



Appendix 1: Settlement Hierarchy

The following table shows each settlement's position in the settlement hierarchy

Annan HMA	<p>District Centres – Annan, Gretna Border</p> <p>Local Centres – Eaglesfield, Eastriggs, Ecclefechan</p> <p>Villages – Brydekirk, Chapleknowe, Cummertrees, Dornock, Kirtlebridge, Kirkpatrick Fleming, Powfoot</p>
Eskdale HMA	<p>District Centre – Langholm</p> <p>Local Centre – Canonbie</p> <p>Villages – Bentpath, Eskdalemuir, Evertown</p>
Dumfries HMA	<p>Regional Capital - Dumfries</p> <p>District Centres – Kirkconnel/Kelloholm, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Moffat, Sanquhar, Thornhill</p> <p>Local Centres – Closeburn, Glencaple, Holywood, Johnstonebridge, Moniaive, New Abbey, Penpont</p> <p>Villages – Ae, Amisfield, Auldgirth, Bankend, Bankshill, Beattock, Beeswing, Boreland, Carronbridge, Carrutherstown, Carsethorn, Clarencefield, Collin, Corrie Common, Dalton, Dunscore, Hightae, Islesteps, Kirkbean, Kirkton, Lakehead (Closeburn), Lochfoot, Middlebie, Mouswald, Shawhead, Southernness, Templand, Terregles, Torthorwald, Tynron, Wanlockhead, Waterbeck</p>
Stewartry HMA	<p>District Centres - Castle Douglas, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright</p> <p>Local Centres – Auchencairn, Carsphairn, Crossmichael, Gatehouse of Fleet, New Galloway, Palnackie, Springholm, St. John's Town of Dalry, Twynholm</p> <p>Villages – Balmaclellan, Borgue, Bridge of Dee, Clarebrand, Colvend, Corsock, Crocketford, Dundrennan, Gelston, Glenloch, Hardgate/ Haugh of Urr, Kippford, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkpatrick Durham, Laurieston, Mossdale, Parton, Rhonehouse, Ringford, Rockcliffe</p>
Mid Galloway HMA	<p>District Centres – Newton Stewart, Whithorn, Wigtown</p> <p>Local Centres – Creetown, Garlieston, Kirkcowan, Kirkinner/Braehead, Port William</p> <p>Villages – Bladnoch, Carsluith, Elrig, Glentroll, Isle of Whithorn, Mochrum, Monreith, Sorbie, Whauphill</p>
Stranraer HMA	<p>District Centre – Stranraer</p> <p>Local Centres – Drummore, Glenluce, Kirkcolm, Leswalt, Portpatrick, Sandhead</p> <p>Villages – Ardwell, Cairnryan, Castle Kennedy, Dunragit, Lochans, New Luce, Port Logan, Stoneykirk</p>



Appendix 2: Schedule of Sites

The following table is a complete list of all sites allocated for development in the Plan.

Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Annan	ANN.H1	Land north of Windermere Road	100	
	ANN.H2	Land south of Windermere Road	100	
	ANN.H3	Land between Turnberry Road and Turnberry Crescent	30	
	ANN.H4	Solway Street	15	
	ANN.H5	Land between Scott Street and Seaforth Park	20	
	ANN.H6	Land at Watchhall Road	56	
	ANN.H7	Land adjoining Elm's Road and Lovers Walk		72
	ANN.H8	Land between Hallmeadow Place and Elm Road		108
	ANN.B&I1	Stapleton Road	5.5 hectares	
Auchencairn	AUC.H1	Rear of Main Street	10	
	AUC.H2	Church Road	5	
Canonbie	CAN.H1	Riverside Park	85	
	CAN.CF1	Land due east of School	School expansion	
Carsphairn	CPH.H1	North of McAdams Way	10	
Castle Douglas	CSD.H1	North of Garden Hill Drive	15	
	CSD.H2	West of Garden Hill Road	30	
	CSD.H3	East of Ernespie Road	130	
	CSD.H4	Cotton Street	16	
	CSD.H5	West of Torrs Road	133	
	CSD.H6	South of Jenny's Loaning		190
	CSD.H7	Academy Street / Queen Street	10	
	CSD.H8	Rear of Douglas Terrace / Trinity Lane	6	
	CSD.H9	Abercromby Place	5	
	CSD.H10	Land to South of Ernespie Lodge	25	
	CSD.H11	Land to South of Kilmichael, Abercromby Road	35	
CSD.B&I1	Land at Oakwell Road	1.4 hectares		
Closeburn	CLS.H1	Woodend Way	33	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Creetown	CRE.H1	Land at Barholm Mains	50	
	CRE.H2	Barholm Croft	16	
	CRE.H3	Minnipool Place	25	
Crossmichael	CMI.H1	Land at Templand	5	
Dalbeattie	DBT.H1	Sunnyside / Barhill Road	12	
	DBT.H2	128–140 High Street	11	
	DBT.H3	Bruce Road / Port Road	12	
	DBT.H4	New Road / Haugh Road	21	
	DBT.H5	Station Road	20	
	DBT.H6	John Street / Barhill Road	20	
	DBT.CF1	Craignair Road		
	DBT.CF2	Medical Centre, Port Road		
	DBT.B&I1	Land at Edingham Business Park	1.25 hectares	
Drummore	DRM.H1	Land off Ward Place	50	
Dumfries	DFS.H1	Barnhill	304	
	DFS.H2	Marchfield	745	
	DFS.H3	Noblehill	176	
	DFS.H4	Heathhall College	192	
	DFS.H5	Ladyfield		557
	DFS.H6	Lincluden Depot	32	
	DFS.H7	Brownrigg Loaning		713
	DFS.H8	Catherinefield Farm		279
	DFS.B&I1	Heathhall – North of Aviation Museum	9.3 hectares	
	DFS.B&I2	Cargenbridge	12.3 hectares	
	DFS.B&I3	Garroch Loaning	18.97 hectares	
	DFS.B&I4	Heathhall Airfield	7.1 hectares	
	DFS.B&I5	Land South of Dumfries Enterprise Park	5.1 hectares	
	DFS.B&I6	Brasswell	8.42 hectares	
	DFS.B&I7	Clumpton Hill	4.5 hectares	
DFS.TC1	Brooms Road	1.6 hectares		
Eaglesfield	EGL.H1	Former Roads Depot, Burnswark	30	
	EGL.H2	Land between Ashyards Crescent and Sunnybrae	78	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Eastriggs	ERL.H1	Gillwood Road	10	
	ERL.H2	Victoria Gardens	11	
	ERL.H3	Land northwest of Stanfield Farm	27	
	ERL.MU1	Stanfield Farm	200 plus flexible business units	
Ecclefechan	ECC.H1	Land adjacent to Tiree	6	
	ECC.H2	Land south of Buccleuch Cottage	18	
	ECC.H3	Ibrak Farm	100	
	ECC.B&I1	Land adjoining B7076, Jct 19 A74(M)	11 hectares	
Garlieston	GRL.H1	Mill Road	14	
Gatehouse of Fleet	GOF.H1	Memory Lane	6	
	GOF.H2	Former Woodside Garage	8	
Glencaple	GCP.H1	Shore Road	24	
	GCP.H2	Wardlaw Drive	34	
Glenluce	GLU.H1	Glenjorrie Avenue	37	
	GLU.H2	Bankfield Farm	46	
	GLU.H3	Bankfield Farm East	12	
Gretna Border	GTN.H1	Adjacent to Hazeldene	36	
	GTN.H2	Land north of Victory Avenue (Phase 1)	104	
	GTN.H3	The Hawthorns	55	
	GTN.H4	Halcrow Stadium	85	
	GTN.H5	Land north of Old Graitney Road	45	
	GTN.H6	Land south of Old Graitney Road	20	
	GTN.H7	Land north of Victory Avenue (Phase 2)		160
	GTN.MU1	Former Golf Course	200 plus 1 hectare for flexible business units	
