



Appendix 1

Glossary

National Park Authority Special Board Meeting West Riverside and Woodbank House

16 September 2024

Paper for decision

| Term | Definition |
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| Amenity | A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity. |
| The Ancient Woodland Inventory | The Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) is a provisional guide to the location of Ancient Woodland derived from the Roy maps (c1750) and the OS 1st edition (c1860).. It contains three main categories of woodland, all of which are likely to be of value for their biodiversity and cultural value by virtue of their antiquity: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Ancient Woodlandii. Long-established woodlands of plantation origin (LEPO) andiii. Other woodlands on 'Roy' woodland sites (3) |
| Apart Hotel | A hotel that would have elements of self-catering accommodation. |
| Appropriate Assessment | A process as part of the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) to determine whether a plan or development is likely to significantly affect a Natura (European) protected site. |
| Biodiversity | Diversity or richness of plant and animal life and their habitats. |

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| Built Environment | Buildings and structures made by people, as opposed to natural features. |
| Charrette | A charrette is an interactive design workshop, in which the public, relevant professionals and stakeholders work directly with a specialised design team to generate a specific community masterplan. |
| Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) | An ECoW is a site-based ecologist who oversees works and provides advice on an appropriate and compliant approach to the management of ecological features in the context of environmental legislation and planning policy. |
| Enabling Development | Development which would otherwise be contrary to planning policy and is promoted primarily as a way of saving an important listed building that is neglected or otherwise perceived to be 'at risk'. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) | The means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects arising from a proposed development. The process then involves scoping of the assessment and then preparation, by the developer, of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) | The name given to a report required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Scotland) on the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development. |
| Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) | An inventory of monuments of gardens and landscapes consciously laid out for artistic effect which is compiled by Historic Environment Scotland. |
| Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA) | A plan or project which may affect a European site is subject to Habitat Regulations Appraisal before it can be authorized or undertaken. This involves considering whether it will have a 'likely significant effect' on a European site and if so, an 'Appropriate Assessment' (AA) must then be carried out. |
| Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) | Plants, animals, fungi, and micro-organisms that have been introduced to areas outside of their native range by humans, either intentionally or accidentally and cause damage to the environment, economy, or human health. |
| Landscape Character | The method that landscape is classified according to type area, based on particular combinations of landform and landcover, as outlined in the National Park's Landscape |

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| | Character Assessment (Nature Scot). Character is the constituent elements of the landscape, its specific aesthetic and perceptual qualities. |
| Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) | LVIA is the technique used to assess the effects of change on the landscape. LVIA is used to help design the proposed change as well as assess its effects, so that negative landscape effects are avoided, reduced or offset. |
| Landscape Character Types (LCT) | Landscape Character Types (LCTs) are areas of consistent and recognisable landscape character. |
| Listed Building | A building or structure of architectural or historic interest included on the list of buildings compiled by Historic Environment Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers. |
| Local Development Plan (LDP) | Provides the policy and strategy framework against which planning applications are assessed. |
| Long-established woodlands of plantation origin (LEPO) | LEPO is a category of the Ancient Woodland Inventory and is interpreted as plantation from historic maps that has been continuously wooded. |
| National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) | Covers the period from 2024-2029. Guides how all of those with a role to play in looking after the National Park will work together to manage the Park and achieve a shared vision for the area. It sets out the National Park Authority's policy for managing the National Park; and coordinating the exercise of the Authority's functions in relation to a National Park and the functions of other public bodies and office holders with a view to ensuring that the National Park aims are collectively achieved in a co-ordinated way. |
| National Planning Framework (NPF4) | Is the Scottish Government's Fourth Strategy for Scotland's long term spatial development. |
| Natura 2000 Site | Natura 2000 is the Europe-wide network of protected areas developed under the European Commission's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). It forms the cornerstone of the European Union's biodiversity policy. |
| Open Space | Green space consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological features in an urban area, including trees, woodlands and paths and 'civic space' consisting of squares, |

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| | market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function (Source: SPP11 Physical Activity and Open Space). |
| Placemaking Priority | An area highlighted where there is a particular focus on improving the overall public space through design. |
| Planning Guidance/ Supplementary Guidance | Supplementary Guidance and Planning Guidance documents explain in more detail how policy requirements can be met in connection with the Local Development Plan. Planning Guidance is not as formal as Supplementary Guidance as it does not require sign off from Scottish Government or a Strategic Environmental Assessment and can be re-issued without consultation. These are still a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. |
| Planning Obligations | Legal agreements (or unilateral undertakings) usually entered into under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 and used to mitigate the impacts of proposed developments, in order to make them acceptable in planning terms. |
| Protected Species | Certain species are protected by law, meaning that it can be illegal to kill, injure or capture birds or animals or to pick or damage certain wild plants. Some animals also have special protection from disturbance and damage, and protection of their breeding and resting sites. Certain activities – for example those involving European Protected Species as specified in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 and wild birds, protected animals and plants under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – may only be undertaken under licence. |
| Public Realm | The space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces. |
| Residential Amenity | The benefit of enjoyment from physical external space which forms part of the private home. |
| Scheduled Monument | A list of monuments of national importance which is compiled by Historic Environment Scotland. |
| Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) | Public body with a remit for the protection of the environment. |

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| Nature Scot | Public body. Its role is to look after the natural heritage, help people to enjoy and value it, and encourage people to use it sustainably. |
| Section 75 Agreement | Also known as a planning obligation. This is a legal agreement between a developer and a local authority which guarantees that certain works will be carried out, or financial contributions are paid in accordance with a planning permission. |
| Special Landscape Qualities | Special Landscape Qualities (SLQs) are defined as the characteristics that make a designated landscape special in terms of landscape and scenery, both individually or combined. They are qualities that are perceived and experienced by people, affecting the sense of place. |
| Statutory Consultees | A person, authority or body that the planning authority must consult under certain circumstances as set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 |
| Sustainability | The capacity to carry out an activity over time. Often used in the context of sustainable development. |
| Sustainable Development | Development that meets the social, economic and environmental needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |
| Sustainable urban drainage (SUDS) | A way to manage surface drainage in a sustainable manner i.e. through ponds, permeable paving / infiltration so the run-off of water from the development is slowed and does not flow directly into pipes/watercourses. |
| Visual Amenity | The experience of the people who will be affected by the changes in views or amenity at different places. |
| Water Environment | All inland surface water, groundwater and wetlands; as well as coastal waters. |
| Wild Land | Areas of mountain and moorland and remote coast, which mostly lie beyond contemporary human artefacts such as roads or other development. |