

# HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA

## NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2016-2036

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS



Pre-Submission Consultation Draft

June 2019

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

<b>Affordable housing</b>	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). The definition includes the following: Affordable housing for rent, Starter homes, Discounted market sales housing and Other affordable routes to home (for full definition see NPPF).
<b>Air quality management areas</b>	Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.
<b>Allocation Site</b>	An area of land with a specific allocation for development during the time period covered by the Neighbourhood Plan or Local Plan.
<b>Amenity</b>	A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.
<b>Ancient or veteran tree:</b>	A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species.
<b>Archaeological assessment or evaluation</b>	An assessment of the potential archaeological interest of a site or building. This can be either a desk-based assessment or a field assessment, involving ground survey and small-scale pits or trial trenching carried out by professionally qualified archaeologist(s) looking for historical remains.
<b>Archaeological interest</b>	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	An area of countryside designated as nationally important for conservation due to its significant landscape value.
<b>Back-land development</b>	Development of 'landlocked' sites behind existing buildings, such as rear gardens and private open space, usually within predominantly residential areas. Such sites often have no street frontages.
<b>Best and most versatile agricultural land</b>	Land in Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.
<b>Blight</b>	The depressing effect on an area or property caused by potential development proposals.
<b>Brownfield site</b>	Brownfield land: See previously developed land.
<b>Buffer Zone</b>	An area of land separating certain types of development from adjoining sensitive land uses.
<b>Buy to Let property</b>	A property purchased specifically to let out, that is to rent out. A buy to let mortgage is a mortgage loan specifically designed for this purpose.

<b>Carr</b>	A waterlogged wooded terrain that, typically, represents a succession stage between the original reedy swamp and the likely eventual formation of forest in a sub-maritime climate. The name derives from the Old Norse kjarr, meaning a swamp.
<b>Census</b>	A count of all people and households. The last census in the UK was held on 27 March 2011. Every ten years since 1801 the nation has set aside one day for the census - a count of all people and households. It is the most systematically collected, complete source of information about the characteristics of the population.
<b>Centuriation</b>	Also known as Roman grid, was one method of land measurement used by Roman surveyors. In many cases land divisions into equal areas (centuries) based on the survey formed a field system.
<b>Change of Use</b>	A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see Use Classes Order). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change from one 'use class' to another.
<b>Character</b>	A term relating to Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and to the appearance of any rural or urban location in terms of its landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces, often giving places their own distinct identity.
<b>Climate change adaptation</b>	Adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, in order to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
<b>Climate change mitigation:</b>	Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Coastal change management area</b>	An area identified in plans as likely to be affected by physical change to the shoreline through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or coastal accretion.
<b>Community facilities</b>	All physical facilities in public or private ownership available for use by the community including (but not limited to) the village hall, Local Green Spaces, the church, pub, heritage assets, public transport, footpaths and bridleways, health and social care, shops and post offices, sports and leisure facilities.
<b>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</b>	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area
<b>Compensating land use</b>	Term used to describe the legal requirement through the Habitats Regulations to compensate for loss of inter-tidal habitats
<b>Competent Authority</b>	This is usually the Local Authority - in this case Borough Council of Kings Lynn & west Norfolk.
<b>Competent Person</b>	A person with a recognised relevant qualification and sufficient experience in dealing with the type of site investigation required (eg heritage, environment, biodiversity etc) and membership of a relevant professional organisation.
<b>Conservation</b>	The process of maintaining and managing change to the parish's natural capital in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Area designated by Local Planning Authority for its special architectural or historic interest where the planning authority has extra powers to control works and demolition of buildings to protect or improve the character or appearance of the area.

<b>Core Strategy</b>	Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area.
<b>Culture</b>	Culture includes arts, media, sports, libraries, museums, parks, and the countryside, built heritage, tourism, and the creative industries.
<b>Curtilage</b>	The area normally within the boundaries of a property surrounding the main building and used in connection with it
<b>Dark Skies</b>	A characteristic feature of skies in rural areas where unlike urban areas the view of the stars is not obscured or damaged by light pollution, associated with peace and tranquillity.
<b>Density</b>	In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare.
<b>Designated heritage asset</b>	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
<b>Designated rural areas:</b>	National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and areas designated as 'rural' under Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985.
<b>Designation</b>	A term used in the planning system for identifying and managing an area with a particular character or quality.
<b>Development</b>	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.
<b>Dwelling</b>	A self-contained building or part of a building used as a residential accommodation, and usually housing a single household. A dwelling may be a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or converted farm building.
<b>Ecological network</b>	A system of interconnecting lines or corridors which link sites of biodiversity importance and including but not limited hedgerows, trees, ponds and rivers.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	An ecosystem includes all living things in a given area (plants, animals and organisms), interacting with one another and with their environment (earth, sea, sun, soil, atmosphere and climate). Ecosystems underpin the health of our entire earth system.
<b>Ecosystem services</b>	The benefits that natural capital within ecosystems contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. Examples of ecosystem services include products such as food and water, regulation of floods, soil erosion and disease outbreaks. They also include intangible benefits that affect human welfare such as recreational and spiritual benefits derived from nature.
<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b>	Non-departmental public body, established in 1995 and sponsored by the United Kingdom government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England (and until 2013 also Wales).