Holywood	HLW.H1	Kirkland	35	
Johnstonebridge	JSB.H1	Land north of MacLean Drive	39	
	JSB.H2	Land west of school	90	
	JSB.CF1	Land adjoining school	Community facilities	
Kirkcolm	KCM.H1	Land off Church Road	20	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Kirkconnel/ Kelloholm	KCN.H1	Glenaber Avenue	90	
	KCN.B&I1	Greystone Avenue	0.7 hectares	
Kirkcowan	KCW.H1	St Couans Crescent	37	
Kirkcudbright	KBT.H1	Mersehouse/Mersecroft	70	
	KBT.H2	East of Tongland Rd/Burnside Loaning	8	
	KBT.H3	Land at Parkhouse		76
	KBT.H4	Former Creamery, Merse Road	36	
Kirkinner/ Braehead	KBH.H1	St Kennera Terrace	46	
	KBH.H2	Smiths Croft	10	
Langholm	LHM.H1	Holmwood Crescent	5	
	LHM.H2	Meikleholm Cottage	5	
	LHM.H3	South of Meikleholm	5	
	LHM.H4	Murtholm Farm	200	
Leswalt	LSW.H1	Challoch	56	
Lochmaben	LMB.H1	Former Railway Station	15	
	LMB.H2	Laverockhall	40	
Lockerbie	LRB.H1	Former Academy	30	
	LRB.H2	10-14 Townhead Street	10	
	LRB.H3	Park Place	15	
	LRB.H4	Netherplace Farm	200	
	LRB.MU1	Land west of ice rink	80 plus flexible business units	
	LRB.B&I1	Dryfe Road	3.32 hectares	
	LRB.B&I2	Broomhouses	2.8 hectares	
	LRB.B&I3	Former primary school	2 hectares	
Moffat	MOF.H1	Dickson's Well	6	
	MOF.H2	Greenacres	15	
	MOF.H3	Old Carlisle Road	34	
	MOF.H4	Selkirk Road	200	
	MOF.MU1	Former Academy	10 plus flexible business units	
	MOF.MU2	Former Woollen Mill	retail and tourist accommodation	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Moniaive	MOV.H1	Chapel Street	50	
New Abbey	NAB.H1	Kindar Road	10	
New Galloway	NGA.H1	West of Kirk Road	30	
	NGA.H2	West Port	5	
Newton Stewart / Minnigaff	NST.H1	Former Woodlands School	36	
	NST.H2	Racegreen Avenue	22	
	NST.H3	Barrhill Avenue	8	
	NST.H4	Corsbie Road	81	
	NST.H5	Doocot Terrace	28	
	NST.H6	Station Road	12	
	NST.H7	Old Hall		100
	NST.MU1	Masonfield	140 plus flexible business units	
	NST.B&I1	Barnkirk Farm	4.1 hectares	
Palnackie	PAL.H1	Glen Road	23	
	PAL.H2	North of Yettan Terrace	8	
Penpont	PNT.H1	West of Bogg Road	8	
	PNT.H2	Main Street	27	
Portpatrick	PPK.H1	Hill Street	7	
	PPK.H2	East of Heugh Road	6	
	PPK.H3	High Merrick	120	
	PPK.H4	Sunnymeade North	57	
Port William	PWL.H1	South Street	7	
	PWL.H2	Dourie Farm	54	
Sanquhar	SNQ.H1	Church Road	20	
	SNQ.H2	Queen's Road	125	
	SNQ.H3	Queensberry Square	10	
	SNQ.H4	High Street	19	
	SNQ.B&I1	Glasgow Road	3.62 hectares	
Springholm	SPR.H1	Land off Ewart Place	40	
St. John's Town of Dalry	DLR.H1	Whinnymuir	35	
	DLR.H2	South of Whinnymuir	25	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
Stranraer	STR.H1	Thorney Croft West	10	
	STR.H2	West Leafield	158	
	STR.H3	Moorefield	49	
	STR.H4	Springbank	74	
	STR.H5	Former Garrick Hospital	18	
	STR.H6	Land behind the Coachmans	9	
	STR.H7	East of Glebe Cemetery	63	
	STR.H8	Leswalt Road	35	
	STR.MU1	Stranraer Waterfront	165 plus retail and recreation facilities	
	STR.B&I1	Blackparks Industrial Estate	6.7 hectares	
	STR.B&I2	Clashmahew	9.6 hectares	
STR.B&I3	Railway Yard	4 hectares		
Thornhill	THN.H1	Wallace Hall	37	
	THN.H2	Hospital Brae	112	
	THN.H3	Boatbrae	64	
	THN.H4	Queensberry Beeches		103
	THN.H5	Queensberry Park		122
	THN.MU1	Gallows Knowe	47 plus 2.6 hectares for flexible business units	
Twynholm	TWY.H1	Rear of Main Street	10	
	TWY.H2	Manse Road	15	
Whithorn	WTH.H1	Station Road	6	
	WTH.H2	Common Park	76	
	WTH.H3	Ladycroft	5	
	WTH.H4	Greencroft	8	
	WTH.B&I1	Stirnie Birnie Bridge	2.8 hectares	
Wigtown	WGT.H1	Southfield Park	34	
	WGT.H2	Seaview	8	
	WGT.H3	Station Road	50	



Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name	No. of Units allocated up to 2024	No. of Units allocated beyond 2024
A74(M)	A74(M).B&I1	Hangingshaws, Johnstonebridge	20 hectares	
	A74(M).B&I2	Hayfield/Newhope, Kirkpatrick Fleming	26.24 hectares	
	A74(M).B&I3	Redhouse, Kirkpatrick Fleming	28.19 hectares	
Chapelcross	CPC.B&I1	Chapelcross North	19.43 hectares	
	CPC.B&I2	Chapelcross South	7.13 hectares	
	CPC.B&I3	Chapelcross West	32.37 hectares	



Appendix 3: Schedule of Land Owned by Dumfries and Galloway Council

The following table outlines land that is owned or part owned by Dumfries and Galloway Council as required by Section 15(3) of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.

Settlement	Site Ref	Site Name
Dalbeattie	DBT.CF1	Craignair Road (part owned)
Dumfries	DFS.H3	Noblehill (part owned)
Dumfries	DFS.H5	Ladyfield
Dumfries	DFS.TC1	Brooms Road (part owned)
Kirkconnel/Kelloholm	KCN.B&I1	Greystone Avenue
Lockerbie	LRB.B&I3	Former Primary School
Moffat	MOF.MU1	Former Academy
Stranraer	STR.MU1	Stranraer Waterfront (part owned)



Appendix 4: Glossary

Active Travel	Travelling actively for everyday journeys such as to work, by walking, cycling, jogging and so on; can also include walking/ cycling to public transport stops; a way of increasing physical activity and reducing car use.
Affordable Housing	Housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes. In some places the market may be able to meet most affordable housing needs but this will not be the case everywhere.
Appropriate Assessment	Assessment of the implications of policies and proposals on Special Protected Areas (SPAs) or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), required by European Habitats Directive 1992 as transposed in UK law by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, Etc.) Regulations 1994. See also Habitat Regulations Appraisal.
Ancient Woodland	Woodland that has been in continuous existence since at least 1750 in Scotland.
Bad Neighbour Development	Development likely to raise amenity issues beyond immediate neighbours, or during evening and weekend hours. Issues include: noise, smell, large numbers of people gathering or moving through an area, significant increases in traffic movements, parking issues e.g. hot food takeaways, nightclubs.
Biodiversity	Short for biological diversity, it is the variety of organisms (both living e.g. animals, plants and non-living e.g. soil, rocks) found within a specified geographic region, as well as all the relationships between these.
Biosphere	Places with world-class environments, designated by the UN to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between people and nature. Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere has been created to protect the biological and cultural diversity of this area while promoting sustainable economic development.
Brownfield Site	Previously developed land and premises, including the curtilage of buildings, which may still be partially occupied or used. Most commonly associated with derelict urban land with redundant industrial buildings. Excludes agriculture, forestry and previously used land which now has nature conservation or recreation value.
Climate Change	A process of changes to weather patterns and temperatures largely caused by the emission of certain 'greenhouse gases' from the earth, principally associated with the burning of fossil fuels.
CO2 Carbon Dioxide	The main greenhouse gas formed by the combustion of all fossil fuels.
Comparison Retailing	The provision of items which are not bought on a frequent basis, including clothing, footwear, furniture, furnishings and household equipment (excluding nondurable household goods) medical and pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, educational and recreation equipment and accessories, books, newspapers and magazines, goods for personal care.



