

Glossary

Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) – these standards recognise the importance of nature in the urban context in terms of improving the quality of people’s lives and people’s entitlement to have access to, and experience of, nature near to where they live.

Agri-Environment Scheme - An agricultural or farming management scheme that incorporates environmental enhancements or benefits

Ancient Woodland - An area which has been continuously wooded since at least the year 1600, irrespective of any management which may have taken place.

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) -Ancient semi natural woodland has the greatest value for wildlife and hence as a community forest. It has a significant proportion of the native species present and has been continuously wooded at least 400 years.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as having national landscape importance. The primary purpose of Designation is the conservation and enhancement of this natural beauty.

Area Action Plan (AAP)– used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. Area Action Plans will have the status of Development Plan Documents.

Biodiversity – all living things, their habitats and the relationship between them.

Biodiversity Action Plan -A framework for achieving the conservation of biodiversity based on the targeting of resources towards priority habitats and species. BAPs also provide a means for the involvement in conservation of a wide range of organisations and members of local communities. BAPs can be prepared at a range of levels: country-wide (e.g. the UK Biodiversity Action Plan), for counties (e.g. Hampshire BAP) or for recognised areas (e.g. the National Forest BAPs), the latter are known as Local Biodiversity Action Plans.

Brownfield – an area of land in a town or city that was previously used for industry and where new buildings can be built.

CABE Space – part of the Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment (CABE) and was set up in May 2003. CABE Space

champions excellence in the design and management of parks, streets and squares in our towns and cities.

Community Strategy – local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well-being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

Conservation Areas – areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core Strategy – sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

County Wildlife Sites - Designated by the County Council and considered to be of County or Regional importance.

CROW Act - The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). New legislation that contains new provisions for access in the countryside and for protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Green Belt – an area of land designated in Development Plans that restricts new built development in order to achieve a number of specific purposes, such as preventing the sprawl of large built-up areas. Green Belts are expected to offer long-term certainty, with their boundaries being altered only in exceptional circumstances.

Greenfield site – an area of land, usually in agricultural use, that has not previously been developed

Green Infrastructure – a network of multi-functional greenspace, provided across the Sub-Region. It is set within, and contributes to, a high quality natural and built environment and is required to deliver “liveability” for new communities.

Greenspace – the outdoor environment of habitats, public access areas, informal recreational facilities, historic sites and areas,

woodlands and rural and urban landscapes contributing to Green Infrastructure.

Joint Character Map – map of England comprising 159 areas of distinct landscape based on the joint approach by English Nature (Natural Areas) and the Countryside Agency (Countryside Character Areas).

Landscape Description Unit (LDU) – an area of broadly homogeneous landscape character based on common physiography, landcover and cultural patterns.

Listed buildings – buildings of special architectural or historic interest held on a list administered by English Heritage. Decisions on changes are made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The buildings or structures are graded I, II* or II to reflect their relative importance. Listing gives statutory protection to historic buildings against unauthorised alteration or demolition. Special permission is required for works that may affect their character or appearance.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) – the different types of planning policy documents (Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents) which together make up the Local Development Framework (LDF).

Local Development Framework (LDF) – a portfolio of local development documents that will provide a framework for meeting the community’s economic, social and environmental aims.

Local Delivery Vehicles (LDVs) – partnerships which bring the public and private sectors together to deliver large-scale social, economic and environmental change.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – a statutory term denoting an area of land designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as being of importance for nature conservation and where public understanding and enjoyment of nature conservation is actively promoted.

Local transport plan – a five year integrated transport strategy or the county authority covering all modes of urban and rural transport.

National Nature Reserve – a statutory term, denoting an area of land designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of national (and sometimes international) importance. May be in a variety of ownerships, but the essential characteristic is that they are primarily used for nature conservation.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – created as a central government department in May 2002. It is responsible for policy on housing, planning, regional and local government and the fire service.

Ramsar Site - Wetlands designated by the contracting parties of the Ramsar Convention for inclusion in the list of wetlands of international importance because they meet one or more of the Ramsar criteria.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – policy framework set by Government at the regional level on the basis of advice supplied to it by Regional Planning Bodies. The RSS is produced by the Regional Planning Body and amended and confirmed by the Spatial Strategy (see PPS11).

Scheduled Monument – monuments included in the Schedule of Monuments of National Importance, which the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport has a duty to compile and maintain under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Section 106 – Section 106 Planning Agreements secure community infrastructure to meet the needs of residents in new developments and/or to mitigate the impact of new developments upon existing community facilities.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – a statutory term denoting an area of land notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) - Sites of European importance for habitats and species other than wild birds, designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations, 1992 in the UK.

Special Protection Areas (SPA) - Sites of European importance for wild birds designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations, 1992 in the UK.

Statutory – denotes something that is defined in legislation.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – this guidance elaborates upon the policy and proposals in DPDs but does not have development plan status. Their weight as a material consideration will reflect their status as part of the LDF.

Sustainable development – making provision for the needs of the existing population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.