

	Affordable Housing	A wide variety of types and tenures of housing where the common feature is that it is subsidised in some way to make it affordable to those who cannot afford a home on the open market
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Each local authority in the UK is required to monitor air quality in their area. If an authority finds any places where the national air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area, and prepare an air quality action plan.
	Allocated Site	Sites identified for development in a development plan.
	Annual Monitoring Report	A document which is produced by the Council annually, which measures various indicators to assess the performance of the individual planning policies set out in the adopted development plan but also to provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district.
AAP	Area Action Plan	Provides a statutory planning framework for an area of change, e.g. Northstowe
	Best and most versatile agricultural land	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. (Source: NPPF)
	Better Served Group Villages	Option for consultation within the settlement hierarchy which ranks villages according to their relative sustainability, services they provide, and their role in the district. (See Issue 13)
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms. This includes the plant and animal species that make up our wildlife and the habitats in which they live.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity. Can address a specific habitat or species.
	Building Regulations	National standards for health and safety, energy conservation and access to and about buildings.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishments Environmental	BREEAM is a set of standards for measuring the environmental

	Assessment Method	performance of a range of new and existing building types. It covers energy and water performance, construction materials, waste, ecology, pollution and health.
	Cambridge Sub-Region	Comprises Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire and the Market Towns
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan	Comprises a suite of documents including the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals Plan adopted by Cambridgeshire County and Peterborough City Councils. There is also an adopted Proposals Map, which shows allocated sites and areas of search for future minerals and waste facilities, and safeguarding areas for existing and future facilities.
	Car Pooling	Shared use of a car(s) by a group of people
	Children's Playspace (open space)	Designated areas for outdoor play for children and young people. This will contain a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. This includes formal equipped play areas and provision for teenagers including wheeled sports parks and macadam kick-about areas. It also includes areas for informal play, including grass kick-about areas within housing developments.
	Climate Change Adaptation	Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. (Source: NPPF)
	Climate Change Mitigation	Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.(Source: NPPF)

	Clusters	Groups of companies in related activities, often sharing similar skills and infrastructure, within a specific area – The Cambridge Clusters are related to high tech clusters (including high tech firms, Cambridge University and the research institutes and related specialist services e.g. biotech and medical uses at Granta Park.
	Code for Sustainable Homes	Developed to enable a change in sustainable building practice. It is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. There are six levels of the Code. At each level, there are minimum energy efficiency/carbon emissions and water efficiency standards.
	Combined Heat and Power	A plant designed to produce heat and electricity from a single source.
	Community Assets Register	The Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to maintain a list of assets of community value which have been nominated by the local community. When listed assets come up for sale or change of ownership, the Act then gives community groups the time to develop a bid and raise the money to bid to buy the asset when it comes on the open market.
	Community Energy Fund	A community energy fund is a way of collecting investment from a range of different sources, including developers and private investors, which can be used to fund infrastructure that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Community Facilities	Facilities which help meet the varied needs of residents for health, education, and public services, as well as social, cultural and religious activities.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. (Source NPPF)

CLP	Community Led (or Parish) Plans (CLP)	Community Led (or Parish) Plans give an opportunity for local people to create their own vision for a sustainable future and to identify the action needed to achieve it. These plans are a tool for identifying and prioritising all the needs and aspirations of the community.
	Community Transport	Transport provided by voluntary and community sector (VCS) organisations, using a combination of volunteers and paid staff. Community transport can include: Dial-A-Ride services using wheelchair accessible minibuses; village-based community car schemes where local people use their own car to transport others for a small fee; moped and mobility scooter hire.
	Conservation Areas	Areas identified by the Council, which have 'special architectural or historic interest', which makes them worth protecting and improving.
	Core Strategy	The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2006) forms part of the current Local Development Framework, and sets out the overall approach to development in the district.
CWS	County Wildlife Site	County Wildlife Sites contain some of the best areas of wildlife in Cambridgeshire. They provide a valuable network of wildlife resources across the county, along with other wildlife sites. Many sites also support rare or threatened plants and animals. Although CWSs are not protected under legislation, planning authorities need to consider the potential impact on development on CWSs as part of the planning process.

