



# Appendix 1

## Glossary

### Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)

ANGSt is a tool in assessing current levels of accessible natural greenspace, and planning for better provision.

The three underlying principles of ANGSt are:

- a) Improving access to greenspaces
- b) Improving naturalness of greenspaces
- c) Improving connectivity with greenspaces

ANGSt sets a maximum recommended standard on walking distance people should have to travel to have access to accessible natural greenspace.

For more information see "Nature Nearby" publication from Natural England, available online at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/40004>

For more information please visit: [www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/east\\_of\\_england/ourwork/gi/accessiblenaturalgreenspacestandardangst.aspx](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/east_of_england/ourwork/gi/accessiblenaturalgreenspacestandardangst.aspx)

### Adopted Policies Map

A map of the local planning authority's area which must be reproduced from, or based on, an Ordnance Survey map; include an explanation of any symbol or notation which it uses; and illustrate geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. Where the adopted policies map consists of text and maps, the text prevails if the map and text conflict.

### Adoption

Formal approval by the Council of a DPD or SPD where upon it achieves its full weight in making planning decisions

### 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. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

**Social rented** housing is let 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% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

**Intermediate housing** is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as "low cost market" housing, are not affordable housing for planning purposes.

### Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

### Allowable Solutions

System of off-site contributions to projects to enable developments to achieve Zero Carbon status.

### Ancient Monument

Any scheduled monument, or any other monument, which in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest attributed to it

### Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

A report produced at least annually assessing: progress with the preparation of the local plan and other policy documents against the timetable published in the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which adopted plan policies are being successfully implemented.

### Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

A national designation to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape. The AONBs in South Oxfordshire District Council are the North Wessex Downs and the Chilterns AONBs.



### **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan**

The Management Plan presents an agreed agenda for the North Wessex Downs AONB, setting out objectives and policies for AONB partners that are realistic and achievable in the next five years. The Management Plan Working Group is taking forward the Delivery Plan. For more information on the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan please visit: [www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html](http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html)

### **B1, B2, B8 use classes**

Business uses as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987.

- B1 covers offices, research and development and light industrial.
- B2 covers general industrial.
- B8 covers storage or distribution.

### **Better Broadband for Oxfordshire Project**

Better Broadband for Oxfordshire is a £25m project to bring fibre broadband to over 90 per cent of homes and businesses in the county by the end of 2015. It's a collaboration between Oxfordshire County Council, the Government (through BDUK) and BT that will boost the local economy by creating and protecting jobs. For more information please visit: [www.betterbroadbandoxfordshire.org.uk/home](http://www.betterbroadbandoxfordshire.org.uk/home)

### **Biodiversity**

Biodiversity is seen as the total complexity of all life, including not only the great variety of organisms, but also their varying behaviour and interactions.

### **Building Research Establishment Environment Assessment Method (BREEAM)**

A widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. BREEAM assesses buildings against set criteria for sustainable building design, construction and operation, and provides an overall score.

### **Carbon Compliance**

The overall onsite contribution to zero carbon.

### **Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation**

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. Climate change mitigation: Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Code for Sustainable Homes (The Code)**

Provides a comprehensive measure of sustainability of a new home by rating and certifying new homes against nine categories of sustainable design: energy/CO<sub>2</sub>, pollution, water, health and well-being, materials, management, surface water run-off, ecology and waste. The Government has announced its intention to wind down the code and include its element in Building Regulations

### **Community Forest**

An area identified through the England Community Forest Programme to revitalise countryside and green space in and around major conurbations.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

A levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure.

### **Community Right to Build Order**

An Order made by the local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a site-specific development proposal or classes of development

### **Comparison retail**

Retail items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers etc).

### **Conservation Area**

An area designated by the District Council under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act

1990 as an area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are additional controls over demolition, minor developments and the felling of trees.

### **Conservation Target Areas (CTA)**

These are county-wide important areas of landscape that present the best opportunities for prioritising

the conservation, enhancement and re-creation of designated sites and important habitats.

#### **Consultation**

A process by which people and organisations are asked their views about planning decisions, including the Local Plan.

#### **Convenience retail**

The provision of everyday essential items, such as food.

#### **Core Strategy**

Term no longer used to describe a Development Plan Document setting out the long-term spatial vision, strategic objectives and policies relating to future development of the District. This document would now be part of the Local Plan.

#### **Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act 2000)**

Provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way. It also places a duty on local authorities to produce management plans for each AONB and to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONBs when performing their functions. For more information on the Act please visit: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents)

#### **Decentralised Energy**

Local renewable energy and local low-carbon energy usually, but not always, on a relatively small scale encompassing a diverse range of technologies.

#### **Deliverability**

To be considered deliverable sites should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years and, in particular, that the site is viable.

#### **Designated heritage asset**

A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

#### **Design and Access Statement**

A report accompanying and supporting a planning application as required by the Town and Country

Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 as amended. They provide a framework for applicants to explain how a proposed development is a suitable response to the site and its setting, and demonstrate that it can be adequately accessed by prospective users.

#### **Development Plan**

This includes adopted Local Plans, Neighbourhood Development Plans and the Waste and Minerals Local Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Planning applications have to be decided in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise

#### **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**

Development Plan Documents set planning policies in local authority areas. All DPDs are subject to public consultation and independent examination

#### **Duty-to-Cooperate**

Created in the Localism Act 2011, it amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

#### **Enterprise Zone**

Areas around the country that support both new and expanding businesses by offering incentives through means such as business rates relief and simplified planning procedures.

#### **Employment Land Review (ELR)**

An evidence base study to assess the quantity, quality and viability of the District's employment land supply and forecast the future demand for employment land over the next planning period

#### **Employment site**

A designation that has defined boundaries and is used to safeguard areas in the District for employment uses (both existing and proposed).

**Evidence Base**

Information gathered by a planning authority to support the Local Plan and other Development Plan Documents.

**Examination**

An examination of the “soundness” of the Local Plan documents held in public by a planning inspector.

**Exception Test**

The Exception Test provides a method of managing flood risk while still allowing necessary development to occur. The Exception Test is only appropriate for use when there are large areas in Flood Zones 2 and 3, where the Sequential Test alone cannot deliver acceptable sites, but where some continuing development is necessary for wider sustainable development reasons, taking into account the need to avoid social or economic blight.

