

## GLOSSARY

### **Affordable housing**

Housing intended to meet the needs of people whose incomes are insufficient to enable them to buy or rent suitable housing, without subsidy, on the open market.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingsupply/affordablehousing/>

### **Air Quality Management Areas**

Local Authorities have statutory duties for local air quality management under the Environment Act 1995. They are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in their area against standards and objectives in the national Air Quality Strategy. Where it is found these are unlikely to be met, authorities must designate air quality management areas (AQMA) and prepare and implement remedial action plans to tackle the problem.

<http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/>

### **Annual Monitoring Report**

The Annual Monitoring Report is a report which is designed to review progress against the timetable in the Local Development Scheme, assess performance in implementation of Local Plan Policies with measurement against a series of key indicators. It also considers the need to change or replace policies in Local Development Documents and measures key contextual indicators.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/annual-monitoring-report>

### **Appropriate Assessment**

The Habitats Directive of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora requires an Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken to assess the impacts of the land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. Appropriate Assessment applies to Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs), transitional plans, Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planning/appropriateassessments/>

### **Area Investment Framework (AIF)**

An AIF is used to map out the spending plans of key public, private and voluntary sector organisations against the agreed economic development and regeneration priorities of a given area over a set time period, usually 3-5 years.

### **Area of Special Character**

Designated by the Local Planning Authority. An area which has its own identity by virtue of such things as a prominent townscape, design or landscape features, street patterns or buildings of architectural merit. This designation does not have as high a status as a Conservation Area.

### **Biodiversity**

Often defined as the variety of all forms of life, from genes to species, through to the broad scale of ecosystems.

### **BREEAM**

The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is used to assess the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings. It is regarded by the UK's construction and property sectors as the measure of best practice in environmental design and management.

<http://www.breeam.org/>

**Brent Goose Strategy: South East Hampshire Coast (2002)**

This is a thorough scientific survey of Brent Geese, their lives and habitats

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/brent-goose-strategy/>

**Brownfield**

Land for development which has been previously developed.

**Buildings at Risk Register**

The Register, published annually, brings together information on all Grade I and II\* listed buildings, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (structures rather than earthworks), known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.19075>

**Buildings for Life**

Buildings for Life is a national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods developed by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and the Home Builders Federation. New housing developments are scored against 20 criteria relating to the design and layout of buildings and neighbourhood, accessibility to local services and public transport and measures to reduce environmental impacts (see [www.buildingforlife.org](http://www.buildingforlife.org) for further details).

**Census**

The Census is a survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics of all people and households in the country. It provides essential information from national to neighbourhood level for government, business, and the community.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/index.html>

**Climate Change Levy**

The climate change levy is a tax on the use of energy in industry, commerce and the public sector, with offsetting cuts in employers' National Insurance Contributions (NICs) and additional support for energy efficiency schemes and renewable sources of energy. The levy forms a key part of the Government's overall Climate Change Programme. It will play a major role in helping the UK to meet its targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It entails no increase in the tax burden on industry as a whole and no net gain for the public finances. The reforms are intended to promote energy efficiency, encourage employment opportunities and stimulate investment in new technologies.

<http://www.ccleavy.com/>

<http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/policy-legislation/energy-intensive-industries/pages/climate-change-levy.aspx>

[http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/change\\_energy/tackling\\_clima/ccas/cc\\_levy/cc\\_levy.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/change_energy/tackling_clima/ccas/cc_levy/cc_levy.aspx)

**Coastal Habitat Management Plans (ChAMPS)**

These quantify habitat change, (loss and gain), and recommended measures to prevent future losses. These include modifying flood and coastal defence options to avoid damage, or identifying the necessary habitat restoration or recreation works to compensate for unavoidable losses.

<http://www.eclife.naturalengland.org.uk/champs/default.asp>

**Coastal Squeeze**

The term 'coastal squeeze' is applied to the situation where the coastal margin (such as a salt marsh) is squeezed between the fixed landward boundary (such as a sea wall) and the rising sea level. In such cases the coastal habitat is unable to move landward due to the presence of built development and consequently over time the area of habitat is reduced as sea level rises.

**Combined Heat and Power (CHP)**

Combined heat and power (CHP) refers to generating electricity at or near the place where it is used. The waste heat from the electricity generation can be used for space heating, water heating, process steam for industrial steam loads, humidity control, air conditioning, water cooling, product drying, or for nearly any other thermal energy need. The end result is significantly more efficient than generating each of these separately.

