

Annex 3 Glossary and definition of terms

Adjacent commons

Commons in a variety of ownerships outside the Crown Lands, but included within the Perambulation by the New Forest Act, 1964.

Affordable Housing

Housing provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. As defined in the Government's Planning Policy Statement 3 affordable housing should:

meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices;

include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable provision.

Ancient and Ornamental (A&O) Woodlands

A local term applied to pasture woodlands within the Crown Lands that are grazed by deer and commoners stock. They are ancient in origin (they have been woodlands continuously since 1600, and probably much earlier) and are of very high nature conservation and cultural heritage value.

Ancient Woodland

A general term used for woodlands which have had a continuous history since at least 1600, and probably much earlier. They are of very high nature conservation and cultural heritage value.

Back-up grazing / back-up land

Enclosed pasture land which forms an integral part of the commoning economy. Generally it is located close to a commoner's holding. Its uses include overwintering of stock, raising store cattle, making hay or silage, tending sick animals and young stock, finishing ponies for riding, and preparing stock for market.

BREEAM standards

The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) provides a comprehensive standard for reporting on the environmental performance of non-residential buildings, which includes energy efficiency, waste and water management of buildings.

Code for Sustainable Homes

The Code is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes, and includes categories covering water and energy efficiency.

Commons

Defined areas of land which are subject to rights of common. The present Perambulation of the New Forest (New Forest Act, 1964) includes both common land owned by the Crown and public bodies and privately owned commons and manorial wastes. There are also a few registered commons outside the Perambulation (such as Whiteparish and Pennington Commons).

Commoners of the New Forest

Those people eligible to use rights of common. In the New Forest this is based on the occupation of specific land to which common rights are attached. Practising commoners are those who exercise their rights and pay marking fees to the Verderers.

Common rights

The New Forest Atlas of Common Rights was prepared under the 1949 New Forest Act, using the register of New Forest Claims published in 1858. The 1964 New Forest Act extended the Perambulation to include the adjacent commons. A further Atlas of Rights was prepared defining land to which rights are attached in added areas. There are six different rights of common in the New Forest. Common of pasture (the right to turn out ponies, horses, cattle and donkeys) and common of mast (the right to turn out pigs in the pannage season in autumn to feed on acorns and beech nuts) are the most used today.

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are established under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which imposes a duty on local planning authorities to designate as conservation areas, any “areas of architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve”.

Crown Lands

The land owned by the Crown vested in the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Crown Land in the New Forest is managed on behalf of the Secretary of State by Forest Enterprise (part of the Forestry Commission), overseen locally by the Deputy Surveyor.

Depastured stock

Commoners’ stock which are turned out to graze on the Open Forest.

Enclosed land

Fenced land from which the commoners’ stock are excluded, both in Crown and private ownership.

Essential local community facilities

Facilities of direct benefit to the immediate local community that provide an essential service, including village shops, pubs and village hall as well as small-scale health and educational services, sports and social facilities.

Forest lawns

Grassland which is relatively rich in nutrients (often due to winter flooding of streams). The lawns are important for the grazing of stock and frequently have a rich and distinctive flora.

Fragile

Areas whose special qualities and features are easily damaged.

Inclosure woodland

Those areas of the Crown Land enclosed under earlier statutes and retained by the New Forest Act 1877 for the purpose of growing timber and trees. Many of the Inclosures are still fenced to prevent grazing of stock, but now have wider recreational, amenity and nature conservation uses.

Intermediate Housing

Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products, other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent. (As defined in the Government's Planning Policy Statement 3).

Listed building

A building recognised to be of national historic importance, designated and protected under Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.

Main community facilities

These include a wide range of facilities and services that benefit the local communities of the Service Villages and surrounding smaller villages, encompassing small scale leisure, sports and social uses, such as community centres, local museums and libraries, as well as health and educational facilities and utility infrastructure services. New Forest villages will continue to look to the towns outside the National Park for larger scale community services and facilities of district, county and region-wide importance.

Manege

An area specifically designed or used for the training of horses and riders.

Market housing

Houses for sale or rent on the open market.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

Nationally important sites for nature conservation, where conservation is the primary land use. Designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949.

Open Forest

The unenclosed Crown Lands and adjacent commons which are subject to common rights.

Perambulation

The historic term for the boundary of the area governed by Forest law. It is now the area within the cattle grids over which commoners' stock are able to roam freely. It is defined in the New Forest Act 1964 and encompasses Crown Land, adjacent commons and certain areas of road verge and unenclosed land outside the Open Forest.

Permitted development rights

Planning permission is not required for certain minor development. These are called 'permitted development rights' and are more restrictive in certain areas such as National Parks.

PPG

Planning Policy Guidance notes set out the government's detailed planning guidance for particular topics. In all there are 13 PPGs, each referred to by a number.

PPS

Planning Policy Statements are gradually replacing PPGs as formal guidance. They provide a framework for local policies and are less prescriptive than PPGs. There are currently 12 PPSs, each referred to by a number.

Ramsar site

A wetland of international importance, especially for wildfowl, designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance.

Robust

Sensitive areas are defined as being those most at risk of damage by recreational activity. They typically have nature conservation and cultural heritage designations and fragile habitats such as bogs or are the most tranquil and remote.

More robust areas are those that have greater physical resilience and capacity to absorb recreational activities.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

A designated archaeological site, building or structure of national importance that is protected from destruction or change under the provisions of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

Section 106 agreement

This refers to the benefits or safeguards, often for community benefit, secured by way of a legally binding agreement between the local planning authority and a developer as part of a planning approval. These are usually provided at the developer's expense; for example, affordable housing, community facilities or mitigation measures.

Semi-natural habitats

Habitats such as ancient woodland, heathland and meadows, which are rich in wildlife and appear 'natural', but have been created to a greater or lesser extent by the influence of long-term human management. This applies to virtually all habitats in the UK.

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Service villages

The four main villages within the National Park – Ashurst, Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst and Sway - which provide a range of facilities and services for their surrounding communities.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Non-statutory sites of local importance for nature conservation, identified by county councils and wildlife trusts and given some level of protection by local planning policies.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Nationally important sites for nature conservation designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Social Rented Affordable Housing

Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. This may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental agreements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant. (As defined in the Government's Planning Policy Statement 3).

South East Dorset

The urban areas including Christchurch, Poole, Bournemouth and parts of East Dorset.

South Hampshire sub-region

The urban areas encompassing the Waterside, southern Test Valley, Southampton, Eastleigh and other settlements west to Portsmouth, represented by the PUSH authorities (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire).

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Areas designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (The Habitats Directive) 1992 as being of European importance for habitats and species.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Areas of European importance for birds, designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979 (the Wild Birds Directive).

Tranquillity

A state of peace, quiet and calmness – usually used in the context of artificial intrusions (such as noise and the presence of visual disturbance) into the relatively natural environment of the national park.

Verderers of the New Forest

The Court of Verderers is a statutory body reconstituted under the New Forest Act 1877. The jurisdiction of the Verderers extends over the areas within the Perambulation which is subject to rights of common. They have duties and powers under the New Forest Acts for the protection and administration of the rights of common, the welfare of the commoners animals and the regulation of development which affects commonable land.