

Appendix 4: Glossary

Accessibility	Easy to use for people of all ages and abilities
Allocated site	Land identified for a specific use in the current local plan
Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by someone else that leaves people feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.
Biodiversity	The different types of plant and animal life found in a particular area
Canoe portage	Location/facility to enable canoes to be carried around an obstacle in a river and safely launched.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. CIL is levied on a wide range of developments in accordance with a published tariff or charging schedule for the relevant local authority area. Most of the River Wensum corridor falls within Norwich City Council's administrative area so its charging schedule will apply in most cases.
Conservation Area	Area of special historic and/or architectural interest which is designated by the local planning authority as being important to conserve and enhance. Special planning controls apply with these areas
Conservation Area Appraisal	An appraisal of the characters and characteristics of a conservation area, published by the local authority.
Connectivity	Enhanced connectivity (in the context of green infrastructure) is the improvement of linkages between different areas of green infrastructure (defined below). In the case of this strategy greater connectivity is sought between the Riverside Walk and other Norfolk Trails in particular, to maximise usage and environmental benefits.
County Wildlife Site (CWS)	Wildlife habitat identified and designated as being of particular local interest or importance by Norfolk County Council and the Norfolk Wildlife Trust
Digital and creative media businesses	Creative industries making use of digital technology, including TV, radio, games, film, animation, digital and photo imaging.
Feasibility	Whether a project or proposal is capable of being delivered, including an understanding of constraints, design and costs.
Green infrastructure	Green Infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect villages, towns and cities. Individually, these elements are GI assets, and the roles that these assets play are GI functions. When appropriately planned, designed and managed, the assets and functions have the potential to deliver a wide range of benefits – from providing sustainable transport links to

	mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)	A ward-level index made up from a number of indicators (income, health, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing, and geographical access to services) to enable comparison of relative levels of deprivation.
Infrastructure	The network of services to which it is usual for most buildings and activities to be connected, including physical services (gas, electricity etc) and the networks of roads, public transport routes, as well as community and green infrastructure (see above).
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	LNRs are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local plan	Locally prepared planning documents on a specific topic which form part of the development plan and which are subject to independent examination before adoption.
Local planning authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. Within the strategy area this duty is undertaken by Norwich City Council, Norfolk County Council, and the Broads Authority.
Low freeboard canoe access	Canoe launch facility specifically designed so that there is minimal distance from average water level to the top of the structure used to enable canoes to be launched safely.
Mooring - de-masting	Mooring site either side of a bridge over a river intended for vessels to use for the purposes of raising and lowering masts when navigating under the bridge.
Mooring – formal (or ‘public’?)	Moorings available for the public to use but where it is not permitted to live aboard the vessel moored.
Mooring - private	Permanent moorings in private ownership not available for public use and where it is not permitted to live aboard the vessel moored.
Mooring - residential	Permanent moorings where it is permitted to live aboard the moored vessel. These can be either leased from an organisation such as a marina or local authority, or owned.
Mooring - short-stay visitor	Public moorings for visitors which are regulated so that the length of time boats can moor is restricted e.g. 24-hours.
Navigation	Passage or travel by vessels/boats on a river.
Public right of way	Public Rights of Way consist of footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. A Public Right of Way is a route over which the public have the

	<p>right to pass and re-pass. All Public Rights of Way are highways and are protected by highway law and other legislation. The land over which the Public Right of Way runs is usually private land; the surface of the path is usually maintained by the highway authority, but the subsoil remains the property of the landowner.</p> <p>For further information visit Norfolk County Council's website: https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/out-and-about-in-norfolk/public-rights-of-way/about-public-rights-of-way</p>
Renewable energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, such as wind, solar and water energy.
River infrastructure	The basic features and structures required for a river to function and be used for navigation e.g. water control structures, moorings, slipways
Supplementary planning document (SPD)	Guidance published by the local planning authority to provide further detailed information on how local plan policies are to be applied or interpreted.
Statutory	Decided or controlled by law.
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are a sequence of water management techniques and features designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than that achievable via the conventional practice of routing run-off through pipework alone.
True left / right bank of river	The left and right bank of a river when viewed looking downstream.
Upstream / downstream (or upper/lower reaches)	The term upstream refers to the direction towards the inland source of the river i.e. against the direction of flow. The term downstream describes the direction towards the mouth of the river, in which the current flows. Upper reaches are nearer the inland source and lower reaches are nearer the mouth of the river