**Community Land Trust (CLT)**

A CLT offers the most economical and best value for money way of using public or private investment to meet housing needs. It provides for the needs of successive generations in a way which acknowledges the ownership aspirations of most people in this country, and the need to bridge the gulf between renting and owning.

<http://www.communitylandtrust.org.uk/>

**Community Strategy**

A strategy prepared by a Local Authority to improve the local quality of life and aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000. The Gosport Community Strategy is being developed by the Gosport Partnership.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/community/community-strategy/>

**Comparison Goods**

Retail items such as electrical goods, clothing, furniture and household equipment, which are not purchased on a regular basis.

**Concealed Households**

A concealed household is someone living within a household wanting to move to their own accommodation and form a separate household, for example adult children living with their parents.

**Conservation Area**

An area which is of special historic or architectural character and is worthy of preservation designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1063>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/conservation/conservation-areas/area-designation/>

**Convenience Goods**

Goods purchased on a regular basis such as food, toiletries and other grocery items.

**Continuing Care Retirement Communities (CRCC)**

CCRCs are large-scale extra care accommodation comprising 'an all-embracing comprehensive alternative to both sheltered housing and residential care providing for a whole range of needs and individual circumstances' (DoE 2004). They comprise of self-contained flats incorporating features to facilitate independence, catering facilities, 24 hour care staff and support available on-site. More comprehensive and extensive communal facilities including restaurants, activity rooms, library, health suite, computer suite, consultation rooms etc., staff offices, domestic support services, social and leisure activities (shop, hairdressing, chiropody, massage, alternative therapies) (Robin Tetlow 2006 supported by Joseph Rowntree Trust)

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/planning-continuing-care-retirement-communities-issues-and-good-practice>

**Core Strategy**

This particular Development Plan Document sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for the area, having regard to the Gosport Community Strategy (see also DPDs).

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/core-strategy>

**Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)**

This is a Government Department that has a responsibility for building the capacity of communities to shape and protect their own future. The work of DCLG's is at the heart of the Government's commitment to social justice, driving social mobility and promoting economic inclusion.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>

**Design Codes**

A design code is a set of illustrated design rules and requirements which instruct and may advise on the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code are detailed and precise, and build upon a design vision such as a masterplan and development framework for a site or area (Source: Annex B to planning Policy Statement 3: *Housing* (DCLG 2006))

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/preparingdesigncodes>

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**

These spatial planning documents are a key element of the Local Development Framework, which will eventually replace the Local Plan Review. DPDs are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the development plan for a local authority area.

**Eco Homes**

Eco Homes is a standard method for assessing the design of dwellings in relation to environmental performance. The scheme can be used to set standards of performance for new housing as part of the brief or tender documents, and can also be used to assess the performance of design proposals.

**Employment Land Review**

An important objective of the Local Development Framework planning system is to deliver an appropriate local balance between competing uses for land, particularly housing and employment. The Employment Land Review will play an important role in achieving this balance. Local Authorities are required to review their portfolios of employment sites and apply up to date and sensible criteria in terms of sustainable development and market realism.

**English Heritage**

A Government funded organisation which promotes conservation of the historic environment. It advises the Government on the selection of Listed Buildings and monuments for protection.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/>

**Environment Agency**

A statutory body whose duties are to protect and enhance the environment across England and Wales. Its principal functions are to prevent and control pollution, water, resources, flood defence, fisheries, conservation, navigation and recreation.

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

**Estuary Management Plans**

These are informal documents that complement existing plans and provide supplementary advice and guidance for Estuaries.

**Flood Risk Assessment**

A Flood Risk Assessment should be carried out to the appropriate degree at all levels of the planning process to assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from development and inform the application of the sequential approach.

**Flood Zone 2**

This is defined within PPG25 as low to medium risk with an annual probability of flooding of 0.1-1.0% from rivers and 0.1-0.5% from the sea.

**Flood Zone 3**

This is defined within PPG25 as high risk with an annual probability of flooding of 1.0% or greater from rivers, and 0.5% or greater from the sea.

**Flood Zone Maps**

The Environment Agency prepare Flood Zone maps for local authority areas which show the annual probability of a flooding event in a given area. There are three categories of flood zone maps: Flood Zone 1 which is defined as low risk; Flood Zone 2 – medium risk i.e. 1 in 1000 years and Flood Zone 3 which is high risk i.e. 1 in 100 years from river flooding and 1 in 500 years from coastal flooding. These maps are used as a basis to identify those areas of land that may be vulnerable to flood events. They do not however, show the extent of current sea defences located within the Borough.

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37837.aspx>

**Glare**

With regard to light pollution, glare is the uncomfortable brightness of a light source when viewed against a darker background.

