



Spiorad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm

Offshore Project

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Appendix 1.1: Glossary and Abbreviations, Volume 1c

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1 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.1.1.1 This appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) presents glossary terms and abbreviations used throughout the application of the proposed Sporad na Mara Offshore Windfarm (hereafter referred to as 'the Offshore Project').

1.1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 3: Offshore Project Description, Volume 1a** and the relevant parts of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 1a;**
- **Chapter 2: Policy and Legislative Context, Volume 1a;**
- **Chapter 3: Project Description, Volume 1a;**
- **Chapter 4: Consideration of Alternatives, Volume 1a;**
- **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA, Volume 1a;**
- **Chapter 6: Socio-Economics, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 7: Climate - Climate Resilience, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 8: Climate - Greenhouse Gases, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 9: Physical and Coastal Processes, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 10: Marine Sediment and Water Quality, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 11: Benthic and Intertidal Ecology, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 12: Fish Ecology, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 13: Marine Mammals, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 14: Marine and Nearshore Ornithology, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 15: Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 16: Shipping and Navigation, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 17: Military and Civil Aviation, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 19: Offshore Airborne Noise, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 20: Other Sea Users and Recreation, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 21: Commercial Fisheries, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 22: Offshore Human Health, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 23: Combined Effects Assessment, Volume 2a**
- **Chapter 24: Summary of Likely Significant Residual Effects, Volume 2a;**
- **Chapter 25: Summary of Offshore Mitigation / Statement of Offshore EIA Commitments, Volume 2a.**

1.2 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.2.1.1 **Table 1-1** and **Table 1-2** detail the terminologies used throughout the application, facilitating easier navigation and comprehension of the various aspects of the Offshore Project.

Table 1-1: Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the EIAR

Term	Definition
~	Approximately
°	Degree
°C	Degrees Celsius
>	Greater-than
<	Less-than
σ	Measurement uncertainty
-	Minus
%	Percent
+	Plus
±	Plus-minus
A/HMWB	Artificial or Heavily Modified Water Body
AA	Appropriate Assessment
A&E	Accident and Emergency
AA DT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAI	Areas of Archaeological Interest
AAP	Areas of Archaeological Potential
ABL	Above Ground Level
AC	Alternating Current
AC	Archaeological Core
ACOW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
ACP	Airspace Change Proposal
AD	Air Defence
AD&OW	Air Defence and Offshore Wind
ADD	Acoustic Deterrent Devices
AEOI	Adverse Effect on Integrity
AESLQ	Assessment of Effects on Special Landscape Qualities
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
AEZ	Archaeological Exclusion Zone
AfL	Agreement for Lease
AGA	Air-Ground-Air
AGL	Above Ground Level
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular
AIFS	Aviation Impact Feasibility Study
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AILV	Abnormal Indivisible Load Vehicle
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AL	Action Level
AL2	Action Level 2
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable

Term	Definition
ALB	All-Weather Lifeboat
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMAAA	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
AMSL	Above mean sea level
AMP	Access Management Plan
ANO	Air Navigation Order
ANSP	Air Navigation Service Provider
AOB	Apparently Occupied Burrow
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AON	Apparently Occupied Nest
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AOS	Apparently Occupied Site
AoS	Area of Search
AOT	Apparently Occupied Territory
APDO	Approved Procedure Design Organisation
APIS	Atmospheric Pollution Information System
AQ	Air Quality
AQS	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
ARPA	Automatic Radar Plotting Aid
ARU	Acoustic Recording Unit
ASCOBANS	Agreement on Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
ATBA	Area to be Avoided
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counter
ATDI	Advanced Topographic Development and Images
AtoN	Aid to Navigation
ATS	Air Traffic Services
ATT	Admiralty Total Tide
AW	Ancient Woodland
AWSD	Atlantic white-sided dolphin
BAC	Background Assessment Concentration
BACI	Before-After-Control-Impact
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BaT	Baile an Truseil (an existing onshore wind farm)
BATNEEC	Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Cost
BCA	Bird Collision Avoidance
BCE	Before Common Era
BDMLR	British Divers Marine Life Rescue
BDMPS	Biologically Defined Minimum Population Scale
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

Term	Definition
BEK	Bekendtgørelse (English Translation from Danish: 'Regulation')
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
BIIGLE	Bio-Image Indexing and Graphical Labelling Environment
BIIS	British-Irish Ice Sheet
BL·s ⁻¹	Body Lengths per Second
BMAPA	British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BoCC5	The 5 th Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
BODC	British Oceanographic Data Centre
BP	Before Present
BRAG	Black, Red, Amber, Green
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey
BRUV	Baited Remote Underwater Video
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standards Institution
BSH	Broadscale Habitat
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BVLOS	Beyond Visual Line of Sight
BWEA	British Wind Energy Association
C	Carbon
C	Carbon emissions factor
CA	Cruising Association
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAD	Computed Aided Design
CAFS	Clean Air for Scotland
CaP	Cable Plan
CAP	Civil Aviation Publication
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CAR	The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBD	Common bottlenose dolphin
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CBRA	Cable Burial Risk Assessment
CCA	Coastal Character Area
CCC	Clyde Cruising Club
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
cd	candela
CD	Chart Datum
CDM	Construction (Design and Management)
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment

Term	Definition
CEF	Cumulative Effects Framework
Cefas	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CERT	Contractor Emergency Response Team
CES	Crown Estate Scotland
CF	Correction Factor
CFLO	Company Fisheries Liaison Officer
CFSRR	Climate Forecast System Reanalysis and Reforecast
CGNS	Celtic and Greater North Seas
CGNS MU	Celtic and Greater North Seas Management Unit
CGR	Counterfactual of Growth Rate
CHIRP	Confidential Human Factors Incident Reporting Programme
Chl-a	Chlorophyll-a
CI	Confidence Interval
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CJB	Cable Joint Bay
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CLOC	Clear Liquid Optical Chamber
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
cm	Centimetres
CM	Central Meridian Zone 29
CMOS	Complementary metal oxide semiconductor
CMS	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CMW	Common minke whale
CnES	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
CNP	Critical National Priority
CNPA	Cairngorm National Park Authority
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CODA	Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COLREGs	Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COWRIE	Collaborative Offshore Wind Research into the Environment
CPS	Cable Protection System
CPS	Counterfactual of Population Size
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CRI	Climate Risk Indicators
CRM	Collision Risk Modelling

Term	Definition
CRP	Construction Runoff Permit
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
CSQG	Canadian Sediment Quality Guideline
CTA	Control Area
CTD	Conductivity, Temperature & Depth
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CTV	Crew Transfer Vessel
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWSH	Coastal West Scotland and Hebrides
CWSH MU	Coastal West Scotland and the Hebrides Management Unit
D	Deployment
DA	Danger Area
DAS	Digital Aerial Surveys
DASA	Defence and Security Accelerator
dB	Decibels
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel
dB Peak	Peak Sound Pressure Level
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DBT	Dibutyltin
DC	Direct Current
DCF	Data Collection Framework
DDC	Drop Down Camera
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DECEX	Decommissioning Expenditure
DEE	Daily Energy Expenditure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DER	Daily Energy Requirements
DEVEX	Development Expenditure
DDMM.mm	Degrees Decimal Minutes
DDV	Drop-down video
DECC	Department of Energy & Climate Change
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DF	Direction Finding
DfT	Department for Transport
DGC	Defence Geographic Centre
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DHI MIKE	Danish Hydraulic Institute modelling software
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DMARES	Drone and Model Aircraft Registration and Education Services
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DPO	Draft Plan Option

Term	Definition
DSC	Digital Selective Calling
DSLIP	Design specification and layout plan
DSLR	Digital single-lens reflex
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DVL	Doppler Velocity Log
DWE	DeepWater Exploration
DWR	Deep Water Route
DWR	Directional Waverider
DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
EAC	Environmental Assessment Criterion
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EC	European Commission
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental Deoxyribonucleic Acid
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EDR	Effective Deterrence Range
ELC	European Landscape Convention
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EMODnet	European Marine Observation and Data Network
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EN	Energy
EOS	Electro-Optical System
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
EPS	European Protected Species
EQR	Ecological Quality Ratio
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
EQSD	Environmental Quality Standards Directive (2008/105/EC)
ERCOP	Emergency Response Cooperation Plan
ERL	Effects Range Low
ERP	Emergency Response Plan

Term	Definition
ES	Environmental Statement
ESAS	European Seabirds at Sea
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
ESCA	European Subsea Cables Association
ESHIA	Environmental, Social, and Health Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit
ETSU-R-97	Energy Technology Support Unit's R-97 document: The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms (1996)
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
EVA	Extreme Value Analysis
F4OR	Fit for Offshore Renewables
FAME	Future of the Atlantic Marine Environment
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FE	False Easting
FeAST	Feature Activity Sensitivity Tool
FEED	Front End Engineering and Design
FI	Financially Involved
FIR	Fisheries Industry Representative
FIR	Flight Information Region
FiSMaDiM	Fishing industry Sensitivity Mapping and Displacement Modelling
FL	Flight Level
FL	Fork Length
FLiDAR	Floating Light Detection and Ranging
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
FLOWW	Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables group
FMMCP	Fisheries Mitigation, Monitoring and Communication Plan
FMMS	Fisheries Management and Mitigation Strategy
FN	False Northing
FOC	Fibre optic cables
FOI	Freedom of Information
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FSA	Formal Safety Assessment
FU	Functional Unit
FWPM	Freshwater Pearl Mussel
GAAC	General Aviation Awareness Council
GAM	Generalised Additive Model
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBR	General Binding Rules
GBS	Gravity-based structures
GC	Geoarchaeological Classification

Term	Definition
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscape
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
GeMs	Geodatabase of marine features adjacent to Scotland/ <i>Alba</i>
GEN	General Policy
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GES	Good Ecological Status (re WFD)
GES	Good Environmental Status (re MSFD)
GFT	Girder Frame Trailer
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GI	Geotechnical Investigation
GIA	Glacial Isostatic Adjustment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GISw	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPG	Good Practice Guide
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic
gS	Gravelly Sand
GSD	Ground Sampling Distance
GT	Gross Tonne
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWD	Groundwater Directive
GWDTE	Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
HAB	Harmful algal bloom
HABMOS	Habitat Map of Scotland
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
HAWG	Herring Assessment Working Group
H&S	Health and Safety
HCA	Helideck Certification Agency
HEDBA	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HD	High Definition
HD	Hydrodynamic
HDD	Hard Disk Drive

Term	Definition
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HEDBA	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
HF	High Frequency
HFOV	Horizontal Field of View
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HGB	Hybrid Gravity Base
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Hi	High
HIAL	Highlands and Islands Airports Limited
HIE	Highlands and Islands Enterprise
HIS	Hebridean Ice Sheet
HLV	Heavy Lift Vessel
HMCG	His Majesty's Coastguard
HMPA	Historic Marine Protected Area
HMRI	Helicopter Main Routing Indicator
HMWB	Heavily modified water body
HND	Holistic Network Design
HNDA	Housing Need and Demand Assessment
HNDFUE	Holistic Network Design Follow-Up Exercise
HP	Harbour porpoise
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
Hr	Hour
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
HS	Historic Scotland (dissolved and functions transferred to HES in 2015)
Hs	Significant Wave Height
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSE	Health, safety, security and environmental
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HW	Humpback whale
HWDT	Hebridean Whale and Dolphin Trust
Hz	Hertz
I-O SUTs	Input-output supply and use tables
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
IAMMWG	Inter-Agency Marine Mammal Working Group
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IAPP	International Air Pollution Prevention
IBM	Individual-Based Model
IBTSWG	The International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization

