

## Glossary

Abbrv	Term	Explanation
A4	<b>Article 4 Direction</b>	Article 4 Directions can be used to remove permitted development rights where necessary to protect local amenity or the wellbeing of the area.
AMs	<b>Additional Modifications</b>	Proposed Modifications to the Local Plan put forward by the Council in addition to the 'Main Modifications' needed to address 'soundness' matters.
AMR	<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>	This assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Plan are being successfully applied.
CIL	<b>Community Infrastructure Levy</b>	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that the Council charges on certain types of new developments to support development by funding infrastructure.
DPD	<b>Development Plan Document</b>	Development Plan Documents are the parts of the LDF which are adopted following independent examination and which provide the statutory planning guidance for the District.
EIA	<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A process by which information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, by the developer or others, and taken into account by the local planning authority in determining planning applications. Project types which should be subject to an EIA are listed in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999.
GTAA / TAA	<b>Gypsy &amp; traveller Accommodation Assessment</b>	An assessment that provides evidence of the 'objectively assessed need' for gypsy and traveller pitches and plots.
HRA	<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment</b>	The European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires 'appropriate assessment' of plans and projects that are, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, likely to have a significant impact on sites designated under this Directive.
LDD	<b>Local Development Document</b>	A collective term given to the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
LDF	<b>Local Development Framework (LDF)</b>	The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. These consist of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports, produced by the Local Planning Authority.
LDS	<b>Local Development Scheme (LDS)</b>	This sets out the programme and timetable for the preparation and production of Local Development Documents.
LEP	<b>Local Enterprise Partnership</b>	Locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses set up to determine local economic priorities and undertake activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs
LPA	<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	The authority responsible for producing local plans and determining most planning applications i.e. Winchester City Council outside the South Downs National Park area.

<b>LPP1</b>	<b>Local Plan Part 1 / Core Strategy</b>	The Development Plan Document which sets out the spatial vision and objectives for the future of the Winchester District up to 2031, with the strategic policies necessary to deliver that vision.
<b>LPP2</b>	<b>Local Plan Part 2 / Development Management &amp; Site Allocations</b>	The Development Plan Document which sets out the detailed policies and non-strategic site allocations for the future of the Winchester District up to 2031, in conformity with the development strategy set out in Local Plan Part 1.
<b>MMs</b>	<b>Main Modifications</b>	Proposed Modifications to the Local Plan put forward to address 'soundness' matters.
<b>NPPF</b>	<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaced the previous raft of planning policy guidance notes and statements (PPGs and PPSs).
<b>(N)PPG</b>	<b>(National) Planning Practice Guidance</b>	Guidance produced by Government and updated on a regular basis. The NPPG is intended to guide the interpretation and implementation of Government policy, which is contained in the NPPF.
<b>OAN</b>	<b>Objectively Assessed Need</b>	A technical assessment that provides evidence of the 'objectively assessed need' for particular types of development, usually housing.
<b>PDRs</b>	<b>Permitted Development Rights</b>	Rights to perform certain types of work without needing to apply for planning permission. These derive from a general planning permission granted by Parliament.
<b>SA</b>	<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	A process for the evaluation and refinement of policy options, to ensure that emerging policies and proposals will be the most sustainable and deliverable for the District
<b>SCI</b>	<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	Sets out the standards which local authorities will achieve with regard to involving individuals, communities and other stakeholders in the preparation of Local Development Documents and in Planning Management decisions.
<b>SEA</b>	<b>Strategic Environmental Appraisal</b>	A generic term used to describe environmental assessment, as applied to plans, policies and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.
<b>SHMA</b>	<b>Strategic Housing Market Assessment</b>	A report which considers the local housing markets. The assessment looks at a number of key factors, including: the supply and demand for housing; housing and planning policies; the need for affordable housing; and the affordability of the local housing market.
<b>SPD</b>	<b>Supplementary Planning Document</b>	A type of Local Development Document that provides guidance on the implementation of planning policies and proposals. SPDs are non-statutory and carry less weight than Development Plan Documents.
<b>VDS/ NDS</b>	<b>Village/ Neighbourhood Design Statements</b>	A document which guides design and development and should provide a clear statement of the character of a particular village or town, against which planning applications may be assessed. Local residents who are familiar with the character of an area are best placed to formulate these statements, which are adopted as SPD.