

Glossary of Terms

This glossary of terms is provided for information only. It has been included in the Local Plan to help readers understand the text, describing names or terms which may be unfamiliar. However, it does not provide definitive or legalistic descriptions.

A

Advance Directional Sign

Signage located outside the curtilage of a business, attraction or other facility, intended to attract passing custom.

Advertisements

These include shop fascia signs, projecting signs, pole signs, canopy signs, directional signs on highways, estate agents' boards, etc. The local planning authority exercise control over advertisements in the interest of visual amenity and public safety.

Affordable Housing

Housing which is accessible to people whose incomes do not enable them to buy or rent appropriate housing for their needs in the free housing market.

Agenda 21

An accord set down at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 to which the UK Government was a signatory. This established a commitment to controlling atmospheric emissions of greenhouse and other gases, and the promotion of environmentally sound energy systems,

particularly new and renewable sources of energy.

Aggregates

Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.

Agriculture

Agriculture is defined by Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as "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 for 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 the use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes".

Agricultural Land Classification

A method which assesses land quality and classifies agricultural land by grade according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on agricultural use for food production. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system classifies land into five grades numbered 1 to 5, with grade 3 divided into two sub-grades (3a and 3b). The best and most versatile agricultural land is quoted in this Local Plan and falls into grades 1, 2 and 3a. This land ranges from excellent (grade 1) to good quality (grade 3a) and is the most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs. Considerable weight is given to protecting this higher grade agricultural land as a national resource for future generations against development. Land in grade 3b is of more moderate quality with lower yields and/or a more restricted cropping range. Grades 4 and 5 are poor and very poor quality land with severe or very severe limitations respectively.

Airport/Aviation Development

Development that is necessary for the operational efficiency of the airport i.e. runways, aprons, navigational aids and fuelling facilities; and industrial/commercial development which needs to use the airport in the operation of the business.

Alluvium

Materials (usually sand, gravel and mud) transported and deposited by a river.

Amenity

Pleasantness of a place or quality of life of an area.

Ancient Woodland

Sites which have had continuous woodland cover since at least AD1600 to the present day and which have only been cleared for underwood or timber production. The former date marks roughly the time when plantation forestry was widely adopted and also the limit of historical evidence in map form. Woods present at that time would more than likely have existed for many centuries and the majority are believed to be surviving fragments of primeval forests.

Ancillary

Activity which is technically different from the main land use, but which is incidental to and dependent upon it.

Anaerobic Digestion

The process of biological fermentation of animal waste into methane, to provide a renewable energy resource.

Aquifer

A subsurface zone of rock or formation which contains exploitable resources of groundwater.

Archaeological Assessment

The process of determining the presence, nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains for the purpose of assessing the impact of development and the means of mitigating damage/destruction to remains of archaeological importance. A variety of assessment techniques may be used including desk-based appraisal, field walking, non-destructive geophysical survey and/or limited trial trenching.

Area of High Landscape Value

An area considered to be of outstanding scenic value and therefore protected from development. They may often provide valuable habitats for wildlife.

Area of Amenity Importance

Open space within and adjoining the urban area and settlements of North Lincolnshire which serves a multi-purpose role, for example as recreational open space, as a buffer between incompatible land uses and as an area of visual amenity importance which contribute to the character of an area or settlement.

Article 4 Direction

The local authority can seek to make a legal direction requiring planning permission to be obtained for development that would normally be allowed by the General Permitted Development Order - see below. This is called an Article 4 Direction.

B

Backland

Areas of land within the curtilages of properties and premises, behind frontage boundaries and away from the highway.

Bad Neighbour Use

Any use which is incompatible with neighbouring activities, usually as a result of its adverse effect on amenity.

Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC)

A methodology for appraising the suitability of waste disposal facilities.

Biodegradation

The breakdown of material by the action of micro-organisms.

Biodiversity Local Action Plan

A strategy for conserving and increasing the variety of plants and animals at the local level,

therefore contributing towards the preservation of the earth's species in the future.

Borrow Pit

An excavation which may or may not be a mineral working which is located in close proximity to, solely to provide material for, a large construction or engineering project.

Boulder Clay

Unstratified glacial deposit of clay containing stones of various sizes.

Bridleway

A route where the public have a right of way on foot, horseback, when leading a horse or on a bicycle.

Brownfield Site

Previously developed land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent (non agricultural) structure, and associated fixed surface infrastructure¹. The definition covers the curtilage of the development². 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 disposal³ where provision for

1 The urban uses as defined by the DETR's Land-Use Change Statistics (excluding "urban land not previously developed")

2 The curtilage is defined as the area of land attached to a building. All of the land within the curtilage (as defined above) will also be defined as previously developed. The curtilage will be that as defined for the DETR/Ordnance Survey/Land Use Change Statistics classification.

