

## **Glossary of terms that appear in the Neighbourhood Plan**

**Amenity** – A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area.

**Biodiversity** – A measure of the number and range of species and their relevant abundance in a community.

**Brownfield Land** – Previously developed land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

**Cheshire West and Chester Council** – The local authority for the Parish of Darnhall

**Community Facilities** – Facilities providing for the health, welfare, social, educational, spiritual, leisure and cultural needs of the community.

**Community Infrastructure** – The basic facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society. It includes community buildings and halls, leisure facilities, cultural facilities, education services, healthcare facilities and renewable energy installations.

**Consultation Statement (Statement of Consultation)** – A statement accompanying the Neighbourhood Plan for Darnhall is required by the Localism Act. The statement must set out what consultation was undertaken and how this provided the basis of the NP.

**Countryside** – The area outside a settlement boundary.

**Development** – Defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act 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 building or other land”. Most forms of development require planning permission.

**Development Plan** – A plan comprising the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework. This includes adopted local plans and neighbourhood plans also it is defined in Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

**Evidence Base** – A researched, documented, analysed and verified basis for preparing the Darnhall NP. It consists of many documents produced over a period of years by the local authority as part of the process of developing its Core Strategy.

**Examination** – An independent review of the NP carried out in public by an Independent Examiner.

**Green Corridors** – Green spaces that provide avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers, hedgerows or other natural features, which connect green spaces together.

**Greenfield** – Land on which no development has previously taken place.

**Independent Examiner** – Anyone with appropriate qualifications and skills and who meets certain requirements set out in the Localism Act. This could be a planning consultant or other planning professional, an employee of another local authority or a planning inspector.

**Infill Development** – The filling of a small gap (up to two dwellings) in an otherwise built-up frontage in a recognised settlement.

**Infrastructure** – All the ancillary works and services which are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc.

**Local** – Within our NPA.

**Local Wildlife Sites** – Sites with ‘substantive nature conservation value’, they are defined areas identified and selected locally for their nature conservation value based on important, distinctive and threatened habitats and species with a national, regional and local context.

**Localism Act** – An Act of Parliament that became law in April 2012. The Act introduces a new right for local people to draw up ‘Neighbourhood Development Plans’ for their local area.

**Mitigation Statement** – The best effort to minimise significant harm that it is deemed cannot be wholly or partially avoided.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** – Published by the Government in March 2019, it sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

**Neighbourhood Plan** – The full title in the Localism Act is ‘Neighbourhood Development Plan’. It is a document for a defined area, subject to examination in public and approval by local referendum. It will be used in the determination of planning applications.

**Open Space** – All spaces of public value, including public landscaped areas, playing fields, parks and play areas, and areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which may offer opportunities for sport and recreation or act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.

**Plan Period** – The period for which the Darnhall NP will set policy for the NPA. This will be from the adoption of the plan until 2030 by agreement between Darnhall Parish Council and CWaC.

**PROW – Public Right of Way**

**Referendum** – A general vote by the electorate on a single policy question that has been referred to them for a direct decision. In the case of the NP, the referendum will decide whether or not to adopt the plan.

**Residential Amenity** – The quality of the living environment for occupants of a dwelling house including its associated external spaces.

**Rural Area** - The area outside identified settlements (such as Winsford).

**Sensitive Development** – Blends with and compliments existing properties in all aspects of footprint, shape and height; incorporating some of the local features with regards to brickwork, window design, roof pitch materials of construction etc.

**Settlement Boundary** - A settlement boundary defines the limits of development and makes clear where development will and will not be allowed, regardless of other constraints.

**SSSI** – Site of Special Scientific Interest.

**Sustainability Appraisal** – A process of appraising policies for their social, economic and environmental effects, which must be applied to all Development Plan Documents.

**Steering Group** – A group of local people representing the Parish Council, community groups and businesses that collated and guided the work on the NP.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment** – Assessments made compulsory by the European Directive (the SEA Directive). To be implemented in planning through Sustainability Appraisals of Development Plan Documents and NPs where required.

**Transport Assessment** – An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transport. In relation to a proposed development it identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated effects of the development.

**Wildlife Corridor** – Strips of land, for example along a hedgerow, conserved and managed for wildlife, usually linking more extensive wildlife habitats.