**Government Office for the South East (GOSE)**

The Regional Government office which works with regional partners and local people to maximise competitiveness and prosperity in the region, and support integrated policies for an inclusive society. It represents the DCLG, DFES, DTI, DCMS, DEFRA and the Home Office.

<http://www.go-se.gov.uk/>

**Green Infrastructure**

The sub-regional network of protected sites, nature reserves, natural and semi-natural greenspaces and greenway linkages. The linkages include river corridors and flood plans, migration routes and features of the landscape, which are of importance as wildlife corridors. According to the South East Plan it also includes parks and gardens, outdoor sports facilities, amenity greenspace (informal open areas in housing estates and domestic gardens), provision for children and teenagers, allotments and community gardens, cemeteries and churchyards, and green roofs and gardens. Green infrastructure should provide for multi-functional uses, i.e. wildlife, recreational and cultural experience, as well as delivering ecological services, such as flood prevention and microclimate control. It should also operate at all spatial scales from urban centres through to open countryside (Town and Country Planning Association and South East Plan).

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/planningtransportlocalgov/greeninfrastructure/default.aspx>

**Greenfield**

Land upon which no previous development has taken place.

**Gross Value Added per capita**

One of the most commonly used measures of economic well-being is Gross Value Added (GVA) per head. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the UK. In summary: GVA + taxes on products – subsidies on products = Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

**Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan**

This sets out a detailed 10 year programme of action for protecting and enriching nature in Hampshire.

<http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/action.html>

**Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011**

The Local Transport Plan sets out the County Council's transport strategy up to 2011. It explains how the strategy has been designed to achieve wider policy objectives, such as improving the quality of life, protecting the environment and securing economic prosperity.

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-transport/local-transport-plan.htm>

**Historic Parks and Gardens**

These are included on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/protecting/heritage-protection/what-can-we-protect/registered-parks-and-gardens/>  
<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-plan-review/saved-local-plan-review-may-2006/appendices/>

**Homes and Community Agency (HCA)**

Formed on 1 December 2008 it incorporates the functions of English Partnerships. Its aim is to create opportunity for people to live in high quality, sustainable places. It provides funding for affordable housing, brings land back into productive use and improves quality of life by raising standards for the physical and social environment.

<http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/>

**Housing Land Availability Assessment**

A Housing Land Availability Assessment is a document that aims to identify the study area, list the sources of supply, survey in order to identify the opportunities, assess the likely housing yield on sites, estimate the likely level of windfall, analyse constraints on sites to providing a assessment of the level of housing that can be realized.

**Housing Market Assessment (HMA)**

A Housing Market Assessment (HMA) is a framework to analyse the supply/demand dynamic at the sub-regional level. The scale of the HMA is not prescribed, however, it is anticipated it will cover more than one local authority boundary. Gosport is included in a HMA which covers the PUSH authorities in South Hampshire.

<http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/housing-market-assessment.htm>

**Housing Needs Survey**

These provide data on housing need at a Borough-wide level. They can also demonstrate the need for affordable housing.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/housing-services/business-plan/section-6/>  
<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/comprehensive-performance-assessment/self-assessment/balancing-housing-markets/>

**Housing Trajectory**

The housing trajectory is a document that seeks to predict the future needs and completion rates within the Borough.

**Indices of Deprivation**

A ward-level index made up of six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education; skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services). IMD can help to identify areas for regeneration.

**Intelligent Transport Systems**

This is the use of technology to aid journeys for travellers via all modes of transport.

**Learning and Skills Council (LSC)**

This organisation is responsible for funding and planning education and training for over 16-year-olds in England and provides countrywide information on training plans and work.

<http://www.lsc.gov.uk/>  
<http://www.ypla.gov.uk/>  
<http://skillsfundingagency.bis.gov.uk/>

**Lifelong Learning Partnership**

A Lifelong Learning Partnership is made up of representatives from local businesses, education and voluntary organisations and the local community. The aim is to make learning opportunities accessible to all.

<http://www.lifelonglearning.co.uk/llp/index.htm>

**Lifetime Homes**

Lifetime homes are designed to meet the needs of their occupants throughout their lifetime. They provide accessible and adaptable accommodation for everyone, from young families to older people and individuals with a temporary or permanent physical impairment. All public sector funded housing in England will be built to the Lifetime Homes standard from 2011, with a target of 2013 for all private sector dwellings (see [www.lifetimehomes.org.uk](http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk) for further information).

**Light trespass**

Light spilling beyond the boundary of the property on which the light source is located to where it is not wanted.