	Design and Access Statement	A statement submitted alongside a planning application by the applicant to demonstrate that Proper consideration has been given to the impact of the proposal and account taken of all relevant factors in the design and landscaping of the scheme Development will be accessible to everybody regardless of age, gender or disability.
	Design Code	A set of illustrated design rules and requirements which instruct and may advise on the physical development of a site or area. Builds on a design vision created by a masterplan.
	Designated heritage asset	A Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. (Source NPPF)
	Development plan	This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Source NPPF)
	District Heating System	District heating is a system for distributing heat generated in a centralised location for residential and commercial heating requirements.
dph	Dwellings per hectare	The number of houses within a hectare of land which indicates the density of the development
	East of England Plan 2008	Regional spatial strategy prepared for the East of England by the Regional Planning Body which includes South Cambridgeshire district (See Regional Planning)
	Enterprise Zone	Enterprise Zones are specific areas where a combination of financial incentives, reduced planning restrictions and other support is used to encourage the creation of new businesses and jobs – and contribute to the growth of the local and national economies. Such a zone has been set up for Alconbury Airfield in Huntingdonshire.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	A measure of the total economic activity.

	Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms (Source NPPF)
	Green Belt	A statutory designation made for the purposes of: checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; preventing neighbouring towns from merging into each other, assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land (Source: NPPF)
	Green Infrastructure	Consists of multi-functional networks of protected open space woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks, registered commons and villages and town greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.
	Green Roofs	The roof of a building which is partially or completely covered with plants, which is generally believed to assist in reducing surface water runoff from buildings, enhance biodiversity, reduce the visual impact of a building (in some locations) and effect the heat retention of a building.
	Green Separation	The area of open land required to keep apart two separate communities and maintain their individual identities.
dph	Greenhouse Gases	Greenhouse gas emissions are the collective name for a range of gases that trap some of the sun's warmth within the earth's atmosphere, and the most prevalent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide.
	Greywater Recycling	System for re-using the mildly polluted wastewater from shower / bath, washbasin or washing machine, for example to flush toilets.

	Group Village	Group Villages established in the Settlement hierarchy (subject to consolation in Issue 13. They are generally less sustainable locations for new development than Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, having fewer services and facilities allowing only some of the basic day-to-day requirements of their residents to be met without the need to travel outside the village. All Group Villages generally have at least a primary school.
	Gypsy and Traveller	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 dependants' 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. (Source: Planning policy for traveller sites)
HIA	Health Impact Assessment	An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on health and identifies actions that can enhance positive effects and reduce or eliminate negative effects.
	Heritage Asset	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. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). (Source NPPF)
	Heritage Assets of Local Importance	Undesignated buildings and structures of special local architectural and historical interest.

	Hi-Tech or High Technology Industry	Activities including production in fields which include biotechnology, chemicals, consultancy research and development, computer components and hardware, computer software, electronic systems and products, information technology, instrumentation, new materials technology, telecommunications, other forms of new manufacturing process or fields of research and other development which may be regarded as high technology uses.
	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. (Source: NPPF)
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency	The national housing and regeneration agency for England and, since April 2012 the regulator for social housing providers. The HCA provides grant funding for new affordable housing and to improve existing social housing, and provides advice and support to partners in delivering new housing and new communities.
HRC	Household Recycling Centre	Place provided by the Waste Disposal Authority where members of the public can deliver household wastes for disposal. Recycling facilities may also be provided at these sites. (Also known as Civic Amenity Sites). (Source: Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Plan.)

HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment	The Habitats Directive (European Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna requires that the relevant competent authority, when preparing any plans and policy documents must carry out a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment'. South Cambridgeshire District Council as the relevant authority will have to carry out such an assessment whilst preparing the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.
	Hydromorphology	This is a term used in river basin managements to describe the combination of hydrological and geomorphological (structural) processes and attributes of rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.
	Infill Village	Infill villages are identified in the settlement hierarchy for consultation in Issue 13. Infill Villages are generally amongst the smallest in South Cambridgeshire. These villages have a poor range of services and facilities and it is often necessary for local residents to travel outside the village for most of their daily needs.
	Informal Open Space	Used by people of all ages for informal unstructured recreation such as walking, relaxing, or a focal point, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder, more natural spaces, including green linkages.
IPPG	Informal Planning Policy Guidance on foodstore provision in North West Cambridge.	Informal Policy Guidance adopted in March 2011 by South Cambs and Cambridge City Councils to provide a more detailed retail planning guidance for North West Cambridge.
	Infrastructure	Infrastructure is a term used to describe new facilities, such as roads, community centres, schools, IT provision and cycle paths, with a development. It means anything that is required, other than houses, to make a new development work.

