

Megawatt (MW)

A measure of electrical power as generated by power stations: 1 MW = 1000 KW.

Mixed use developments

Development which consists of a mix of uses including residential, retail and employment uses.

Minerals Planning Guidance Notes (MPGs)

Documents issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister setting out Government policy guidance on mineral extraction and restoration. It is the Government's intention to review all its Minerals Planning Guidance Notes and in due course replace them with Minerals Policy Statements (MPSs).

Nation Nature Reserve (NNR)

Sites of national nature conservation importance that are owned, leased or managed by agreement with English Nature and are designed for protection under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Planning obligations

Agreements or undertakings under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, specifying certain requirements of the development. For example, this may include financial contributions to improve community facilities and infrastructure and provide affordable housing to meet the extra demands made as a result of the development. Developers are expected to ensure that any necessary additional provision is made at no extra public cost.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)

Documents issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister setting out the Government's policy guidance on different planning issues such as housing, employment, shopping and transport. It is the Government's intention to review all its Planning Policy Guidance Notes and in due course replace them with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).

Precautionary principle

When the environmental effects of development are not fully known, the precautionary principle entails avoiding potential harmful risks to the environment which may be irreversible.

Previously developed land and buildings

See Brownfield site.

Primary aggregates

Minerals used for aggregate, such as sand, gravel and crushed rock.

Priority systems

Highways measures which are designed to give public transport priority over other traffic at congested junctions and stretches of road.

Proximity principle

For example – the disposal of waste as close to the place of production as possible. This can also relate to other sources of supply such as minerals.

Recycling

The recovery of re-usable materials from waste.

Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9)

Document produced by the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) providing the regional framework for the preparation of local authority development plans. SEERA are currently in process of preparing the South East Plan (the regional spatial strategy for the south east) for submission to the Government. Once it is adopted by the Secretary of State it will replace RPG9.

Regional Transport Prioritisation Process

A process used by SEERA to assess the priority of transport schemes.

Renewable energy

Energy generated from: solar energy, wind and wave/hydro electric power, geothermal energy (heat produced within the earth's crust) and biomass.

Renewables Obligation

The Renewables Obligation was introduced in April 2002 and requires all electricity suppliers in England and Wales to supply a specific proportion of their electricity from eligible renewable sources, for example: wind, wave/hydro and geothermal power.

Ribbon development

Development that extends usually along main roads in a line and out of the existing built-up area.

Safeguarded land

Land safeguarded from development during the Plan period.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nationally important monuments and archaeological areas that are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Secondary aggregates

Reclaimed or recycled material for use as aggregates (e.g. construction waste).

Secured by design

A scheme established in 1989 in which specially trained police officers work with planners, architects and builders to create new housing developments which provide a greater degree of security for occupants. This involves homes being fitted with recommended security installations and the creation of an outside environment that deters potential offenders.

Short rotation coppice

The growing of crops such as willow and poplar which can be harvested on 3-5 year cycle. The crop, when harvested, is chipped and used as fuel in a wood burning power plant.

Sites and Monuments Record

Record of important sites and monuments maintained by the County Archaeologist.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) on account of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)

The South East England Development Agency was established by the Government through the Regional Development Agency Act 1998, and came into operation on 1 April 1999. Its objective is to take the strategic lead in promoting the sustainable economic development of the region.

South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)

A body that comprises representatives from local authorities and other economic, environmental and social organisations from the South East. One of its functions is the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) and the South East Plan (the regional spatial strategy for the south east) which once adopted by the Secretary of State will replace RPG9.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

An SSSI additionally designated a Special Area of Conservation under the EU's Habitats Directive 1992 (92/43/EEC), in order to maintain or restore priority natural habitats and wild species.

Sustainability appraisal

An appraisal of all policies within the development plan which looks at their global, national and local environmental, economic and social implications.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)

Sustainable Drainage Systems use techniques to control surface water run-off as close to its origin as possible, before it enters a watercourse. This involves moving away from traditional piped drainage systems to engineering solutions that mimic natural drainage processes.

Urban fringe

Land surrounding urban areas. Commonly open areas of countryside that can be under pressure for development.

Urban sprawl

Unchecked development that encroaches into the open countryside from urban areas.

Waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy comprises waste reduction/minimisation (at the top), followed by re-use, then recovery (recycling, energy recovery and composting) and finally disposal.

Windfall sites

Windfall sites are those which have not been specifically identified as available in the local plan process. They comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

Appendix 3

Designated sites of importance for biodiversity in Oxfordshire