**Listed Building**

A building listed by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural or historic interest.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/protecting/heritage-protection/what-can-we-protect/listed-buildings/>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/listed-buildings/>

**Local Development Framework (LDF)**

This is the name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which will replace the Local Plan Review. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/ldf>

**Local Education Authority (LEA)**

This is part of a Council that is responsible for education within that council's jurisdiction. In this case, Hampshire County council is the LEA.

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/learning>

**Local List**

A list of buildings and structures which are of local interest due to their character or contribution to the street scene, but which are not of sufficient quality to warrant listing by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/buildings-of-local-interest/>

**Local Plan**

An old-style development plan prepared by district and other local planning authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/localplanreview>

**Local Strategic Partnership**

An partnership that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/localstrategicpartnerships/>

**Mega watt (MWe)**

One million ( $10^6$ ) watts, abbreviated as MWe

**National Homes Energy Rating (NHER)**

Energy Rating for Homes is quite simply a way of comparing the amount of fuel that would be used by different homes assuming that the occupants live in them in the same way. A computer programme can be used to give each home a score, where higher numbers indicate more energy efficient homes that should be cheaper to run and easier to keep warm.

<http://www.nesltd.co.uk/>

**Natural England**

This has been formed by bringing together English Nature (EN), the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency (CA) and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service (RDS). Its role is to work for people, places and nature, to enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promoting access, recreation and public well-being, and contributing to the way natural resources are managed so that they can be enjoyed now and in the future.

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>

**Neighbourhood Management**

Neighbourhood management is essentially an area based approach to service improvement. The aim is to make services, and public sector services in particular, more responsive to the needs and aspirations of residents and more effective in their delivery.

<http://www.neighbourhoodmanagement.net/index.php>

**Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)**

Former Government Department which was responsible for planning and local government. The Department for Communities and Local Government is now responsible for these functions.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>

**Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH)**

A partnership of eleven Local Authorities (East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, New Forest District Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, Test Valley Borough Council and Winchester City Council) whose aims are to ensure that the necessary economic growth in south Hampshire to allow quality jobs and a good standard of living is matched by the need to secure significant investment in infrastructure for government and developers to bring about a bright present and an even brighter future for all its residents - existing or to come.

<http://www.push.gov.uk/>

**Planning Policy Statements (PPS)**

Issued by Central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes in order to provide greater clarity and to remove national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/>

**Portsmouth Harbour Plan Review**

A non-statutory estuary management plan principally established to guide management of land and water in and around Portsmouth Harbour.

<http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/living/4354.html>

**Primary Care Trust**

The overall functions of Primary Care Trusts are to improve the health of the community, develop primary and community health services and to commission secondary care (hospital) services. In the case of Gosport, Fareham and Gosport Primary Care Trust is now part of Hampshire Primary Care Trust and no longer exists in its own right.

<http://www.hampshirepct.nhs.uk/>

**Priority Areas for Economic Regeneration (PAER)**

The aims of a PAER are to maximise an areas economic potential, maximise the potential for urban renaissance and mixed communities, enable social inclusion, target funding to tackle deprivation and enhance skills.

**Ramsar Site**

A wetland of international importance designated by Government under the terms of the Ramsar Convention.

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-161>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/international-sites/>

**Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)**

Regional planning policy and guidance issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State. As part of the reform process the existing RPG becomes the spatial strategy for the region until revised by a replacement Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

<http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/>

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)**

A strategy for how the region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. The Regional Spatial Strategy identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment disposal. The RSS for this area is the South East Plan.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/regionalsspatialstrategies/>  
<http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/815640/>

**Regional Transport Strategy (RTS)**

A strategy produced by the Regional Planning Body, informing local transport plans, and providing a strategic overview of transport strategies and investment priorities.

<http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/transport/regTransportStrat/?a=42496>

**Renewables Obligation**

The Renewables Obligation requires licensed electricity suppliers to source a specific and annually increasing percentage of the electricity they supply from renewable sources. The current target is 6.7% for 2006/2007 rising to 15.4% by 2015/2016. It is expected that the Obligation, together with exemption from the Climate Change Levy for electricity from renewables, will provide support to industry of up to £1 billion per year by 2010.

<http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObl/Pages/RenewablObl.aspx>  
[http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/uk\\_supply/energy\\_mix/renewable/policy/renew\\_obs/renew\\_obs.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/renewable/policy/renew_obs/renew_obs.aspx)  
<http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/policy-legislation/Energy-Supply/renewable-energy/Pages/renewables-obligation.aspx>

**Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)**

Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.00100200400d004>  
[http://www.culture.gov.uk/what\\_we\\_do/historic\\_environment/4171.aspx/](http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/historic_environment/4171.aspx/)  
<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/conservation/conservation-guide/scheduled-ancient-monuments/>

**Schools Organisation Plan (SOP)**

This is a statutory document which all Local Education Authorities should produce. In Gosport's case, this is Hampshire County Council. SOPs provide a position statement on policies guiding the provision of school places and are a valuable planning tool to respond to new developments and the need to review surplus places.

