Appendices

Appendix 1 – Definitions

**Affordable housing** – 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.

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)** - is an area of high scenic-quality which has statutory protection in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of its landscape. AONB landscapes range from rugged coastline to water meadows to gentle lowland and upland moors. They are different from National Parks because of their more limited opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation.

**Biodiversity** – 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.

**Code for Sustainable Homes** - The code for sustainable homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design above the current minimum standards set out by the building regulations. The code provides 9 measures of sustainable design: energy/CO2, water, materials, surface water runoff (flooding and flood prevention), waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and ecology. It uses a 1 to 6 star system to rate the overall sustainability performance of a new home against these 9 categories. The code is voluntary.

**Community Infrastructure Levy** – a new system of developer financial contributions introduced by the Government which will fund infrastructure. This will largely replace section 106 agreements in 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 first 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 land trusts** - is a non-profit corporation that develops and stewards affordable housing, community gardens, civic buildings, commercial spaces and other community assets on behalf of a community.

**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 give 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 – the benefits we get from nature and culture – the services provided by the natural environment that benefit people.

General Permitted Development Order 1995 - is a Statutory Instrument, applying in England and Wales, that grants planning permission for certain types of development (such development is then referred to as permitted development). Schedule 2 of the GPDO 1995 specifies the classes of development for which planning permission is granted, and specifies the exceptions, limitations, and conditions that apply to some of these classes.

Geodiversity – geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes.

Geographic information systems (GIS) - is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data.

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:

- highlight the means by which organisations, communities and partnerships can work to create and sustain a fit-for-purpose green infrastructure network across the wider area, and
- identify and consolidate the essential role green infrastructure will play in the sustainable development of the National Park and beyond.

Green travel plans - are one of the ways in which authorities can seek to minimise the impacts of travel from a development proposal by reducing the need for journeys, reducing the number of single occupancy car journeys we make and by encouraging the use of sustainable modes such as walking, cycling, public transport and car sharing.

Gypsies and travellers – 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 – battlefields included in a national 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 Environment Records (HERs) - provide comprehensive information and evidence about the historic environment in a particular area. They are an essential source of information for managing, caring for and understanding the historic environment. HERs are maintained by local planning authorities and are used for planning and development control, as well as for public benefit and educational use.

Historic parks and gardens – highly-valued 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 through a housing-need survey.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) - lists all infrastructure needed to support sustainable growth, as set out in Neighbourhood Plans and the National Park Authority’s emerging Local Plan. The IDP will inform future funding decisions through the Community Infrastructure Levy so it is important to include all necessary infrastructure projects on the IDP list. However, projects identified in the IDP are not guaranteed funding because prioritisation and spending decisions are made by the National Park Authority and parish councils taking into account many other factors.

Landscape – landscape is about the relationship between people, place and nature. It can mean 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 – 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) – 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 – test that is met by 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 Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) - the Department for Transport has awarded £3.81M to Hampshire County Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority - together with the neighbouring highways authorities of Brighton & Hove, East Sussex, West Sussex, Surrey and Wiltshire – for initiatives to reduce the impact of traffic on the two National Parks and to encourage the use of more sustainable transport by visitors and residents.

Local green space designation – a designation introduced by the NPPF (para.76). The NPPF states that the designation should only be used: where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves, where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife, and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Major development test – Para.116 of the NPPF sets out the criteria that would need to be met for a ‘major’ development proposal to be met for it to be granted planning permission within a National Park.

Market housing - housing which has no occupancy restriction or legal tie and that can be bought or rented by anyone (that is. the majority of existing housing within the National Park).

Natural beauty – is not exhaustively defined in the legislation. It is also a very subjective characteristic of a landscape and ultimately involves a value judgement. In deciding whether an area has natural beauty, Natural England must therefore make a judgement as to whether people are likely to perceive a landscape as having sufficient natural beauty. In order to make these judgements (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/B1DesignationGuidanceMar11_tcm6-26242.pdf), sets out which criteria Natural England intends to use.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) - represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country. The first NNRs emerged in the post-war years alongside the early National Parks, and have continued to grow since then. NNRs were initially established to protect sensitive features and to provide ‘outdoor laboratories’ for research but their purpose has widened since then. As well as managing some of the most pristine habitats, our rarest species and our most significant geology, most NNRs now offer great opportunities to the public as well as schools and specialist audiences to experience England’s natural heritage.

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.

Perceptual aesthetic (see Figure 3) – in the context of national parks is a concept dealing with the understanding and appreciation of the natural and landscape beauty of the area by visitors, residents and others using the area.

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 utilisation of wetlands, to stem the encroachment on and loss of wetlands, recognising the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value.

Rural exception sites - a site that would not usually secure planning permission for open-market housing, for example agricultural land next to but not within a local settlement area.

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 movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of a monument as defined above.

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

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.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - there are over 4,100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England, covering around seven per cent of the country's land area. Over half of these sites, by area, are internationally important for their wildlife, and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites. Many SSSIs are also National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.
**Social rented affordable housing** – 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).

**Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)** – an area which has been given special protection under the European Union’s Habitats Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world’s biodiversity.

**Special Protection Areas (SPAs)** - an area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union. SPAs are European designated sites, classified under the European Wild Birds Directive which affords them enhanced protection.

**Temporary stopping places** – also known as ‘emergency stopping places’ – less formal and less well serviced than transit sites and generally intended for shorter stays. They might, for example, be loops of bypassed 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 (taken from CPRE website).

**Transit sites** – 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 Sites 2012 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.

**Village Design Statements (VDSs)** - is a practical tool to help influence decisions on design and development. A VDS will provide a clear statement of the character of a particular village or town against which planning applications may be assessed.

**Water neutrality** – no net additional water resource required over the course of the plan to meet the needs of new development.
Appendix 2 – Further Information

- Information for all designated heritage assets can be found at the Heritage Gateway: [http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/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 areas
- Good Practice Guidance:
  - 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/](http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/)
- Local Sustainable Transport Bid, Hampshire County Council, January 2013: [I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\SDNP Local Plan\Issues\Topic Papers\7-Sustainable Transport\SupportingMat\National Parks LSTF FINAL Bid.pdf](I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\SDNP Local Plan\Issues\Topic Papers\7-Sustainable Transport\SupportingMat\National Parks LSTF FINAL Bid.pdf)
- SDNPA Transport Study – Phase 1 Report, Metropolitan Transport Research Unit (MTRU), March 2013: [I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Deliverables\SDNP PHASE 1 REPORT Final 21Mar13.doc](I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Deliverables\SDNP PHASE 1 REPORT Final 21Mar13.doc)
- Note on the LSTF analysis of hubs and gateways, MTRU, April 2013: [I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Hubs&Gateways\MTRU Note LSTF analysis of hubs and gateways.docx](I:\Planning Directorate\Planning Policy\Transport\TransportStudy\Hubs&Gateways\MTRU Note LSTF analysis of hubs and gateways.docx)