<b>Environmental Assessment</b>	<b>Impact</b>	UK environmental assessment means an assessment carried out in accordance with an obligation under the law of any part of the United Kingdom of the effect of anything on the environment. It is an analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of plans, projects, programmes and policies.
<b>European Site</b>		Includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.
<b>Evidence Base</b>		The information and data gathered by the NDP Team to justify the "soundness" of the policies set out in the Neighbourhood Plan, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
<b>Flood Risk assessment</b>		An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be considered.
<b>Flood zone</b>		Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance and relate to areas of land categorised as 1,2, or 3 (increasing level of risk) according to the assessed probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences.
<b>Geodiversity</b>		The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
<b>Geographical Information System (GIS)</b>		Term commonly used to describe a computer system capable of capturing, storing, manipulating, analysing and displaying spatially referenced data that can be visualised in the form of maps.
<b>Green Corridor</b>		Strip of land linking two or more areas that helps promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling and can also act as vital linkages for wildlife dispersal between different areas of the countryside.
<b>Gross Internal Floor Area (GIFA)</b>		The total area enclosed by the external walls measured to the internal face of those walls and taking into account every floor in the building
<b>Habitat</b>		An area of the natural environment of nature conservation interest in which a particular plant or animal species is found. It is characterized by both physical and biological features.
<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b>		A procedure to assess the impact of a plan or policy on an internationally designated site protected for nature conservation, designed to ensure that plans and policies will not cause significant harm to such sites.
<b>HELAA</b>		Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment. An approach to evaluating land for development based on its suitability, availability and achievability. Its aim is to ensure sustainable development.
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		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 important unlisted buildings.
<b>Heritage coast</b>		Areas of undeveloped coastline which are managed to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors.

<b>Historic England</b>	Historic England is officially the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England and is an executive non-departmental public body of the British Government sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).
<b>Historic environment</b>	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.
<b>Important Unlisted Building</b>	A building of architectural or historic interest that contributes to the character of an area. Individual buildings meeting this definition and found within the Conservation Area are identified in the NDP for Holme-next-the-Sea.
<b>Infill development</b>	The development of a relatively small gap between existing buildings.
<b>International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity</b>	All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.
<b>IROPI</b>	The overall approach to allowing plans or projects to go ahead on grounds of Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI).
<b>Irreplaceable habitat</b>	Habitat which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. They include ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen.
<b>Landscape Character</b>	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
<b>Layout</b>	The way buildings, routes and open spaces are placed or laid out on the ground in relation to one another.
<b>Light intrusion</b>	Light spilling beyond the boundary of a property on which the light is located and sometimes shining through windows and curtains
<b>Light pollution</b>	A generic term that refers to light which shines where it is neither wanted nor needed.
<b>Limits of development</b>	Limits of the area in which development proposals would be acceptable, subject to complying with other policies contained in the Neighbourhood Plan and Local Plan. They seek to prevent development from gradually extending into the surrounding countryside.
<b>Listed Building</b>	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures within its curtilage.
<b>Local Development Framework</b>	A folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local plan documents (including the NDP's) and supplementary planning guidance.

