

7.0 GLOSSARY

<i>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)</i>	Classification of agricultural land according to its quality. Grade 1 is excellent quality land i.e. best and most versatile land that can grow a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops, Grade 5 is very poor agricultural land.
<i>Alluvial</i>	Pertaining to geological deposits associated with former and existing watercourses.
<i>Biodiversity</i>	Genetically determined variability amongst living organisms, including the variability within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Abbreviated from 'biological diversity'.
<i>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</i>	Action plans (which are on both national and local scales) through which biodiversity objectives are set out.
<i>Characteristic</i>	Elements or combinations of elements, which make a particular contribution to distinctive character.
<i>Conservation Area</i>	Designation given by the Local Authority to areas of settlements, the character or appearance of which it is considered desirable to preserve and enhance.
<i>Designated Sites</i>	Sites, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), identified and protected by national or international legislation.
<i>Detractor</i>	Element that detracts from distinctive characteristics.
<i>Development Plan Document</i>	A Local Development Document in the Local Development Framework which forms part of the Statutory Development Plan.
<i>Drift</i>	Superficial geological deposits, such as sand, clay, gravel, etc., overlying bedrock.
<i>Ecology</i>	The study of the relationships between living organisms and between organisms and their environment.
<i>Environmental Impact/Effect</i>	A change in the existing environment caused directly or indirectly by the scheme or development.

<i>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</i>	A systematic means of assessing a project's likely significant environmental impacts and effects.
<i>Fauna</i>	The animals of a specified area.
<i>Feature</i>	Particularly prominent or eye catching elements like tree clumps, church towers, or countryhouse.
<i>Flora</i>	The plants of a specified area.
<i>Geomorphology</i>	The study and interpretation of landforms.
<i>Habitat</i>	The environment in which a species lives at any stage of its life cycle.
<i>Humberside Structure Plan</i>	Planning policy document that sets out the broad strategy for the future development and use of land for former Humberside area to 2006.
<i>Hydrogeology</i>	Pertaining to groundwater, i.e. water present in soils, superficial deposits such as sands and gravels and in bedrock.
<i>Hydrology</i>	The study of water systems.
<i>Intervisibility</i>	Where there is a direct line of sight between a source and a receptor.
<i>Joint Structure Plan</i>	Planning policy document that sets out the broad strategy for the future development and use of land for the combined area of the East Riding and Hull to 2016.
<i>Lacustrine</i>	Pertaining to geological deposits associated with ancient lochs and other water bodies.
<i>Landmark</i>	A prominent feature that is distinctive and unique.
<i>Landscape</i>	Those physical components, which together form the appearance of land, including its shapes, colours and textures. Landscape also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create distinctive landscape characters that are particular to localities.

<i>Landscape character areas</i>	Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
<i>Landscape character Types</i>	Distinct landscape types that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature.
<i>Listed Building</i>	A building or structure included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest compiled by the Scottish Ministers. Graded A, B and C(s).
<i>Local Development Document</i>	The various individual LDF documents (DPD, SCI, SPD).
<i>Local Development Framework</i>	The overall name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents and the LDS and AMR.
<i>Local Development Scheme</i>	A public statement setting out which documents will make up the LDF and when they will be produced over a three year period.
<i>Local Plan</i>	Documents produced by CEC setting out their policies regarding planning issues within a specific area.
<i>Mitigation</i>	Measures taken to avoid, reduce or remove environmental impacts. Mitigation can moderate adverse effects and enhance the beneficial ones arising from the whole or specific elements of the Scheme
<i>Moraine</i>	Geological deposits associated with glaciers
<i>Planning Policy Guidance</i>	Guidance Notes produced by the Government on planning matters (being replaced by PPSs).
<i>Planning Policy Statement</i>	Statements of National Planning Policy issued by the Government (to replace PPGs).
<i>Physiography</i>	The description of natural features.
<i>Public Open Space</i>	Area of open land designated by the local authority and protected for continued use by the public.
<i>Receptor</i>	Receptors comprise anything that may be affected by an environmental impact, be this human beings, socio-economic activity, habitats, species, controlled waters, landscape or cultural heritage.
<i>Regional Spatial Strategy</i>	The broad development strategy for the region prepared by the Regional Assembly and forming part of the statutory development plan.

<i>Renewable Energy Targets</i>	Targets set at a regional level for energy production from renewable sources.
<i>Resource</i>	A biophysical feature or item of 'environmental capital'; examples include habitats, aquifers, agricultural land, views, access routes and community facilities
<i>RIGS</i>	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
<i>Riparian</i>	Relating to a river bank.
<i>Scheduled Ancient Monument</i>	A monument considered of national importance and which is listed on a statutory schedule.
<i>Severance</i>	Where the scheme would reduce access by acting as a physical barrier. Generally, severance applies to pedestrians and road users but in the context of Tram Line 2 it also applies to farm management.
<i>Significant or Substantial Impact</i>	Where Environmental Impacts are moderate or major after mitigation has taken place.
<i>Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)</i>	Locally designated areas of nature conservation interest (not statutory sites)
<i>Solid Geology</i>	Bedrock
<i>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</i>	An area designated for protection under the Habitats Directive. A cSAC is a <i>candidate</i> SAC, which is afforded the same protection as a full SAC. Such sites are also <i>Natura 2000</i> site or <i>European Sites</i> .
<i>Special Protection Area (SPA)</i>	An area designated for protection under the Birds Directive. A pSPA is a <i>proposed</i> SPA. Such sites are also <i>Natura 2000</i> site or <i>European Sites</i> .
<i>Species</i>	A group of closely-related organisms sharing constant differences from allied groups.
<i>Structure Planting</i>	Planting that provides a framework for the integration of development with its landscape setting. May consist of woodland planting, hedgerows, trees and shrubs.
<i>Supplementary Planning Document</i>	Elaborates on policies or proposals in DPDs and gives additional guidance.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Provides guidance or development briefs to supplement policies and proposals in a Local Plan (being replaced by SPD).

Townscape

Composition of the built environment, including character and appearance

Tree Preservation Order (TPO)

Single trees or groups of trees that are afforded a degree of protection under planning law. NB any trees within Conservation Areas are afforded similar protection as TPO trees.

Utilities

Generally, buried services such as gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications.

Visual Receptors

People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the ZVI and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths and open spaces.

Visual envelope

The zone within which views of the proposed development may be achieved. It is influenced by many factors including topography and intermediate visual intrusions, such as blocks of woodland and buildings.

Wildlife Corridor

A linear feature that is likely to be used by wildlife to move between various areas.