IDS	Infrastructure Delivery Study	The Infrastructure Delivery Study is exploring infrastructure needs and costs, when and where infrastructure will need to be provided, the scale of funding needed to achieve this, and potential sources of funding. The IDS will also identify infrastructure critical to the delivery of the Local Plan.
LDF	Local Development Framework	A suite of planning related documents that guide the development within the administrative area. The Local Development Framework currently provides planning policies for the area, but some elements of it will be replaced by the new Local Plan.
	Lifetime Homes Standard	This is a widely used national standard, which uses technical advice to ensure that the spaces and features in new homes can readily meet the needs of most people, including those with reduced mobility
	Listed Buildings	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest and included in a list, approved by the Secretary of State. The owner must get Listed Building Consent to carry out alterations, which would affect its character.
LDO	Local Development Order	An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development. (Source NPPF)
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area. This region has set up the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership.

LGS	Local Green Space	The NPPF has introduced a new designation of Local Green Space, to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to a local community. 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.
	Localism	The Localism Act 2011 creates new responsibilities and opportunities for local communities to be actively involved in planning.
	Local Nature Partnership	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it. (source: NPPF)
	Local Plan	Sets out policies to guide the future development of South Cambridgeshire. It also sets out where future development will take place, and identifies land for new housing, community facilities, shops and employment. It is the key document used to determine planning applications for new development in the district.
	Local Planning Authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. E.g. South Cambridgeshire District Council

LTP	Local Transport Plan	Cambridgeshire County Council, as the local transport authority, is responsible for producing the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) which seeks to address existing transport challenges as well the needs generated by new development, and plan for the delivery of new transport infrastructure, such as road improvements.
MRC	Minor Rural Centre	Minor Rural Centres are identified as part of the settlement hierarchy, subject to consultation in issue 13. These villages are less sustainable than Rural Centres, but which nevertheless perform a role in terms of providing services and facilities for a rural hinterland.
	Mixed use development	Development comprising two or more uses as part of the same scheme (e.g. residential and community facilities). This could apply at a variety of scales from individual buildings, to a street, to a new neighbourhood or urban extension.
	National Character Area	Natural England has divided the country into areas with similar landscape character, which are called National Character Areas (NCAs);
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	This document published in 2012 by the Government sets out national planning policies for England and the Government's requirements for the Planning System. The policies in the NPPF must be taken into account when preparing local and neighbourhood plans.
	Natural England	Natural England is the Government's advisor on the natural environment. Natural England works with farmers and land managers; business and industry; planners and developers; national, regional and local government; interest groups and local communities to help them improve their local environment.

	Neighbourhood Plans/ Neighbourhood Development Plan	A Plan prepared by a Parish Council or neighbourhood forum for a particular neighbourhood area. They must be consistent with the strategic policies in the current Local Development Framework and, when adopted, the new Local Plan.
NIAB / NIAB2		Land in north west Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, allocated for mixed-use development. The land is part of the National Institute for Agricultural Botany hence NIAB. The land within Cambridge City Council's boundary is known as NIAB and an extension which lies within South Cambridgeshire as NIAB2.
	North West Cambridge	Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, allocated for predominantly University uses. Development in this area is subject to policies in the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan.
	Northstowe	A planned new town of 9,500 dwellings and a range of employment, shops and community uses, located close to Longstanton and Oakington. Development in this area is subject to policies in the Northstowe Area Action Plan.
	Outdoor Sport (open space)	Facilities such as grass pitches for a range of sports, bowling green's tennis courts, athletics tracks and multi-use games areas plus ancillary facilities such as car park, changing and storage. Water can only be included if it is in the form of a formal water sports lake with associated facilities and car park.
	Pitch (Gypsy and Traveller)	"pitch" means a pitch on a "gypsy and traveller" site (Source: Planning policy for traveller sites)

	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a statutory system for regional planning, a new system for local planning, reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems and the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.
	Planning condition	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order. (Source NPPF)
	Planning obligation	A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. (Source NPPF)
	Plot (Travelling Showpeople)	“plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment. (Source: Planning policy for traveller sites)