Term	Definition
ICCI	In-combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICR	Intermediate Reactive Compensation
ID	Identification
IDA	Industrial Denatured Alcohol
IDP	Intermediate Delivery Port
iE-fields	Induced Electric Field
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commissions
IEF	Important Ecological Feature
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (now known as ISEP)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFG	Inshore Fishery Group
IFP	Instrument Flight Procedure
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
IHLS	International Herring Larvae Surveys
IHO	International Hydrographic Organisation
ILB	Inshore Lifeboat
ILP	Institute of Lighting Professionals
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
IMMA	Important Marine Mammal Areas
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IND	Individual adults at colony
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
INNSMP	Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan
INSPIRE	Impulsive Noise Sound Propagation and Impact Range Estimator
INTOG	Innovation and Targeted Oil & Gas
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
IOA GPG	The Institute of Acoustics' guidance document: <i>A Good practice guide to the application of ETSU-R-97 for the assessment and rating of wind turbine noise</i> (2013)
IOPP	International Oil Pollution Prevention
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
iPCoD	Interim Population Consequences of Disturbance
IPS	Intermediate Peripheral Structure
IR	Infrared
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (formerly known as IEMA)
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISQG	Interim Sediment Quality Guideline
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNAPC	Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee

Term	Definition
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
JUV	Jack-Up Vessel
JV	Joint Venture
ka	Kiloannum
Ka BP	Thousand years ago before present
kg	Kilogram
Kg/m ³	Kilogram per cubic metre
Kg/s	Kilogram per second
kHz	Kilohertz
KIS-ORCA	Kingfisher Information Service – Offshore Renewable & Cable Awareness
kJ	Kilojoules
km	Kilometres
km ²	Square Kilometre
kn	knots
kV	Kilovolts
KW	Killer whale
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
l	Litre
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LATON	Local Aid to Navigation Availability Reporting database
LB	Link box
LCA	Land Capability for Agriculture
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCL	Lower confidence limit
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LF	Low-frequency
LFA	Low Flying Area
LFPW	Long-finned pilot whale
LGM	Last Glacial Maximum
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLTNPA	Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority
LMP	Lighting and Marking Plan
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LNR	Local Nature Reserve

Term	Definition
LNtMs	Local Notifications to Mariners
LoD	Limit of Detection
LoD	Limit of Deviation
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LT	Long Term
LTSA	Long-Term Spectral Average
LUC	Land Use Consultants
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metre
m/hr	Metres per hour
mg/l	Milligrams per litre
m/hour	Meter per hour
mm	Millimetres
m/s	Metres per second
m ²	Metres squared
m ³	Metres cubed
MAA	Military Aviation Authority
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentrations
MAECoW	Member of the Association of Environmental Clerks of Works
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MAIB	Marine Accident Investigation Branch
mAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
MarESA	Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment
MarLIN	Marine Life Information Network
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MASA	Marine Archaeology Study Area
MBES	Multibeam Bathymetry
MBS	Maritime Buoyage System
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MCIEEM	Member of Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
MCPC	Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
mCRM	Migratory Collision Risk Modelling
MCRS	Minimum Conservation Reference Size
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate – Licensing Operations Team
MD-SEDD	Marine Directorate - Science, Evidence, Digital and Data
MDS	Maximum Design Scenario
MEHRA	Marine Environmental High Risk Areas
MEPC	Marine Environment Protection Committee
MEWP	Mobile Elevated Work Platform

Term	Definition
MF	Medium Frequency
mg/l	Milligrams per litre
MGN	Marine Guidance Note
MHWN	Mean High Water Neap
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MIDAS	Met Office Integrated Data Archive System
MIKE	Water modelling software produced by Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI)
MIS	Marine Isotope Stages
MLWN	Mean Low Water Neap
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMMP	Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol
MMMR	Marine Mammal Mitigation Report
MMO	Marine Mammal Observer
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MNWFA	Mallaig & North West Fishermen's Association Limited
MOD	Ministry of Defence
Mod	Moderate
mODN	Ordinance Datum Newlyn
MP	Megapixel
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPCP	Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
MPS	Marine Policy Statement
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
MRSea	Marine Renewables Strategic Environmental Assessment
MRU	Motion Reference Unit
MS	Method Statement
MSC	Maritime Safety Committee
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSI	Maritime Safety Information
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSN	Merchant Shipping Notice
MSS	Marine Directorate Science
MSW	Multi Sea-Winter (Atlantic salmon age class)
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MU	Management Unit
MW	Megawatts
N4	North 4
N/m ²	Newton per square metre
NAIZ	Non-Auto Initiation Zone
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NAVAREA	Navigation Area
NAVTEX	Navigational Telex

Term	Definition
NBHF	Narrow-Band High-Frequency
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NCCT	National Coastal Character Types
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEA	North-East Atlantic
NEEOG	North East and East Ornithology Group
NESO	National Energy System Operator
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NGESO	National Grid Electricity Systems Operator
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NH ₃	Ammonia
NHL	National Heritage List
Ni	Nickel
NLB	Northern Lighthouse Board
NLO	Named Locations
NLP	Northland Power Inc
nm	Nautical Miles
nm ²	Square Nautical Mile
NMBAQC	NE Atlantic Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control
nMDS	Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling
NMFS	National Marine and Fisheries Service
NMP	National Marine Plan
NMPi	National Marine Plan interactive
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
No.	Number
Non-FI	Non-Financially Involved
NOTAM	Notice to Aviation
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPL	National Physical Laboratory
NRA	Navigational Risk Assessment
NRS	National Records of Scotland
NPS	National Policy Statement
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NS	NatureScot
NSA	National Scenic Area
NSA	Nutrient Sensitive Area

Term	Definition
NSIPS	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
NSN	National Site Network
NSP	Navigational Safety Plan
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority
NSVMP	Navigational Safety and Vessel Management Plan
nT	nanoTesla
NtMs	Notices to Mariners
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NUC	Not Under Command
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVG	Night Vision Goggle
NVIS	Night Vision Imaging System
NWG	Noise Working Group
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OAA	Option Agreement Area
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Investigations
OCAS	Offshore Cable Area of Search
OCP	Organochlorine Pesticides
OD	Ordnance Datum
ODN	Ordnance Datum Newlyn
OEL	Ocean Ecology Ltd
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OEMP	Offshore Environmental Management Plan
OFA	Orkney Fisheries Association
OFLO	Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owner
OHCCMAP	Outer Hebrides Coastal Community Marine Archaeology Pilot Project
OHFT	Outer Hebrides Fisheries Trust
OHIFG	Outer Hebrides Inshore Fisheries Group
OHL	Overhead Line
OHLDP	Outer Hebrides Local Development Plan
OHRIFG	Outer Hebrides Regional Inshore Fishery Group
OnTI	Onshore Transmission Infrastructure
ONS	Office for National Statistics
ONS	Onshore Substation
OnWPS	Onshore Wind Policy Statement (2022)
OOEMP	Outline Offshore Environmental Management Plan
OOWSI	Outline Offshore Written Scheme of Investigations
OP	Offshore Platform
OPERA	Operational Programme for the Exchange of Weather Radar Information
OPEX	Operating Expenditure

Term	Definition
ORD	Offshore Renewable Development
OREI	Offshore Renewable Energy Installations
ORJIP	Offshore Renewables Joint Industry Programme
ORR	Offshore Regional Report
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OSPAR	The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic
OTMP	Operational Traffic Management Plan
OTW	Onshore Transmission Works
OTWB	Onshore Works Transmission Boundary
OW	Oceanic Waters
OWESMP	Offshore Wind Energy – Draft updated Sectoral Marine Plan (2025)
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
OWIC	Offshore Wind Industry Council
PAC	Preliminary Application Consultation
PAD	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAM	Passive Acoustic Monitoring
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PAS	Planning Aid for Scotland
PAS	Publicly Available Standard
PC1	Phase 1 Public Consultation
PC2	Phase 2 Public Consultation
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCH	Potential Collision Height
PCW	Phocid carnivores in water
PDE	Project Design Envelope
PDV	Phocine Distemper Virus
PEL	Probable Effect Level
PEMP	Project Environmental Monitoring Programme
PERD	Post excavation research design
PEXA	Practice and Exercise Area
Photo-ID	Photo-Identification
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PISEP	Practitioner - Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
PLA	Port of London Authority
PLGR	Pre-Lay Grapple Run
PLL	Potential Loss of Life
PLN	Port letters and numbers

Term	Definition
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter < 2.5 microns
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter < 10 microns
pmean	Size of the total population
PMF	Priority Marine Feature
PO	Plan Option
POB	People on Board
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPCC	Probability Plot Correlation Coefficient
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PPM	Porpoise Positive Minutes
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PSD	Particle Size Distribution
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
PT	Particle Tracking
PTS	Permanent Threshold Shift
PVA	Population Viability Analysis
pW	Picowatt
PWS	Private Water Supply
Q&A	Question and Answer
Qa	Quality assurance
QAF	Quality Assurance Framework
QHSE	Quality, Health, Safety and Environment
r (or d)	Distance between source / turbine hub and the observer / NSR
R/T	Radio Telephony
Racon	Radar Beacon
Radar	Radio Detection and Ranging
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAG	Red Amber Green
RAM	Restricted in their Ability to Manoeuvre
RAMS	Risk Assessments and Method Statement
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RBS	Register of Buyers and Sellers
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on and Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (dissolved and functions transferred to HES in 2015)
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
RCP8.5	Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5
RCS	Reactive Compensation Station
RD	Risso's dolphin
ReCON	Reducing Conservatism in Underwater Noise in Assessment for Offshore Wind
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
RIB	Rigid-hulled Inflatable Boat

Term	Definition
RIAA	Report to inform Appropriate Assessment
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
RIFG	Regional Inshore Fisheries Group
RLB	Red Line Boundary
RLoS	Radar Line of Sight
RMP	Regional Marine Plan
RMS	Radar Mitigation Scheme
RMS	Root Mean Square
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
RoPax	Roll-on/Roll-off Passenger
RoRo	Roll-on/Roll-off Cargo
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
ROW	Receiver of Wreck
RPM	Rotation per minute
RRH	Remote Radar Head
RSL	Relative Sea Level
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTS	Regional Transport Strategy
RUK	RenewableUK
RYA	Royal Yachting Association
s	Second
S	Sylence
S&IP	Strategy and Implementation Plan
s.36	Section 36
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SALSA	Spatially Adaptive Local Smoothing Algorithm
SAMPHIRE	Scottish Atlantic Maritime Past: Heritage, Investigation, Research & Education
SAMS	Scottish Association for Marine Science
SAMS Enterprise	SAMS Applied Marine Science Enterprise Ltd.
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAS	Surfers Against Sewage
SARP	Standards and Recommended Practice
SBAS	Satellite-Based Augmentation System
SBCD	Short-beaked common dolphin
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SBL	Short Baseline
SBP	Sub-bottom Profiler
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCANS	Small Cetaceans in European Atlantic Waters and the North Sea
ScARF	Scotland's Archaeological Research Framework
SCDS	Supply Chain Development Statement

Term	Definition
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SCOS	Special Committee on Seals
ScotMER	Scottish Marine Energy Research
sCRM	Stochastic Collision Risk Model
SD	Standard deviation
SDM	Species Distribution Model
SE	Sound Exposure
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAR	Safety and Environmental Awareness Report
SECA	Sulphur Emission Control Areas
SECS	Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Strategy
SEIA	Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment
SEIA	Socio-economic Impact Assessment
SEDD	Science, Evidence, Data and Digital
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SEL _{cum}	Cumulative Sound Exposure Level
SEL _{ss} ($L_{E,p,ss}$)	Single Strike Sound Exposure Level
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SERA	Standardised European Rules of the Air
SFC	Specific Fuel Consumption
SFCC	Scottish Fisheries Coordination Centre
SFF	Scottish Fishing Federation
SGN	Supplementary Guidance Note
SGRE	A company name (Siemens Gamesa RePower)
SGT	Supergrid transformers
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SIRFA	Scotland's Island Research Framework for Archaeology
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SLHA	Space Launch Hazard Area
SLIP	Sea Level Index Point
SLM	Sound Level Meter
SLQ	Special Landscape Quality
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SMA	Seal management areas
SMASS	Scottish Marine Animal Stranding Scheme
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMP	Seabird Monitoring Programme
SMP	Sectoral Marine Plan
SMR	Sites and Monument Record