**Extra Care Housing**

Extra Care Housing is a type of self-contained housing that offers care and support that falls somewhere between traditional sheltered housing and residential care.

**Five Year Housing Land Supply**

Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Local Planning Authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years’ worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

**Flood and Water Management Act 2010**

An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion. The Act makes county councils responsible for leading the coordination of flood risk management in the area as the Lead Local Flood Authority. For more information on the Act please visit: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents)

**Flood Zone 1**

Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. This is the zone at lowest flood risk.

**Flood Zone 2**

Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.

**Flood Zone 3 / Flood Zone 3a**

Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. This is the zone at the highest flood risk

**Flood Zone 3b**

This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency.

**Green Belt**

Designated land around a town or city where land is kept permanently open and where development is severely restricted. The extent of the Oxford Green Belt is defined on the Proposals Map.

**Green Belt Review**

A Review whose purposes are:

1. To review the land within the Green Belt against the five purposes of the Green Belt as outlined in paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
2. To make an assessment of opportunities to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt as outlined in paragraph 81 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
3. To review land on the edge of the Green Belt to ascertain if the designation should be extended
4. To assess whether any of the washed over villages should be included as an inset village.

It also includes the need to review the role of the edge of settlements in contribution to five purposes of the Green Belt in the light of the original designation which set the “inner” boundaries very tightly around the villages with no land for them to grow.

**Green Infrastructure (GI)**

Green infrastructure includes sites protected for their importance to wildlife or the environment, nature reserves, greenspaces and greenway linkages. Together

they provide a network of green space both urban and rural, providing a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits.

**Gypsies and Travellers (Planning definition)**

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, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)**

Used to assess the impacts of proposals and land-use plans against the conservation objectives of a European Protected site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

**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 assets (such as Scheduled Ancient

Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings) and non-designated assets (not designated as one of the above but of good local character or interest).

**Historic Environment Record**

Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. Oxfordshire County Council hold the Historic Environment Record for the County.

**Housing Market area**

A housing market area is a geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work

**Housing Need**

The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.

**Housing Need Assessment (HNA)**

A District wide assessment of predominantly affordable housing need including a District wide housing needs survey.

**Inclusivity**

Planning for many different types of people, including the elderly, disabled, parents and carers, and treating them all fairly and equally.

**Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

An indicative measure of deprivation for small areas across England.

**Infilling**

The filling of a small gap in an otherwise built up frontage or on other sites within settlements where the site is closely surrounded by buildings

**Intermediate Affordable Housing**

Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products and other low cost homes for sale or rent

**Infrastructure**

All the ancillary works and services that are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc.

**Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)**

A live document that identifies future infrastructure identified by the Council and other service providers as being needed to support the delivery of the Local Plan. It explains what is required, its cost, how it will be provided and when.

**Larger village**

Larger villages are defined as settlements with a more limited range of employment, services and facilities, where unallocated development will be limited to providing for local needs and to support employment, services and facilities within local communities.

**Lifetime Homes Standards**

Incorporates 16 design criteria that can be universally applied to new homes at minimal cost. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home and supports the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life.

**Listed Building**

Buildings and structures which are listed by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural and historic interest and whose protection and maintenance are the subject of special legislation. Listed building consent is required before any works are carried out on a listed building.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)**

This term has been replaced by the term "Local Plan". It was used to describe a portfolio of Local Development Documents that provide a framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. It also contains a number of other documents, including the Authority Monitoring Report, and any "saved" plans that affect the area.

**Local Development Order (LDO)**

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.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)**

This sets out the timetable and work programme for the preparation of the local plan and other Local Development Documents.

**Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)**

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. For more information on Oxfordshire's LEP please visit: [www.oxfordshirelep.org.uk/cms/](http://www.oxfordshirelep.org.uk/cms/)

**Localism Act 2011**

The Localism Act introduced changes to the planning system (amongst other changes to local government) including making provision for the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, introducing the Duty to Cooperate and neighbourhood planning.

**Local Plan**

The plan for the local area that sets out the long-term spatial vision and development framework for the District and strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. This replaces the Local Development Framework.

**Local Service Centre**

Local Service Centres are defined as larger villages or neighbourhoods to larger settlements with a level of facilities and services and local employment to provide the next best opportunities for sustainable development outside the Market Towns.

**Local Transport Plan (LTP)**

For more information please visit:

[www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/local-transport-plan-2011-2030](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/local-transport-plan-2011-2030).

**Major Development**

Largescale Major Developments. For dwellings, a largescale major development is one where the number of residential dwellings to be constructed is 200 or more or 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of industrial, commercial or retail floor space. Where the number of residential dwellings or floor space to be constructed is not given in the application a site area of 4 hectares or more should be used as the definition of a major development. For all other uses a largescale major development is one where the floorspace to be built is more than 10,000m<sup>2</sup>, or where the site area is more than 2 hectares.

**Major Development**

Smallscale Major Developments. For dwellings, a smallscale major development is one where the number of residential dwellings to be constructed is between 10 and 199 inclusive. Where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not given in the application a site area of between 0.5 hectares and less than 4 hectare should be used as the definition of a smallscale major development. For all other uses a smallscale major development is one where the floorspace to be built is between 1,000m<sup>2</sup> and 9,999m<sup>2</sup> or where the site area is between 0.5 hectare and less than 2 hectares.

Market Town Market Towns are defined as settlements that have the ability to support the most sustainable patterns of living within South Oxfordshire through their current levels of facilities, services and employment opportunities.

**Material Consideration**

This is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. This can include issues such as overlooking/loss of privacy, parking, noise,

effect on listed building and conservation area, or effect on nature conservation etc

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF or The Framework)**

Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level. The NPPF is a material consideration when deciding on planning applications or appeals [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

### **National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)**

The National Planning Practice Guidance is a planning practice on-line resource covering a range of planning issues. <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

### **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006**

An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. For more information please visit: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents)

### **Neighbourhood Development Plan**

A plan prepared by a Town or Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

### **New Growth Point**

The New Growth Points initiative provides support to local communities who wish to pursue large scale and sustainable growth, including new housing, through a partnership with Government

### **Non-designated heritage assets**

These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as "locally listed".

