



Appendix 6: GLOSSARY

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Provides an annual evidence base upon which the implementation of the policies in Local Development Documents can be assessed.

Baseline A description of the present and future state of an area, in the absence of any plan, taking into account changes resulting from natural events and from other human activities.

Environmental Appraisal A form of environmental assessment used in the UK (primarily for development plans) since the early 1990s, supported by 'Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide' (DoE, 1993); more recently superseded by sustainability appraisal. Some aspects of environmental appraisal foreshadow the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Environmental Assessment Generically, a method or procedure for predicting the effects on the environment of a proposal, either for an individual project or a higher level "strategy" (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making. The term "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) is used, as in European Directive 337/85/EEC, for assessments of projects. In the SEA Directive, an environmental assessment means "the preparation of an environmental report, the carrying out of consultations, the taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision-making and the provision of information on the decision", in accordance with the Directive's requirements.

Environmental Report Document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme. see SA Report.

Indicator A measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives.

- **Output Indicator:** An indicator that measures the direct output of the plan or programme. These indicators measure progress in achieving plan or programme objectives, targets and policies.

- **Significant Effects Indicator:** An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan or programme.

- **Contextual indicator:** An indicator used in monitoring that measures changes in the context within which a plan or programme is being implemented.

Consultation Body An authority which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies in England are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency.

Development Plan Documents (DPD) A type of Local Development Document. DPDs include the Core Strategy, site specific allocations of land and Area Action Plans (where needed).

Local Development Document (LDD) There are two types of Local Development Document: Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF) Sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the area in question. The LDF also includes the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) Sets out the local authority's programme for preparing the Local Development Documents.

Objective A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

Responsible Authority In the SEA Regulations, means an organisation which prepares a plan or programme subject to the SEA Directive and is responsible for the SEA.

Scoping The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SA, including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA Report.

SEA Directive European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

SEA Regulations The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) Document explaining to stakeholders and the community how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the Local Development Framework, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In the UK, SEA is increasingly used to refer to an environmental assessment in compliance with the 'SEA Directive'.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) A type of Local Development Document. Supplementary Planning Documents are intended to elaborate on DPD policies and proposals but do not have their statutory status.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Generic term used to describe a form of assessment which considers the economic, social and environmental effects of an initiative. SA, as applied to Local Development Documents, incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.