Term	Definition
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit
SMS	Safety Management System
SMU	Seal Monitoring Unit
SMWWC	Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code
SNCB	Statutory Nature Conservation Body
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SnM	Spiorad na Mara
SNMP	Scottish National Marine Plan
SNRHE	Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment
SO	Strategic Objective
SoDAR	Sound Detection and Ranging
SOE	Safety and Oil Environmental
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SONAR	Sound Navigation Ranging
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOPEP	Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plans
SOV	Service Operation Vessel
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPEED	Successful Planning = Effective Engagement and Delivery
SPFA	Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association
SPL	Sound Pressure Level
$SPL_{peak} (L_{p,pk})$	Peak Sound Pressure Level
$SPL_{RMS} (L_p)$	Root Mean Square Sound Pressure Level
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SPMT	Self-Propelled Modular Transport
SPS	Significant Peripheral Structure
STAR	Seabird Tracking and Research
SSA	Small Study Area
SSC	Suspended Sediment Concentration
SSEN	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks
SSR	Secondary Surveillance Radar
SSS	Side-Scan Sonar
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
ST	SoundTrap
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SUA	Special Use Airspace
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SVP	Sound Velocity Profiler
SW	Spectral Wave
SWC	Schedule of Watercourse Crossings
SWFPA	Scottish White Fish Producers Association

Term	Definition
SWI	SW Interaction
SWORD	Sonic Wireline Offshore Remote Drill
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TAEZ	Temporary Archaeological Exclusion Zones
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TBT	Tributyltin
TCA	Trade and Cooperation Agreement
TCE	The Crown Estate
TCC	Temporary construction compound
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
TEL	Threshold effect level
TEZ	Temporary Exclusion Zones
THC	Total Hydrocarbon Content
TJB	Transition Joint Bays
TMZ	Transponder Mandatory Zone
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOL	Third-Octave Band Level
TOPA	Technical and Operational Assessment
TP	Peak Weave Period
TRA	Temporary Reserved Area
TS	Transport Scotland
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTS	Temporary Threshold Shift
TVG	Transverse Gradiometer
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UCI	Upper Confidence Interval
UCL	Upper confidence limit
UHI	University of the Highlands and Islands
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UHRS	Ultra-High Resolution Seismics
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UKRI	UK Research Institute
UKTAG	United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply
US	United States
USBL	Ultra Short Baseline

Term	Definition
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated/Universal Time Clock
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
UWN	Underwater Noise
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
V	Volt
VEN	Volcanic Emission Network
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLF	Very-low-frequency
VLOS	Visual Line of Sight
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions
VMP	Vessel Management Plan
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
VOR	Valued Ornithological Receptor
VORF	Vertical Offshore Reference
VP	Vantage Point
VTSS	Vessel Traffic Service
WI-LCA	Western Isles Landscape Character Assessment
WBD	White-beaked dolphin
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
WCCE	West Coast Community Energy (a proposed onshore wind farm)
WDC	Whale and Dolphin Conservation
WEWS	Water Environment and Water Services
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WI	Western Isles
WIFA	Western Isles Fishermen's Association
WIH	Western Isles Hospital
WKWEST	Workshop on West of Scotland Herring
WLA	Wild Land Area
WLCA	Whole Life Carbon Assessment
WoRMS	World Register of Marine Species
WS	West Scotland
WS	Windshield
WS MU	West Scotland Management Unit
WSEG	West Side Estates Group
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WTIV	Wind turbine installation vessel
WTN	Wind Turbine Noise
WWI	First World War
WWII	Second World War
WWT	Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust

Term	Definition
XLPE	Cross-linked polyethylene
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
1SW	One-sea-winter
μPa	MicroPascal
$\mu\text{Pa}^2\text{s}$	MicroPascal squared second
μT	Microtesla
$\mu\text{V/m}$	Microvolts per metre
nV/cm	Nanovolts per centimetre

1.3 GLOSSARY

Table 1-2: Glossary used in the EIAR

Term	Meaning
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Micrograms per cubic metre. A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.
A_{atm}	Atmospheric Attenuation
A_{bar}	Barrier Attenuation
A_{div}	Geometric Divergence Attenuation
A_{gr}	Ground Attenuation
A_{misc}	Miscellaneous Attenuations
A-weighting	Frequency weighted sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	A vertical datum used by an Ordnance Survey (OS) as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
Absorption	In the context of atmospheric physics, light that is completely removed when interacting with a molecule or particle is said to be absorbed.
Action level	Sediment contaminant concentration levels established by the Centre for Environment and Aquaculture Science in the UK as guidelines for assessing suitability of dredged material for sea disposal.
Additional mortality (%)	Additional mortality (%) is the increase in the mortality rates caused by the presence of the wind farm.
Aerosol	Any particle, man-made or natural, in suspension in the atmosphere.
Aerosol optical thickness	The attenuation of light when looking directly upwards, measures the total aerosol content. This is less than the attenuation that would be seen horizontally given the rapid decrease of atmospheric and aerosol density with altitude.
Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS)	High voltage electrical switchgear infrastructure, whereby most of the equipment utilises air as the insulating medium.
Air Quality Objectives	Air Quality Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale. The Air Quality Objectives are set out in the United Kingdom (UK) Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Alignment	The centreline of an electrical cable or access track.
Allision	Contact between a vessel and a stationary object.
Alternating Current (AC)	A type of electrical current which periodically reverses direction at regular intervals.

Term	Meaning
Ambient air	Outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplace air.
Amenity	The natural environment, cultural heritage, landscape and visual quality. Also includes the impact of the Applicant's works on communities, such as the effects of noise and disturbance from construction activities.
Annex I Habitat	A natural habitat type of community interest, defined in Annex I of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive). The designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) is required in the United Kingdom (UK) to ensure the conservation of these habitats. The protection afforded to sites designated prior to European Union (EU) Exit persists in UK law.
Annex I reef	Refers to a marine habitat listed under Habitat 1170 of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Hard compact substrata on solid and soft bottoms, which arise from the sea floor in sublittoral and littoral zones.
Annex II Species	Animal or plant species of community interest, defined in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive). The designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) is required in the UK to ensure the conservation of these species. The protection afforded to sites designated prior to EU Exit persists in UK law.
Annex IV (of the Habitats Directive)	Part of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC that requires member states to establish strict protection for listed species, including all cetaceans. All forms of deliberate capture or killing, deliberate disturbance, deterioration or destruction of breeding or resting sites, use of all indiscriminate means of capture or killing capable of causing local disappearance and serious disturbance to populations of such species, and the keeping, transport and sale of specimens taken from the wild, are prohibited under Annex IV.
Annual mean	The average (mean) of the concentrations measured for each pollutant for one year.
Anthropogenic	Man-made.
Anthropogenic Origin	A term used to describe seabed features or anomalies that are of human origin, including material resulting from maritime, aviation or prehistoric activity. In archaeological assessment, anthropogenic origin indicates potential archaeological significance.
The Applicant	Spiorad na Mara Limited (the Project owner).
Applicant's Approach	The assessment parameters proposed by the Applicant, based on the most recent and compelling research and evidence.
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	An assessment to determine the implications of a plan or project on relevant national site network sites in view of that site's conservation objectives. National site network refers to the network of protected areas that were previously part of

Term	Meaning
	<p>the European Union's Natura 2000 network. This network is composed of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</p> <p>An AA forms part of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) and is required when a plan or project (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects) is likely to have a significant effect on a national site network. Where there are adverse impacts, it also includes an assessment of the potential mitigation for those impacts.</p>
Areas of Archaeological Interest (AAI)	Locations identified through desk-based assessment or geophysical survey as having increased potential for archaeological remains, requiring targeted mitigation or survey measures.
Archaeology	The study of the material remains of the past.
Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACOW)	A suitably qualified archaeologist appointed to monitor construction activities in areas of archaeological sensitivity, ensuring compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and advising on appropriate mitigation when unexpected discoveries are encountered.
Archaeological Exclusion Zone (AEZ)	A spatially defined area within which intrusive seabed works are prohibited in order to protect known or potential archaeological assets from disturbance during construction, operation, or decommissioning.
Archaeological Sampling	The controlled retrieval of sediment, artefacts or ecofacts for laboratory analysis to determine depositional environment, date, cultural association or preservation conditions. Sampling may include coring, grab samples or targeted sample collection as part of mitigation.
Archaeological Investigations Using Divers and/or ROVs	Targeted inspection of seabed anomalies or archaeological features using professional archaeological divers or remotely operated vehicles (ROVs). Methods include visual recording, photogrammetry, measurement, characterisation of remains and sample recovery where appropriate.
Archaeological Watching Brief	A programme of observation and recording undertaken during intrusive works, where an archaeologist monitors activities that have the potential to disturb archaeological remains. If remains are exposed, the archaeologist ensures they are recorded or preserved in accordance with the WSI.
Array Area	The offshore area within which the offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs), associated foundations, Offshore Cables, and Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required), will be located. This area encompasses the Turbine Area that will contain all above water surface infrastructure (WTGs / OSP) and an additional area within which further below water infrastructure (foundations and cables) may also be located.

Term	Meaning
Array Cables	The offshore electrical and communication cables that connect infrastructure located within the Array Area, for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario 1: Array Cables will be used to connect Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) to each other, and to connect WTGs to the OSP; • Scenario 2: Array Cables will be used to connect WTGs to each other.
Array Cables to Landfall	The offshore electrical and communication cables located in the Array Area and Offshore Cables Area of Search that connect the wind turbine generators (WTGs) directly to Landfall for Scenario 2.
Aspect	An individual environmental topic that is considered in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Automatic identification systems (AIS)	A system by which vessels automatically broadcast their identity, key statistics including location, destination, length, speed and current status. Most commercial vessels and European Union (EU) fishing vessels over 15 m in length are required to carry AIS.
Avoidance	Probability that a bird takes successful evasive action to avoid collision with a turbine.
Background assessment concentration	A statistically derived value used to determine if a measured concentration of a substance in the marine environment is "near background" for naturally occurring substances or "close to zero" for man-made substances.
Baseline	Existing conditions as represented by the latest available data, whether from literature or survey and used as a benchmark for making comparisons to assess the impact of a development or project.
Baseline conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of a project, together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before its completion.
Basking Shark and Ocean Sunfish Study Area	Study area for basking sharks and ocean sunfish and includes a 100 km buffer around the Project Area.
Bathymetry	Topography of sea or estuary bed as measured from a fixed vertical datum.
Bed shear stress	Stress exerted by water on the seabed surface.
Bedforms	Features on the seabed (e.g. sand waves or ripples) resulting from the movement and deposition of sediment.
Benthic species	Species that live on, in, or in close association with the seabed, including invertebrates, plants and fish.
Biogenic reef	Created by living organisms.
Biologically Defined Minimum Population Scales	The smallest spatial region for which a biologically distinct population of a given species can be defined. The population present may vary between biological seasons.

Term	Meaning
Birds of Conservation Concern	Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) provides the status of all regularly occurring birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. The current version is BoCC 5. Birds of highest conservation concern will appear on the Red List.
Blue carbon	Carbon sequestered in biological material and sediments in the sea.
Body lengths per second (BL·s ⁻¹)	A size-independent measure of swim speed expressed as the number of fish body lengths traversed per second.
Boulder clearance	Boulder clearance is the process of displacing boulders rather than removing them from the site, ensuring the seabed is free from large obstructions that could interfere with the installation of cables.
Brexit	The withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU).
Buffer	An area surrounding the Turbine Area within which individuals susceptible to displacement may be assigned an alternative foraging location where their original foraging location lies within the wind farm footprint.
Buried Channel	A buried channel refers to an ancient river or streambed that has been covered by sediment over time and now lies beneath the seabed. These channels are significant in geophysical studies because they can indicate past geological events, composition of seabed strata and influence seabed stability.
Burst swimming	The fastest category of swimming performance; can be maintained for <20 seconds before fatigue.
Business unit	The smallest level of business for which statistical information is available. A unit represents an individual site such as a factory or shop within a business enterprise.
Bycatch	Catch which is retained and sold but is not the target species for the fishery.
Cable circuit	A collection of conductors necessary to transmit electric power between two points.
Candela	SI unit of luminous intensity.
Carapace	The hard upper shell of a crustacean.
Carbon	A chemical element with the symbol C and atomic number 6. 'Carbon' is used as short-hand to refer to the six greenhouse gases (GHGs) recognised by the Kyoto Protocol. GHGs are converted to CO ₂ e based on their global warming potential per unit as compared to one unit of CO ₂ .
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) is a term for describing different GHGs in a common unit. For any quantity and type of GHG, CO ₂ e represents the amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) which would have the equivalent global warming impact.
Carbon payback period	The period required before displaced GHG emissions equal the life cycle GHG emissions for the Project.
Cetacean	A group of marine mammals that includes all whales, dolphins and porpoises.
Class 1 Peatland	Class 1 – Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas likely to be of high conservation value.

