

## **ANNEX B - GLOSSARY**

### **Agri-environmental Schemes**

Agri-environmental Schemes operate at multiple levels; from encouraging traditional farming practices and protecting landscapes to specifying management regimes that will reduce water pollution

### **Allotments**

Land other than a private garden, wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of produce. The provision of allotments is a statutory function for local authorities, with whom the freehold to land appropriated to allotment use may be vested.

### **Amenity Open Space**

Open space sites usually close to people's homes that offer aesthetic value to residential and work areas and may include other facilities such as a play area or informal pitch.

### **Biodiversity**

The number and variety of organisms found within a specified area – an important measure of the health and vitality of an area's ecology

### **Bridleway**

A highway over which the public have a right of way on foot and a right of way on horseback or leading a horse, but with or without a right to drive animals of any description along a highway. Bicycles may also be ridden on bridleways.

### **Brownfield Sites**

Previously used or developed land, which may or may not be contaminated by previous uses.

### **Conservation Area**

An area designated by a local authority under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 in recognition of its special architectural or historic interest.

### **County Wildlife Site**

County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are sites that have been identified for their local wildlife value. County Wildlife Sites are an essential part of creating a connected landscape of wildlife buffers, corridors and stepping stones so that the countryside is more resilient to the pressures of modern living and climate change. Most sites are in private ownership and their long-term survival depends upon the interest and goodwill of their land managers and owners.

### **Department for Communities and Local Government**

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) was created on 5 May 2006, and is responsible for creating sustainable communities and overseeing local government arrangements.

### **Development Plan Documents**

These are planning documents forming part of the local development framework and which have the status of being part of the development plan.

### **East of England Development Agency**

The East of England Development Agency (EEDA) is one of nine regional development agencies (RDAs) and is the driving force behind sustainable economic growth and regeneration in the East of England. EEDA's task is to improve the region's economic performance and ensure the East of England remains one of the UK's top performing regions.

### **East of England Regional Assembly**

The East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) exists to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of the region. It consists of a partnership of elected representatives from the

54 local authorities in the East of England and appointed representatives from social, economic and environmental interests.

**Ecosystem**

A functional ecological unit in which biological, physical and chemical components of the environment interact.

**Ecotones**

A transitional zone between two ecological communities containing the characteristic species of each.

**English Partnerships**

English Partnerships is the national regeneration agency helping the Government to support high quality sustainable growth in England.

**Environmentally Sensitive Area**

The Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) scheme was introduced in 1987 to offer incentives to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices, which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. The Broads is an ESA.

**Formal Open Space**

Parks, gardens and recreation grounds that provide accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.

**Green Infrastructure**

The multi-functional network of greenspaces and inter-connecting green corridors in urban areas, the countryside in and around towns and rural settlements, and in the wider countryside.

**Green Links**

Any linear feature, enhanced by landscaping, tree planting or other “green” elements, which connects (or is proposed to connect) key areas of open space and maximise access to these areas from other parts of a City, town or village.

**Green Link Network**

A network green links intended to provide safe “people friendly” access for pedestrians and cyclists throughout a City, town or village and assist the movement of wildlife around an urban area.

**Green Wedges**

Green wedges are open, relatively undeveloped areas of land that separate and link town and countryside.

**Government Office for the East of England**

The Government Office for the East of England (GoEast) covers Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. GoEast brings together the varied regional activities of a range of Government departments.

**Greater Norwich Development Partnership**

The Greater Norwich Development Partnership brings together Norwich City Council, Broadland District Council, South Norfolk Council, and Norfolk County Council, with the support of the Broads Authority and the East of England Development Agency. The partnership is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of the regional growth targets for the Greater Norwich Area.

**Greater Norwich Housing Partnership**

The Greater Norwich Housing Partnership comprises Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk District Council. The Partnership was set up to support the development of sufficient good quality and affordable housing within the Greater Norwich sub-region.

**Joint Core Strategy**

A Core Strategy sets out the long term spatial vision for an area. It is the overarching development plan document with which all other development plan documents must conform. A Joint Core Strategy is being prepared by Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council for the Greater Norwich Area.

**Habitat**

The locality, site and particular type of environment inhabited by animals and plants.

**Highways Authority**

Norfolk County Council is the Highways Authority responsible for the management and maintenance of public highways in Norfolk, including the public rights of way network.

**Hydrology**

The study of surface waters (rivers, lakes and streams)

**Key Centres for Development and Change**

Key Centres for Development and Change within Norfolk are identified by the East of England Plan. They include Norwich, King's Lynn, Great Yarmouth and Thetford. Norwich and Thetford were awarded New Growth Point status by the Government in 2006.

**Landform**

Combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land.

**Landscape Character Assessment**

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool for identifying what makes a place unique.

