

APPENDIX 8

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, whether for rent, shared ownership or outright purchase, provided at a cost considered affordable in relation to incomes that are average or below average, or in relation to the price of general market housing.

Agriculture - Defined by Section 336(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as including: horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, the breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or furs, or the purpose of its use in the farming of land), the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes.

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 tranquility can all be considered as an amenity asset.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) - Designation as an AONB means that the area's landscape has been identified by the Government as being of national importance. Resulting legal powers and statutory obligations arise out of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Appropriate - Within the AONB Management Plan and this Neighbourhood Development Plan, the word "appropriate" is generally used to mean "appropriate to the AONB statutory purpose and designation and the AONB's special qualities" unless it is being quoted from another source, document or policy statement etc.

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.

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.

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

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.

Development - Development is defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land". Most forms of development require planning permission (see also "permitted development").

Ecosystem Services - The benefits people obtain from ecosystems and their components: water, soil, nutrients and organisms. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) - is the process of evaluating the effect of a proposal upon the landscape. There is an important distinction between visual effects (the human view or perception) and the landscape effects (which occur whether or not anyone can see them).

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) – is an assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land-use and human settlement.

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.

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.

National parks and the Broads authority are also considered to be Local Planning Authorities. County Councils are the authority for waste and minerals matters.

Local Wildlife Site - Commonly known as County Biological Heritage Sites in Lancashire, these sites are 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.

Material Consideration - A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or an appeal against a planning decision.

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. The purpose of this new tier of plan making is to empower local people to take a proactive role in shaping the future of where they live, and give them greater ownership of the plans and policies that affect where they live. The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations came into force on 6 April 2012 and set out the detailed legislative framework for undertaking neighbourhood planning.

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

Previously Developed Land - See Brownfield Land.

Priority Habitats and Species - UK BAP priority species and habitats were those that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). The original list of UK BAP priority species was created between 1995 and 1999. In 2007, however, a revised list was produced, following a 2-year review of UK BAP processes and priorities, which included a review of the priority species and habitats lists. As a result of new drivers and requirements, the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', published in July 2012, has now succeeded the UK BAP. The UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain, however, important and valuable reference sources. Notably, they have been used to help draw up statutory lists of priorities in England. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

Registered Social Landlord (RSL) or Registered Provider (RP) - Technical names for a body registered with the Housing Corporation. Most Housing Associations are RSL/RPs. They own or manage some 1.4 million affordable homes, both social rented and intermediate.

Renewable Energy - Renewable energy is energy sourced from flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, for example from the wind, water flow, tides or the sun.

Rural Exception Site – Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market houses may be allowed e.g. where essential to enable the delivery of affordable dwellings without grant funding.

Saved Local Plan Policies - Policies in Local Plans that remain in operation pending production of replacement Local Development Documents.

Self-build Housing - Housing built or commissioned by an individual, group of individuals or community, either directly on a DIY and subcontracting basis or through the involvement of self-build package companies, builders or contractors.

Setting - The landscape of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural

Beauty does not exist in isolation; it is nested within a larger landscape that can be visible from within the AONB and when looking towards it. It is this surrounding landscape, which provides the 'setting' to the AONB. The landscape setting is an important aspect of the AONB as the surroundings contribute to how the AONB is experienced, understood and appreciated.

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.

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 - A widely accepted definition is: 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) - Current "best practice" for new development that seeks to minimise the impact on drainage systems e.g. through the use of pervious areas within a development to reduce the quantity of runoff from the site.