### **Objectively Assessed Need**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that local planning authorities identify the objectively assessed need for housing in their areas, and that Local Plans translate those needs into land provision targets

### **Older People**

People over retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly, whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing for those looking to downsize from family housing and the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

### **Oxfordshire City Deal**

The Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal sets out the actions the region will take to create new jobs, support research and businesses, and improve housing and transport.

### **Oxfordshire Local Investment Plan**

For more information please visit: [www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/OxfordshireLocalInvestmentPlan.pdf](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/OxfordshireLocalInvestmentPlan.pdf)

### **Oxfordshire Skills Strategy**

Sets the future direction for skills development in the county to 2020 to support economic growth.

For more information please visit:

[www.oxfordshireskillsboard.org/oxfordshire-skills-strategy-2020/](http://www.oxfordshireskillsboard.org/oxfordshire-skills-strategy-2020/)

### **Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation**

The Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation outlines matters on which the six local authorities in Oxfordshire will continue to cooperate. In particular, the document sets out how the parties involved will manage the outcomes of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, should any of the Local Planning Authorities in Oxfordshire not be able to meet their full objectively assessed housing need. For more information please visit: [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/spatial-planning-and-infrastructure-partnership](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/spatial-planning-and-infrastructure-partnership)

### **Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**

This Act updated the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new statutory system of regional and local planning and has since been amended by the Localism Act 2011.



### Preferred Options

This is a non-statutory stage of consultation of the Local Plan setting out the preferred options for growth in the area, based on the findings of previous consultation. The Vale chose to undertake a second iteration of Preferred Options consultation in early 2013.

### Regional Strategy

The South East Plan (2009) was extant until March 2013 and therefore was used to inform the development of the Local Plan 2031 Part 1 until that point. An assessment of the South East Plan policies was made to ascertain any important considerations that might need to be taken forward once the plan was revoked.

### Registered Provider

Registered Providers are independent housing organisations registered with the Homes & Communities Agency under the Housing Act 1996. Most are housing associations, but there are also trusts, co-operatives and companies.

### River Basin Management Plan

River basin management plans (RBMPs) are drawn up for the 10 river basin districts in England and Wales as a requirement of the water framework directive. South Oxfordshire District Council is covered within the Thames River Basin Management Plan

(2009). For more information please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-management-plan>

### Route Based Strategy (RBS)

Route-based strategies are being taken forward by the Highways Agency to enable a smarter approach to investment planning and support greater participation in planning for the strategic road network from local and regional stakeholders

### Rural Exception

Site Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to

enable the delivery of affordable dwellings without grant funding.

### Science Vale Area Action Plan

Significant change proposed around Didcot in the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire Districts including housing, employment and large infrastructure projects, as well as the proposals across the Science Vale area has led to the preparation of a proposed Joint Area Action Plan for the Science Vale area. The purpose of the Area Action Plan (AAP) is to ensure effective delivery and implementation of this change.

### Section 106 agreement

A legal agreement under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. They are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.

### Sequential Test

A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types of location of land before others. For example, brownfield housing sites before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites. With regard to flood risk, it seeks to locate development in areas of lower flood risk (Flood Zone 1) before considering Flood Zones 2 or 3.

### Settlement Hierarchy

A way of identifying and classifying settlements within South Oxfordshire and provides a guide to where development may be sustainable according to the role and function of the settlement

### Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

Study carried out by one or more local planning authorities to assess the risk to an area from flooding from all sources, now and in the future, taking account of the impacts of climate change, and to assess the impact that land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk. The purpose of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is to identify and analyse current and future broad scale flooding issues for key locations across the District. The South Oxfordshire District Council's SFRA has been prepared jointly with The Vale of the White Horse District Council

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

Identified protected areas of nature conservation and scientific value identified by Natural England as being of national (and sometimes international) importance.

**Smaller village**

Smaller villages have a low level of services and facilities, where any development should be modest in scale and primarily be to meet local needs.

**Southern Central Oxfordshire Transport Study (SCOTS)**

For more information please visit: [www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies/transport-strategy](http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies/transport-strategy)

**Spatial Strategy**

The overview and overall approach to the provision of jobs, homes and infrastructure over the plan period.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

An area designated to protect the habitats of threatened species of wildlife under EU Directive 92/43.

**Stakeholders Groups**

Individuals or organisations that may be affected by, or have a key interest in, a development proposal or planning policy. They may often be experts in their field or represent the views of many people.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

The SCI sets out standards to be achieved by the local authority in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all DPDs and in development Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) control decisions

It is subject to independent examination. In respect of every DPD the local planning authority is required to publish a statement showing how it complied with the SCI.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

An assessment of the environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes, required by European legislation, which will be part of the public consultation on the policies.

**Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)**

An assessment of the land capacity across the District with the potential for housing.

**Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)**

An assessment of existing and future housing need and demand within a defined housing market area, focusing on all aspects of the housing market. More details are available in paragraph 159 of the NPPF.

**Strategic Allocation**

An allocation of land for housing or employment which has the potential for significant development that contributes to achieving the spatial vision of an area. In the context of the emerging SODC Local Plan, it refers to sites of 500+ dwellings.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

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.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**

The process of assessing the economic, social and environmental effects of a proposed plan. This process implements the requirements of the SEA Directive. Required to be undertaken for all DPDs.

**Sustainable Development**

A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The NPPF taken as a whole constitutes the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs)**

SUDs seek to manage surface water as close to the source as possible, mimicking surface water flows arising from a site prior to the proposed development. Typically SUDs involve a move away from piped systems to softer engineering solutions inspired by natural drainage processes.

**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.

**Thames Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP)**

Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) every five years which sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25 year period. For more information on Thames Water's Water Resources Management Plan, please visit: [www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/5392.htm](http://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/5392.htm)

**Transport Assessment (TA)**

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.

**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.

**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.

**Travelling Show people (Planning definition)**

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, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.

**UK Competitiveness Index**

The UKCI provides a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's localities, and it has been designed to be an integrated measure of competitiveness focusing on both the development and sustainability of businesses and the economic welfare of individuals.