**Listed Buildings**

Buildings of special architectural or historic interest included on a list compiled by the Secretary of State for the guidance of local planning authorities in the exercise of their planning functions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

**Local Area Agreements**

A Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a three-year agreement between the Government and a local authority to deliver a series of outcomes for their area to achieve local solutions that meet local needs, while also contributing to national priorities and the achievement of standards set by central government. LAAs are a practical expression of an area's Community Strategy, and must be achieved through partnership.

**Local Development Documents**

The collective term for development plan documents.

**Local Development Framework**

The portfolio of local development documents.

**Local Nature Reserves**

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are accessible sites with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. LNRs offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

**Local Planning Authorities**

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is the body responsible for determining applications for planning consent under the Planning Acts.

**Local Strategic Partnerships**

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) are non-statutory, multi-agency partnerships, which matches local authority boundaries. LSPs bring together at a local level the different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors, allowing different initiatives and services to support one another so that they can work together more effectively.

**Local Transport Plan**

A Local Transport Plan (LTP) is a requirement for most local highway authorities to produce and maintain under the Transport Act 2000. LTPs set out the highway authority's local transport strategies and policies, and an implementation programme

**Multi-functional**

In relation to green infrastructure, this refers to greenspaces with existing or potential multiple uses and functions – such as a greenspace that is public open space, provides water retention/storage and functions as a wildlife corridor for example.

**National Nature Reserve**

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain, and as places for scientific research.

**Natural England**

Natural England (NE) was formed in October 2006 through the merger of English Nature, the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service.

**Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace**

Open space sites such as nature reserves, woodlands and commons that benefit wildlife conservation, biodiversity and raising environmental education awareness and countryside recreation.

**Norfolk Economic Partnership**

The Norfolk Economic Partnership is called The Shaping the Future Partnership, and was formed in 1997 bringing together the private, public and voluntary sectors to work together to improve the performance of the Norfolk economy.

**Northern Distributor Route**

The Northern Distributor Route (NDR) is a proposed new road around the north of Norwich, connecting the A47 in the east to the A1067 Norwich to Fakenham road north-west of Norwich. The NDR is proposed within the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy to take traffic off unsuitable routes where there is greater conflict with pedestrian movements, and will be complemented by traffic restrictions on some existing routes giving greater priority to vulnerable road users and residents. It will also provide the opportunity for environmental improvements in the city centre.

**Norwich Area Transportation Strategy**

The Norwich Area Transportation Strategy (NATS) was approved by Norfolk County Council in October 2004. NATS aims to address transport problems such as congestion associated with delivering growth within the Norwich area.

**Norwich Policy Area**

The Norwich Policy Area incorporates Norwich City and the first ring of surrounding villages and the market town of Wymondham.

**Planning Gain Supplement**

The Planning Gain Supplement (PGS), combined with reforms to the planning obligations system, represents a proposed approach to funding vital strategic infrastructure requirements associated with growth. It is based on the release of wealth created by the planning system for the benefit of the wider community.

**Open Space**

Open space is designated by a local authority, and defined as an area where public access is generally not formally established, but which fulfils or is capable of fulfilling a recreational and/or non-recreational role (for example, amenity, ecological, educational, social or cultural). Open space includes most nature reserves, city farms, cemeteries, reservoirs (including covered reservoirs) and some private institutional and housing estate grounds that are not considered suitable for built development.

**Public Rights of Way**

A right of passage by the public over the surface of the land without impediment. Rights of Way include public footpaths, bridleways and byways open to all traffic.

**Recreation Grounds**

Open space with formal pitches and playing fields that also have alternative amenities on the site such as children's play areas or are used as informal areas for recreation.

**Registered Parks and Gardens**

Registered Parks and Gardens are sites placed on the national 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest' compiled and maintained by English Heritage. The Register was established to identify and increase awareness of the existence of such sites and to help ensure that the features and qualities that make these parks and landscapes of national importance are protected and conserved. Local Planning Authorities are encouraged to create local registers.

**Scheduled Monument**

A Scheduled Monument is legally defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Section 61(7)) as: '(a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; (b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and (c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument in paragraph (a) above'. More generally in archaeology, a monument is taken to be a definable building, structure or work that has archaeological integrity because it represents the contemporary embodiment of the physical context, setting, or result or one or more activities that took place in the past.

**Section 106 Agreements**

Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a local planning authority to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a land developer.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest**

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 and as amended). It is a legal mechanism to protect sites that are of national nature conservation importance because of the wildlife they support, or because of the geological features that are found there.

**Special Area of Conservation**

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in the UK.

**Special Protection Area**

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC), also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems**

The main aim of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is to promote the control of runoff and pollution as close to the source as possible. Some of the techniques used, such as soakaways, have been used for many years. Other techniques, such as porous pavements and reed beds are more recent innovations.