Term	Meaning
Class 2 Peatland	Class 2 – Nationally important carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Areas of potentially high conservation value and restoration potential.
Climate Change	A long-term trend in the variation of the climate resulting from changes in the global atmospheric and ocean temperatures and affecting mean sea level, wave height, period and direction, wind speed and storm occurrence.
Climate hazard	The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.
Climate impact	“Impact” is used primarily to refer to the effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate change or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time-period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called “physical impacts”.
Climate trend	Climate trends refer to the pattern of climate change over decades to understand how the climate is changing. Trends indicate potential climate hazards that may arise in a climate parameter.
cnoc	Gaelic term for hill.
Coastal corridor	A nearshore pathway used by migrating fish; extent can span several kilometres offshore and varies by region/conditions.
Coastal water	Water depths between 5 m and 20 m.
Coefficient of variation	The ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.
Collision	Contact between two or more moving vessels.
Collision risk	Risk of a bird lethally colliding with a wind turbine within a wind farm.
Combined Effects	Combined effect of the individual development on one particular receptor; for example noise, dust and visual. This includes Project-Lifetime Effects and Receptor-Led Effects.
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	The local authority for the Western Isles/ <i>Na h-Eileanan an Iar</i> .
'Commic' tern	Either a common tern or an Arctic tern.
Confidence Interval	A confidence interval displays the probability that a parameter will fall between a pair of values around the mean.
Conservative	Tending to over-predict the impact rather than under-predict.

Term	Meaning
Controlled Airspace	Defined airspace within which pilots must follow Air Traffic Control instructions. In the UK, Classes A, C, D and E are areas of controlled airspace.
Convolutional Neural Network	A deep learning algorithm for object recognition and classification.
Construction phase	The period during which a development and its associated processes are constructed.
Consultation	The dynamic process of dialogue between individuals or groups, based on a genuine exchange of views and, normally, with the objective of influencing decisions, policies or programmes of action.
Contrast	In the context of atmospheric physics and vision, generally defined as the difference in brightness of 2 objects divided by the average of the 2 brightnesses.
Core path	Paths drawn up by local authorities or National Park authorities in Scotland/Alba to allow public access.
Correction factor (CF)	A modelled adjustment applied to rod catch to estimate returning fish numbers, accounting for monthly differences in catchability and river flow.
Counterfactual of Growth Rate	The ratio of impacted to unimpacted annual growth rate.
Counterfactual of Population Size	The ratio of impacted to unimpacted population size.
COVID-19 pandemic	The COVID-19 pandemic was a global outbreak of coronavirus, an infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus, first identified in 2019.
COVRATIO	This statistic signals the change in the precision of the parameter estimates when each block is omitted. Values greater than 1 signal removing the block inflates parameter standard errors. Values less than 1 signal standard errors are smaller when that block is excluded.
Creel	Creel is typically a Scottish term for a pot or trap deployed by an inshore vessel. Pots and traps are generally rigid structures into which fish or shellfish are guided or enticed through funnels that make entry easy but from which escape is difficult. There are many different styles and designs, each one has been designed to suit the behaviour of its target species.
Crew Transfer Vessel (CTV)	Construction support vessels that may be required for WTG generator installations.
Crofting	A form of agricultural land tenure in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland/Alba.
Cultural Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Cumulative Effects	Considers the likely significant effects of multiple impacts and activities from several developments.

Term	Meaning
Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA)	Assessment of effects as a result of the incremental changes caused by other past, present and reasonably foreseeable human activities and natural processes together with the Offshore Project.
Cumulative impact	Impacts resulting from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Offshore Project.
Cumulative Sound Exposure Level (SELcum)	The time-integrated sound energy experienced at a receiver over an event or period, in dB re 1 $\mu\text{Pa}^2\cdot\text{s}$.
d (or r)	Distance between source / turbine hub and the observer / NSR
d_0	Distance beyond which spherical spreading is assumed
d_{50}	Median sediment particle size.
D_c	Directivity
Dark adaptation	The process by which our eyes switch from photopic (cone mediated) vision to scotopic (rod mediated) vision after moving from a lit area to a dark one. The switch over “zone” is known as mesopic vision.
DAS Study Area	Includes the Array Area and a 10 km buffer, and represents the area surveyed via aerial surveys.
Deadweight	Economic output that would occur under a ‘do nothing’ scenario.
Debris	Anomaly identified in geophysical survey data of possible archaeological potential.
Decibels (dB)	Unit of measurement to measure the intensity of a sound or the power level of an electrical signal by comparing to a given level of logarithmic scale.
Decommissioning phase	The period during which a development and its associated processes are withdrawn from service.
Deep water	Water depths greater than 20 m.
Delphinid	A marine dolphin (Family: Delphinidae)
Demersal	Living on or near the seabed.
Demersal seine	An encircling net shot in the open sea using very long ropes to lay out the net, and ropes on the seabed prior to towing the net closed and hauling from a boat under its own power.
Demersal species	Fish that live on or near the seabed.
Demersal trawl	A fishing net used by towing the trawl along or close to the seabed.
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	BEIS existed until 2023 when it was split to form the Department for Business and Trade (DBT), the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) and the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT). Responsibility for national security and investment policy has gone to the Cabinet Office.

Term	Meaning
	Up until 2023, BEIS was the Government department responsible for business; industrial strategy; science; research and innovation; energy and clean growth; and climate change.
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)	The Government department responsible for UK energy security, protecting billpayers and reaching net zero.
Depth-averaged current/Depth-averaged tidal current velocity	The average velocity, over a vertical profile, in a given location.
Design-based Abundance Estimates	An estimated total abundance of birds within a given area. The design-based method is based on the premise that the portion of the study area that is surveyed is representative of the remainder of the study area.
Designated site	Areas specifically recognised for their nature conservation value, such as those protected under national or international legislation.
Designated site of geological interest	Areas with protected status designated as earth science features and geological importance.
Diadromous species	Fish that spend part of their life in both freshwater and sea water and migrate between the two.
Diadromous Fish Study Area	Study area for salmonid species (Atlantic salmon and sea trout), and European eel, and includes all waters located within the northwest anadromous fish region boundary.
Diadromous species	Fish that spend part of their life in both freshwater and sea water and migrate between the two.
Diel	Relating to a 24-hour cycle; diel migration refers to different movement patterns by day vs night.
Digital Aerial Surveys (DAS)	Digital surveys carried out by aeroplane.
Displacement	Individuals that are not able to forage within the wind farm footprint and must find a new foraging location are classified as suffering from displacement.
Displacement Study Area	<p>The Displacement Study Area is defined as the Turbine Area plus a species-specific buffer zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 km buffer for kittiwake, razorbill, guillemot, puffin, and gannet; • 4 km buffer for red-throated diver and great northern diver.
Distance sampling	A general statistical approach that aims to estimate the true density/abundance of a species from survey data where that data is known to have imperfect detection.
Disturbance sensitivity	Disturbance by wind farm structures, ship and helicopter traffic factor used scores from 1 (limited escape behaviour and a very short flight distance when approached), to 5 (strong escape behaviour, at a large response distance).

Term	Meaning
Direct Current (DC)	A type of electrical current which has a one-directional flow of electric charge.
Directional Waverider	Directional Waverider (DWR) is a type of wave buoy equipped with sensors that capture data on the movement and characteristics of waves, such as wave height, period, and direction. In the context of the Spiorad na Mara Offshore Windfarm project, two Directional Waverider buoys, DRWR1 and DWR2, were deployed to collect wave data over several months. This data was then used to calibrate the spectral wave model, ensuring its accuracy in simulating wave conditions within the Array Area.
Dhan	A marker flag made of very hard wearing material located on a pole or buoy to mark location of fishing gear.
Dust	Dust comprises particles typically in the size range 1-75 micrometres (μm) in aerodynamic diameter and is created through the action of crushing and abrasive forces on materials.
Ebb tide	The period between high tide and the next low tide in which the sea is falling. For the purpose of the Offshore Project, 'Ebb Tide' is defined as flowing to the southwest.
Ecologically coherent network	A collection of protected sites planned and managed to deliver more effective benefits than can be delivered by individual sites.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Effects range low	Guideline value used by OSPAR as a proxy for assessing the ecological significance of contaminant concentrations in sediment, defining it as the 10th percentile of concentrations associated with observed biological effects.
Egg requirement	The number of eggs needed to sustain a stock in a given area; benchmark used in Scottish stock assessments.
EIA Regulations	Terminology used in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report to refer to three sets of EIA regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, with regard to the Section 36 consent application for the Offshore Project; • The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, in relation to the Offshore Project with regard to marine licence applications; • Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, with regard to consent for the Onshore Transmission Works (OTW).

Term	Meaning
Elasmobranchs	A cartilaginous subclass of fish that includes sharks, rays, and skates.
Electromagnetic field (EMF)	An electric and magnetic force field that surrounds a moving electrical charge.
Electrosensitive species	Species sensitive to electric fields.
Elevation angle	The warning lights appear as different brightness according to the angle of elevation they are viewed at. Here, the horizontal plane is defined as 0 degrees, and below the plane is negative. At increasingly negative values, the lights are correspondingly fainter. See Error! Reference source not found.. An observer below the height of lights is at a negative elevation angle.
Embedded or 'Designed-in' Mitigation	Mitigation measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred design for the Project. This can include standard practice in accordance with or without guidance. Embedded Mitigation is considered as part of the impact assessment, before effect significance is identified.
Embodied Carbon	The embodied carbon describes the carbon footprint of a material, allowing for the sum of the energy required in resource extraction, and any processing required, as well as the transport and supply logistics to the factory gate (prior to transport to the Project for use), to be accounted for within the overall GHG estimation.
Ensonified area/zone	The area where underwater sound levels exceed a specified threshold (e.g., TTS onset).
Environmental assessment criterion	Concentration threshold for a hazardous substance, derived by OSPAR from monitoring data in the OSPAR Maritime Area, to protect marine ecosystems from chronic effects and unacceptable risks. EACs are used in assessments to determine the environmental status of substances in biota and sediments. Where EAC are not yet defined, proxies such as ERL) values are used for others, such as heavy metals in sediment.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared to assess the likely significant effects of the Project on the environment.
Environmental quality standard	In the water context, a value of a concentration or other parameter used in compliance assessment and defined to ensure protection of the water environment generally or in relation to a specific use when compliance is achieved.

Term	Meaning
Epibenthic	Flora or fauna that live on the seabed.
Epifaunal	Animals living on the seabed.
European Sites	Formerly known as 'Natura Sites', European Sites are those that are designated through the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (via national legislation as appropriate). European sites in Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> are considered to be Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), candidate SACs and Sites of Community Importance (SCI), Potential SPAs (pSPA), possible SACs (pSACs), Ramsar sites (designated under international convention) and proposed Ramsar sites.
European Nature Information System (EUNIS) habitat classification	A pan-European system that facilitates the harmonised description and classification of all types of habitats, through the use of criteria for habitat identification.
European Commission (EC)	The EU's politically independent executive division. It is responsible for preparing proposals for new European legislation, and it implements the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.
European Protected Species (EPS)	Species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach and the information required to support the EIA for certain aspects.
Exceedance	A period of time where concentrations of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate air quality standard.
Export Cable	The offshore electrical and communication cables located in the Array Area and Offshore Cables Area of Search that connect the Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required) to Landfall for Scenario 1.
Exposure	The nature and degree to which climate variations may pose a risk to the Offshore Project
Extreme value analysis	Statistical technique used to predict the likelihood of extreme values based on a data set.
Fish counter	Devices (or net/tag methodologies) that count fish passing at specific locations, used to calibrate catch-count relationships for stock assessment.
Fish Ecology Study Area	Region encompassing the Marine Fish Study Area, Diadromous Fish Study Area and the Basking Shark and Ocean Sunfish Study Area.
Fish stock	Any natural population of fish which are an isolated and self-perpetuating group of the same species.
Fishery	A group of vessel voyages which target the same species or use the same gear.
Fishery District (Atlantic salmon)	Administrative area used for fishery management and reporting; stock assessment areas are nested within or aligned with these.

