

# GLOSSARY



# GLOSSARY



<b>Adoption:</b>	The final confirmation of the approval of a Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Document by a local planning authority (LPA).
<b>Affordable Housing:</b>	See NPPF for full definition.
<b>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA):</b>	Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.
<b>Biodiversity:</b>	The variety and diversity of life in all its forms, within and between both species and ecosystems.
<b>Building Regulations:</b>	National standards, separate to the planning system designed to uphold standards of public safety, health, and construction.
<b>Bus Rapid Transit (BRT):</b>	This is a broad term given to a variety of transport systems that, through improvements to infrastructure, vehicles and scheduling use buses to provide a service that is of a significantly higher quality than a conventional bus service. For the PfSH area, BRT is anticipated to comprise a limited network of routes with dedicated vehicles linking major communities and employment centres with frequent, limited stop services, including using the M27 if appropriate.
<b>Countryside:</b>	In planning terms, any area outside of the urban area boundary where more restrictive policies would be applied.
<b>Development Plan:</b>	The Development Plan sets out the parameters for all development in the Borough. In the Fareham Borough it currently comprises the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies, Local Plan Part 3: The Welborne Plan and the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.
<b>Evidence Base:</b>	Information gathered by the local planning authority to support the local plan and other development plan documents.
<b>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA):</b>	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
<b>Green Infrastructure (GI):</b>	A network of high-quality multi-functional green (and blue) spaces, urban and rural, capable of providing a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
<b>Habitats Regulations:</b>	Refers to the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010, which provide for the designation and protection of European sites, and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.
<b>Heat Island Effect</b>	Describes built up areas that are hotter than nearby rural areas.
<b>Infrastructure:</b>	The facilities and services needed for a place to function. This includes roads and utilities as well as school places, GP surgeries, libraries and a range of other facilities.

# GLOSSARY



<b>Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP):</b>	Forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It assesses the infrastructure capacity and needs of the Borough and provides an overview of the way infrastructure is planned and the organisations involved in its delivery. It also looks at costs and likely funding mechanisms for infrastructure, and forms the bases for assessing contributions that would be sought to meet the needs for new development.
<b>Local Plan:</b>	See NPPF for full definition.
<b>Local Planning Authority (LPA):</b>	See NPPF for full definition.
<b>Material Consideration:</b>	Any genuine planning consideration which relates to the use of land or the regulation of development. Much will depend on the nature of the application under consideration, the relevant policies of the development plan and the surrounding circumstances.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):</b>	Introduced in March 2012, this new framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides the framework within which local councils can produce local plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Since March 2012 there have been further revisions to the NPPF it was first revised in July 2019 and again in February 2019.
<b>Open Space:</b>	See NPPF for full definition.
<b>Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PfSH):</b>	A partnership of eleven local authorities in South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, from the New Forest in the west to Havant in the east, set up to co-ordinate economic development, transport, housing and environmental policy. Often referred to as the 'sub-regional level'.
<b>Previously Developed Land (PDL):</b>	See NPPF for full definition.
<b>Self-Build:</b>	Where an individual directly organises the design and construction of their home. This can include commissioning an architect or builder to assist with the construction process.
<b>Sense of Place</b>	Creating somewhere that is recognisably distinct, but also simultaneously strengthens the local distinctiveness of an existing settlement/community.
<b>Sheltered Housing</b>	Sheltered housing is specifically designed for older people with access to the assistance of a warden, alarm systems in times of emergency and the advantage of social activities and companionship. Each unit has its own front door and can be part of a larger complex with communal facilities.
<b>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC):</b>	A local site which is of substantive nature conservation value. The Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) system in Hampshire is managed by Hampshire County Council (HCC) on behalf of the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership (HBP).

# GLOSSARY



<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):</b>	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) that are of national importance in terms of ecology or geology.
<b>Strategic Gap:</b>	Areas of open land/countryside that have been defined to prevent the coalescence of urban areas.
<b>Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA):</b>	A key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of the Local Plan, the assessment aims to identify sites with potential for housing and employment, assess their capacity, and timing for development.
<b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):</b>	Provides additional guidance and detail to development plan policies for a specific area or a specific topic but is not part of the development plan.
<b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA):</b>	A tool for assessing policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e social, environmental and economic factors). It incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). An SA is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, to be carried out on all Development Plan Documents.
<b>Sustainable Development:</b>	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS):</b>	A solution which manages surface and groundwater sustainably by mimicking natural drainage regimes and avoiding the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses. SuDS aim to reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the environment.
<b>Transport Assessment (TA)</b>	A review of all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development or re-development, with an agreed plan to mitigate any adverse consequences.
<b>Urban Area Boundary:</b>	The dividing line between the urban area and rural area (countryside) to define where planning policies apply.
<b>Viability</b>	A financial appraisal of the profit and loss arising from a proposed development, taking into account the estimated value of the scheme upon completions and other building and development costs incurred delivering the scheme.
<b>Windfall Development/Sites:</b>	See NPPF for full definition.