

Glossary

The new planning system has created a whole new language and a host of acronyms for everyone to learn. We hope this section with its brief descriptive entries will help.

Accessibility modelling: This term is used in Hart's LDF to refer to the technical procedures used by planners to determine travelling times (and distances) by various modes of transport between service providers and users. It can be used in many ways, for example to look at school or healthcare catchment areas or distance from shops, as well as availability of services such as drainage or broadband.

Area Action Plan (AAP): These Development Plan Documents (DPDs) focus on implementation including site specific proposals. They provide an important mechanism for ensuring development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Councils are required to produce AMRs to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme. They also assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Capacity: This is used within Hart's LDF to refer to the ability of a site or area of land to contain predominantly human users and accommodate the activities which they may wish to pursue there. Capacity may be increased without extending boundaries by, for example, providing additional facilities or introducing screening.

Coalescence: This is used within Hart's LDF to refer to the joining of two separate settlements either physically or visually so that the boundary between them becomes indistinguishable. Strategic and local gaps aim to preserve the separation.

Community Plan: The term 'Community Plan' refers to a number of different initiatives. Some examples are described below. Parts of community plans that conform with the content of national, regional and local policy documents can add important local reference, information and expression to Hart's LDF by being adopted as SPD:

Parish Plan - Parish Plans are "holistic" or comprehensive in scope. They should set out a vision for how the community wants to develop, and identify the action needed to achieve it. They can include everything that is relevant to the people who live and work in the community, from employment and playgrounds to the design of new buildings and protection of hedges and ponds. They can include any social, environmental or economic issues.

Village Design Statements – A Village Design Statement (VDS) describes the qualities and characteristics that people value in their village and its surroundings. It sets out clear and simple guidance for the design of new development in the village, based on character. It will not stop development and change from happening, but it can influence how new development fits into the village.

Market Town Health Check - A market town healthcheck allows local people to identify the economic, environmental and social strengths and weaknesses of a market town and its surrounding countryside. It helps people identify the impact of changing local circumstances and can form a sound basis for creating an action plan for revitalisation. A healthcheck not only covers the whole town and its surroundings, but enables people to look at a wide range of connected issues that affect the local quality of life. A healthcheck can lead to a vision for the future of the town, from which a plan of action can be prepared.

Core Strategy: A key part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) setting out a long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority, and the main strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): The central government department responsible for local government and planning matters, amongst other interests. Created in 2006 as the successor body to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

Development Plan: The framework of statutory plans that affect an area. Until replaced by policy documents adopted under the new planning system, this consists of the Hampshire Structure Plan and the Hart District Local Plan. Under the new system it will consist of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East region, and the Development Plan Documents of the Hart District Local Development Framework. Decisions on planning applications should conform to the development plan, unless material considerations dictate otherwise.

Development Plan Document (DPD): The documents that a local planning authority must prepare. They have to be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination. The following LDF documents are classified as DPDs:

- Core strategy
- Development Control Policies
- Site Specific Allocations for Development;
- Area Action Plans
- Proposals Map (with inset maps, where necessary)

Examination in Public (EIP):

An examination chaired by an independent inspector to consider objections to a DPD and the overall “soundness” of the document in accordance with specific tests.

Frontloading: The process by which Hart District Council seeks consensus through extensive community engagement on essential issues early in the process of local development document production. This process is intended to encourage early inputs and avoid late changes to the documents.

Government Office for the South East (GOSE): GOSE represents major government departments and the Secretary of State in the South East region. Local Planning Authorities are required to consult the Secretary of State (via the GOSE Planning Teams) on the proposals in their LDFs

Local Development Document (LDD): The generic term for all the documents that may be included in the LDF, consisting of DPDs, SPDs and the SCI.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The collective name given to the portfolio of planning policy and related documents produced by a local planning authority.

The Planning Inspectorate (PINS): An independent, but government-funded organisation, whose main work is the processing of planning and enforcement appeals and conducting examinations of Local Development Frameworks. The recommendations contained in reports produced by Planning Inspectors on LDF documents are binding on the local planning authority.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG): Statements of Government planning policy covering a range of issues. Gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements which carry greater weight.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS): Government statements of national planning policy. These are being phased in to supersede Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs). The LDF must conform to these planning policy statements.

Proposals Map: An Ordnance Survey based map showing the location and extents of policies, site allocations and constraints in Development Plan Documents, updated as necessary to reflect any changes in such documents.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG): RPG was issued by the Secretary of State to set out regional planning policy. RPG9 was the relevant document affecting Hart. RPG is being replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): The Regional Spatial Strategy affecting Hart is the South East Plan, produced in draft form by SEERA and this will, when adopted, replace Regional Planning Guidance. It sets out the regional spatial strategy and policies. Local Development Documents have to be in conformity with the RSS. Following formal adoption, it will be issued by the Secretary of State.

Sensitivity: Used in the LDF to refer to the vulnerability of some sites or areas to disturbance. The sites may be of value because of their heritage, nature conservation, landscape or architectural qualities. These qualities may be eroded or damaged directly or indirectly by the physical impact of development or by pressures that may be associated with it or its users.

Site Specific Allocations: A Development Plan Document that sets out detailed proposals for the development of land within Hart, with uses, locations and extents clearly shown.

Spatial Planning: The new spatial planning approach goes beyond traditional land use planning. It brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. It takes into account social, economic and environmental issues.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): A document which sets out how the local planning authority will communicate with all sectors of the community to encourage participation and manage consultation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental assessment of policies, plans and programmes which is required under the European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC.

Structure Plan: A statutory document prepared by county councils and strategic planning authorities under the old planning system. It sets out a broad strategy and land use policies for county areas. Replaced by RSS and LDF under the new system.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): SPDs are intended to elaborate upon the policy and proposals in DPDs, covering issues that are not directly site specific in more detail. They carry some weight as material planning considerations when considering planning applications. Whilst they are components of a LDF and must undergo consultation and Sustainability Assessment procedures, they do not carry the weight of DPDs and are not subject to independent examination prior to adoption by a local planning authority. SPDs replace Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Guidance prepared under the old planning system to expand on policies and proposals in the Local Plan or Structure Plan. SPG now carries little or no weight in decisions and is replaced by Supplementary Planning Documents.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Objective assessment of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained within LDF documents. It is a statutory requirement whose procedures must comply with the relevant UK government Regulations and includes consideration of alternatives where applicable. It incorporates the requirements of SEA.