**Unallocated sites**

Unallocated sites are housing sites that come forward which are not allocated in the development plan. These include both greenfield land and previously developed land. Predicted delivery rates are based on past trends

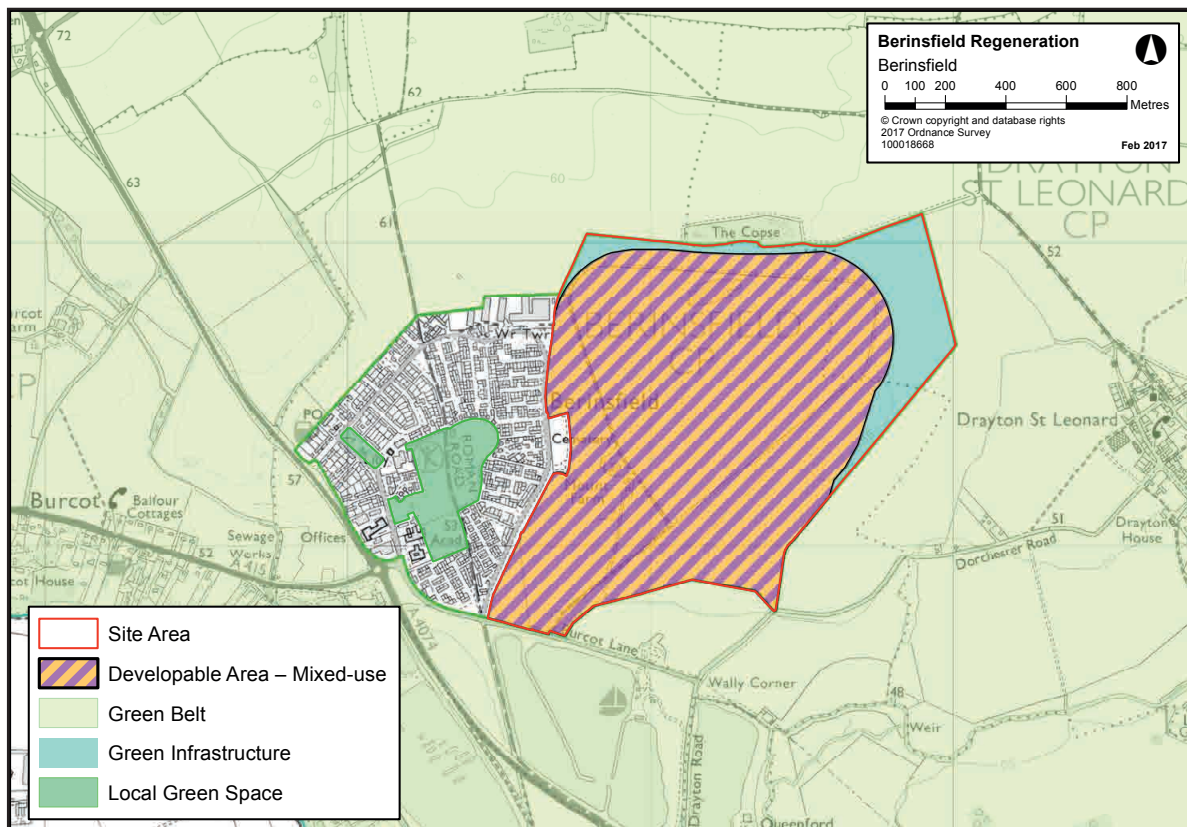
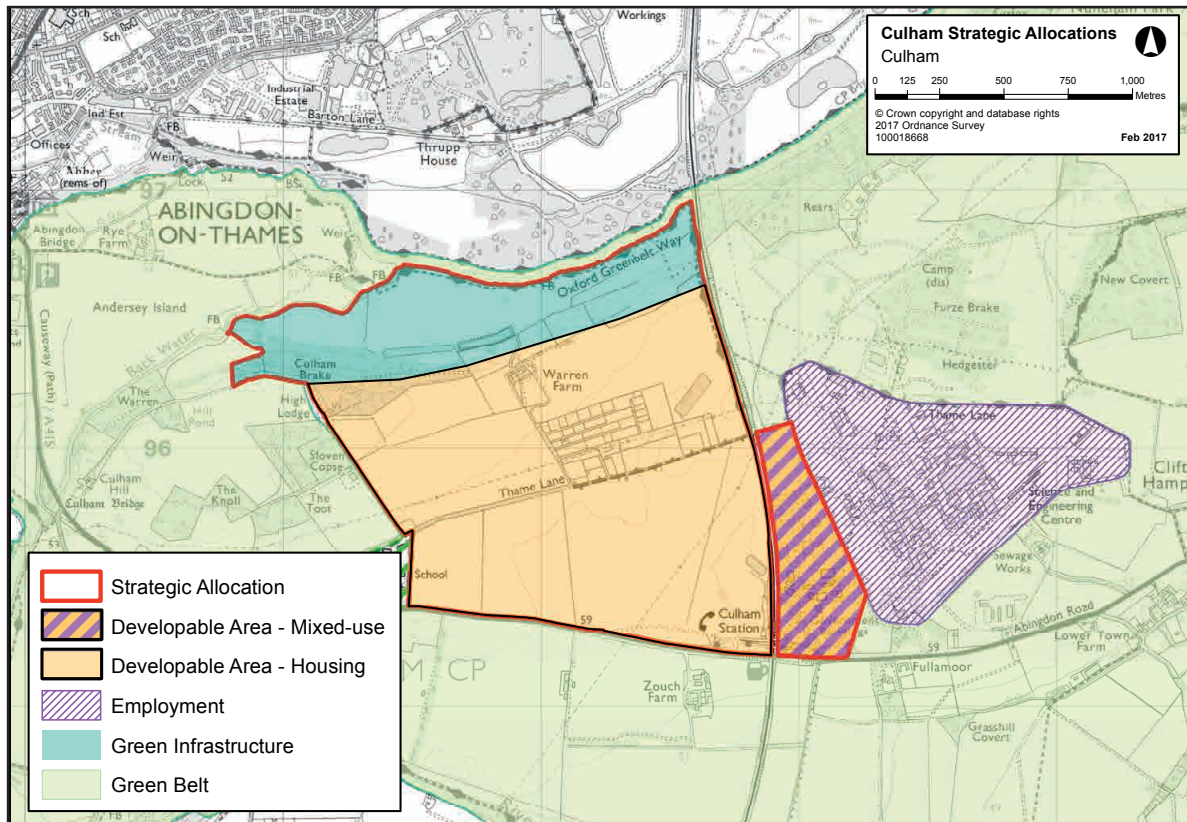
**Windfall sites**

