

Glossary of terms used in this document

<i>Abutting housing group:</i>	A small group of up to five houses outside of, but adjoining, the boundary of a town or village.
<i>Alteration No. 1:</i>	The former Local Plan for Babergh district adopted June 1995.
<i>Alteration No. 2:</i>	The Plan was adopted in June 2006.
<i>AONB:</i>	An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, of national importance, designated by government.
<i>Built-Up Area Boundary (BUAB):</i>	Built-Up Area Boundary. Development limit of a town or village indicated in a Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Local Plan, or Unitary Development Plan.
<i>Biodiversity:</i>	The number and variety of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.
<i>Brownfield sites:</i>	Developed land which may be redundant and have potential for residential redevelopment.
<i>Circular 11/95:</i>	Government advice on the use of conditions when granting planning permission.
<i>Commuted Payments:</i>	Money paid by developers to the district council when development takes place, for necessary off-site works or future maintenance responsibilities.
<i>Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO):</i>	An order issued by the government or a local authority to acquire land or buildings for public interest purposes. For example, for the construction of a major road or the redevelopment of certain brownfield sites.
<i>Curtilage:</i>	The full extent of a property, including gardens, outbuildings and everything within its overall boundary.
<i>Distributor Road:</i>	Roads that distribute traffic and bus services within the main residential, commercial and industrial built-up areas.
<i>Diversification:</i>	Ways in which farmers are looking to generate income without mainstream agricultural activity. Such as farm shops and tourism.
<i>Flood Plain:</i>	Generally low-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

Greenfield sites:	Land (or a defined site) usually farmland, that has not previously been developed.
Green Travel Plan:	A package of measures produced by employers to encourage staff to use alternatives to single-occupancy car-use. Such a plan for example, could include: car sharing schemes; a commitment to improve cycling facilities; a dedicated bus service; subsidised rail fares; or restricted car parking allocations.
Greenway:	A network of largely off-highway routes connecting people to facilities and open spaces in and around towns, cities and the countryside. They are for shared use by people of all abilities on foot, bike or horseback, for commuting, play or leisure.
Green Wedges:	Comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the merging of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities.
Indigenous local growth:	Future land requirements emerging from local sources.
Infilling:	The filling of a gap in an otherwise continuously built-up road frontage, by one or a maximum of two new houses.
Infrastructure:	Services necessary for development to take place, e.g. roads, water supply.
Landscape Character Assessment:	An assessment of the distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
LEAP:	Local Equipped Area for Play.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR):	Locally designated areas of wildlife value.
Local Plan:	Statutory land-use policy document prepared by the District Council.
Lower case text:	The text which supports policies and proposals in the local plan.
MOD:	Ministry of Defence.
NEAP:	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play.
Net in-migration:	The excess of people coming into the district over those leaving.
Permitted Development:	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application to a Local Planning Authority (LPA), as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
Planning Gain:	The means by which the district council tries to negotiate service or environmental benefits from development with developers.

<i>Planning Obligation:</i>	Legal agreements between a Planning Authority and a Developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a Developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a Development are undertaken. For example, the provision of highways. Sometimes called “section 106” agreements.
<i>Principle Shopping Area (or Primary Shopping Area):</i>	An area where retailing and the number of shops in a town centre is most concentrated.
<i>Projection:</i>	An estimate for the future which may be based on past evidence.
<i>Renewable Energy:</i>	Energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, for example from the wind, water flow, tides or the sun.
<i>Residential Amenity:</i>	The normal and reasonable enjoyment people can expect from their local living environment.
<i>Rural Employment Area:</i>	A rural area offering opportunities for employment, usually in agriculture, forestry, recreation or tourism.
<i>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):</i>	Site of Special Scientific Interest designated by government.
<i>Special Landscape Area (SLA):</i>	An area of landscape of county significance defined by the district council in the Local Plan.
<i>Statutory:</i>	Required by government and enforced by legislation.
<i>Statutory Undertakers:</i>	The main service providers e.g. electricity, water, gas.
<i>Structural Landscaping:</i>	Principal areas of open space within a particular site. These areas fulfil a variety of functions such as parks and children’s play areas.
<i>Sustainability/ Sustainable Development:</i>	In the Local Plan context, trying to ensure that development meets the needs of the community, whilst respecting environmental concerns and minimising energy consumption and the need to travel.
<i>Use Classes:</i>	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.
<i>TPO:</i>	Tree Preservation Order, protecting trees or areas of woodland designated by the district council.
<i>Wildlife Corridors:</i>	Strips of land (for example, along a hedgerow) conserved and managed for wildlife, usually linking more extensive wildlife habitats.