

## Appendix 6

### Glossary of terms

**Adoption** - The final confirmation of a Development Plan (Local Plan) Document including a Neighbourhood Development Plan, coming into force as part of the statutory development plan by a Local Planning Authority (LPA).

**Affordable Housing** - Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market, including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers.

**Allocated site** - Land identified in the Neighbourhood Development Plan as appropriate for a specific land use.

**Amenity** – This refers to positive element(s) that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the interrelationships between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity can all be considered as an amenity asset.

**Biodiversity** – The whole variety of life on earth. It includes all species of plants and animals and the ecosystems and habitats they are part of.

**Biological Heritage Site (BHS)** Sites of local or regional importance for biodiversity. These sites do not enjoy direct statutory protection but are the subject of specific Local Plan policies aimed at ensuring their wellbeing.

**Brownfield Land** - (previously-developed land) - Land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the developed land. Previously- developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. The definition includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where provision for restoration has not been made through planning condition or legal agreement. Domestic gardens are not classified as previously developed land.

**Character Area** – An area of a settlement with buildings or development sharing some common properties such as age, architectural style, building materials or street planning.

**Conservation Area** - Places of special architectural or historic interest where it is desirable to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of such areas.

**Community Infrastructure Levy** - (CIL) The Community Infrastructure Levy is a charge which local authorities can choose to charge on new developments. Many local planning authorities are currently consulting on their scale of charges. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.

**Core Strategy** - A key Local Plan document setting out the spatial vision, strategic objectives and the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy.

**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.

**Geodiversity** - The diversity of minerals, rocks (whether “solid” or “drift”), fossils, landforms, sediments and soils, together with the natural processes that constitute the Earth’s topography, landscape and the underlying structure.

**Greenbelt** - A defined area of countryside around a town or city which is protected from 'inappropriate' forms of development – as defined in government planning policy on Greenbelts.

**Greenfield Land/Site** - Land (or a defined site), usually farmland, that has not previously been developed. This does not include domestic gardens.

**Green infrastructure** – A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)** – Assesses the impacts of plans or projects on Natura 2000 sites (these are Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)). National guidance recommends that Ramsar sites and candidate SPAs and SACs are also afforded the same protection through the Habitats Regulation Assessment process.

**Heritage Asset** - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**Housing need** - A test or appraisal of the needs of the existing population requiring housing. This includes people who may have left the community in the last 5 years because of a lack of suitable housing or those living within the community who may have a housing need within the next 5 years, typically young people living at home or older residents who wish to move into smaller or adapted homes.

**Independent examiner** - Neighbourhood Plans are required to pass an examination by an Independent Examiner to ensure that it is compliant or conforms with National Planning Policy Framework and laws as well as the Local Plan for the area. Paid for by the district council, examiners are usually experienced and qualified planning consultants but may be current or former planning inspectors.

**Infill development/infilling** - Building taking place on a vacant plot in an otherwise built-up street frontage.

**Infrastructure** – In planning terms the physical structures that are required for a community to operate and be sustainable in the long term. Infrastructure typically refers to matters such as roads, water supply, sewers, electricity and other social elements such as education and health.

**Listed Building** - A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II\* or II with grade I being the highest.

**Local Plan** - A document setting out the Local Planning Authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area prepared under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Local Plan documents include the Core Strategy, Land Allocations and, where needed, other documents such as Development Management Policies or documents covering specific topics or areas such as Gypsies and Travellers There will also be an adopted Policies Map, which illustrates the spatial extent of policies. The Policies Map must be prepared and maintained to accompany all Local Plans. All Local Plan documents must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the Inspector's report. Once adopted, Development Management decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

**Localism Act 2011** - A piece of legislation including the introduction of Neighbourhood Development Plans.

**Local Plan** A document setting out the Local Planning Authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area prepared under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

**Local Planning Authority (LPA)** - The local authority or Council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions, usually the local borough or District Council. County Councils are the authority for waste and minerals matters.

**Mitigation** - Measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** – A document that has been prepared by the Government which has replaced all previous National Planning Policy contained within Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs).

**National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)** – Revised and continuously updated planning practice guidance produced by the government.

**Neighbourhood Planning** - Neighbourhood planning gives town and parish councils or newly formed neighbourhood forums the opportunity to prepare, with the community they represent, a planning document for their area

**Neighbourhood Plan** - Introduced by Localism Act 2011 enabling communities to prepare Neighbourhood Planning documents, outlining future developments in their area.

**Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group** - The small group of local volunteers tasked by the Parish Council to take the day to day lead on the development of the Neighbourhood Plan alongside its appointed professional advisors.

**Objective** - A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

**Planning permission** - Formal approval obtained from a Local Planning Authority to allow a proposed development to proceed.

**Previously Developed Land** - See Brownfield Land.

**Priority Habitats and Species** - Species and habitats identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', 2012

**Ramsar sites** - Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** - A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** - Areas designated under the European Union Habitat Directive. They provide increased protection for a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of the global effort to conserve world biodiversity.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)** - An area containing an assemblage of breeding populations of rare birds at a level of European significance, designated under EC Directive 79/409.

**Specific Consultation Bodies / Statutory Bodies** - These are bodies that must be consulted on Local Plans and planning applications.

**Stakeholders** - Those individuals or organisations which are vital to the success or failure of an organisation or project. Primary stakeholders are those needed for permission, approval, implementation and financial support and also those who are directly affected by the activities of the organisation or project. Secondary stakeholders are those who are indirectly involved or affected.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** - Formal process to anticipate the likely significant environmental effects (including cumulative environmental effects) of implementing a plan and its reasonable alternatives with a view to avoiding, reducing or offsetting any negative impacts. See Sustainability Appraisal.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)** - The assessment of flood risk on a catchment- wide basis.

**Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)** - A technical assessment which considers the availability, suitability and achievability of land in the District for possible development. The assessment does not in itself determine whether a site should be allocated for development but is used to aid the Local Plan making process. The process was formerly known as a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Economic Land Availability Assessment (ELAA) but was renamed a SHELAA to bring sites with both housing and employment (and mixed use) potential together.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** - A document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site-specific, and provide further detail about policies and proposals in a 'parent' Local Plan.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - Formal, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating the environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan, policy or programme or its alternatives. The SA process incorporates the SEA process.

**Sustainable Development** -: Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

**Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) - Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)** are a natural approach to managing **drainage** in and around properties and other developments. SuDS work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site, allowing natural processes to break down pollutants

**Wildlife Corridor** - Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.