

South Downs National Park Local Plan Options Consultation Document

Appendices

Appendix One - Definitions

Affordable housing – is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.

Biodiversity – is the variety of plants and animals which has been shaped over thousands of years by a complex set of social, historical and economic factors, all against the backdrop of the landscape itself. The types and abundance of wildlife can play a significant role in shaping the character - and in some cases the function - of each particular landscape.

Community Infrastructure Levy – a new system of planning charges paid by developers to fund infrastructure. This will largely replace Section 106 agreements in 2015.

Section 106 / Section 278 - current system of financial obligations paid by developers to fund infrastructure. The Section 106 regime will be limited by legislation from 2015.

Community Right to Bid – The registration of a community asset such as a local shop, playing field or pub so that it cannot be sold without the community being notified. This provides time for a bid to be prepared in order to acquire the asset.

Community Right to Build Order - Allows communities to bring forward small developments in their area without the need for planning permission. The order is subject to an examination and referendum.

Community-Led Planning – The preparation of a document setting out the priorities of a community and the actions they wish to see taken for their local community. They can be a material planning consideration while neighbourhood plans form part of the statutory development plan.

Conservation Areas - areas formally designated as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Criteria-Based Policies - Local Plan policies that gives a range of criteria, or factors, that all need to be met in order for a development to be viewed positively.

Designated Heritage Assets – heritage assets which have been formally designated as listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, historic battlefields or scheduled monuments

Ecosystem Services - These are the benefits we get from nature and culture – the services provided by the natural environment that benefit people.

Green infrastructure (GI) - a network of high-quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features. It needs to be planned and delivered at all spatial scales from national to neighbourhood levels. The greatest benefits will be gained when it is designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits (ecosystem services) for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors allotments and private gardens

Green Infrastructure Strategy - a Green Infrastructure Strategy should set out to:

- prioritise the planning, development of and investment in green infrastructure for the future
- present a shared vision for the development of a strategic green infrastructure network across the National Park and beyond
- highlight the means by which organizations, communities and partnerships, can work to create and sustain a fit for purpose green infrastructure network across the wider area
- identify and consolidate the essential role green infrastructure will play in the sustainable development of the National Park and beyond.

Gypsy and Traveller - For the purposes of the planning system, gypsies and travellers means: *‘Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependents’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.’* (Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, CLG, March 2012).

Heritage Assets - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Includes both designated and undesignated heritage assets (see below).

Historic Battlefields – battlefield included in a Register. This is a non-statutory designation but is a material issue when determining planning applications.

Historic Environment - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora (NPPF definition)

Historic Parks and Gardens – designed landscapes that are referenced in a national Register of such landscapes. This is a non-statutory designation but is a material issue when determining planning applications.

Housing Demand – the demand for open market housing, that is either owner-occupied or private market rented.

Housing Need – those households that have registered, either through the local housing waiting list or through a housing need questionnaire, that they are in need of ‘affordable’ (non-market) housing. There can be additional ‘hidden’ housing need, that is those households who are in need of a home but have not registered either formally on the housing waiting list or on through a housing need survey.

Intermediate Housing – is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the affordable housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as ‘low-cost market’ housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Landscape – landscape is about the relationship between people, place and nature. It can mean both a small patch of urban wasteland as much as a mountain range, an urban park as much as a lowland plain, and everything in between. Landscape is produced from the way that different components of the environment – both natural and cultural – interact together and are perceived by us.

Landscape character – landscape character is what makes an area unique. It can be defined as a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example settlement and development) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape character assessment (LCA) - is a technique used to develop a consistent and comprehensive understanding of what gives England’s landscape its character. It uses statistical analysis and application of structured landscape assessment techniques. LCAs provide more detailed descriptions and analysis at a local level within the framework of the 159 National Character Areas.

Listed Buildings – buildings formally designated as being of special architectural or historic interest.

Local connection – households that can demonstrate a genuine link to a defined local area, either through a residential (current or recent past), employment or close family connection.

Local Listed Buildings – building identified as having local architectural or historic significance as assessed against pre-defined criteria. This is a non-statutory designation but is a material condition in determining planning applications. Its effectiveness is much enhanced if supported by a policy in the Local Plan.