Connectivity	Directness of links and density of connections in a transport network. As connectivity increases, travel distances decrease and route options increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations. Good connectivity provides easy access to key destinations for pedestrians.
Conservation Areas	Areas that are considered to have “special architectural or historic interest” requiring additional protection.
Convenience Retailing	Broadly defined as food shopping, drinks, tobacco, newspapers, magazines, and confectionery, purchased regularly for relatively immediate consumption.
Core Path Network	A mixture of existing and new paths which link together to form an overall paths network which caters for all types of user. Arising from the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, local authorities have a statutory requirement to produce a Core Path Plan.
Dark Sky Park	A park or other public land possessing exceptional starry night skies (unaffected by light pollution) and a natural nocturnal habitat. Galloway Forest Park is one of only five such dark sky parks in the world.
Design / Design and Access Statement	Statements which accompany certain planning applications setting out how issues which relate to design and access for disabled people will be considered when developing the proposal.
Designing Places	Scottish Government aspirations for design and the role of the planning system in delivering these, aiming to demystify urban design and demonstrate how value of design contributes to quality of life; a material consideration in decisions on planning applications and appeals.
Designing Streets	Policy statement on street design, marking a change in emphasis towards place-making and away from a system focussed on the dominance of motor vehicles.
Developer Contributions	Contributions required from a developer where proposals would require infrastructure improvements or measures to mitigate adverse impacts, in order to make them acceptable for planning permission, and where planning conditions alone would not make the proposal acceptable. Contributions are expected to address the consequences of development, not make good any existing shortfalls.
Development Brief	Document providing detailed information to guide developers on the type of development, design and layout constraints the Council would support and encourage, and other specific requirements for a particular, usually substantial, site; sometimes published by the Council as supplementary guidance.
Development Plan	Document setting out the development strategy and proposals for an area, along with planning policies. Currently this consists of the Local Development Plan (LDP) (2014).
District Heating System	The supply of heat to a number of buildings or homes from a central heat source through a network of pipes carrying hot water or steam.



Ecosystem	Functional unit consisting of all living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through nutrient cycling and energy flow.
Effective Housing Land Supply	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 houses.
Enhancement	To improve the quality of an area affected by a development.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process used for describing, analysing and evaluating the range of environmental effects that could be caused by certain proposals, such as a wind energy scheme. The findings of the EIA are set out in an Environmental Statement.
Established Housing Land Supply	The total housing land supply including both unconstrained and constrained sites. It includes the effective housing land supply, plus the remaining capacity for sites under construction, sites with planning consent, sites in adopted local development plans and, where appropriate, other land and buildings with the agreed potential for housing development.
European Protected Species (EPS)	Certain animals and plants which receive protection under the Habitats Directive. For all EPS it is a legal requirement that before deciding whether to grant planning permission, all planning authorities fully ascertain whether EPS are present on a development site and if so, that any issues in relation to them are fully resolved within the legislation.
Farm diversification	The use of farm resources for non-agricultural purposes (e.g. using land or buildings for tourism or recreational activities) in order to improve the economic viability of a farm business.
Fish Farming	As well as finfish, fish farming refers to the production of shellfish, including scallops, brown shrimp, cockles and mussels.
Flood Plain	Generally low lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of the river or sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
Forest	Usually applied to a large area of woodland of varied ages and tree species.
Forestry	The practice of all aspects of tree management, including forests, woodland management, arboriculture, urban forestry and environmental forestry and research, education and training in these fields.
Future proofing	Process of trying to anticipate future developments in, for example, technology to make sure these can be accommodated at a later stage or to ensure that buildings and spaces are adaptable to changing needs e.g. to respond to climate change.



Geodiversity	Term used to describe a variety of earth materials (e.g. rocks, soil etc.), forms and processes that constitute and shape the landscape.
Greenfield Site	Land not previously developed, can include agricultural land.
Greenhouse Gases	The six main gases contributing to climate change found in the upper atmosphere. They prevent some energy being re-transmitted into space. The gases include carbon dioxide CO ₂ , methane CH ₄ , nitrous oxide N ₂ O, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride SF ₆ .
Green corridors	Can include riverbanks, cycleways, rights of way and disused railway lines with the primary purpose of connectivity, providing opportunities for leisure, travel or wildlife migration. They are often links that have been identified as being valuable to the realisation of the Green Network.
Green Network	A strategic network of functionally connected, existing and proposed green spaces and green corridors within and around settlements, linking out into the wider countryside. The network can include woodland and other habitats, active travel routes, greenspace links, watercourses and waterways.
Greenspace	Any vegetated land, or water, in, or adjoining, an urban area. Can include: natural and semi-natural habitats, green corridors; amenity grasslands, parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, playing fields and play areas, cemeteries, allotments and accessible countryside.
Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA)	The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to carry out appropriate assessments in certain circumstances where a project or plan will affect a Natura (European) site. HRA refers to the whole process, including the appropriate assessment step.
Hectare (ha)	Unit of land equal to 100 metres x 100 metres (or 2.47 acres).
Historic Environment	Historic Environment is defined within the Scottish Historic Environment Policy; it includes scheduled monuments and other significant archaeological sites and landscapes, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic gardens and designed landscapes and any other features of national and regional importance.
Historic Environment Record	A publicly available record which holds information on sites, buildings, gardens and other historic features, including shipwrecks and battlefields. These high quality local records have an important role in maintaining and managing the historic environment.
Housing Market Areas (HMA)	A geographical area which is relatively self-contained in terms of reflecting people's choice of location for a new home i.e. a large percentage of people moving house or settling in the area will have sought a house only in that area.
Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA)	A detailed assessment that provides the evidence base for defining housing supply targets in the Local Housing Strategy and allocating land for housing in the development plans.
Housing Land Requirement	Requirement for new housing set out in the LDP taking into account housing need and the Plan's development strategy plus flexibility allowance.