However, this does not mean that the whole area of the curtilage should therefore be redeveloped. For example, where the footprint of a building only occupies a proportion of a site of which the remainder is open land (such as at an airfield or a hospital) the whole site should not normally be developed to the boundary of the curtilage. The Council will make a judgement about site layout in this context, bearing in mind other planning considerations, such as policies for development in the countryside, requirements for on-site open space, buffer strips, landscaped areas etc; and how the site relates to the surrounding area.

3 These land uses are in addition to the Land-Use Change Statistics "urban" groups.

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restoration has not been made through development control procedures⁴.

The definition excludes land and buildings that have been used for agricultural purposes, forest and woodland, and land in built-up areas which has not been developed previously (e.g. parks, recreational grounds, and allotments - even though these areas may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings). Also excluded is land that was previously developed but where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings), or has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment.

Building Line

The line identified by the Council as the forward limit beyond which development will not normally be permitted. This line is usually specified by the local authority prior to development in the interest of highway visibility and visual amenity.

Building Regulations

Legal requirements to be observed in the construction of domestic, commercial and industrial buildings to ensure that they are safe and energy efficient.

Built Environment

Surroundings which are urban and hard in character (as opposed to the natural or green environment).

Bulk Fill

Materials of low economic value used mainly in construction projects.

C

Catchment Population

The area from which persons are drawn by facility within North Lincolnshire (e.g. employment, shopping or leisure).

Circulars

These are formal expressions of Government policy on selected subjects. Although advisory, a Council will need strong justifiable grounds for ignoring the advice contained within them. They represent important considerations in formulating policy and determining planning applications.

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)

The statutory body who regulate civilian aircraft flights. Relevant to this Plan in the context of Humberside Airport (as a regional passenger and freight airport and heliport), light aircraft and microlight aircraft use.

Committed Site

A site which has planning permission and on which development has started to be implemented. Residential committed sites refers to sites of 10 dwellings or more.

⁴ This relates to minerals and waste sites which are to remain unrestored after use because the planning permission allowing them did not include a restoration condition. All other such sites will be restored to "greenfield" status, by virtue of the planning condition.

Commuted Sum

A sum of money paid by a developer, under a planning obligation, to a local authority to cover, or contribute towards, the cost of providing necessary related facilities, at or near, the site of a proposed development in order to overcome relevant planning objections. Alternatively, payments may be made periodically to a local authority or some other body, for a specified period, to cover (for example) ongoing maintenance costs - these are generally known as 'commuted maintenance sums'.

Commuter Plan

A document produced in order to assess the potential for employees to travel to work by means other than the private car, in the case of new developments that potentially generate significant commuter trips.

Comparison Goods/Durable Goods

Goods that are generally more expensive and more durable than convenience goods such as clothes, furniture and electrical appliances.

Completion Notice

When a development which has been commenced but left unfinished or incomplete for a period of time found unreasonable by the Council, a notice can be served under S.94 of the 1990 Act rescinding the planning permission. Once a completion notice takes effect, any development which has taken place in the process of partially implementing a planning permission will, in effect, be development undertaken without the benefit of planning permission, hence opening the incomplete development to enforcement procedures.

Composting

A process which stimulates the decay of organic materials.

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Some types of land uses, predominantly industrial, are intrinsically dangerous. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is consulted on all proposals for development of hazardous installations, substances and materials. Similarly, consultation takes place with the HSE on any major development undertaken within the HSE's specified consultation zone. The HSE calls the guidance on such matters the (COMAH) Regulations .

Controlled Waste

Household, industrial and commercial wastes which are subject to the control of the waste regulation authority and require a waste management licence for their disposal.

Conservation Area

An area of special architectural or historic interest, and whose character or appearance should be preserved or enhanced. Local planning authorities are empowered to designate Conservation Areas under Sections 69 and 70 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Contaminated Land

Land which is in such condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that it poses an actual or potential hazard to health and/or the environment. Such land normally requires remedial treatment in order to render it capable of development.

Convenience Goods

Every day shopping items, such as food, newspapers, toiletries, etc., which are purchased for immediate consumption.

Countryside Agency

A national organisation funded by the Government, which advises on countryside issues. Formerly known as the Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Agency.

Curtilage

The area of land attached to a building.

D

Density

A standard used to determine the intensity of development on a site. This is usually expressed as dwellings per hectare/acre or persons per hectare/acre. Industrial or commercial planning permissions are usually expressed in square metres/feet of proposed floor space.

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)

The Government department which deals with planning matters. It was formerly known as the Department of the Environment.

Derelict Land

Land which is damaged by industrial or other development. This land is often incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

Derelict Land Grant

Grant from the Government (English Partnerships) for funding the reclamation of derelict land.

Design Bulletin 32

Government advice on highway design.

Development

Defined as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land" (Section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

Development Brief

A statement of development opportunities and constraints for a particular site prepared to guide potential developers. It will generally give details of favoured land uses for the site and development standards.