Term	Meaning
Fishing ground	An area of water or seabed targeted by fishing activity.
Fishing mortality	Mortality due to fishing; death or removal of fish from a population due to fishing.
Fleet	A physical group of vessels sharing similar characteristics (e.g. nationality).
Flight Information Region (FIR)	Airspace managed by a controlling authority with responsibility for ensuring air traffic services are provided to aircraft flying within it.
Flight Level (FL)	An aircraft altitude expressed in hundreds of feet at a standard sea level pressure datum of 1013.25 hectopascals.
Flood tide	Tide flowing to the northeast.
Fork length (FL)	Standard fish length measurement from snout to the fork in the tail; often used to convert $BL \cdot s^{-1}$ to $m \cdot s^{-1}$.
Formal Safety Assessment (FSA)	A structured and systematic process for assessing the risks and costs (if applicable) associated with shipping activity.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel (FWPM)	It is an endangered species of mollusc, found in clean, nutrient poor low-calcium rivers.
Fugitive Dust	Dust comprises particles typically in the size range 1-75 micrometres (μm) in aerodynamic diameter and is created through the action of crushing and abrasive forces on materials.
Full-time equivalent	A measure which standardises temporary, part-time, occasional and full-time jobs into one metric measured by person years of employment.
Future Baseline	Refers to the situation in future years without the Offshore Project.
G	Ground absorption coefficient
Gadoids	From the Gadidae family of marine fish, included in the order Gadiformes, known as the cods, codfishes, or true cods, including cod, haddock, whiting, and pollock.
Gàidhealtachd	Term for the area of Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> in which Gaelic is commonly spoken, often synonymous with the Highlands and Islands.
Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs)	The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes lists those gardens or designed landscapes which are considered by a panel of experts to be of national importance.
Gas Insulated Switchgear (GISw)	High voltage electrical switchgear infrastructure, whereby the majority of the equipment utilises an inert gas (with strong insulating properties) as the insulating medium.
Gear type	The method/equipment used for fishing.
Gear type TR1	A classification of gear type that includes bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size greater than or equal to 100 millimetres (mm). Gears of this type are typically used to target whitefish, including cod.
Gear type TR2	A classification of gear type that includes bottom trawls, Danish seines and similar towed gear, excluding beam trawls, of mesh size greater than or equal to 70 mm

Term	Meaning
	and less than 100 mm. Gears of this type are typically used to target nephrops, but may also catch significant amounts of cod.
Geoarchaeology	A multi-disciplinary approach that uses the techniques and subject matter of geography, geology, geophysics and other earth sciences to examine and inform archaeological knowledge and thought.
Geogenic reef	Refers to a reef that has developed naturally over time through geological processes, without significant biological contribution.
Geological Conservation Review (GCR)	The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) is a process to select areas of national and international importance for their geology and geomorphology within Great Britain.
Geology	The study of the rocks and similar substances that make up the earth's surface.
Geomorphological changes	Changes to topographic or bathymetric features generated by physical, chemical, or biological processes.
Geomorphological features	Topographic or bathymetric features generated by physical, chemical, or biological processes.
Geophysical survey	Imaging or mapping using ground-based physical sensing.
Gigawatt (GW)	One billion watts.
Global Warming Potential	A measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere over a specific time period, relative to carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	GHG emissions are determined by the Kyoto Protocol (1997) to include six categories of gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons), sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. To provide consistent reporting of these gases, each is weighted by its global warming potential and converted to a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e).
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission factor	The GHG emissions factors relate a given level of activity, or amount of fuel, energy or materials used, to the mass of GHGs released as a consequence. It is measured in the amount of GHG emissions (in gCO ₂ e, tCO ₂ e, ktCO ₂ e, MtCO ₂ e, etc.) relative to the activity unit (e.g. tonnes, km, kgs etc.).
Grid Substation	The onshore substation located adjacent to and connecting to the SSEN Lewis Hub. This allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Grilse	A one-sea-winter (1SW) salmon that returns to freshwater to spawn after spending one year in the ocean.
Gross Value Added	The value of economic outputs, a measure of economic performance and productivity.
Ground Water Dependent	Wetlands which critically depend on groundwater flows. They are safeguarded by the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and are sensitive to hydrological and ecological changes.

Term	Meaning
Terrestrial Ecosystem (GWDTE)	
h_1	Height of the lower wind speed measurement
h_2	Height of the higher wind speed measurement
H++ scenario	Maximum sea level rise scenario; 1.9 m total sea level rise up to 2100.
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 Map of Scotland (HABMOS)	It is the national repository for habitat and land use data. The map adopts internationally recognised data and habitat classification standards.
Habitat Regulations Appraisal	An assessment required for all developments which are deemed likely to have an adverse effect on a protected European Site.
Habitat specialisation	The habitat specialisation factor represents the range of habitats species are able to use and whether they use these as specialists or generalists. This score classifies species into categories from 1 (tend to forage over large marine areas with little known association with particular marine features) to 5 (tend to feed on very specific habitat features, such as shallow banks with bivalve communities, or kelp beds).
Habitats Regulations	Related to the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, translated into specific legal obligations in Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.
Hammer energy	The energy delivered per blow during percussive piling; affects sound output and piling duration.
Hazard Workshop	A consultation opportunity for Shipping and Navigation stakeholders to discuss navigational hazards associated with the Offshore Project in order to feed into the Navigational Risk Assessment process.
Heavily modified water body (HWMB)	With reference to the WFD, a body of surface water which as a result of physical alterations by human activity (for example for flood defence or navigation) is substantially changed in character, such that it cannot meet 'Good ecological status'. Where such water bodies are designated as HMWB, the target is to meet 'Good ecological potential'.
Heritage Asset	An element of the historic environment that has value in policy.
Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT)	Highest astronomical tide (HAT) is the highest predicted tide level that can be expected to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	A high voltage alternating current (HVAC) electric power transmission system transmit electricity using alternating current, where the flow of electric charge periodically reverses direction. Most HVAC systems operate at high voltages from 138 kV to 500 kV.

Term	Meaning
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	A high voltage, direct current (HVDC) electric power transmission system uses direct current for electric power transmission, in contrast to the more common alternating current systems. Most HVDC links use voltages between 100 kV and 800 kV.
Hindcast wave data	Predictions of surface waves during a past event.
Historic Environment	The physical evidence of past human activity.
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA)	An assessment that collates and evaluates existing information from documentary, cartographic, geophysical, and archival sources to characterise the archaeological and historical baseline of an area.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Historic Environment Scotland is the lead public body established to investigate, care for and promote Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> 's historic environment.
Historic Seascape	Maps and describes historic cultural influences which shape present seascape perceptions across marine areas and coastal land.
Historic Seascape Characterisation	A method that maps and describes the past and present cultural influences shaping coastal and marine areas, using GIS to integrate historical data with current features for informed marine planning, management, and public understanding of seascape heritage.
Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)	A trenchless crossing engineering technique using a drill steered underground without the requirement for open trenches. This method is able to carry out the underground installation of pipes and cables with minimal surface disruption.
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) Exit Pit	Represents one exit pit that will be located within the Landfall Exit Pit Area.
Hydrodynamic	The movement and forces exerted by water.
Hydrogeology	A branch of geology concerned with the occurrence, use, and functions of surface water and groundwater.
Hydrological effects	Impacts relating to water and its interaction with land/ sediment.
Hydrology	The study of water on and beneath the earth's surface, with regards to its occurrence, distribution, movement and properties as well as its relationship with the environment within each phase of the water cycle.
iFish database	The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) fisheries database of commercial fisheries landings statistics for vessels registered in the UK.
Illuminance	How bright a light appears per unit area to a distant observer. Typically defined in terms of lumens/m ² which is also denoted as lux. For a distant observer looking up at the aviation warning lights, the illuminance they see in the case is set by the angle of elevation (which is negative because although they are looking up the light is propagating downwards from the horizontal), the distance and the

Term	Meaning
	atmospheric clarity. The navigation lights are seen close to the horizontal plane and hence their maximum output, so this factor is less important for them.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, foundation installation (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Impact pathway	<p>The EIA for the Offshore Project utilises the 'source-pathway-receptor' model to identify relevant receptors, where applicable. This model highlights potential impacts of the Offshore Project on environmental receptors, establishing a clear link between impact sources and receptor.</p> <p>The impact pathway is the route through which the potential impacts (as a result of an effect of an activity) could reach a receptor.</p>
Industrial fishery	Highly mechanised commercial fishing operations whose ultimate products are principally fish meal and fish oil.
Infauna	Benthic organisms that inhabit the sediments of the seafloor, living within or partially within the substrate.
Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)	ISEP is an international membership organisation for environment and sustainability professionals (formerly known as IEMA).
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) statistical rectangles	The (ICES) standardises the division of sea areas to enable statistical analyses of data. Each ICES statistical rectangle is '30 min latitude by 1 degree longitude' in size (i.e. approximately 30 x 30 nautical miles). A number of rectangles are amalgamated to create ICES statistical areas.
Interim sediment quality guideline	Guidelines for sediment quality designed to be protective of aquatic life, developed by the Ministers of the Environment in Canada and widely used in the absence of similar UK guidelines.
Intertidal	The area of the shoreline which is covered at high tide and uncovered at low tide.
Intertidal zone	The area between Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) and Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Indirect effects and secondary effects	Those effects that are not caused immediately by the Offshore Project but arise because of it. An example would be where indirect employment is created as suppliers increase their activities and hire new workers to provide the additional goods and services required by the Offshore Project.
Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)	IFR are rules which allow properly equipped aircraft to be flown under Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC).
Instrument Meteorological Conditions	IMC are meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, less than the minima specified for Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC).

Term	Meaning
Irreplaceable Habitat	Irreplaceable habitats are habitats which are very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, due to their age, uniqueness, species diversity and rarity.
Jack-up vessel	A jack-up vessel is a barge with legs that can be raised and lowered to install offshore wind farm components and foundations.
Jacket Foundation	A steel lattice framework structure with 3 or 4 legs used as a foundation for WTGs, secured to the seabed with pin piles or by gravity base.
Kelts	Salmon that have spawned in the previous autumn and subsequently return to the marine environment.
Kilovolt (kV)	One thousand volts.
$L_{A90,T}$	A statistical noise index defined as the level that is exceeded for 90% of the time over the measurement time-period T. The 'A' denotes that the level is determined with 'A-weighting' applied.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	The 'continuous equivalent sound level' noise index. A single-figure noise index that represents the constant sound level that would contain the same sound energy as the fluctuating noise experienced over the time-period 'T'. The 'A' denotes that the level is determined with 'A-weighting' applied.
L	Sound pressure level at the observer / NSR
ΔL_a	The integrated frequency dependent absorption coefficient, a function of r
L_s	The turbine sound power
L_w	Linear sound power level
L_{WA}	A-weighted sound power level
Landfall	This consists of works from offshore Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) exit pits (located below MLWS) to onshore at the Transition Joint Bays (TJB) (located above MHWS). The infrastructure and installation methods associated with the Landfall involves both onshore and offshore components.
Landfall Exit Pit Area	The offshore area in which all HDD Exit Pits will be located within.
Landfall Substation	The optional onshore substation located on the west side of the Isle of Lewis/ <i>Eilean Leòdhais</i> . Includes the platform, buildings and associated components which allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Landing obligation	A regulation first introduced in 2015 and fully in force since January 2019 meaning that no commercial fishing vessel can return any quota species of any size to the sea once caught. This includes slipping or discarding the catch. Once caught, all quota species must be landed and counted against quota. This applies to all UK vessels of all lengths, unless an exemption has been granted e.g. based on species survivability.