Integrity	The quality of being unimpaired; soundness, unity, wholeness. From a landscape perspective (particularly in relation to NSAs) this relates to a recognition that the entire area of (e.g. the NSA) designation is valued; any adverse effects to part of it can lead to damage to the unity or soundness of the whole.
Key Agencies	Sometimes referred to as Consultation Authorities or Agencies, the bodies who are under a duty to co-operate and offer advice as part of preparing the LDP; comprising of: Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Water, Scottish Enterprise, Regional Transport Partnerships (SWESTRANS in D&G), Health Boards. Whilst they are not under a legal duty, other organisations such as Historic Scotland, Transport Scotland and the Forestry Commission will also be involved.
Landscape	Defined by the European Landscape Convention as ‘an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’. Includes townscape and seascape.
Listed Buildings	Buildings identified for their special architectural or historic interest which have been given additional protection through legislation.
Local Housing Strategy (LHS)	Provides the strategic direction to tackle housing need and demand and to inform the future investment in housing and related services across the local authority area.
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of describing, classifying and analysing the character of landscape reflecting the distinct pattern or combination of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	A plan aimed at conserving and enhancing the fauna, flora and habitats (biodiversity) of a defined area.
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Places with special local natural interest, designated and managed by local authorities to give people better opportunities to learn about and enjoy nature close to where they live; designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Material Consideration	Factors considered in the determination of applications for planning permission and other consents, alongside the statutory development plan. Includes central government policies and guidance, non statutory plans and the relevant planning comments made by consultees.
Masterplan	Similar to a development brief but usually provides a more detailed and specific outline for the development of a site or area. May include details of: linkages to surrounding areas, the uses and type of buildings/spaces, density, massing of buildings and timescales and phases of work. It may be developed by the Council to guide development or drawn up by a developer during a planning application; often used as part of a public consultation.
Mitigation	Measures, including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse effects of a development proposal.
Movement hierarchy	As set in Scottish Planning Policy and Designing Streets, this states that opportunities for personal travel should be prioritised by mode in the following order - walking, cycling, public transport, car and other motorised vehicles.



National Nature Reserves (NNR)	Areas of land set aside for nature, where the main purpose of management is the conservation of habitats and species of national and international significance. All NNRs are also designated to at least SSSI level.
National Scenic Areas (NSAs)	An area designated by the Countryside Commission for Scotland (predecessor of SNH) as of national scenic importance due to highly valued landscapes needing special care.
Native woodland	Woodland consisting of native species (i.e. grows naturally, not introduced), either broadleaved or conifer, such as birch, oak, ash and juniper. Excludes beech, sycamore and most conifers. Supports a complex native fauna and is an important component of some of the best and most characteristic landscapes.
Natura Sites	Natura sites (Special Areas of Conservation & Special Protection Areas) are protected under European legislation.
Passive solar design	This refers to the use of the sun's energy for the heating and cooling of living spaces – e.g. a building can be orientated to take advantage of this natural energy.
Place-making	Describes an overarching process of creating high quality developments that are attractive to people to live, work and spend time in. It is not just about the design of buildings but considers the whole place and the community who will use it.
Planning Advice Note (PAN)	Statements produced by the Scottish Government to give clarity and further advice and guidance on Scottish Planning Policy.
Prime Quality Agricultural Land	Land of Classes 1, 2 and 3.1 in the land capability for agriculture developed by the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (now known as James Hutton Institute).
Ramsar Sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971, which requires signatory countries to protect internationally important wetlands, especially those used by migratory water birds, and to use wetlands wisely.
Regional Scenic Areas (RSAs)	Important areas of outstanding scenic beauty within Dumfries and Galloway.
Representations	A comment made on a planning issue by a member of the public, statutory consultee or other interested party; can include objections and expressions of support.
Renewable Energy	Collective term for energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, including wind energy; by the sun (e.g. solar hot water and solar electric/photo-voltaic); hydro; wave and tidal power; biomass; biofuels; and from geothermal sources, such as ground source heat pumps. Energy from waste is not regarded as a renewable energy source as it is not capable of being renewed by the natural ecological system.
Retail Capacity Study	Studies prepared to find out if there is a requirement to provide for additional retail floorspace during the plan period. In D&G, this has provided updated retail information for the LDP and will be published as a technical paper.



Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	Statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use and other planning matters, published in 2014.
Section 75 Agreement	A legal agreement which regulates the development or use of land and is entered into by the Council and any person interested in the land to which it relates.
Sequential test/ approach	A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example, brownfield land before greenfield sites and town centres before out of centre.
Settlement	For the purposes of this plan, settlements are Dumfries, and the district centres, local centres, and villages listed in the settlement hierarchy (Appendix 1)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Key areas of marine or land-based conservation and wildlife importance. They are special for the nature conservation value of the plants, animals, habitats or rock formations that they contain; designated by SNH under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	A European wide network of important sites containing rare or endangered species and habitats designated under the terms of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna. (The Habitats Directive).
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Designated under the terms of the 1979 EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. These areas are specifically protected for their ornithological importance. Together SACs and SPAs form the Natura sites.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A systematic method of considering the effects on the environment of a plan or programme with the aim of helping to reduce or avoid environmental impacts.
Strategic Transport Projects Review (STPR)	Sets the Scottish Government's future transport investment priorities; supports the National Planning Framework and the National Transport Strategy.
Supplementary Guidance (SG)	Previously known as Supplementary Planning Guidance, these are documents which provide more detailed advice and clarification relating to planning policy. SG is a material consideration in deciding any planning application.
Sustainable Development	Development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	These are designed to reduce the potential impact of developments with respect to surface water discharges by replicating natural systems of drainage (rather than by routing water through solid pipes) allowing water to be released slowly back into the environment.
Transitional Water	Water (other than groundwater) in the vicinity of river mouths which is partly saline in character as a result of its proximity to coastal water but which is substantially influenced by freshwater flows.



Transport Impact Assessment	This is required on significant applications to outline: what additional transport impacts a particular development will generate; how it will integrate into existing transport patterns; how it meets sustainable development requirements.
Travel Plans	A general term for a package of measures tailored to the needs of individual sites and aimed at promoting more sustainable travel choices e.g. walking, cycling and public transport and car sharing.
Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)	The designation of trees that contribute significantly to the amenity value of an area. A TPO designation requires that the Council is consulted before any works are carried out to them including routine maintenance.
Trunk Roads	Primary strategic routes (such as the A75) are the direct responsibility of Transport Scotland, who are consulted on if any planning application could affect a trunk road.
Waterbody	A distinct and significant volume of water. For example, for surface water: a lake, a reservoir, a river or part of a river, a stream or part of a stream. For groundwater: a distinct volume of water within one or more aquifers (underground soil or rock that contains water).
Waterbody Status	The condition of a waterbody in terms of hydrology (properties, distribution, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere), morphology (describes the shape of the waterbody and how it changes over time), chemistry, and biology, resulting from both natural and human factors.
Water Environment	Surface waters (inland, coastal and transitional), groundwater and wetlands.
Wild land	Scottish Natural Heritage define this as parts of Scotland where the wild character of the landscape, its related recreational value and potential for nature are such that these areas should be safeguarded against inappropriate development or land-use change.
Wind Energy Development	Development consisting of one or more wind turbines, access tracks, ancillary buildings, substations, and supporting infrastructure.
Woodland Resource	Trees, forests, woodlands (including ancient woodlands and ancient woodland pastures) and hedgerows.
Zero Waste Plan	Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society, where all waste is seen as a resource; waste is minimised; valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted, leaving only limited amounts to be treated.