Development Limit/Development Boundary

The boundary drawn around a settlement enclosing the main built up part and sites allocated for development, outside of which countryside policies apply.

Development Control

A general description of the Council's function of receiving, processing and determining planning applications to develop land. Development control also includes consideration of applications relating to advertisements, tree preservation orders and consultations from other authorities such as adjacent planning authorities, and Statutory Undertakers such as British Gas and Electricity companies. Exercise of enforcement powers also falls within this function.

Development Plan

The framework of statutory plans which affect an area. Once adopted this document (together with the Humberside Structure Plan) will represent the Development Plan for North Lincolnshire. Development decisions must conform to the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Disabled Persons

People suffering partial or total loss of use of a sense or part of the body.

E

Economic Base

The companies and employers who constitute available sources of employment and investment in North Lincolnshire.

Economic Development Strategy

A document produced by North Lincolnshire Council setting out proposals formulated to encourage the development of a strong, diverse

industrial base thereby creating the opportunity for sustainable employment of the workforce.

Economic Diversification

Diversification describes an economic strategy to increase the range of companies and employers operating in the Borough. This will result in a wider range of skills within the work force and reduce heavy employment losses that tend to result when employment in an area is concentrated in one major employer.

Edge-of-centre Retail Development

An edge-of-centre location is a site outside a defined town centre, and within 200 - 300 metres of the perimeter.

Effluent

Fluid discharged or emitted to the external environment.

Energy From Waste

The processing of waste by burning whereby the energy released is used to produce power and heat.

English Heritage

Formerly the Historic Building and Monuments Commission for England. This Government funded organisation is responsible for securing the preservation of England's architectural and archaeological heritage, in addition to promoting the public's knowledge and enjoyment of their heritage. English Heritage acts as the Government's adviser on matters affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

English Nature

Formerly the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), this Government funded organisation acts as a statutory advisory body on nature conservation. It designates Sites of Special Scientific Interest and advises relevant organisations on necessary protective measures.

Environment Agency

An independent agency established under the 1995 Environment Act with powers to protect Britain's air, land and water from pollution. The Agency has an overall aim of enhancing the whole environment as a contribution to the world-wide environmental goal of sustainable development. It assumes and combines the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the Waste Regulation Authorities and several smaller units from the Department of the Environment.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

The Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects (Amendments) Regulations 1994) requires information relating to the likely environmental effects of certain major projects to be collected, assessed and submitted to the local planning authority in the form of an Environmental Statement. This is to be taken into account in determining whether development should go ahead. Environmental Assessment is mandatory for certain development projects (listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations) but is also required if the particular development proposed would be likely to have significant environmental effects by virtue of factors such as its nature, size and location (as listed in Schedule 2). Such statements are also known as 'Environmental Impact Assessments'.

Environmental Improvements

Environmental works, including landscaping, tree planting, surfacing, repairs to buildings and other work designed to enhance the environmental quality of an area.

Environmental Statement

Document containing an environmental assessment of a particular project.

Estuary Related Development

Development which needs to be located within close proximity to the Humber estuary.

F

Farm/Rural Diversification

The establishment of enterprises on existing farm holdings can provide alternative sources of income, these can add value to farm produce and introduce alternative crops and livestock, as well as enterprises unrelated to agricultural production such as forestry, sporting enterprises, tourism and recreation-related activities, and craft workshops.

Flats

Small units of self-contained residential accommodation which are often the result of conversion of a single residential dwelling to two or more self-contained dwelling units, each flat being on separate floors. Such conversions require planning permission.

Flood Plain

All land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

Formal Recreation

Sporting and other recreational activities, usually of an organised and competitive nature, that benefit from purpose built facilities.

Full/Detailed Planning Application

An application for full planning permission to carry out development, accompanied by detailed plans and drawings. See also Outline Planning Application.

Furnace Bottom Ash (FBA)

Furnace Bottom Ash is a byproduct of the steel making process.

G

Garden Centre

Retail establishment selling trees, plants, seeds and a range of gardening tools and sundries.

General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 grants planning permissions for certain classes of minor or governmental/institutional development, described as permitted development. They do not therefore require the express approval of the local planning

authority (unless this right has been removed under the terms of a previous planning permission or an Article 4 Direction).

Geographic Information System (GIS)

An organised collection of computer hardware, software and geographic data enabling the manipulation, analysis and display of all forms of geographically referenced information.

Geological Conservation Review (GCR)

Identification, assessment and description of all British geological and geomorphological areas where conservation is essential for education and research. Designated by English Nature.

Greenfield Land/Sites

All land which has not been previously developed for any urban or other significant use. The definition includes land and buildings that have been used for agricultural purposes, forest and woodland, and land in built-up areas which has not been developed previously (e.g. parks, recreational grounds, and allotments - even though these areas may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings). Also included is land that was previously developed but where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings), or has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment.