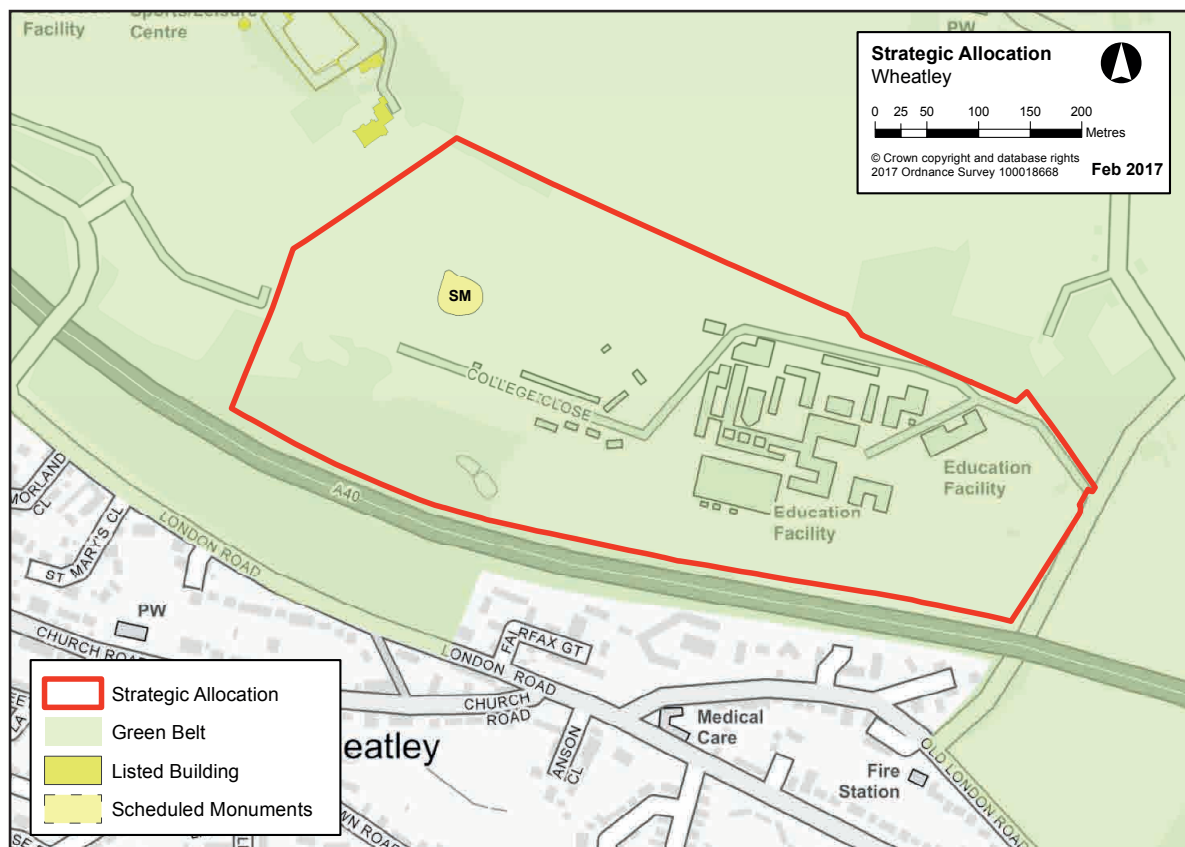
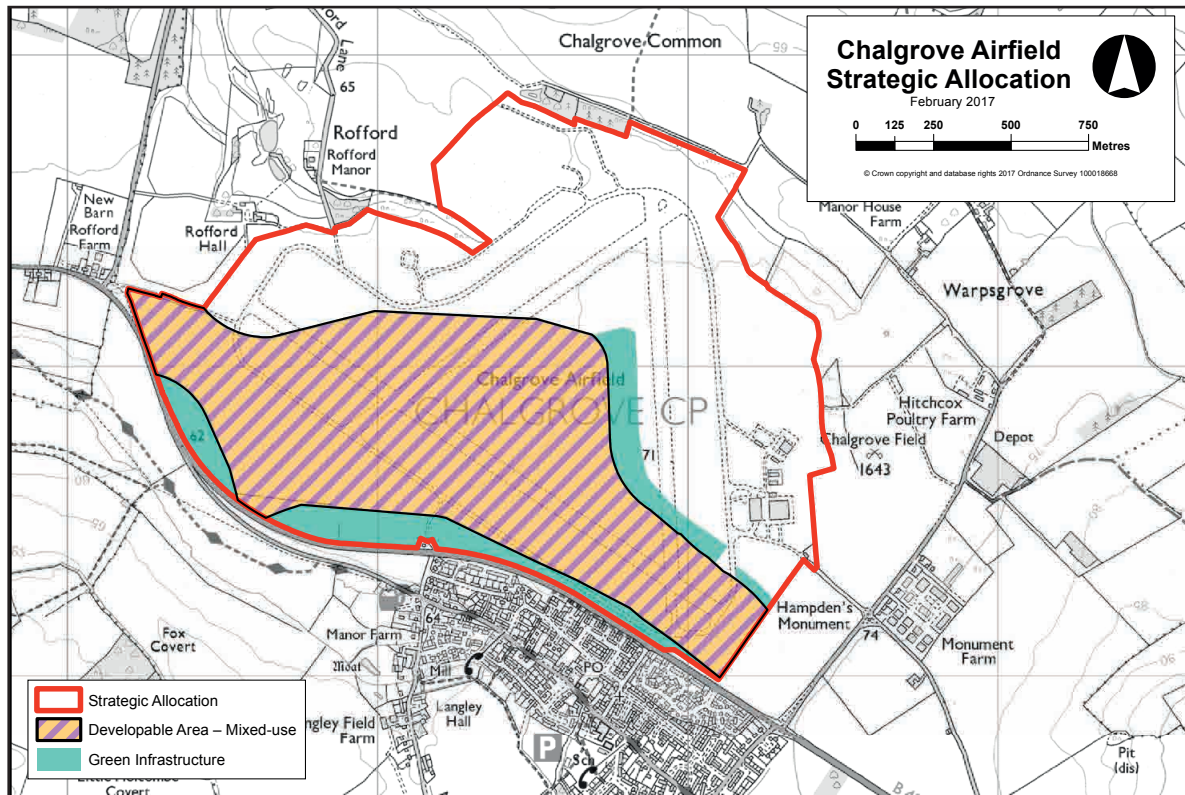
Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