Term	Meaning
Landings	Quantitative description of the amount of fish returned to port for sale, in terms of value or weight.
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character, as defined and published by NatureScot. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use and settlement patterns (Historic Environment Scotland 2020: Guidance on Designating Local Landscape Areas).
Land Capability for Agriculture (LCA)	A land evaluation ranking that groups soils based on their potential for agricultural purpose.
Leakage	Economic outputs that would occur outside of the study area.
Lease Area	Legal agreement from the Crown Estate Scotland whereby an option over an area of foreshore or seabed is granted to a developer for an agreed purpose. If required permissions are gained, the developer exercise their rights to enter into a lease. In this case this is the same spatial area as the Array Area.
Level of Impact	The outcome of a comparative appraisal of the effects within a specific topic along a specific alignment option after a consideration of the potential for mitigation, using professional judgement based on experience.
Likely Significant Effects	With respect to the Electricity Works (EIA (Scotland) Regulations 2017 and The Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2017, a significant effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of a plan or project, on the receiving environment.
Limit of Deviation (LOD)	The area either side of an alignment within which micro-siting may take place in accordance with the conditions of planning consent.
Link box (LB)	Underground chambers adjacent to the cable trench containing low voltage electrical earthing links.
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' and other planning legislation. Classified categories A – C.
Local Nature Reserve	A statutory designation for an area of land that is at least of local importance in terms of its natural heritage, which local authorities are empowered to select and designate under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Lower confidence limit	Represents the lower bound of a confidence interval.

Term	Meaning
Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT)	Lowest astronomical tide (LAT) is the lowest predicted tide level that can be expected to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.
Lumens	SI unit of luminous flux – see below.
Luminance	Like luminous intensity, but for a source that is extended as far as the observer is concerned. It is defined in terms of brightness per unit area (e.g. as the light output from a TV screen is defined in terms of its luminance). This is not typically used for warning lights except very close to the source, but is relevant for factors such as the brightness of the twilight sky.
Luminous flux	This is how bright a light is at the source, but summed up over all the angles it emits at, so different from the luminous intensity (candela) value. For a uniform source this is equivalent to multiplying the candela value by 4π , the angular area of the surface of a sphere. A standard domestic light bulb, which typically emits across a wide angular spread, is usually defined in terms of its luminous flux. Measured in lumens.
Luminous intensity	This is the brightness of a light as a function of the viewing angle at the light source itself. For a uniform angular illumination this is easily related to the luminous flux. For the aviation lights this is not true. Measured in candela.
Lux	SI unit of illuminance. Equivalent to lumens/m ² .
m	Wind shear exponent
Macrofauna	Organisms that are visible to the naked eye.
Macrotidal regime	A tidal range in excess of 4 m.
Magnetosensitive species	Species that are sensitive to magnetic fields
Magnitude (of change)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short term or long term in duration'. Also known as the 'degree' or 'nature' of change.
Marine aggregate	Marine dredged sand and/or gravel.
Marine Archaeology Study Area (MASA)	The defined spatial boundary used for the archaeological baseline assessment. The MASA comprises the Offshore Project Boundary plus a 2 km buffer to account for uncertainty in the position of recorded archaeological assets and to capture potential indirect effects on offshore archaeological receptors.
Marine Fish Study Area	Study area for all fish species excluding diadromous species, basking shark and ocean sunfish, and has been taken to be the modelled extent an unmitigated, single-strike sound pressure level of 150 dB re 1 μ Pa (RMS).

Term	Meaning
Marine Guidance Note (MGN)	A system of guidance notes issued by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) which provide significant advice relating to the improvement of the safety of shipping at sea, and to prevent or minimise pollution from shipping.
Marine Geoarchaeological Investigation	A specialist archaeological investigation applying sedimentological, geomorphological and geological techniques to understand submerged landscapes, depositional environments and the potential for archaeological material. Investigations may include core logging, laboratory analysis and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.
Marine Licence	Licence required for certain activities in the marine environment and granted under either the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 or the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010.
Marine Mammal	A specialised group of mammals, which have adapted to life in the oceans and seas (and some rivers).
Marine Policy Statement (MPS)	The framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment in the UK. It guides the creation of marine plans and provides the policy context for decisions on marine licensing and other authorisations, ensuring consistency across the UK. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
Marine Protected Area (MPA)	Marine sites defined at the national level under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010. In Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> , MPAs are areas of sea defined so as to protect habitats, wildlife, geology, undersea landforms, historic shipwrecks and to demonstrate sustainable management of the sea.
Marine Scotland	Civil service directorate for Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> , which is responsible for the integrated management of Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> 's seas.
Marine Directorate - Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT)	The regulator for determining marine licence applications on behalf of the Scottish Ministers in the Scottish inshore region (between 0 and 12 nautical miles) under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, and in the Scottish offshore region (between 12 and 200 nautical miles) under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
Marine Strategic Framework Directive	The European Union Directive (2008/56/EC) seeking to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) in Europe's seas.
Mass flux	Rate of release of sediment (mass per unit time).
Maximum Design Scenario	The scenario within the Project Design Envelope with the potential to result in the greatest impact on a particular topic receptor, and therefore the one that should be assessed for that topic receptor. See Chapter 3: Project Description, Volume 1a for detailed description.
Maximum Sustainable Yield	Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is the largest yield (catch, in tonnes) that can be taken from a specific fish stock over an indefinite period under constant

Term	Meaning
	environmental conditions. Fishing at MSY levels should ensure the capacity of the stock to continue to produce this level in the long term.
Mean (average)	The arithmetic average of a set of numbers, e.g. add up the numbers and divide by the number of numbers.
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)	The average throughout a year of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the tidal range is greatest.
Mean High Water Neap	The average height of high-water during neap tides, which occur when the tidal range is at its smallest - typically around the first and third quarters of the moon.
Mean Low Water Neap	The average height of low water during neap tides, which occur when the tidal range is at its smallest - typically around the first and third quarters of the moon.
Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)	The average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during those periods of 24-hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the tidal range is greatest.
Mega-ripple	Mobile, current-generated bedforms with large wavelengths and heights.
Megawatts (MW)	Unit of electrical power equal to one million Watts.
Métier	A homogenous subdivision, either of a fishery by vessel type or a fleet by voyage type.
Metocean	Relating to meteorology and oceanography.
Metocean conditions	Changes to the seabed (deepening or raising) leading to changes in tidal current flows and/ or wave conditions (height/ direction).
Metocean data	Meteorological and oceanographic data including wind, currents, and waves.
Metre (m)	Unit of lateral measurement equivalent to 100 centimetres.
Micrositing	The process of positioning individual Offshore Project elements within localised environmental or technical constraints.
Migratory window	The period when specific life stages are most likely to migrate through an area.
Minimum Conservation Reference Size (MCRS)	A technical measure that limits the size of fish or shellfish species that can be legally landed and sold. The MCRS varies per species.
Mitigation	Term used to indicate avoidance, remediation or alleviation of adverse impacts.
Migration speed	An observed movement rate between detection points (in $m \cdot s^{-1}$) that includes routing complexity and current effects; not equal to true swim speed.
Model region	Extent of the region of interest used in a SeabORD run.
Morphological changes	Changes to the form or structure of the seabed.

Term	Meaning
Moving receptor	A noise modelling assumption treating fish as moving at a specified swim speed across the sound field during exposure.
MRSea	The 'Marine Renewables Strategic Environmental Assessment' statistical package for R to model spatial count data and predict spatial abundances. This package has been developed by the Centre for Research into Ecological and Environmental Modelling (CREEM) specifically for dealing with data collected for marine renewable projects.
Multiple deprivation	A relative measure of deprivation in Scotland/Alba across seven 'domains': income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime, and housing.
Multiplier effects	Further economic activity that would occur due to additional local income and local supplier purchases.
Mysticete	A baleen whale. Baleen whales use plates of baleen to filter their food from the water, rather than having teeth.
N4	The ScotWind Plan Option Area within the Proposed Development is located.
Nanometres	nanometres = 10^{-9} m.
National Cycle Network (NCN)	A collection of signed walking and cycling paths connecting Scotland/Alba's cities, towns and countryside (Sustrans, 2019: National Cycle Network).
National Nature Reserve	A national accolade applied to land of acknowledged significance for nature that is managed to high standards for nature conservation and the enjoyment of nature. National Nature Reserves are statutory nature reserves formally declared under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.
National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)	Scotland's national database of archaeological and architectural heritage assets, maintained by Historic Environment Scotland and accessible online via Canmore.
National Scenic Area (NSA)	A national level designation applied to those landscapes considered to be outstanding scenic value in a national context. The NSA designation was given a statutory basis in Scotland by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 2006.
NatureScot	NatureScot is the lead public body responsible for Scotland/Alba's natural environment.
Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA)	A document which assesses the impacts to Shipping and Navigation of a proposed Offshore Renewable Energy Installation (OREI) based upon FSA.
Neap peak flow	Typical maximum current velocity during neap tides (minimum difference between high and low water levels).
Non-parametric bootstrap	A statistical technique that resamples raw data points to estimate variability parameters.
Odontocete	A toothed whale. A large group of cetaceans, comprising dolphins, porpoises and whales without baleen plates.

Term	Meaning
Offshore	Pertaining to seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Offshore Application	The application for a marine licence under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (between 0 and 12 nm) and a Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989.
Offshore Cables	Electrical and communication cables located within the Array Area and Offshore Cable Area of Search. The Offshore Cables consist of Array Cables, Array Cables to Landfall, and Export Cables.
Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS)	The area within which the offshore electrical and communication cables between the Array Area and Landfall up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) will be located.
Offshore Cultural Heritage	Heritage assets located within the offshore environment below the Mean High Water Spring. These assets comprise designated heritage assets (e.g. Historic Marine Protected Areas) and non-designated heritage assets (assets noted within the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office database, locally held Historic Environment Record and the National Record of the Historic Environment or Canmore).
Offshore Landfall Area	The area seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) within the Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS) that includes works associated with the Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) installation, including HDD exit pit(s) (located below MLWS) and offshore cable connection to the onshore (TJB) (located above MHWS).
Offshore Ornithology Study Area	The area over which potentially significant impacts from the Offshore Project have the most potential to occur to ornithological receptors, consisting of the Turbine Area plus a 4 km buffer (excluding land).
Offshore Ornithology Survey Area	The area covered by Digital Aerial Survey (DAS), consisting of the Array Area plus a 10 km buffer (excluding land).
Offshore Project	The offshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Offshore Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing the Offshore Project.
Offshore Substation Platform (OSP)	The optional offshore substation located within the Turbine Area. Includes the platform and associated components which allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Offshore Windfarm (OWF)	A group of WTGs located offshore.
Onshore	Pertaining to landward of MLWS.
Onshore Application	The application for consent under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).

Term	Meaning
Onshore Cables	Electrical and communication cables located within the Onshore Cable Corridor.
Onshore Cable Corridor	The area within which Onshore Cables and associated infrastructure will be located which is routed from the Transition Joint Bays (TJB) to the SSEN Lewis Hub.
Onshore Cultural Heritage	Heritage assets located within the onshore environment above the Mean High Water Spring. These assets comprise designated heritage assets (e.g. world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, inventory gardens and designed landscapes, inventory battlefields, and conservation areas) and non-designated heritage assets (assets noted within the locally held Historic Environment Record and the National Record of the Historic Environment or Canmore).
Onshore Landfall Area	The area which includes both the Landfall above Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) and Landfall Substation (as defined separately), cabling from the Transition Joint Bays (TJB) to the Landfall Substation (if required) and construction related compounds and working areas.
Onshore Substation (ONS)	A compound housing electrical equipment enabling connection to the grid. The onshore substation also contains equipment to help maintain stable grid voltage. <i>Arnish/Àirinis, an ONS, known as the 'Grid Substation', which is east of Creed Industrial Park, will be situated close to the Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) converter & substation, the 'Lewis Hub.' Here, the electricity will be converted to high-voltage direct current (HVDC) before being transmitted across the Minch/A' Mhaoil to mainland Scotland/Alba.</i>
Onshore Transmission Works (OTW) / Onshore Project	The onshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS). The Applicant will seek consent for the OTW Project through a separate application and so does not form part of this application.
Onshore Transmission Works Boundary/Onshore Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing all temporary and permanent works associated with the OTW/Onshore Project.
Opacity	The attenuation of light due to intervening material.
Optical depth	The opacity along a given line-of-sight.
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) phase	The period during which a development is operational and being maintained.