Gross Floor Space

Figure calculated as the total internal area up to and including the internal and external walls of a development. Includes floorspace devoted to corridors, toilets, storage etc., but does not include an area outside the building or

proposed building. On buildings over single storey this will include the upper floors.

Groundwater

Water which occurs in the soil and rock below the land surface and occupies the total pore space in the rock.

Groundwater Protection Zone

Zones defined by the Environment Agency (EA) where underground reserves need to be protected.

H

Habitat

A site or area inhabited by a particular species of wild plants or animals, and which provides the environmental attributes required for its continued free existence.

Hazardous Installations

Any site notified by the Health and Safety Executive as posing a potential threat to the health and safety of workers or the public, by virtue of the type and quantity of materials stored or used or the nature of processes involved.

Hazardous Substances

These are substances which have the potential of posing a health and safety risk or a serious threat to the environment.

Hazardous Waste

Any waste which is covered by Directive 91/689/EEC.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

The statutory organisation which is responsible for assessing the levels of risk that will result from certain types of development, mainly those involving the carrying out of hazardous industrial processes and the storage of hazardous substances.

Hectare

A unit of measurement of an area of land equivalent to 10,000 square metres or 2.471 acres.

Heritage

Artistic or cultural assets which are passed down or inherited from previous generations and which are of local, regional or national interest. These include archaeological remains, buildings and monuments of architectural or historic importance, Conservation Areas, landscapes and natural historical features.

Highways Agency

The Highways Agency is a Government Agency responsible for motorways and trunk roads.

Highway Authority

North Lincolnshire Council is the Highway Authority with responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of public highways, except for motorways and trunk roads.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

These are houses subdivided by multi-room or single room lettings where some facilities (e.g. bathroom, kitchen) are shared, and also where the relationship between residents in a home is so tenuous that they cannot be viewed as a single household. Substantial accommodation of lodgers may also be viewed as a multiple occupancy household. Planning Permission is required to operate a dwelling as a House in Multiple Occupation.

Housing Association

A non-profit making organisation which provides, constructs, improves and manages houses, either for people who cannot afford to buy their own or for those who need special types of housing, for example elderly people. Associations usually have paid workers and are managed by a voluntary management committee.

Hydrocarbon

Compounds of hydrogen and carbon formed from decomposed microscopic plants and animals. In this Plan the term hydrocarbon refers to coal, oil and gas.

I

Inert Waste

Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations.

Infill Development

Development of no more than three dwellings completing a small gap in an otherwise continuously built-up frontage.

Informal Recreation

Recreational activities, such as walking and cycling, which do not require designated facilities or formal organisation; they are often non-competitive in nature.

Infrastructure

The system of roads, communications and services whose construction often constitutes a precondition to the development of a site.

Intensification

The issue of when an ancillary use of land grows in scale or intensity to a point where it represents a change of use that will require planning permission. This is exemplified by cases of small businesses run from residential addresses that begin to displace the original residential use.

Intensive Livestock Unit

Buildings and associated works for the permanent indoor housing of pigs, poultry or cattle.

Inter-urban Road Hierarchy

The categorisation of the highway network with regard to its importance in carrying traffic between urban centres and other important traffic destinations.

Interim Development Order

Permissions granted after 21st July 1943 and before 1st July 1948, which have been

preserved by successive Planning Acts as valid planning permissions in respect of development involving the winning and working of minerals or the depositing of minerals waste, which had not been carried out by 1st July 1948. These permissions have been reviewed under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991.

L

Landbank

A stock of mineral reserves with planning permission but which have not yet been extracted.

Landbanking

Obtaining and assembling land for development.

Landfill

The engineered deposit of waste into or onto land.

Landfill Gas

A by product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfill sites. The gas is predominantly methane (65%) with carbon dioxide (35%) and trace concentrations of a range of vapours and gases.

Landscaping

The treatment of the spaces between and around buildings. It can help create an attractive and mature environment that integrates new development with the landscape character of the surrounding area. Landscaping works may be 'hard' (in the case of paving, street furniture and lighting) or 'soft'

(earthworks, the planting of trees and shrubbery and the creation of grassed areas).

Land Allocations

Sites for which there are specified land uses in the Local Plan (e.g. for housing, industry etc.).

Layout

Site planning involves the arrangement of the external physical environment in order to support human behaviour. Plans will locate structures and activities within the site, taking into account the general accessibility and location of the area, the requirements of the users, and the topography and characteristics of the site. Detailed layouts are usually included within planning applications, although the local planning authority will sometimes specify site layouts in Planning and Design Briefs.

Leachates

A chemical broth resulting from the percolation of waste materials.

Leisure Strategy

An inter-related, inter-dependant and comprehensive set of statements directed towards the achievement of stated aims and objectives for leisure.

Licensed Code Telecommunications

An operator of public telecommunications subject to Schedule 2 "Telecommunications Code" of the Telecommunications Act 1984. These include cable, satellite and terrestrial TV broadcasting, and cellular/mobile phone companies.

