

# Glossary

**Action Programme** - highlights the key infrastructure and other projects which are required to deliver the Local Development Plan's policies and proposals.

**Active Travel** - means of travel not involving motorised assistance - i.e. walking and cycling

**Air Quality Action Plan** - The Action Plan developed by Dundee City Council outlining how the Council intends to bring about improvements in air quality so as to meet the standards and objectives for the pollutants of concern.

**Air Quality Management Area** - the parts of the City which have been identified as exceeding Government targets for air pollution.

**Airport Safety Requirements** - any requirement which is necessary to facilitate the safety of airport operations. This could include both physical aspects (building height, warning lights) and management practice (landscape maintenance, security arrangements).

**Allocation** Land identified as appropriate for a specific land use.

**Appropriate Assessment** - the method used for assessing the potential significance of a project or plan on the environment of 'Natura' sites.

**Backland Developments** - Development which takes place to the rear of existing structures fronting a street or roadway.

**Brownfield land** - Land which has previously been developed. The term may cover vacant or derelict land, land occupied by redundant or unused buildings.

**Carbon Reduction Standard For The Energy Performance Of Buildings** -

**Combined Heat and Power (CHP)** - A power plant or heat engine designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source.

**Comparison Retail** - non-food items where the shopper will generally compare price and quality before a purchase is made. This includes products such as clothes, shoes, books, music/DVDs, household items, electrical goods and furniture.

**Commercial Centre** - generally has a specific focus on retailing or on retailing and leisure uses. Examples of commercial centres include out-of-centre shopping centres, commercial leisure developments, mixed retail and leisure developments, retail parks and factory outlet centres.

**Conservation Area** - are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

**Convenience Shopping** - broadly defined as food shopping, drinks, tobacco, newspapers, magazines and confectionery, purchased regularly for relatively immediate consumption.

**Core Paths** - important non-motorised travel routes forming a network across the city, mainly walking and cycling but also were appropriate horse riding and where possible suitable for all abilities. Core paths are shown on the Dundee Core Path Plan

**District Centre** - separate from the City Centre usually containing at least one food supermarket or superstore, the focus for a mix of uses including retail, leisure, entertainment, recreation cultural and community facilities as well as homes and businesses serving suburban areas or smaller settlements. Dundee has five district centres: Albert Street, Broughty Ferry, Hilltown, Lochee and Perth Road.

**Dundee Partnership** - pools together the strengths of key City agencies including Dundee City Council, Scottish Enterprise, Tayside Police and NHS Tayside, along with local academic institutions and representatives of the business, voluntary and community sectors, providing a vehicle for co-ordinated inter agency working.

**Dundee Waterfront** - a strategic 30 year (2001-2031) transformation of Dundee City waterfront, which encompasses 240 hectares of development land stretching 8km along the River Tay.

**Development Plan Scheme** - planning authorities in Scotland produce a development plan scheme every year and this sets out the programme for preparing and reviewing development plans, and what is likely to be involved at each stage.

**Edge - of - Centre** - a location within easy walking distance of, and usually adjacent to, a town, city or district centre and providing parking facilities that serve the centre as well as the store, thus enabling one trip to serve several purposes.

**Effective housing land supply** Effective housing land supply is the part of the established housing land supply which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period under consideration, and will therefore be available for the construction of housing.

**Enterprise Areas** - strategic site identified in the Scottish Government's Economic Strategy as part of the process of creating a supportive business environment.

**Established Land Supply** - land which is effective or **capable of becoming effective** over the plan period to meet the housing land requirement up to year 10 from the predicted year of adoption, ensuring a minimum of 5 years effective land supply at all times.

**Geodiversity Sites** - sites containing a variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments and soils, together with the natural processes which form and alter them.

**Green Infrastructure** - The European Commission defines green infrastructure as “the use of ecosystems, green spaces and water in strategic land use planning to deliver environmental and quality of life benefits. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, road verges, allotments and private gardens. Green infrastructure can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, natural disaster risk mitigation, protection against flooding and erosion as well as biodiversity conservation.”

**Greenfield Sites** - Sites which have never been previously developed.

**Habitats Regulations Appraisal** - The process for determining whether an appropriate assessment is required or not.

**Historic Environment** - includes those items identified in [Scottish Planning Policy](#): Conservation Areas; Listed Buildings; Ancient Monuments; Archaeological Sites and Landscapes; Parks; Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Geodiversity Sites

**Housing Land Audit** - Annual statement of housing land providing a statement of land supply within a housing market area. It only includes sites with capacity of 5 or more units.

**Life Sciences** - The sciences concerned with the study of living organisms, including biology, botany, zoology, microbiology, physiology and biochemistry

**Local Nature Reserve** - can be located in a variety of places and range from woodlands, wetlands, meadows or coastal sand dunes. They provide wild spaces where plants and animals, both common and rare, can thrive. They offer a more natural environment than parks and gardens, but are still readily accessible to, and for a wide range of people.

**Low Carbon Economy** - is an economy that has a minimal output of greenhouse gas emissions into the environment biosphere.

**Low and Zero carbon energy generation technologies** - is technology which generates no or next to no carbon in its use.