Natural beauty – is not exhaustively defined in the legislation. It is also a very subjective characteristic of a landscape and ultimately involves a value judgment. In deciding whether an area has natural beauty, Natural England must therefore make a judgment as to whether people are likely to perceive a landscape as having sufficient natural beauty. In order to make these judgments (some of which are subjective) in a transparent and consistent way, Guidance from Natural England ‘*Guidance for assessing landscapes for designation as National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England*’ (http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/BI_DesignationGuidanceMar11_tcm6-26242.pdf) sets out which criteria Natural England intend to use.

Natural resources – occur naturally within [environments](#) that exist relatively undisturbed by humanity, in a [natural](#) form. A natural [resource](#) is often characterized by amounts of [biodiversity](#) and [geodiversity](#) existent in various [ecosystems](#). Natural resources are derived from the environment. Some of them are essential for our survival while most are used for satisfying our wants. Natural resources may be further classified in different ways.

Objectively-assessed housing need or, more accurately, ‘objectively assessed housing requirement’ – the scale and mix of housing and range of tenures that is likely to be needed in the housing market area over the plan period. The draft National Planning Policy Guidance indicates that there is no one method or dataset which will provide a definitive assessment. The draft Guidance indicates that the starting point should be the latest household Government projections, currently the 2011-based interim household projections, and wherever possible assessment should take account of the latest demographic evidence including ONS population estimates. The draft Guidance sets a number of specific tests which should be considered in establishing an objective assessment of need.

Ramsar sites – sites of nature conservation importance recognised under the Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat), which is an international [treaty](#) for the conservation and sustainable utilization of [wetlands](#), to stem the encroachment on and loss of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental [ecological](#) functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and their recreational value.

Scheduled Monument – a monument referenced in a Schedule compiled by the Secretary of State which is: any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation, any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation, or any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of a monument as defined above.

Setting of a Heritage Asset - the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Social Rented Affordable Housing - is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and

provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency. Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

Temporary Stopping Places – also known as Emergency stopping places are less formal and less well serviced than transit sites and generally intended for shorter stays. They might, for example, be loops of by-passed roadway, old chipping depots, poor agricultural land or small urban sites where development is planned but not immediate. Water supply and rubbish disposal might be the only services provided. It is noted that transit sites could also be used as temporary stopping places.

Tranquillity – Areas undisturbed by the presence of noise and visual intrusion (From CPRE website narrative).

Transit Sites - are formal sites provided on a permanent basis, with basic amenities and services including boundary fencing, hard standings, water supply, toilet and washing facilities, waste disposal and electricity supply.

Travelling Showpeople – *Planning Policy for Travellers* provides a useful definition which we have adopted for this document. 'Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on grounds of their own, or their family's or dependents', more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes gypsies and travellers as defined above.'

Undesignated Heritage Assets - heritage assets which have not been formally designated but which have been identified by the local planning authority. This includes locally listed buildings.

Water Neutrality - no net additional water resource required over the course of the plan to meet the needs of new development.

Appendix Two - Further Information

- Information for all Designated Heritage Assets can be found at the Heritage Gateway: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
- SDNPA Buildings at Risk Survey, compiled over the winter of 2012 -13 and including all listed buildings and unlisted buildings in most conservation area.
- English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk 2013' Register: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/har-2012-registers/>
- Good Practice Guidance
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/pps-practice-guide/pps5practiceguide.pdf>
- English Heritage publishes a wide range of guidance literature covering many aspects of the historic environment. These can be found at: <http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/>
- State of the Park Report, SDNPA, 2012: <http://snpr.southdowns.gov.uk/files/default.html>
- Local Sustainable Transport Bid, Hampshire County Council, January 2013: [!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\SDNP_Local_Plan\Issues\Topic Papers\7-Sustainable Transport\SupportingMat\National Parks LSTF FINAL Bid.pdf](!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\SDNP_Local_Plan\Issues\Topic_Papers\7-Sustainable_Transport\SupportingMat\National_Parks_LSTF_FINAL_Bid.pdf)
- SDNPA Transport Study – Phase I Report, Metropolitan Transport Research Unit (MTRU) March 2013: [!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Deliverables\SDNP PHASE I REPORT Final 21Mar13.doc](!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Deliverables\SDNP_PHASE_I_REPORT_Final_21Mar13.doc)
- Note on the LSTF analysis of hubs and gateways, MTRU April, 2013: [!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Hubs&Gateways\MTRU Note LSTF analysis of hubs and gateways.docx](!:\Planning_Directorate\Planning_Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Hubs&Gateways\MTRU_Note_LSTF_analysis_of_hubs_and_gateways.docx)

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