## Appendix 2

### Strategic Allocation Maps



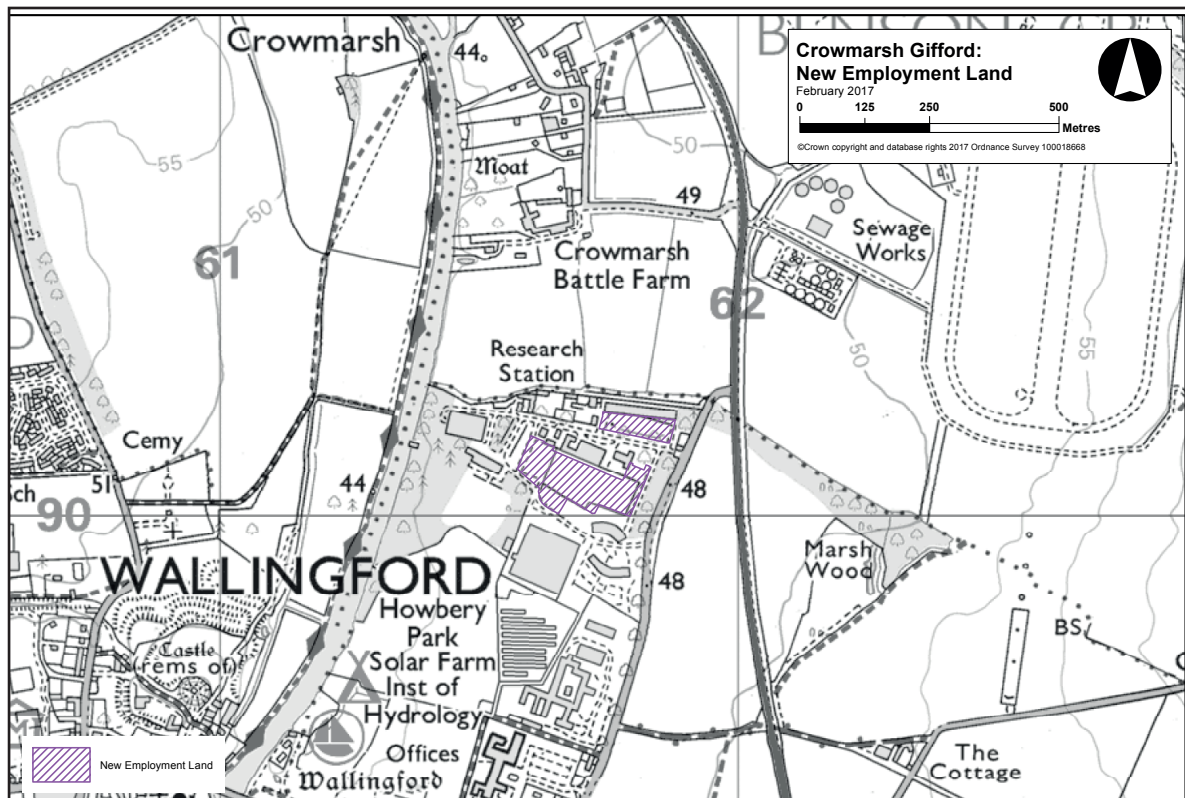
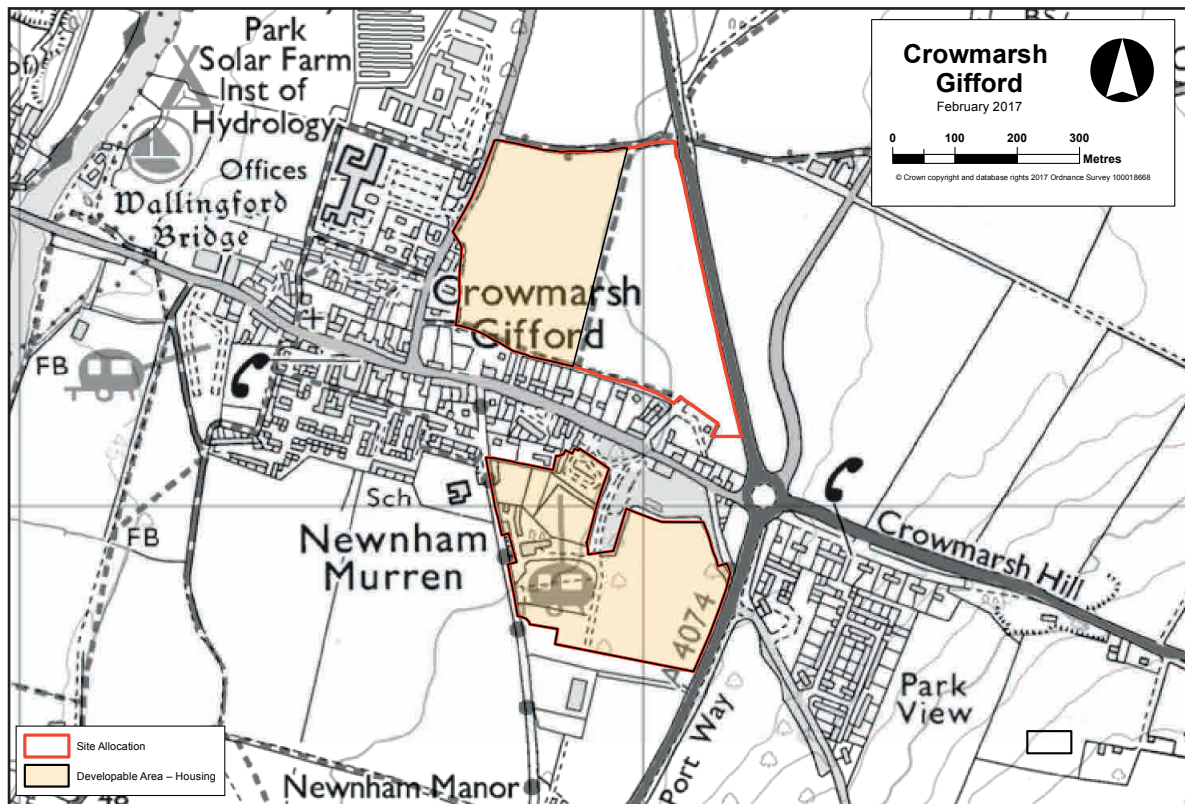