**Main Issues Report** - The first stage in producing a Local Development Plan for Dundee, the main opportunity for individuals, agencies and other bodies to directly influence the form and content of the Proposed Dundee Local Development Plan.

**Medi-Park** - The Dundee Medi-park is a joint venture between Scottish Enterprise Tayside and Ninewells Teaching Hospital. The Medi-park offers innovative biomedical, biotech or medical device companies the opportunity to develop laboratory, production and office space close to the local biosciences research community.

**National Planning Framework** The Scottish Government's strategy for the long-term development of Scotland's towns, cities and countryside. The NPF is about shaping Scotland's future and is concerned with how Scotland develops over the next 20 years and how to make that possible. The NPF identifies key strategic infrastructure needs to ensure that each part of the country can develop to its full potential.

**National Renewables Infrastructure Plan** - The plan aims to assist the development of a globally competitive off-shore renewables industry in Scotland through the creation of infrastructure to support large scale manufacturing, assembly, deployment and operations, and maintenance of offshore renewable energy devices.

**National Renewables Infrastructure Fund** - Scottish Enterprise have established a £70m National Renewables Infrastructure Fund to support private sector investors in the development of manufacturing locations. The fund aims to stimulate an offshore wind supply chain to help realise the opportunity for off-shore wind in Scotland.

**Non-mainstream Residential Uses** - These are residential uses such as nursing homes, supported accommodation, houses in multiple occupation, purpose built student accommodation

**Open Space Use Types** - designated open space which is used for; playing fields, sports pitches, biodiversity networks, green infrastructure, green access routes, green corridors, allotment gardens, cemeteries, Sites of Importance for Natural Conservation (SINCs), Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs), wetlands, ponds, country parks, city parks, local parks, greenspace.

**Out of Centre** - a location that is clearly separate from a city/town or district centre but within the urban area, including programmed extensions to the urban area in approved or adopted development plans.

**Regional Selective Assistance (RSA)** - a discretionary grant scheme that encourages businesses to undertake investment that will directly result in the creation or safeguarding of jobs in Scotland.

**Renewable Energy** - any naturally occurring source of energy such as biomass, solar, wind, wave, tidal, and hydroelectric power that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuels.

**Retail Frontage Area** - An area which accommodates national multiples and a variety of independent retailers.

**Retail park** - An off-centre group of three or more stores selling primarily non-food goods, with a shared car park.

**Runway Safety Zone** - an area where a general presumption against development exists in order to control the number of people on the ground who would be at risk in the event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing. Specifically it seeks to avoid residential property or workplaces being located within these areas but occasionally populated buildings or facilities may be acceptable and are judged on a case by case basis.

**Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)** - strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive.

**Scottish Planning Policy** - is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters.

**Section 75 Agreements/Obligations** - A legal agreement entered into by an interested party with the Council to impose some form of requirement/restriction on the land

**Single Outcome Agreements** - sets out the outcomes which each Local Authority is seeking to achieve with its community planning partners.

**Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)** - A nature conservation area that supports locally important habitats and species of plants.

**Strategic Development Areas** - areas identified for strategic development proposals by the TAYplan Strategic Development.

**Strategic Development Plan** - The TAYplan Strategic Development Plan for the TAYplan area.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** Involves the preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.

**Supplementary Planning Guidance** - prepared by the Council, which supplements the guidance given in the Local Development Plan, and has equal weight in decision-making.

**Sustainable Development** This concept recognises that achieving economic growth has to be done in such a way that does not harm the environment or waste the natural resources we depend on.

**Sustainable Transport** - resource efficient travel options which can include public transport, cycling and walking. It can also include methods to improve the sustainability of other modes, such as car sharing.

**Streets Ahead** - Dundee City Council's Roads Design Manual

**Town centre** - The term 'town centre' has been applied to Dundee City Centre and Dundee's five District Centres. To be identified as a town centre a diverse mix of uses and attributes, including a high level of accessibility should be provided. It excludes retail parks, neighbourhood centres and small parades of shops of purely local significance.

**TAYplan** The Strategic Development Planning Authority for the TAYplan Area made up of Angus Council, Dundee City Council, Fife Council and Perth & Kinross Council.

**Transport Scotland** - the national transport agency for Scotland - an agency of the Scottish Government. [www.transportscotland.gov.uk](http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk)

**Tactran** - A statutory Regional Transport Partnership - which covers the geographical area of Dundee, Angus, Perth & Kinross and Stirling. Primarily concerned with any transportation measures which affect more than one of these areas. [www.tactran.gov.uk](http://www.tactran.gov.uk)

**Use Classes Order** - [Town and Country Planning \(Use Classes\) Order 1997](#)

**Vitality and Viability** - vitality is a reflection of how busy a centre is at different times and in different parts. Viability is a measure of its capacity to attract ongoing investment for maintenance, improvement and adaptation to changing needs.

**Western Gateway** - The area identified in the TAYplan Strategic Development Plan as a Strategic Development Area.

**Wind Farm** - An area of land with a group of energy-producing windmills or wind turbines.

**Windfall site** The term 'windfall sites' is used to refer to those sites which become available for development unexpectedly and are therefore not included as allocated land in the development plan.