



## Glossary of Terms



### **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

An area of countryside considered to have significant landscape value. The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape, with two secondary aims: meeting the need for quiet enjoyment of the countryside and to have regard for the interest of those who live and work there. AONBs are created under the same legislation as National Parks and the Government has recently stated that AONBs and National Parks have equal status when it comes to planning consent and other sensitive issues.

### **Biodiversity**

Biodiversity includes all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

### **Character Assessment**

A character assessment is a document that describes the distinct appearance and feel of a settlement or an area. It communicates the key physical features and characteristics that combine to give a particular settlement or an area its local distinctiveness and unique identity.

### **Conservation Area**

The first conservation areas were designated in 1967 and there are now over 8,000 conservation areas in England. They are designated for their special architectural and historic interest.

### **Conservation Area Character Appraisal**

A Conservation Area Character Appraisal defines the Conservation Area boundaries and details the special architectural and historic interest of the area. It also identifies specific features which contribute towards an area's character.

### **Core Strategy**

Bath & North East Somerset Council's long-term spatial vision and strategy for the area, including the key strategic policies and proposals is to deliver that vision.

[http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Planning-and-Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Core-Strategy/core\\_strategy\\_-\\_adopted\\_interactive\\_version.pdf](http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Planning-and-Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Core-Strategy/core_strategy_-_adopted_interactive_version.pdf)

### **Council**

Bath & North East Somerset Unitary Authority



## Green Belt

Areas of land where development is particularly tightly controlled. The purposes of Green Belt are to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

## Housing Development Boundary

The boundary which defines that part of certain settlements within which the principle of residential development will usually be acceptable subject to compliance with policies in the Development Plan and other material considerations.

## HRA

Habitat regulations assessment

## Mitigation

Measures that are put in place to reduce or minimise the impact of a proposed action.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** document sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

## Neighbourhood Plan

Neighbourhood planning was introduced in 2011 through the Localism Act. Neighbourhood planning allows local residents and businesses to have their own planning policies in a neighbourhood plan/neighbourhood development plan that reflect their priorities, deliver tangible local benefits and have real weight in planning decisions. Local people can also grant permission for development through 'neighbourhood development orders' and 'community right to build orders'.

<http://mycommunity.org.uk/programme/neighbourhood-planning/>

## Placemaking Plan

The Placemaking Plan will complement the Council's Core Strategy by setting out the development aspirations and the planning requirements for the delivery of key development sites and updating and reviewing the planning policies used in the determination of planning applications. It provides the detail to show how development can benefit and enhance local communities.



## **Priority Species**

Priority species are those that are rare, threatened or declining in distribution and/or number.

## **s106 Agreement**

Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), commonly known as s106 agreements, are a mechanism which make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms, that would not otherwise be acceptable. They are focused on site specific mitigation of the impact of development. S106 agreements are often referred to as 'developer contributions' along with highway contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy.

## **Settlement**

Collective term for a town, village or hamlet.

## **Sustainable construction**

Sustainable construction is the name given to building in an energy efficient way. The incorporation of many new technologies and energy saving techniques into a building can dramatically reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon foot print of a building. Initiatives include grey water recycling systems, solar panels, home recycling, wind turbines and ground water heating systems.

## **Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)**

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are concerned primarily with the drainage of rainwater from developed or urban areas, often involving rainwater re-use.

## **Valued Habitats**

Valued habitats are defined as habitats of principle importance (defined by Section 74(2) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), ancient woodland (woodland that has been in continuous existence since at least 1600 AD [DEFRA, 2005]) and aged or veteran trees (a tree that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition [Veteran Tree Initiative, 2000]).

## **Village Design statement**

**Village Design Statement** is a document that describes the distinctive characteristics of the locality, and provides design guidance to influence future development and improve the physical qualities of the area.







## **What Next and How to Feedback Information**



## **What happens next?**

This is the Chew Valley Neighbourhood “pre-submission draft” Plan as submitted to B&NES for review. B&NES will hold a six week public consultation of the pre-submission draft Plan.

Any comments on the plan at this stage must be submitted to B&NES.

Subsequent to B&NES consultation the CVNP steering group will select an Examiner (a planning inspector) and the “submission draft” Plan will be sent to them for examination.

Time scales become less clear here, however it is hoped that the examination will be completed by mid- October. On the assumption that the examiner finds the Plan “Sound” it can be taken forward for public referendum within the seven parishes. The Referendum on the Chew Valley Neighbourhood Plan requires a lead time of six week and is expected to take place either late 2016 or early 2017.



**THANK YOU** from The CVNP Steering Group

to **everyone** who has helped in **any way** with the Neighbourhood Plan

a **VERY BIG** thank you to the “**sub-groups**” who have given up so much time and worked so hard!



**This really is your plan!**