	Previously developed land	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time. (Source NPPF) Alternative term for such land is brownfield land.
	Public Safety Zones	Areas of land at the ends of the runways at airports, within which development is restricted in order to minimise the number of people on the ground at risk in the event of an aircraft crash on take-off or landing.
	Proposals Map	Map, which forms part of the Local Plan showing all designations and site allocations
	Photovoltaic Energy	Solar energy from photovoltaic cells
PVAA	Protected Village Amenity Area	Open land protected for its contribution to the character of the village. Subject to consultation in issue 37.
	Rainwater Harvesting	Using rainwater for flushing toilets, etc

	Regional planning	Regional Planning Bodies used to have a duty to produce a Regional Special Strategy for how a region should look in 15 -20 years' time. Regional Planning Bodies were disbanded on 31 March 2010. Regional strategies remain part of the development plan until they are abolished by Order using powers taken in the Localism Act. It is the government's clear policy intention to revoke the regional strategies outside of London, subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that are currently being undertaken.
	Registered Providers (Housing Associations)	A provider of social housing.
	Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels). (Source NPPF)
	Retail Floorspace (Gross)	Total floor area within buildings.
	Rural Centre	Rural Centres are identified in the settlement hierarchy for consultation in issue 13. They are the larger more sustainable villages.
	Exception sites for Affordable Housing	An exception site is currently a site that provides 100% affordable housing provided within or adjoining a rural settlement, as an exception to normal planning policy. Issue 49 seeks views on whether an element of market housing could be included.

	Rural Based Enterprise	An enterprise where a countryside location is necessary and acceptable, which contributes to the rural economy, and / or promotes recreation in and the enjoyment of the countryside. Examples may include types of farm diversification, recreation and tourism.
S106	Section 106	Planning agreements that secure contributions (in cash or in kind) to the infrastructure and services necessary to facilitate proposed developments. Planning obligations are normally secured under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.
	Sustainable Development	Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy <i>Securing the Future</i> set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. (Source: NPPF)
SAM	Scheduled Monument / Scheduled Ancient Monument	Archaeological sites, buried deposits or structures of national importance by virtue of their historic, architectural, traditional or archaeological interest. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport schedules them under the National Heritage Act 1983.
	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. (Source NPPF)

	Smart Measures	Smarter choices measures are ways of promoting more sustainable transport choices such as car clubs and car sharing
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. (Source NPPF)
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	This document identifies sites which may have potential for new housing, estimates approximately how many homes could be built on these sites and suggests a time frame for when these sites could be come available. It is a technical document which forms part of the evidence base supporting the review of the Local Plan and has been prepared in accordance with national and best practice guidance.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan. (Source NPPF)

SA	Sustainability Appraisal	The purpose of this document is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan from the outset to help ensure that decisions made will contribute to achieving sustainable development. The sustainability appraisal is integral to the plan making process. It should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process. The sustainability appraisal should inform the decision making process to facilitate the evaluation of alternatives. It should also help demonstrate that the plan is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives.
	Sustainable transport modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport. (Source NPPF)
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Sustainable drainage systems control surface water run-off by mimicking natural drainage processes through the use of surface water storage areas, flow limiting devices and the use of infiltration areas or soakaways.
	Transport assessment	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development. (Source NPPF)
	Transport statement	A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required. (Source NPPF)

	Travel Plan	A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed. (Source NPPF)
	Travelling Showpeople	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 the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers (Source: Planning policy for traveller sites)
	Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.
B1(a)	Use Class B1(a)	An office
B1(b)	Use Class B1(b)	High technology / Research and Development
B1(c)	Use Class B1(c)	Light Industry
B2	Use Class B2	General Industry
B8	Use Class B8	Wholesale warehouse, distribution centres and repositories
	Village Framework (sometimes referred to as Development Frameworks)	Line on the Proposals Map that defines the built-up areas of settlements for planning purposes
	Wheelchair Housing Design standards	Wheelchair housing is designed to specifically meet the diverse and changing needs of wheelchair users and the multiplicity of impairments that some wheelchair users experience.
	Wildlife Corridor	Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations. (Source: NPPF)
	Windfall	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available. (Source NPPF)