Term	Meaning
Orbital velocity	Local elliptical currents, which reduce with depth, associated with waves moving across the water surface.
Ornithology	The study of birds, their behaviour, physiology and taxonomy.
Other Ornithological Receptors	Refers to migratory seabirds and waterbirds screened into the assessment.
Otter trawl	A net with large rectangular boards (otter boards) attached to the towing cables which are used to keep the mouth of the trawl net open. Otter boards are made of timber or steel and are positioned in such a way that the hydrodynamic forces, acting on them when the net is towed along the seabed, pushes them outwards and prevents the mouth of the net from closing.
Outline Environmental Management Plan	An outline plan for ensuring implementation of appropriate environmental measures during the construction phase for the offshore components of the project. This will be finalised post-consent as a detailed plan, with involvement of contractors, as a condition of the marine licence.
Paired simulation	Paired simulations simulate two breeding seasons. The only difference between the two simulations is the presence of the wind farm. If multiple pairs are run in the same simulation, each pair of simulations will have a unique prey quantity value selected.
Palaeochannel	A relict or infilled ancient river or drainage channel preserved beneath marine or coastal sediments. Palaeochannels may contain deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental interest that inform on past landscapes prior to marine inundation.
Palaeoenvironmental remains	Minerogenic deposits such as alluvial silts and clays that have potential for ecofact preservation (such as diatoms, ostracods molluscs), the assessment of which can provide information on depositional environments (e.g. the salt or freshwater nature of deposits) that can enhance interpretation of the palaeolandscape. Peat deposits can preserve floral remains such as pollen, seeds and plant fragments and other organic remains. Organic material can also be dated by radiocarbon techniques, important for establishing the chronology for the depositional sequence.
Palaeolandscape	Palaeolandscape refers to an ancient/relict landscape that has been preserved in the geological record, in this case submerged by rising sea levels and seabed sediments. These landscapes provide insights into past environments, including the physical and ecological conditions that existed at different times. The study of the remnant palaeogeographic features provides insight into how ancient environments were exploited by early humans and how the landscape changed through time as a result of natural processes and human activities.

Term	Meaning
Parametric bootstrap	A statistical technique that resamples model parameters to estimate variability parameters.
Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)	The use of recorders fitted with hydrophones (in water) or microphones (in air) to 'listen' for sounds emitted by marine mammals or other sources.
Peak pressure	The highest pressure above or below ambient that is associated with a sound wave.
Pelagic	Of or relating to the open sea.
Pelagic fish	Species that are found predominantly in the mid- and upper water layers of the water column.
Pelagic trawl	A net used to target fish species in the mid water column.
Percussive Piling	<p>A method of installing piles and pile casings into the seabed using an impact hammer. This form of piling can be solely used if ground conditions are suitable. If pile depth cannot be achieved through percussive piling alone, a pile-drill-pile technique can be used to reach desired depths.</p> <p>The percussive piling technique can be used for the installation of the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and the Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required) located within the Percussive Piling Area.</p>
Percussive Piling Area	The area within the Turbine Area where both percussive piling, and drill and grout construction methods can be used for the installation of the wind turbine generators (WTGs) and the Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required) fixed foundations.
Percussive Piling Exclusion Area	An area in the southwest of the Turbine Area where there will be no percussive piling. Other methods including drill and grout or vibratory methods can be used in this area.
Percussive Piling Programme	The construction period that percussive piling can be undertaken.
Permanent Threshold Shift (PTS)	Permanent hearing damage; auditory injury.
Person year of employment	A metric of employment. One person-year is equivalent to one person working full-time for one year.
Photopic	The term denoting human vision in daytime. This is dominated by the colour sensitive cones, which also give us the best acuity in our vision. The cones become inactive at low light levels.
Physical and Coastal Processes	Processes such as metocean conditions, seabed geology/morphology, sediment transport, and water quality which could be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Term	Meaning
Pin Pile	A long, slender steel pile installed into the seabed to anchor offshore structures such as WTGs and OSPs
Pinniped	A group of carnivorous mammals, comprising the seals and their relatives.
Population Viability Analysis	Population modelling to predict future trends and population estimates for a range of input scenarios.
Porpoise Positive Minute (PPM)	A minute in which a porpoise is detected in PAM. Used to quantify activity levels.
Post-development	Conditions after the Offshore Project has been constructed
Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD)	A document outlining the research objectives, analytical methods, reporting requirements and archiving strategy for archaeological material recovered during mitigation works. The PERD sets out how recovered artefacts, samples, and records will be processed, analysed, interpreted and curated.
Post-smolt	Juvenile salmonids migrating towards the sea after they have entered the marine environment. Referred to as post-smolts until the end of the first winter in the sea.
PRESS	This statistic is the sum of the squared PRESS residuals in a deletion set (block ID). The PRESS residuals are the difference between the observed value and the predicted mean, where the predicted value is obtained without the observations in question.
Prey year type	The year type can be 'poor', 'moderate' or 'good', these classifications represent the environmental conditions during the year, and classifications use values expected during moderate environmental conditions. 'Poor' classifications occur when the % body mass loss of adults is higher and % chick survival is lower than those observed during a typical year. 'Good' years are only classified based on the % body mass loss of adults.
Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR)	A radar system that measures the bearing and distance of targets using the detected reflections of radio signals.
Private Water Supply (PWS)	A water supply that is not provided by Scottish Water.
Probable Effects Level	Concentration at which a large percentage of benthic organisms will show a toxic response.
Project	The Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm development. This term describes the whole development, including all offshore and onshore components.
Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing all offshore and onshore components of the Project.
Project Design Envelope (PDE)	A description of the range of possible components that make up the Project design options under consideration when the exact engineering parameters are not yet known.

Term	Meaning
Project-Lifetime Effects	Assessment of the scope for combined effects that occur throughout more than one phase of the project (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance, decommissioning), to interact to potentially create an effect of greater significance than if assessed just within individual/isolated project phases.
Protected Wrecks	High significance shipwrecks designated for their historical, archaeological or artistic importance under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1974.
Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD)	A formal procedure applied during construction activities that sets out the steps to follow in the event of an unexpected archaeological discovery, including reporting, temporary protection, and assessment requirements.
Public Consultation	Formal pre-application consultation with the local communities and interest groups, as required by the Marine Licensing (Pre-Application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 and the Marine Scotland Act 2010, and the Energy Consents Unit Good Practice Guidance for Applications under Section 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 published by the Scottish Government (2022).
Qualifying interest feature	A specific habitat, species, or other environmental element for which a site is designated for protection (e.g., a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI))
Quiet periods	Scheduled breaks in percussive piling (hours/days) to reduce cumulative exposure and facilitate migration.
Quota	A proportion of the Total Allowable Catch for a fish stock.
Radio Detection and Ranging (Radar)	An object-detection system which uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction, or speed of objects.
Ramsar	A wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
Receptor	Any physical, biological or anthropogenic element of the environment that may be affected or impacted by the Project. Receptors can include natural features such as the seabed and wildlife habitats as well as man-made features like fishing vessels and cultural heritage sites.
Receptor-Led Effects	Assessment of the scope for all combined effects to interact, spatially and temporally, to create an effect on a receptor of greater significance than when the effects are considered in isolation. Receptor-led effects may be short term, temporary or transient effects, or incorporate longer term effects.
Recruitment	Recruitment can be defined as the number of fish surviving to enter the fishery or to some life history stage such as settlement or maturity.
Red list	A "red list" bird of conservation concern is a species that is of greatest concern for conservation, based on criteria such as severe population or range declines. The BTO uses this system to categorise species based on their conservation status.

Term	Meaning
Reference rivers	Scottish rivers with counters or equivalent datasets used to calibrate the catch–count relationship in stock assessments.
Regular Operator	A vessel operator identified from the vessel traffic data to be regularly utilising the sea room in the vicinity of the proposed Offshore Project.
Repowering	Repowering is replacing (partially or totally) old WTGs with more powerful and efficient models using the latest technology.
Resilience	The capacity of systems and its component to anticipate and cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, and accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event or trend in a timely and efficient manner.
Resistance	Indicates whether a receptor can absorb disturbance or stress without changing character.
Resolution	For an optical system, the angular separation of 2 objects before they appear to merge into 1.
Retained Archaeologist	A qualified archaeologist appointed for the duration of the Project to provide ongoing specialist advice, review survey outputs, guide archaeological mitigation and ensure implementation of the WSI and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD).
Root Mean Square	Indicates that the measurement represents the time-averaged or "effective" pressure level over a given period, not just instantaneous values.
Sabbaticals	This refers to mature seabirds that do not attempt to breed in a given year, despite being capable of doing so. These individuals typically remain at sea or visit breeding colonies only briefly, without engaging in nesting or chick-rearing.
Safety Zone	A statutory marine zone demarcated for the purposes of safety around a possibly hazardous installation or works/construction area.
Scale height	The height in the atmosphere below which most of a given material exists. For example, most of the aerosol component in the atmosphere is under the aerosol scale height of approximately 1.5 km.
Scallop dredge	A method to catch scallop using steel dredges with a leading bar fitted with a set of spring loaded, downward pointing teeth. Behind this toothed bar (sword), a mat of steel rings is fitted. A heavy net cover (back) is laced to the frame, sides and after end of the mat to form a bag.
Scattering	In the context of atmospheric physics, light that is scattered is reflected from a molecule or particle, at an angle that depends on the process. Back-scatter is reflected back to the source, and forward-scatter is actually light that largely tracks its original path for example.
Schedule 1 Species	Birds listed on the Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, of which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an 'active' nest.

Term	Meaning
Scheduled Monument	A monument which has been scheduled by the Scottish Ministers as being of national importance under the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'.
Scoping Opinion	A report presenting the written opinion of the Scottish Ministers, with input from Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (CnES) for the OTW, as to the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project.
Scoping Report	A document submitted by a developer that outlines the potential environmental issues and effects of a proposed project to determine which topics, methods, and level of detail should be included in the full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Scotland River Basin Management Plan	The plan for delivery of WFD objectives for the Scotland River Basin District, which covers all of Scotland, except for areas lying within two cross-border river basin districts (Northumbria and Solway Tweed river basin districts).
Scotopic	The term denoting human vision in night-time. This is dominated by the monochromatic rods. The rods are more sensitive to blue than red light. The rods "switch-off" in daytime.
Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN Transmission)	The owner, operator and developer of the high voltage electricity transmission system in the north of Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> and remote islands.
Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Lewis Hub	This is the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) interface. A transmission system operator substation into which the Project will connect for onward transmission through the existing grid network.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> 's principal environmental regulator, protecting and improving Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> 's environment.
Scottish Water (SW)	Scottish Water is a public company that provides public drinking water and sewerage services across Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> . It is accountable to the public through the Scottish Government.
Scour protection	The protection of sediment against localised erosion e.g. by placing rock.
Seabed change	Temporary or permanent lowering or raising of seabed levels, e.g. due to scour protection.
Seabed geology and morphology	The structure (geology) and form (morphology) of the seabed.

Term	Meaning
Seabird	Bird species that is ecologically dependent on the marine environment for at least part of its life cycle. Seabirds typically forage at sea and may nest on coastal cliffs, islands, or beaches. Examples include gannets, puffins, kittiwakes, and shearwaters.
SeabORD	Modelling tool developed by Searle <i>et al.</i> (2018) to assess displacement and barrier effects of Offshore Renewable Developments (ORD).
Season	Bird behaviour is recognised to differ across a calendar year, with particular months recognised as being part of different seasons. Defined seasons allow for assessment to be carried out using season-specific methodology and assessed against the population present within that season.
Secondary scour	The interaction of flow (i.e. bed currents) around the edge of protection (i.e. for cables) resulting in the erosion of the sea bed.
Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR)	A radar system that transmits interrogation pulses and receives transmitted responses from suitably equipped targets.
Section 36 Consent	Consent that can be granted under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 for the construction or extension, and operation, of an electricity generating station.
Sediment deposition thickness	Height of sediment deposited on the seabed averaged over the area of a model element.
Sediment dispersion	The dilution and settling of sediment as it travels from a source.
Sediment disturbance	Disturbing/displacing sediment (contaminated or uncontaminated).
Sediment fractions	Subsets of sediment in a location with different properties (e.g. grain size).
Sediment plume	A mobile area of increased suspended sediment concentration, usually generated by activities such as construction or dredging.
Sediment regime	The size, quantity, sorting, and distribution of sediments.
Sediment resuspension	The suspension of sediment after it has settled to the seabed (not due to initial suspension from construction activities).
Sediment transport	This term refers to the movement of sediment (e.g. sand, silt, gravel, and particulate organic matter) that occurs when bed shear stress exceeds the threshold for sediment suspension. This is typically caused by wave and current action and can be influenced by the presence of structures in the marine environment. Sediment transport can occur in localised or widespread areas, and it can be short-term or relate to longer term erosion/accretion processes.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value associated to that receptor.
Settling velocity	The speed at which sediment particles fall through the water column.