Light Pollution

The effect of over-lighting resulting from poorly designed exterior lighting schemes and excessive levels of light. Effects include sky glow (spoiling views of the night sky), glare (a hazard to highway users) and light trespass beyond the boundary of a property, potentially affecting neighbouring amenity.

Listed Building

A building included in a statutory list compiled by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as a consequence of its architectural or historical association with nationally important people or events. These are placed in one of three grades to give an indication of their relative importance (Grades I, II* and II, in descending order) - the majority of listed buildings fall within the lowest grade. Most works to, or affecting, a listed building require listed building consent.

Listed Building Consent

The consent of the local planning authority is required for any demolition, alteration or extension of a listed building which would affect its character (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). An application for listed building consent is free and separate from any planning application that may also be required, though in practice it is common for both applications to be dealt with together.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Habitats of local significance which make important contributions both to nature conservation and to the promotion of opportunities for the public to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife. These are statutorily designated under S.39 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, to secure management practices relating to privately controlled land which conserve or enhance its natural beauty, amenity, nature conservation interest or heritage value.

Local Shopping Centre

A small group of shops, outside town centre commercial areas, providing food and other day-to-day goods for local people.

Local Transport Plan (LTP)

LTPs cover all forms of transport, and are designated to co-ordinate and improve local transport provision. They replace the Transport Policies and Programme (TPP) system for informing local transport policies, bidding for capital funding and allocating resources.

M

Management Agreement

A legal agreement between a local authority and landowners, prepared under S.39 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, to secure management practices relating to privately controlled land which conserve or enhance its natural beauty, amenity, nature conservation interest or heritage value.

Methane

A highly combustible hydrocarbon gas, caused by the decomposition of organic matter underground. Methane build-up is a common occurrence following the infilling of domestic refuse tips. Such land, if proposed for development, will usually require the installation of venting and safety equipment prior to any works taking place.

Migration

The movement of population into or out of a defined area. This is a factor used to project gains and losses in total population.

Mineral Planning Guidance Note (MPG)

The Government's principal source of policy guidance on planning matters relating to mineral extraction and conservation.

Mineral Waste

Unwanted or surplus material arising from the winning and working of minerals which requires disposal.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)

A Government department which is responsible for agriculture, fisheries and food.

Mixed Use Development

A mixture of land uses provided on a single site (e.g. housing, offices, recreation and shopping), which may be complementary and which can co-exist without undue conflict.

Municipal Waste

A description used to define domestic waste.

N

National Farmers' Union (NFU)

The organisation that represents the interests of the farming workforce.

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

These are sites of national importance for the conservation of plants and animals, designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

National Playing Fields Association (NPFA)

A voluntary organisation which seeks the provision of playing fields, public open space and children's play space.

Natural Environment

"Green" areas and habitats that support plants and animals (as opposed to the built or hard environment).

Nature Conservation

The protection and management of animal and plant communities.

Nature Conservation Review (NCR)

A comprehensive survey and assessment of biological sites of national and international importance.

Non-inert and Inert Wastes

The distinction between putrescible biological waste and refuse, which potentially decomposes to form methane, and waste such as rubble and spoil which will remain in a stable form.

Non-controlled Waste

Non-controlled waste includes certain categories of waste that are exempt from the control of the waste regulation authority. For example, radioactive wastes, mines and quarry waste, and agricultural waste.

Non-hazardous Waste

Waste not covered by Directive 91/689/EEC.

North Lincolnshire Strategic Route Network (NLSRN)

The motorway network and other roads of strategic importance as identified in the Council's Local Transport Plan. The NLSRN incorporates category 1,2 and some 3 roads of more than local importance, carrying essential long distance and through traffic.

O

Occupancy Condition

A form of planning condition which aims to control the occupancy of a proposed development, particularly a building.

Opencast

A method of surface mining to win minerals where overburden is literally cast from the working face to the rear as mineral is exposed.

Open Countryside

All land situated outside development limits or other specified land allocations.

Open Space

Land used for formal or informal recreation or which has wider amenity value. It may be in public or private ownership.

Outline Planning Application

A planning application to determine whether the broad principle of a development proposal is acceptable, before time and expense are expended on the production of detailed plans and drawings. Where an 'outline planning permission' is granted, detailed aspects of the proposal are reserved for subsequent consideration. A 'reserved matters' application must be submitted, normally within three years, and approval is required before development can take place.

Out-of-centre Development

Retail or leisure outlets which are located outside existing town centres.

Overburden

Soil and other material that overlays a mineral deposit which has to be excavated and either tipped or stockpiled during working.

P

Passive Recreation

This term describes the use of open space for informal leisure activities which do not require

formally dedicated facilities, such as walking, picnicking, sitting or 'kick abouts' etc. This is distinct from organised sports and activities.

Permitted Reserves

Proven mineral deposits which have planning permission for extraction.