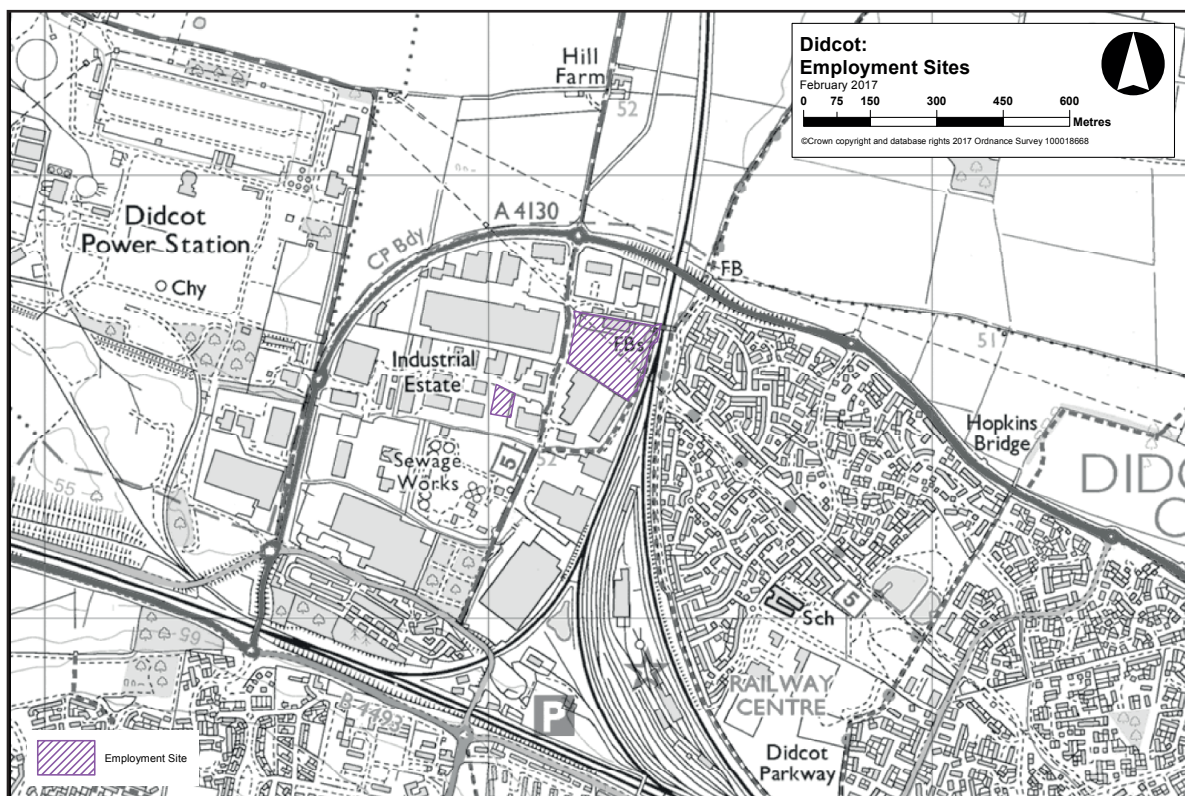
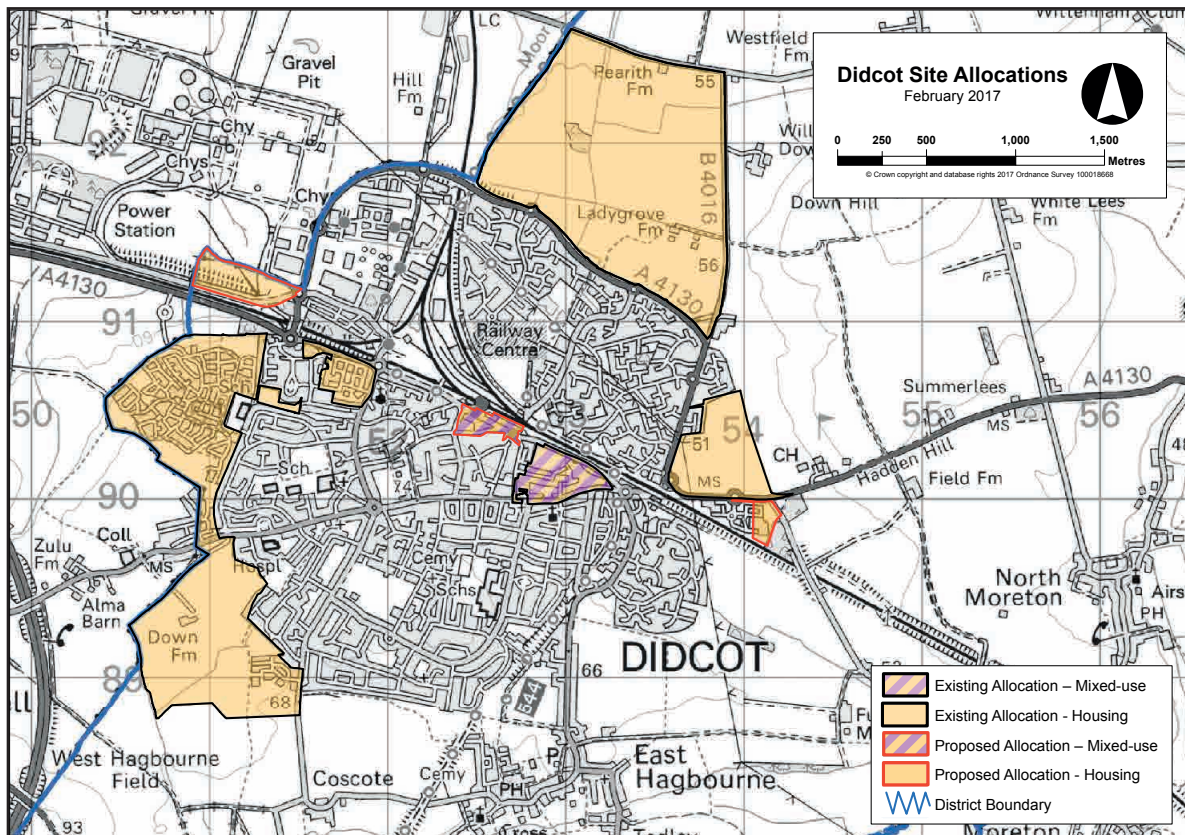
## Appendix 3

