

## Appendix XIII: Glossary of terms used in this report.

**Affordable Housing** Low cost housing for sale or rent, often from a housing association, to meet the needs of local people who cannot afford accommodation through the open or low cost market, or subsidised housing.

**Amenity** The pleasant or normally satisfactory aspects of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.

**Aspiration** A desire to influence decisions taken on matters outside the remit of the Neighbourhood Forum.

**BREEAM** (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) This is the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings and communities. It sets out best practice in sustainable building design, construction and operation and has become one of the most comprehensive and widely recognised measures of a building's environmental performance.

**Character areas** Specific areas of land defined by their main purpose and use. Character areas have some distinct boundaries or overlap with other character areas or open countryside.

**Conservation Area** An area designated by a 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.

**Core Strategy** A Development Plan Document setting out long-term spatial vision and objectives, and containing both strategic policies and generic policies which will apply to all development proposals in the local authority area as a whole.

**Dark sky** The dark-sky movement is a campaign to reduce light pollution. The advantages of reducing light pollution include an increased number of stars visible at night, reducing the effects of electric lighting on the environment, and cutting down on energy usage.

**Evidence base** The researched, documented, analysed and verified basis for preparing the Neighbourhood Plan. It consists of many documents produced over a period of years, many of which have been produced by West Devon Borough Council as part of the process of developing its Core Strategy.

**Green Corridors** Green spaces that provide avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers, hedgerows or other natural features. They connect green spaces together, and often provide pleasant walks for the public away from main roads.

**Independent Examination** An examination of a Neighbourhood Plan carried out by an independent examiner appointed by the District Council. The Plan is checked for compliance with legislative and other requirements to ensure that it is suitable for submission to a local referendum. The Examiner's findings are not binding on the planning authority.

**Landscape character assessment** Landscape character assessment (LCA) is the process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas. They also show how the landscape is perceived, experienced and valued by people.

**Lifetime Homes Standard** is a series of sixteen design criteria intended to make homes more easily adaptable for lifetime use at minimal cost.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** The National Planning Policy Framework was published by the government in March 2012. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

**Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)** The full title in the Localism Act is 'Neighbourhood Development Plan' but this is commonly shortened to 'Neighbourhood Plan'. It is a plan document for defined area subject to examination in public and approval by referendum. It will be used on approval in the determination of application.

**PassivHaus** A rigorous, voluntary standard for energy efficiency in a building, reducing its ecological footprint. It results in ultra-low energy buildings that require little energy for space heating or cooling.

**Referendum** A general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision. In the case of the Bridestowe and Sourton Neighbourhood Development Plan, the referendum will decide whether or not to adopt the Plan in its entirety.

**Social Rented Housing** Social rented housing is owned 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.

**Stakeholders** Non residents, organisations and service providers that have a role or responsibility for facilities, services or other aspects related to the 2 parishes.e.g. local and regional councils, utility providers, schools, shops and businesses.

**Sustainable Development** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Windfall Sites** Sites not allocated for development in the Neighbourhood Plan that unexpectedly comes forward for development.