Phasing

The gradual release of land for development or the development of a site in distinct stages over a stated period of time. Phasing may be necessary to ensure the long-term availability of suitable sites for development or to allow for the upgrading of infrastructure, where immediate and complete development of a site would overload existing provision.

Planning Briefs

A document to guide the development of a particular site usually prepared by a local planning authority. It identifies the characteristics and constraints of the site, details relevant planning policy considerations and advises on appropriate land uses. Also known as Development Brief.

Planning Conditions

Local planning authorities have the power under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to impose conditions when granting planning permission which can enable a development proposal to proceed which would otherwise have been unacceptable. A planning condition must however, be relevant (to planning and the development under consideration), enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects.

Planning Obligation

Under S.106 of the 1990 Act the Council may enter into a legal agreement with the developer restricting use of land in a certain way, to

require that specified works or operations be carried out, or to require that certain sums of money be paid. These powers come into effect when planning objectives cannot be achieved via the imposition of planning conditions. These are often cases where off-site works are necessary to facilitate the development (e.g. highway improvements), or where a new development places a demand on local facilities such as schools, health or recreational facilities that cannot be accommodated without the improvement of existing facilities.

Planning Permission

The written approval of the local planning authority to carry out development as described in the planning application. Where granted, planning permission is generally subject to planning conditions. The time a planning permission is in force depends upon the type of permission applied for. Outline permission lasts for three years whilst approval of reserved matters defined on the outline permission will last for two years from the date of approval of the reserved matters or for five years from the date of the original outline permission, whichever is the later date. A detailed full permission lasts for five years.

Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG)

The Government's principal source of guidance on planning matters.

Pollution

The addition of materials or energy to an existing environmental system to the extent that undesirable changes are produced directly or indirectly in that system.

Primary Aggregates

Naturally occurring aggregate materials.

Primary Road Network

All trunk roads and important principal roads of more than local significance in both urban and rural areas, but excluding motorways. The network is designated jointly by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions and the Council.

Primary Shopping Areas

Part of a town centre where shopping is the key activity and where non-retail uses will be strictly limited.

Progressive Restoration

A continuous programme of restoring land following mineral extraction.

Proposed Site

A site which is allocated for a specific land use which may or may not have the benefit of planning permission and on which development has not yet started.

Protection Areas

These are areas where mineral working will not be permitted in order to safeguard local residential amenity.

Public Open Space

The term public open space embraces a wide range of recreational land including land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purpose of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground.

Public Rights of Way

Routes over which the public have a right to pass; all rights of way are highways in law. How a right of way can be used depends upon what

type of highway it is. Footpaths may only be used for walking. Bridleways may be used for riding or leading a horse as well as for walking and cycling.

Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA)

A by-product of the steel making industry which is used as a secondary aggregate in road construction.

Putrescible Waste

Waste materials that readily biodegrade.

Q

Quarry Products Association (QPA)

Formerly known as the Sand and Gravel Association (SAGA) and the British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries (BACMI). A body which represents the interests of the quarry products industry.

R

Ramsar

International convention, held in Ramsar, Iran in 1971, ratified by 60 nations and subsequently accepted by some 80 countries, for the protection of wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat.

Recycling

Collection and separation of materials from waste and their subsequent processing to produce useable products.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)

Issued by the Government and relating to a region, which covers many local authority areas. It sets out broad strategic policies for land use and development where there are issues which, though not of national scope, apply across regions (or parts of regions) and need to be considered on a scale wider than the area or a single planning authority. This Local Plan has been prepared in the light of Regional Planning Guidance for Yorkshire and Humberside (RPG 12).

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)

An advisory designation put forward by English Nature, applying to sites where exposures of geological and palaeological strata are of interest to geological research, which the council recognises in this Plan. The statutory protection of geological sites is included within Sites of Special Scientific Interest designation.

Renewable Energy

A source of energy derived from resources that occur and recur naturally in the environment, rather than from finite fossil fuel reserves.

Renewal of Planning Permission

The granting of planning permission for development previously approved but unimplemented, or unlikely to be implemented, at the time the previous approval lapses - thereby allowing a further period of time in which development may be carried out.

Alternatively, where the local planning authority considers it expedient to limit the duration of a particular development or use (through the imposition of a planning condition), it will grant a further temporary permission.

Retail Impact Assessment

A study required as a component of all major applications for retail development over 2,500 square metres gross providing: evidence as to whether an applicant adopts a sequential approach to site selection; effects on the vitality and viability of existing centres; accessibility by a choice of means of transport; general effects on travel patterns in an area; and significant environmental impacts. It is also at the Council's discretion to require the submission of a Retail Impact Assessment in the case of smaller scale developments likely to substantially affect a town or district centre in the locality.

Ribbon/Linear Development

Development (usually residential in nature) which extends outwards from settlements, along pre-existing roads, to the detriment of the form and character of settlements, obtruding into open countryside.