### Site Allocations

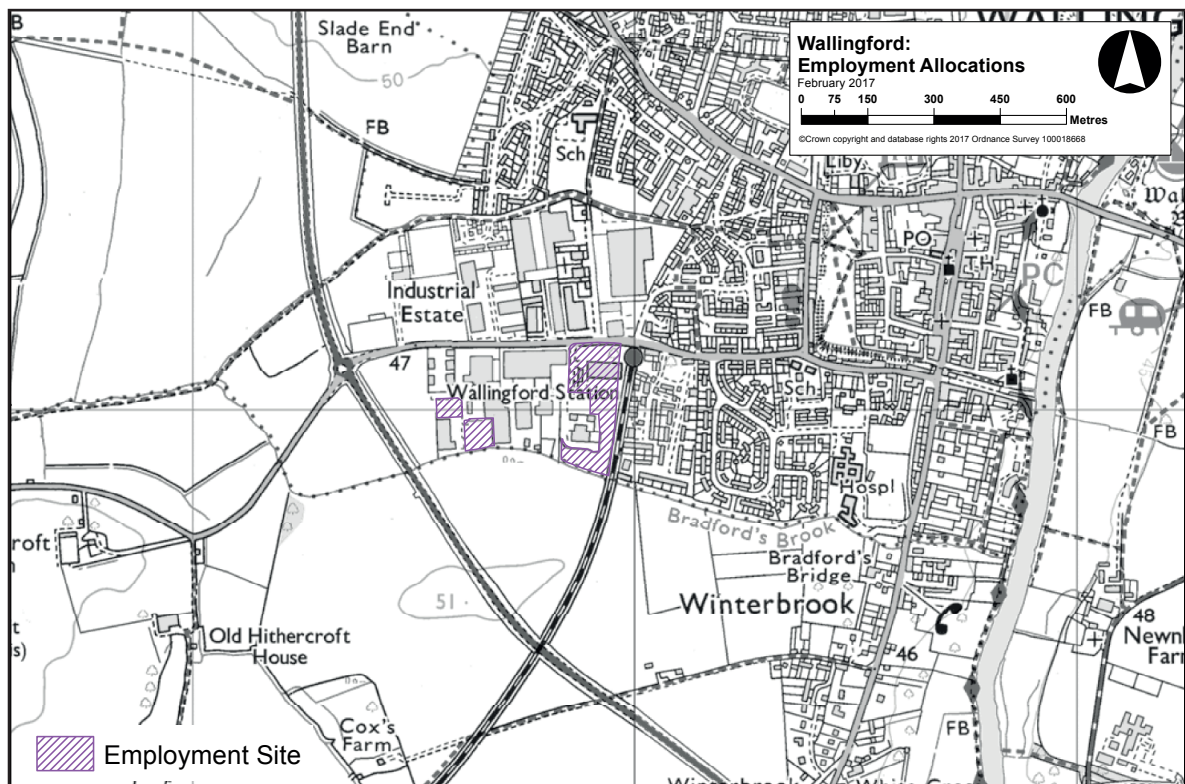
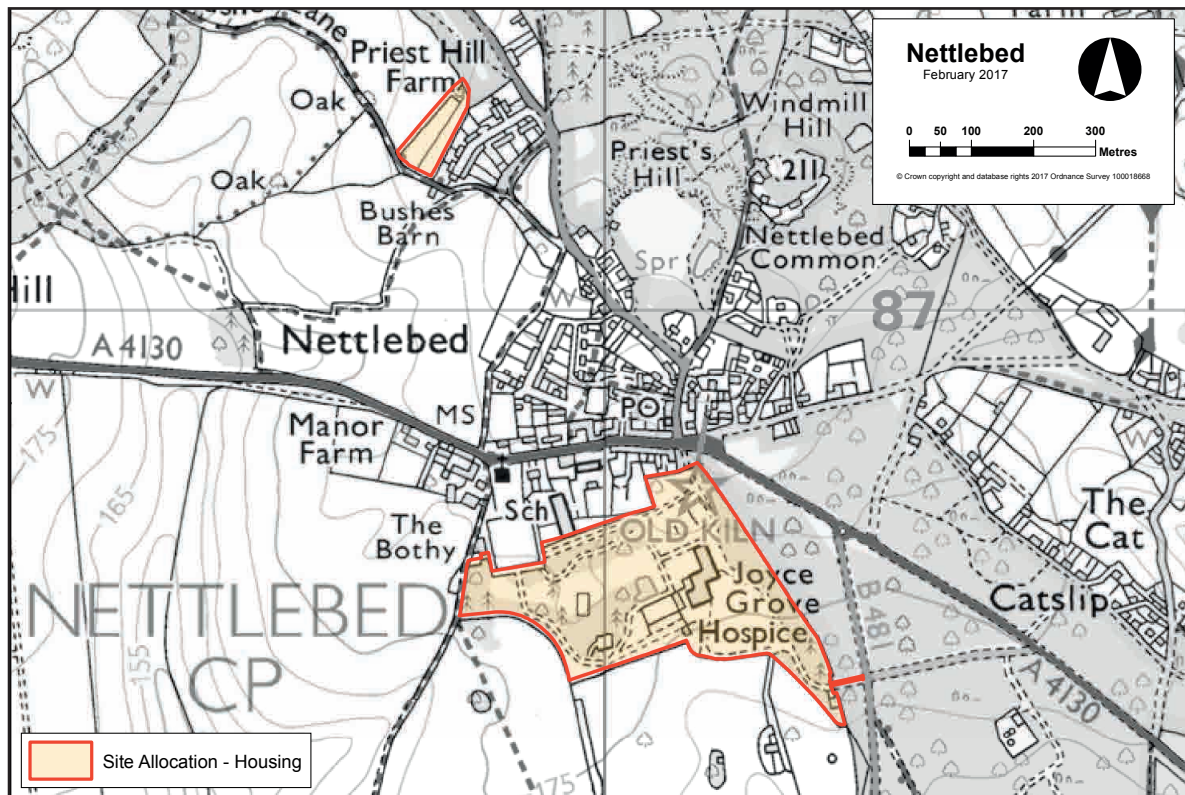












## Appendix 4

### Green Belt Proposed Changes