Term	Meaning
Shallow water	Water depths less than 5 m.
Shellfish	Aquatic invertebrates characterised by an external shell or shell-like exoskeleton. They are commonly divided into 2 primary groups: molluscs and crustaceans.
Significance	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
Significant effect	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations 2017 to determine the likely significant effects of the development on the environment, which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated.</p> <p>The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.</p> <p>Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – ‘noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible’ (The Concise Oxford Dictionary).</p> <p>Those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note.</p>
Significant wave height	Average height of the largest 1/3 of waves.
Sites and Monument Record (SMR)	Sites and Monuments Record holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. The information in SMRs complements the national database, known as the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), which is maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and is accessible via the online catalogue Canmore.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites designated at the national level under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are a series of sites that are designated to protect the best examples of significant natural habitats and populations of species.
Smolt	Juvenile salmonids migrating towards the sea during the freshwater portion of their journey.
Smoltification	The physiological transition enabling freshwater fish (e.g., salmon parr) to tolerate seawater; precedes marine migration.
Soft Start/Ramp Up	Procedures to gradually increase hammer energy and strike rate at the start of piling to mitigate impacts on marine life.
Solid angle	The angular area of a surface. For example, a circle seen as having an angular extent of 1 degree in radius has an angular area of π square degrees.

Term	Meaning
Sound Exposure Level (SEL or $L_{E,p}$)	The constant sound level acting for 1 second, which has the same amount of acoustic energy, as indicated by the square of the sound pressure, as the original sound. It is the time-integrated, sound-pressure-squared level. SEL is typically used to compare transient sound events having different time durations, pressure levels, and temporal characteristics.
Sound Exposure Level, cumulative (SEL_{cum} or $L_{E,p,t}$)	Single value for the collected, combined total of sound exposure over a specified time or multiple instances of a noise source.
Sound Exposure Level, single strike (SEL_{ss})	Calculation of the sound exposure level representative of a single noise impulse, typically a pile strike.
Sound Pressure Level (SPL or L_p)	The sound pressure level is an expression of sound pressure using the decibel (dB) scale; the standard frequency pressures of which are 1 μ Pa for water and 20 μ Pa for air.
Sound Pressure Level Peak (SPL_{peak} or $L_{p,pk}$)	The highest (zero-peak) positive or negative sound pressure, in decibels.
Spate	A sudden rise in river flow after rainfall.
Spatially Adaptive Local Smoothing Algorithm (SALSA)	An algorithm for fitting a spline-based regression to two-dimensional data using an adaptive knot-selection.
Spawning	The act of releasing or depositing eggs (fish).
Spawning bed	A discrete patch of seabed where eggs are deposited.
Spawning ground	A larger geographic area than a spawning bed, encompassing one or more spawning beds and all the adjoining potential spawning habitat.
Spawning stock biomass	The combined weight (in tonnes) of all the fish of one specific stock that are old enough to spawn. It provides an indication of the status of the stock and the reproductive capacity of the stock.
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 Landscape Area (SLA)	Landscapes designated by councils, which are considered to be of regional/local importance for their scenic qualities.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	An area designated under the Wild Birds Directive (Directive 74/409/EEC) to protect important bird habitats. Implemented under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Spring peak flow	Typical maximum current velocity during spring tides (maximum difference between high and low water levels).

Term	Meaning
Stakeholders	Organisations and individuals with a specific interest (commercial, professional or personal) in a particular issue.
Standard Deviation	A statistic measuring the dispersion of a dataset relative to its mean. It is calculated as the square root of the variance.
Stationary receptor	A noise modelling assumption treating fish as stationary during exposure, a precautionary “worst case” for noise impact.
Statutory Consultation	The process by which specific bodies are provided with information and are given the opportunity to comment on the Project. In terms of EIA this is stipulated by the EIA Regulations.
Steradians	1 square radian, or 3282.9 square degrees.
Stock assessment	A multi-step process converting catches to returning fish, spawning females, and egg numbers to assess stock status against egg requirement.
Stock assessment area	Spatial unit used in Scottish salmon stock assessments to evaluate returns and conservation status.
Study Areas	Study Areas are determined for each technical discipline and are described within each technical chapter.
Subtends	An object at a distance from a viewer is seen to be a certain angular size – that is it subtends that angle. Also used to describe angular areas.
Survey Area	The area within which a given survey was undertaken in order to obtain baseline information.
Suspended sediment concentration	The mass concentration (mass/volume) of sediment in suspension.
Swept Area Ratio	Swept Area Ratio (derived from Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data) indicates the number of times in an annual period that a fishing gear makes contact with (or sweeps) the seabed surface. Surface SAR provides a proxy for fishing intensity.
Swim speed	The actual speed at which fish swim ($m \cdot s^{-1}$); distinct from migration speed and may increase during avoidance behaviour.
Target Species	Legally protected and notable species of conservation concern.
Temporal Scope	The temporal scope refers to the time periods over which impacts and effects may be experienced by sensitive receptors.
Temporary Exclusion Zone (TEZ)/ Temporary Archaeological Exclusion Zone (TAEZ)	A temporary buffer established around an identified anomaly or potential archaeological feature, pending further investigation, to prevent disturbance during the early stages of construction planning.
Temporary or permanent effects	Effects may be considered as temporary or permanent within a timeframe of relevance to the aspect or receptor in question.

Term	Meaning
Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS)	Reversible and temporary hearing loss.
Territorial waters	The sea area within 12 nautical miles of a baseline established round the shore.
Tertiary measures	Actions that would occur with or without input from the EIA process. These include actions that will be taken to meet legislative requirements, or those considered to be standard practice and used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects. These are also referred to as 'good practice measures'.
The Crown Estate Scotland (CES)	The public corporation of the Scottish government that is responsible for the management of land and property in Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> , as owned by the monarch " <i>in right of the Crown</i> ".
The National Grid	The electricity transmission network in Great Britain.
Thermocline	A distinct ocean layer separating the upper mixed layer from the calm deep water below.
Threshold Effects Level	Concentration at which a toxic response has started to be observed.
Tidal ellipse	The path followed by a water particle in one complete tidal cycle.
Tidal excursion	The net horizontal distance that a water particle travels due to tidal currents between low-water slack tide and high-water slack tide.
Tidal excursion ellipse	The path followed by a water particle in one complete tidal cycle.
Tidal Offset	The difference in height between mean sea level and highest astronomical tide.
Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	TACs are catch limits, expressed in tonnes or numbers, that are set for some commercial fish stocks.
Trackout	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction / demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when heavy duty vehicles (HDV) leave the construction / demolition site with dusty materials, which may then spill onto the road, and/or when HDV transfer dust and dirt onto the road having travelled over muddy ground on site.
Transboundary effects	Assessment of changes to the environment caused by the combined effect of past, present and future human activities and natural processes on other European Economic Area Member States.
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	The point at which Offshore Cables are connected to Onshore Cables. The TJB is located onshore above MHWS.
Type or Nature of effect	Whether an effect is direct or indirect, temporary, long-term or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.

Term	Meaning
Turbidity	A measure of the level of particles such as sediment or organic by-products in a body of water.
Turbine Area	A reduced area within the Array Area where above water surface infrastructure would be located i.e. wind turbine generators (WTG) or Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required). This area has been developed and refined through stakeholder consultation and environmental assessment.
U_1 (or u_1)	Wind speed measurement at the lower height
U_2 (or u_2)	Wind speed measurement at the higher height
U_{10}	Wind speed at standardised 10 m height
U_{hh} (or u_{hh})	Wind speed at hub height
Uncontrolled Airspace	Defined airspace in which Air Traffic Control does not exercise exclusive authority but may provide basic information services to aircraft in radio contact. In the UK, Class G is uncontrolled airspace.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Unexploded ordnance are explosive weapons (bombs, shells, grenades, land mines, naval mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were deployed and still pose a risk of detonation, potentially many decades after they were used or discarded.
Unique Vessel	An individual vessel identified on any particular calendar day, irrespective of how many tracks were recorded for that vessel on that day. This prevents vessels being over counted. Individual vessels are identified using their Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI).
United Kingdom (UK)	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprising England, Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> , Wales and Northern Ireland.
Unweighted sound level	Sound levels which are "raw" or have not been adjusted in any way, for example to account for the hearing ability of a species.
Upper confidence limit	Represents the upper bound of a confidence interval.
Vantage Point (VP)	A place, especially a high place, that provides a good, clear view of an area.
Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	A system, required by law, used in commercial fishing to allow environmental and fisheries regulatory organisations to monitor, minimally, the position, time at a position, and course and speed of fishing vessels which are 12 m and over in length.
Visibility	How far away an object can be seen and still have a distinctive 5% contrast with its surroundings. For example, in hazy conditions you might see a distant building but not the individual windows on its facade, when in clear conditions you can. The 5% contrast is defined by regulation.
Visual Flight Rules (VFR)	VFR are the rules that govern the operation of aircraft in VMC, conditions in which flight solely by visual reference is possible.

Term	Meaning
Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC)	VMC are the meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling equal to or better than specified minima.
Volts	The international unit of electric potential and electromotive force.
Vulnerability	Propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European Community (EC)'s Water Framework Directive, sets out rules to halt deterioration in the status of water bodies and achieve good status for Europe's rivers, lakes and groundwater.
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Protected Area	Area added to the WFD protected area register required by Article 6 of the WFD.
Water quality	Increase in physical, chemical and biological contaminants through the suspension of contaminated sediment, tidal currents transporting disturbed sediment leading to increased turbidity and/or reduced water-quality until sediment settlement.
Waterbird	Bird species that is ecologically dependent on wetlands, freshwater bodies, or coastal habitats for feeding, breeding, or roosting. This group includes species such as ducks, geese, swans, waders, and herons. While some waterbirds may use marine environments, they are generally more associated with inland or coastal waters than with open sea areas.
Wavelength	The wavelength of light is the physical unit that defines its colour. For visible light, given in units of nanometres (1 billionth of a metre). Human vision operates approximately between 400 and 750 nanometres.
Weighted sound level	A sound level which has been adjusted with respect to a "auditory weighting function" or "weighting envelope" in the frequency domain, typically to make an unweighted level relevant to a particular species.
Western Isles	Also known as the Outer Hebrides/ <i>Na h-Eileanan Sià</i> , these are the islands situated to the northwest of Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> .
Wild Land Area (WLA)	Those areas comprising the greatest and most extensive areas of wild characteristics within Scotland/ <i>Alba</i> . National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) policy 4(g) sets out the policy for Wild Land Areas.
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	The wind turbines that generate electricity consisting of tubular towers and blades attached to a nacelle housing mechanical and electrical generating equipment.
Working age	For the purposes of statistical analysis this is generally taken to be between the ages of 16 and 64.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A document setting out the methodology, responsibilities, and procedures for all archaeological works associated with the Project, including survey, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

Term	Meaning
Year type	The year type can be 'poor', 'moderate' or 'good', these classifications represent the environmental conditions during the year, and classifications use values expected during moderate environmental conditions. 'Poor' classifications occur when the % body mass loss of adults is higher and % chick survival is lower than those observed during a typical year. 'Good' years are only classified based on the % body mass loss of adults.
Z ₀	Standard ground roughness length of 0.05 m.
Ziphiid	A beaked whale species (Family: Ziphiidae).
Zone of Influence (ZOI)	The spatial area within which project activities may cause ecological effects to receptors.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, (usually digitally produced), showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretical visible.
0 group fish	Fish within their first year of their lives.