

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following set of terms and definitions are referred to in the SEA/SA Report:

Affordable Housing	Low cost market housing and subsidized housing irrespective of tenure, ownership or financial arrangements, available to people who cannot afford to rent or buy houses generally available on the open market.
Baseline Data	The data is used as a reference with which to compare future observations or results.
Biodiversity	The richness and variety of living things (i.e. plants, birds, animals, fish and insects), which exist in a given area, and the habitats that support them.
Brownfield sites	Any land, which has previously been used for any purpose and is no longer in use for that purpose, not necessarily contaminated, although contaminated land will automatically be brownfield.
Climate change	A change in the "average weather" that a given region experiences. Average weather includes all the features we associate with the weather such as temperature, wind patterns and precipitation.
Community Plan or Strategy	A Plan or Strategy for enhancing the quality of life of the local community which each local authority has a duty to prepare under the Local Government Act 2000. The plan is developed and implemented by the Local Strategic Partnership.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Within a Conservation Area there are special controls over development and the felling of trees.
Contaminated Land	Land that is polluted by virtue of past industrial and chemical uses or naturally occurring radiation, which makes it unsuitable for development without decontamination taking place to remove potential hazards to occupiers and potential users of the development.
Country Stewardship Schemes	A scheme run by DEFRA which can be used to deliver conservation targets associated with the listed habitats and species by sensitive and appropriate habitat management.

DEFRA	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, responsible for promoting sustainable development, protecting and improving rural, urban, marine and the global environment.
Development Plan Documents	Development Plan Documents are a Statutory Element of the LDF and will be subject to an independent examination by an Inspector. DPDs include the following documents; core document, site specific land allocations and policies, area action plans, general development control policies.
Environmental Impact Assessment	The procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures. The ES must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments, must be taken into account by the competent authority (e.g. local planning authority) before it may grant consent.
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Introduced under Section 18 of the 1986 Agriculture Act to help safeguard areas where the landscape, wildlife or historic interest is of national importance.
Greenfield Sites	Land that has never been built on, usually grassland, farmland or heath.
Indicator	A measure showing changes over time, often used to assess achievement of objectives.
Infrastructure	This term covers roads, sewers, drainage and the availability of energy supplies at the most basic level, through to social infrastructure such as schools and community centres.
Iterative	Characterized by or involving repetition, recurrence, reiteration, or repetitiousness.
Lead rakes	Historically, lead mining was an important activity in the White Peak. The lead ore, called galena, is found in mineral veins running through the limestone. Miners extracted the galena and deposited any unwanted rocks, minerals and soil alongside. These spoil heaps were named 'lead rakes'. Stripped of their treasure, the lead rakes were abandoned and left derelict

Listed Building	A building contained in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest prepared by the Secretary of State for the Culture, Media and Sport (under Section 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).
Local Development Documents	Local Development Documents, including the Statement of Community Involvement, and Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Local Development Framework	This is the term given to the portfolio of documents including local development documents which collectively provide the planning policies for a district. These terms were introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Local Transport Plan	Plan prepared by Staffordshire County Council detailing transport priorities and actions to be taken.
National Park Management Plan	This is a document which is required by The Environment Act 1995 to be prepared and published by the National Park Authorities (NPAs). This plan is intended to guide both the NPAs themselves in carrying out all their functions and all other bodies and individuals who have an interest in the management of the National Parks.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	An area of national/international importance for nature conservation and managed in accordance with a nature reserve agreement.
National Park	Large areas of land in England and Wales that are protected by law for the benefit of the nation. These special areas are an important part of the nation's heritage, available to everyone to enjoy and safeguarded for future generations. The National Parks were designated in order to protect beautiful areas for the benefit of the nation.
National Park Farm Conservation Scheme Agreements	This scheme encourages conservation of the landscape and is operated by the National Park Authority. Through this scheme, farmers are encouraged, by grants, to retain unimproved fields and to maintain traditional field boundaries.