<http://www.hants.gov.uk/education/department/sop/sopfinal2005.pdf>

**Shared Ownership**

New or existing dwelling that is sold on a part-rent/part-sale basis.

**Site of Importance Nature Conservation (SINC)**

Sites within Hampshire that are of particular importance for nature conservation, containing habitats or features which are effectively irreplaceable (excluding statutory designated sites). Designated by Hampshire County Council in liaison with the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/local-sites/>

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

Site of Special Scientific Interest as designated by English Nature under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to afford protection to flora, fauna, geological or physiological features of special interest being of national importance.

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/index.cfm>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/national-sites/>

**Sky glow**

With regard to light pollution, sky glow is the orange glow seen around urban areas caused by the scattering of artificial light by dust particles and liquid droplets in the air.

**Social-Rented Housing**

Rented housing owned by Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords for which guideline target rents are determined.

**Solent Transport**

This is a partnership of transport stakeholders in south Hampshire.

**Solent Transport Strategy**

This sets out the broad strategy within which Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council aim to manage the transportation challenges and opportunities that the South Hampshire Sub-Region will face over the next 20 years.

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/tfsh/>

<http://www.solent-transport.org.uk/news.html>

**South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)**

The South East England Development Agency, established to promote the sustainable economic development of the region. This includes issues relating to regeneration and social exclusion, learning, rural issues, innovation and technology transfer, enterprise, business development and environmental sustainability.

<http://www.seeda.co.uk/>

**South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)**

The Assembly comprises 111 members, including elected Councillors nominated by the region's Local Authorities. As the Regional Planning Body the Assembly has responsibility for proposing strategic planning and transport policies to Government.

<http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/>

<http://www.se-partnershipboard.org.uk/>

**South Hampshire Rapid Transit (SHRT)**

A series of public transport proposals for South Hampshire including the Fareham-Gosport-Portsmouth LRT scheme for which funding was withdrawn by Central Government.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

This is a site designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-23>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/international-sites/>

**Special Protection Area (SPA)**

This is designated by the Government under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-162>

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/nature-conservation/international-sites/>

**Strategic Development Area (SDA)**

An area of large -scale new development, normally on greenfield land.

**Strategic Gap**

Strategic Gaps define the identity of individual settlements, preventing them from merging into one continuous urban area.

**Structure Plan**

An old-style development plan, which sets out strategic planning policies and forms the basis for detailed policies in Local Plans. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, due to the transitional provisions under planning reform.

<http://www.hants.gov.uk/structureplan/>

**Supplementary Planning Documents**

Supplementary Planning Documents may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, which may expand policy or provide further detail to policies in a Development Plan Document.

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/supplementary-planning-documents/>

**Supported Housing**

Housing schemes for client groups who need additional support or care such as frail elderly or people with learning difficulties.

**Sustainable Development**

Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Commission 1987).

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/>

<http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/>

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs)**

Sustainable Drainage Systems are a range of management practices and control mechanisms that drain surface water in a way that mimics natural drainage and reduces the adverse impacts on river regimes and the risk of erosion, flooding and ecological drainage.

<http://www.ciria.org.uk/suds/>

**Sustainability**

Sustainability, as defined by the government, is 'enabling everyone in the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations'.

That means considering three aspects:

- living within environmental limits, protecting limited natural resources and limiting climate change;
- stimulating strong, healthy communities and a just society; and
- building a strong, stable economy.

**Sustainability Appraisal**

The purpose of sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations into the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

<http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sustainability-appraisal/>

**Variable Message Signing**

This is usually a gantry or post-mounted sign that provides information to the road user about traffic conditions ahead, etc.

**Testbed Learning Community**

Testbed Learning Communities is a government-backed project to support sustainable ways of working with local learning communities. The European Social Fund Can Do Learning Programme is also focused on these areas as a means of building sustainability into the Testbed Learning Communities.

**The Windy House Project**

The Windy House Project is designed to test the potential of domestic wind technology and is being run in conjunction with five other Local Authorities. The grant will cover approximately a third of the cost of purchasing and installing a wind turbine, with the remaining cost being met by the householder. However, once the turbine is up and running it is expected to generate around a third of the household's electricity, reducing fuel bills and cutting carbon dioxide emissions.