<b>Local Green Space</b>	A discretionary designation to protect land within a local plan or neighbourhood plan, intended to be used where the land concerned is not extensive, is local in character and reasonably close to the community and, where it is demonstrably special, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquility or richness of its wildlife.
<b>Local Planning Authority (LPA)</b>	Borough Council of Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
<b>Local Plan</b>	A plan for the future development of Kings Lynn & West Norfolk. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Currently (2018) consists of the 2011 Core Strategy and 2016 Site Allocations and Development Management Plan.
<b>Low-key (activities)</b>	Low intensity, unobtrusive activities that will not impact negatively on the peace, tranquillity or character of the landscape or be harmful to the environment.
<b>Major development</b>	For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.
<b>Market Housing</b>	This is housing with a price determined by market demand.
<b>Material Considerations</b>	Factors relevant to planning decisions including government and local planning policy, design and environmental issues, nature conservation considerations, highways and infrastructure issues, flood risk.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures to reduce the adverse impacts of development.
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>	Mix of complementary land uses on a given site or within a particular area.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Process of regular checking for the impacts and effectiveness of policies.
<b>Multiplier effect</b>	The extended impact of an economic action upon business activity and/or upon employment. For example, a new major business may place orders with a smaller one helping to create extra jobs.
<b>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>	Area designated with the aim of securing protection and appropriate management of the most important areas of wildlife habitat, and to provide a resource for scientific research. All National Nature Reserves are Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>	Document that sets out national planning policy and provides the framework within which local plans and neighbourhood plans must be developed.
<b>National Trail</b>	Long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding. The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path form part of the National Trail.
<b>Natural Capital</b>	The Parish's stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things. It is from this natural capital that we derive the ecosystem services which make our lives possible.

<b>Natural England</b>	Natural England is a non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It is responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.
<b>Nature Recovery Network:</b>	An expanding, increasingly connected, network of wildlife-rich habitats supporting species recovery, alongside wider benefits such as carbon capture, water quality improvements, natural flood risk management and recreation. It includes the existing network of protected sites and other wildlife rich habitats as well as landscape or catchment scale recovery areas where there is coordinated action for species and habitats.
<b>Neighbourhood Area</b>	The designated area within the boundary covered by the Neighbourhood Plan.
<b>Neighbourhood Plan</b>	A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
<b>Non-strategic policies</b>	Policies contained in a neighbourhood plan, or those policies in a local plan that are not strategic policies
<b>Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS)</b>	A Local Environmental Record Centre holding information on species, geodiversity, habitats and protected sites for the whole of the county of Norfolk. NBIS is a member of the Association of Local Environmental Records Centres and operates within the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Network.
<b>Norfolk Coast Partnership (NCP)</b>	The Norfolk Coast Partnership was originally set up in 1991 to focus on pressures arising from increasing numbers of visitors in the Norfolk Coast AONB. Although this remains a key focus its remit has since broadened to cover the wider sustainable management objectives of the AONB.
<b>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)</b>	Information service providing access to comprehensive resources relating to the historic environment of Norfolk for public benefit and use.
<b>Norfolk Ornithologists Association (NOA)</b>	An independent Norfolk-based charity, dedicated to the scientific study of birds. It focuses primarily on bird migration and population dynamics through bird ringing and daily monitoring, and the information collected acts as an indicator of environmental health locally, nationally and internationally.
<b>Norfolk Rivers Trust (NRT)</b>	The Norfolk Rivers Trust is a charity established in 2011 with the objective of conserving and restoring Norfolk rivers and wetland habitats.
<b>Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT)</b>	The oldest Wildlife Trust in the country, this charity cares for over 50 nature reserves and other protected sites including Holme Dunes National Nature Reserve.
<b>Open Space</b>	All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
<b>Original building</b>	A building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July



	1948, as it was built originally.
<b>Over-development</b>	An amount of development (for example, the quantity of buildings or density or intensity of use) that is excessive in terms of demands on infrastructure and services, or impact on local amenity and character.
<b>Overbearing</b>	A term used to describe the impact of a development or building on its surroundings, particularly a neighbouring property, in terms of its scale, massing and general dominating effect.
<b>Overlooking</b>	A term used to describe the effect when a development or building affords an outlook over adjoining land or property, often causing loss of privacy.
<b>Overshadowing</b>	The effect of a development or building on the amount of natural light presently enjoyed by a neighbouring property, resulting in a shadow being cast over that neighbouring property.
<b>Palstave</b>	Type of chisel, typically made of bronze, which is shaped to fit into a split handle rather than having a socket for the handle.
<b>Permitted development rights</b>	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application to a local planning authority, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order
<b>Planning condition</b>	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.
<b>Planning Gain</b>	The benefits or safeguards, often for community benefit, secured by way of a planning obligation as part of a planning approval and usually provided at the developer's expense. For example, affordable housing, community facilities or mitigation measures.
<b>Planning obligation</b>	A legal agreement entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.
<b>Planning permission</b>	Formal approval sought from a local planning authority allowing a proposed development to proceed. Permission may be sought in principle through outline planning applications, or be sought in detail through full planning applications.
<b>Planning Policy Statement (PPS)</b>	Issued by central government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.
<b>Planning Portal</b>	A national website for members of the public, local planning authorities and planning consultants. The Planning Portal features a wide range of information and services on planning and provides access to information and consultation on planning applications.
<b>Pollution</b>	Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.
<b>Precautionary planning principle</b>	Taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great or significant.