National Park Land Management Agreements	The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) introduced new ways for the National Park Authority to make voluntary management agreements with farmers and landowners to encourage conservation aims, whereby the Authority could pay compensation to farmers who made positive environmental changes to their management practice.
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Planning Policy	The Planning Policy team produce the Local Development Framework and the Management Plan, these set out policies for the use of land in the public interest, enabling development whilst protecting the environment. The policies provide the basis for decisions on planning applications.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	A series of notes issued by the Government, setting out policy guidance on different aspects of planning. Local Planning Authorities must take their content into account in preparing their LDF.
Precautionary Principle	The assumption that an activity or development might be damaging unless it can be proved otherwise.
PROW (Public Right of Way)	These are minor highways that exist for the benefit of the community at large. Historically they were an integral part of the country's transport system, but have long since evolved into a recreational web which enables people to explore the countryside on foot, on horseback or on wheels. PROWs include footpaths, bridleways, 'Roads used as public paths' and 'Restricted byways,' and 'Byways open to all traffic' ('BOATs').
Quinquennial	Happening once every five years.
Ramsar	A wetland site designated under the European Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)	Planning Guidance produced at a regional level to tackle issues of strategic importance that can be best dealt with over a larger area. Currently being replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies.

Regional Spatial Strategy	A document which provides a broad development strategy for the region for a fifteen to twenty year period. It should consider; scale and distribution of provision for new housing, priorities for the environment, such as countryside and biodiversity protection; also transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction, waste treatment and disposal.
Renewable Energy	Energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment (e.g. from sun, wind or wave or fall of water). Plant and some waste materials are also potential sources.
River Corridor	The term "river corridor" is now widely used to highlight the fact that a river and the land adjacent to it; are not merely separate wildlife resources in their own right but together form a corridor of habitats through which species can develop and disperse.
River ecosystem class 1	A target based on GQA biological grade 'a' and River Quality Objective GQA chemical grade A (set as River Ecosystem Class 1).
Scheduled Ancient Monument	<p>Scheduled monuments are not always ancient, or visible above ground. There are over 200 'classes' of monuments from prehistoric standing stones and burial mounds, through the many types of medieval site - castles, monasteries, abandoned farmsteads and villages - to the more recent results of human activity, such as collieries and wartime pillboxes.</p> <p>Scheduling is applied only to sites of national importance, and even then only if it is the best means of protection. Only deliberately created structures, features and remains can be scheduled.</p>
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A protected area identified as being of national importance in terms of wildlife, flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They represent irreplaceable parts of our natural heritage.
SAC (Special Area of Conservation)	A European designation for the conservation of sites of international conservation importance, designated under the European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora.

SPA (Special Protection Area)	A European designation for the protection of wild birds, designated under the European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
State of the Park Report	This document provides baseline information and review, helping to identify issues within the Park and to inform reviews of the National Park Management Plan, Development Plan and the Authority's spending plans.
Statutory Consultees	Organisations which must by law be consulted during the SEA/SA process, notably the Environment Agency, English Nature, English Heritage and the Countryside Agency.
Supplementary Planning Documents	These are used to provide further detail to policies and proposals contained in a Development Plan Document. The SPD is not part of the statutory Development Plan, unlike the Development Plan Document. However, the SPD will form part of the Local Development Framework, and will be an important consideration in determining planning applications.
Sustainable Development (SD) and Sustainability	“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland 1987). The National Park Management Plan 2000-2005 defines this as “meeting today’s needs without damaging the National Park, or preventing future generations from using and enjoying it. Sustainability focuses on the overall quality of life, valuing both the local and global environment and our social well-being as much as economic prosperity.
Synergistic effects	The interaction of two or more effects so that their combined effect is greater than the sum of their individual effects.
Village Design Statement	A Village Design Statement is a document which describes the visual character of a village as seen through the eyes of its inhabitants. The residents of an interested village volunteer to undertake a study of their village and its environment and through consultation and discussion determine what they feel this to be.