Road User Hierarchy

The priority that will be given to different transport user groups in making transportation and land use planning decisions.

Rural Development Area (RDA)

Rural Development Areas are designated by the Rural Development Commission. The selection criteria include persistent high unemployment, narrow industrial and employment structure, lack of social services, and disadvantage as a result of location. RDAs are the focus for financial assistance

through the Rural Development Commission to encourage economic regeneration.

Rural Diversification

Diversification of the rural economy to provide wide and varied employment opportunities for rural people other than agricultural employment, particularly for those formerly employed in agriculture and related sectors. For example, they may include woodland management, farm shops, equestrian business, sporting facilities, nature trails, craft workshops and holiday accommodation.

Rural Hamlets

Small villages, hamlets, farmsteads and groupings of agricultural buildings located outside a settlement boundary.

S

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

A site of national importance by virtue of its historic, architectural or archaeological value, included in a Schedule compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, and given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Any works which will have a material affect upon such sites require prior consent from the Secretary of State who will be advised by English Heritage.

Screening

The use of plants, trees, walling, fencing and bunding to create a barrier to reduce noise, smell or visual impact of a development, especially where the development would, in other circumstances, be out of character with the surrounding area.

Secondary Aggregates

Materials which are the by-product of other forms of mineral extraction processes, such as power generation and steel making, or from the recycling of mineral resources from construction and demolition wastes and road planings which may be used for aggregate purposes.

Section 106 Agreement

Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables the local planning authority to enter into a legal agreement with a developer in order to ensure that works which become essential as a result of the approval of a planning application are implemented. The works required must be directly related to the proposal being considered, to counteract the harm or loss caused by the implementation of the permission.

Section 215 Notice

If the amenity of a neighbourhood is being adversely affected by untidy or derelict sites the Council has powers under section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to ensure proper maintenance of the land. This power extends from untidy private gardens and premises to larger private and commercial sites, land and buildings. A notice served under S.215 will require steps to be taken to remedy the condition of the land within a specified period. Proceedings may be taken against the owner or occupier of the land for non-compliance with the provisions of a notice, or as an alternative the Council is empowered to enter the land and undertake the required remedial work, the cost of which will then be charged to the owner or occupier of the land.

Sequential Approach

A means of determining where new development should be located. In the case of retail development PPG6 states that the first preference is for town centres, followed by edge of town centres, district and local centres

and only then out-of-centre sites in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)

SMPs set out a strategy for sustainable coastal defence within coastal sediment cells, taking account of natural coastal processes and human and other environmental influences and needs.

Single Regeneration Budget (SRB)

A competitive bidding regime for funding to help improve local areas and enhance the quality of life of local people by tackling need, stimulating wealth creation and enhancing competitiveness. There is an emphasis on a joint approach to formulating bids, encouraging local people, the Council, businesses and other public, private, and voluntary sector agencies to come together as partners in identifying priorities and needs.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Sites which are of local importance for the conservation of wildlife.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

An area recognised nationally, by virtue of plants, animals, geological or physiological features and designated by English Nature.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Site of national and international importance for the conservation of wild plants and animals.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Habitats containing threatened species of wildlife which are of national and international importance.

Specialist Retailing

Small to medium sized retail outlets that supply a range of goods focused on a particular market or customer demand.

Spoil

Materials removed during mining or mineral extraction which are not used.

Street Furniture

A broad term describing features and fixtures provided in public areas for the comfort of the public and to improve the amenity of an area (e.g. benches, litter bins, raised planters, etc.).

Structure Plan

A statutory document which sets out broad guidelines for the strategic allocation and distribution of new development.

Supermarkets

“Single level, self-service stores selling mainly food, with a gross trading floorspace of between 500 and 2,500 square metres, often with their own car parks”, as defined in PPG6 (Town Centres and Retail Developments).

Superstores

“Single level, self service stores selling mainly food, or food and non-food goods, usually

with at least 2,500 square metres floorspace and dedicated surface car parks”, as defined in PPG6 (Town Centre and Retail Developments).

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Non-statutory documents issued by a local planning authority, such as development briefs and design guides, in order to provide detailed guidance for applicants in relation to specific policies and proposals of a development plan. Although supplementary planning guidance may be a material consideration in determining planning applications it does not carry the weight of a policy or proposal contained in a development plan.

Surface or Residual Water

Water contained on the surface of the earth (in streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, seas and oceans) as opposed to that found in soil or pores/crevices in rock (groundwater).

Sustainability

The principle that land and resources are finite and non-renewable. Hence, the short term needs of today’s society should neither deprive future generations of the environmental quality and resources we enjoy nor create an inheritance of environmental problems.

Sustainable Development

Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (the “Brundtland Commission”) in 1987 as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. PPG1 (General Policies and Principles) indicates that “the sum total of decisions in the planning field should not deny future generations the best of today’s environment”.