<b>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b>	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape
<b>Principal residence or home</b>	That occupied as the residents sole or main residence where the resident spends the majority of their time when not working away from home or living abroad.
<b>Principal homeowner</b>	Resident occupying a principal residence.
<b>Priority habitats and species</b>	Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
<b>Private Open Space</b>	Open space that is usually privately owned and is not usually accessible by members of the public.
<b>Public Open Space</b>	Space, designated by a council, where public access may or may not be formally established, but which fulfils or can fulfil a recreational or non-recreational role (for example, amenity, ecological, educational, social or cultural usages).
<b>Public Right of Way</b>	A public right of way is a highway over which the public have a right of access along the route.
<b>Protected Species</b>	Plants and animal species afforded protection under certain Acts and Regulations
<b>Qualifying Body</b>	For the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan Holme-next-the-Sea Parish Council is the Qualifying Body that has taken responsibility for its preparation.
<b>Ramsar site</b>	Wetland of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention held in the place of the same name in Iran.
<b>Reasoned justification</b>	The supporting text in a development plan or associated document explaining and justifying the approach set out in the policies contained in the document.
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b>	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 – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon
<b>Resident</b>	Someone living permanently or on a long-term basis in the parish of Holme-next-the-Sea.
<b>Rural Exception Site</b>	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 homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without

	grant funding.
<b>Second homeowner</b>	Someone occupying a property as a second home and occupying principal residence elsewhere.
<b>Sequential Test</b>	A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example town centre retail sites before edge of town sites.
<b>Settlement Boundary</b>	A boundary that defines the limits of the main settlement area of the village and within which development may take place subject to NDP and Local Plan policies and other material considerations.
<b>Setting of a heritage asset</b>	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
<b>Shoreline Management Plan</b>	A non-statutory plan produced by the Environment Agency setting out proposals for managing the risk to people, property and to the historic and natural environment associated with coastal processes, climate change and sea level rise.
<b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b>	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Site designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	Areas defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	Area classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
<b>Species</b>	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding. The species is the principal natural taxonomic unit, ranking below a genus.
<b>SSSI Impact Impact Risk Zone (IRZ)</b>	Concept developed by Natural England for initial GIS-based assessment of potential risks posed by development proposals to: SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites. They define zones around each site which reflect particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.
<b>Stakeholder</b>	A person, group of individuals or organisation with an interest in the NDP or who may be impacted upon by its policies.
<b>Statutory</b>	Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament.

<b>Statutory Body</b>	A government-appointed body set up to give advice and be consulted for comment upon development plans and planning applications affecting matters of public interest. Examples of statutory bodies include: English Heritage, Environment Agency, Natural England.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</b>	A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
<b>Sui Generis</b>	A term given to the uses of land or buildings, not falling into any of the use classes identified by the Use Classes Order, for example theatres, launderettes, petrol stations.
<b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance</b>	Supplementary Planning Guidance may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific and provide further detail of policies and proposals in a development plan.
<b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)</b>	An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.
<b>Sustainable places / communities</b>	Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.
<b>Sustainable transport modes</b>	Safe, efficient and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The most frequently quoted definition of Sustainable Development is taken from a report by the Brundtland Commission entitled 'Our Common Future'. Sustainable development is development which achieves a balance between Economic, Social and Environmental Objectives.
<b>Terret</b>	A type of Roman ring.
<b>Tranquillity</b>	A state of audible and visual calm in the landscape that contributes to peace of mind and relaxation thereby helping people to get away from it all.
<b>Tree Preservation Order (TPO)</b>	A mechanism for securing the preservation of single or groups of trees of acknowledged amenity value. A tree subject to a TPO may not normally be topped, lopped or felled without the consent of the local planning authority.
<b>Use Classes Order</b>	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.
<b>Vernacular</b>	The way in which ordinary buildings were built in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials.
<b>Vernacular Building</b>	A building built without being designed by an architect or engineer or someone with similar formal training, often based on traditional or regional forms.

<b>Village Envelope</b>	Part of a village, usually defined by a tightly drawn boundary, within which development might be allowed subject to other policies in the NDP and Local Plan.
<b>Wildlife Corridor</b>	Strip of land providing vital linkages for wildlife dispersal between two or more areas including wetlands and the countryside.
<b>Windfall Site</b>	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They may be previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.