

Appendix 4: Glossary

Phrase	Definition
Accessible Green Space Standards	Model standards devised by English Nature (now Natural England) for the provision of 'natural' greenspace, i.e. accessible areas that also provide potential wildlife habitat. The model sets out that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size; that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home.
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	The approval, after independent examination, of the final version of a Local Plan by a local authority for future planning policy and decision making.
Affordable Housing	Includes affordable rented, social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.
Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report produced at least annually assessing progress of the LDS and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.
Appropriate Assessment	A process required by European Directives (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon an area which will be subject to significant change.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Areas of national importance for their landscape character and appearance, within which the conservation and enhancement of their natural beauty is a priority. A small area of the Cotswolds AONB falls within the District.
Development Plan	The statutory term used to refer to the plans/documents that apply to a particular area, including the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Plan Documents.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents which make up the Local Plan constitute Local Development Documents and have Development Plan status. DPDs must include the Local Plan and adopted Proposals Map. All DPDs are subject to public consultation and independent examination.
Duty to Cooperate	This duty requires local authorities and other public bodies to work together on planning issues in the preparation of Local Plans
Eco-innovation hub	Bicester will aim to attract a 'green technology' cluster of environmental goods and services businesses
Embodied Energy	The energy bound up in making the building's materials, transporting them to the site and constructing the building.
Evidence Base	The information and data collated by local authorities to support the policy approach set out in the Local Plan.
Examination	The process by which an independent Planning Inspector may consider whether a Development Plan Document is 'sound' before it can be adopted.

European Union (EU)	Union of European Member States
Infrastructure	Includes education, transport, health, flood defences and open space.
Key Diagram	A map showing the main features and proposals in the local authority area.
Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and a Statement of Community Involvement.
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 Annual Monitoring Report, and any 'saved' plans that affect the area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	This sets out the programme for the preparation of Local Development documents.
Local Plan	The plan for the local area which 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 Strategic Partnership (LSP)	A group of people and organisations from the local community including from public, private, community and voluntary sectors within a local authority area, with the objective of improving the quality of life of the local community.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	A transport strategy prepared by the County Council.
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.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	This sets out the Governments planning policies. Replaces many of the previous Planning Policy Statements.
Neighbourhood Plans	Introduced by the Localism Act, neighbourhood development plans will be part of the development plan. In Cherwell District, any neighbourhood plans produced will be prepared by parish and town councils. They must be in conformity with the Local Plan and national planning policy. The neighbourhood plan can be used to enable development, but not prevent it. For example, the Neighbourhood Plan will have to incorporate the strategic housing targets for the area as a minimum, but may propose additional development. The Council has produced a Neighbourhood Planning Protocol explaining the process, at http://www.cherwell.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning/index.cfm?articleid=8571
Oxford/Cambridge corridor	The aim of this is to promote and accelerate the development of the unique set of educational, research and business assets and activities
Performance Engineering	Advanced manufacturing / high performance engineering encompass activities which are high in innovation and the application of leading edge technology, and which form a network of businesses which support, compete and learn from each other.

Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	This Act updated the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. 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
Planning Inspectorate	The Government body responsible for providing independent inspectors for planning inquiries and for examinations of development plan documents and statements of community involvement
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	Produced by central Government setting out national planning guidance. These have been replaced by the NPPF.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	Produced by central Government setting out national planning guidance. These have been replaced by the NPPF.
Regeneration	The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	The Regional Plan prepared by the South East of England Regional Assembly which set out policies for the future of the region over 15-20 years. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region and sub-regions and priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal.
Regulations	This means “The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012” unless indicated otherwise. Planning authorities must follow these when preparing Local Plans.
Saved Policies	Policies in historic Local Plans and Structure Plans are 'saved' and therefore will continue to be used until replaced by a new Local Plan.
Site Specific Allocations	Site specific proposals for specific or mixed uses or development. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.
Soundness	To be “sound” a Development Plan Document should be ‘positively prepared’, ‘justified’, ‘effective’ and ‘consistent with national policy’. The examination into a DPD will assess this.
South East Plan (SEP) (now revoked)	The South East Plan was the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East of England. It was approved in May 2009 and set out the long term spatial planning framework for the region for the years 2006-2026. It was revoked by the Government in March 2013 with the exception of two policies.
Spatial Planning	Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes and stake holders which influence the nature of places and how they function.
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 LDDs and in development control decisions. It is subject to independent examination. In respect of every LDD 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	An assessment of the land capacity across the District with the potential for

Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	housing.
Structure Plan	A plan produced by the County Council under the previous planning system. The Oxfordshire Structure Plan was replaced by the RSS (South East Plan – now revoked) apart from three policies - T7: Service Areas, H2: Upper Heyford, and M2: Sand and Gravel.
Submission	When a Plan Document is sent to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	These cover a wide range of issues on which the plan making authority wishes to provide guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents. There is no independent examination for an SPD.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	The previous term used for Supplementary Planning Documents.
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.
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 Community Strategy (SCS)	Sets an overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of an area.
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".
University Technical Colleges (UTCs)	UTCs are Academies for 14-19 year olds, providing technical education that meets the needs of modern business. Each UTC has one or two specialisms ranging from engineering to manufacturing, to construction or biomedical sciences. Students spend around 60% of their time on core academic subjects, and the rest of their time learning specific technical skills and qualifications. All UTCs are sponsored by a local university and employers.
Windfalls	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.