T

Tandem Development

Consists of one house being sited immediately behind another and sharing the same access. This is generally unsatisfactory because of the difficulties of access to the house at the back and the disturbances and lack of privacy suffered by the house at the front.

The Housing (Right to Acquire or Enfranchise) (Designated Rural Areas in the North East) Order 1997

“The Housing (Right to Acquire or Enfranchise) (Designated Rural Areas in the North East) Order 1997” provides tenants of housing associations (and other registered social landlords) the opportunity to buy the home they live in at a discount. All the settlement’s in North Lincolnshire are exempt from the order except for the Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area, the Principal Growth Settlements of Barton upon Humber and Brigg, and the two Medium Growth Settlements of Winterton and Broughton”.

Townscape and Streetscape

The basic character, form and quality of the physical elements of an urban or rural settlement. It consists of buildings, the streets and open spaces in between, the routes and links between them and the people and functions therein.

Tourism

The temporary short-term movements of people to destinations outside the places where they would normally live and work and the activities they would undertake during their stay at these destinations. This definition can include travel and visits for business, professional and domestic purposes as well as for holidays and recreation. Tourism includes not only the

annual family holiday, but also a wide range of shorter visits, weekend breaks and day trips.

Traffic Calming

Measures designed to slow traffic speeds where it at present causes a danger, or redirect traffic to alternative routes to avoid congestion, reduce accidents and injuries and prevent excess levels of pollution.

Traffic Management

Measures which are designed to ensure the free flow of traffic and maximise safety for all road users, including pedestrians. They will also seek to improve the highway environment for vulnerable road users, assist public transport and mitigate the worst effects of motor vehicles. The type of measures introduced will be appropriate to the area or route being considered.

Transport Assessments (TA)

TAs address the effects of traffic, from proposed development, on the existing highway network. A TA procedure replaces the previous TIA procedure.

Travel to Work Area (TTWA)

These are approximations to self-contained labour markets and, as such, form the smallest areas for which unemployment rates are quoted in the Labour Market Data section of the Employment Gazette (volume 92, number 9).

Travellers

Persons of an itinerant lifestyle who will require temporary camp sites in the area on a short term and/or seasonal basis.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO)

Local authorities can protect individual or groups of trees or woodland by making a Tree Preservation Order under S.198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The consent of the local planning authority is required for the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of protected trees. It is an offence to cause wilful damage or destruction to protected trees.

Trunk Road

Major road for which the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions is the Highway Authority and for which construction and maintenance is funded by the Government.

U

UK Conservation Strategy

Such strategies are prepared as a consequence of the International Convention held in Rio in 1992. It is an Action Plan setting out the UK's strategy for improving bio diversity.

Urban Fringe

Essentially open land on the edge of an existing urban area.

Use Classes Order (UCO)

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) is a statutory instrument which defines broad categories of land uses. The consent of the local planning authority is generally required for changes of

use between, but not within, a class and also changes to or from uses not defined within a class, termed *sui generis* uses. Various exceptions are specified under Part 3 to Schedule 2 of the General Permitted Development Order.

The classes are summarised as follows:

- A1 Shops
- A2 Financial and Professional Services
- A3 Food and Drink (to be consumed on the premises or hot food to take away)
- B1 Business
- B2 General Industry
- B8 Storage and Distribution
- C1 Hotels and Hostels
- C2 Residential Institutions
- C3 Dwelling Houses
- D1 Non-Residential Institutions
- D2 Assembly and Leisure

V

Viable repair

Works necessary to safeguard the integrity of a building.

Village Design Statement

A study highlighting the special qualities and features that create the particular local character of a settlement. Usually prepared by local communities and adopted by the local

authority as Supplementary Planning Guidance and used to assess whether new development would be in keeping with a village's character and appearance.

Vitality and Viability (of a Town Centre)

Vitality and Viability refers to the 'health' of a town centre. A number of indicators may be used to assess vitality and viability, including: commercial property yields; shop rents; pedestrian numbers and movements; the nature and diversity of uses; and the proportion of units vacant.

W

Warehousing

Buildings used for storage and distribution of any purpose as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (Class B8).

Waste

Any substance or object defined in Directive 75/442/EEC.

Water Authority

The Severn Trent and Anglian Water Authorities provide water, sewerage and drainage facilities to the North Lincolnshire area. They are regularly consulted on all planning applications for major development proposals where new or improved water, sewerage and drainage facilities are required. Minor/domestic planning applications are processed by North Lincolnshire Council.

Wind Farm

A concentration or group of wind turbines for the generation of electricity from wind power. Single wind turbine generators are excluded from this definition.

Windfall Site

A site for residential development which is not allocated in the Local Plan but which complies with all planning policies and subsequently receives planning permission.

Y

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Aggregates Working Party (YHRAWP)

The organisation which assesses and monitors the reserves of, and demand for, sand, gravel and hard rock available in the region suitable for aggregate production.