

Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape Supplementary Planning Document 2022

Huntingdonshire District Council | Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape Supplementary
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Glossary

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Accessibility	The ability of people to move around an area and reach places and facilities, including older and disabled people, those with young children and those carrying luggage or shopping.
Active frontage	The front of a buildings with openings onto the space that generate activity and engagement between the building interior and the space outside, particularly entrances.
Amenity	A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.
Ancient or veteran tree	Tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.
Ancient woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).
Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Architecture	The style in which a building is designed and constructed particularly with reference to specific time period or place.
Best and most versatile agricultural land	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.
Biodiversity	All aspects of biological diversity.
Building line	Extent of building frontages at the edge of a block or site.
Conservation (for heritage)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Conservation Area	An area "of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance"
Details	The craftsmanship, building techniques, decoration, styles and lighting of a building or structure.
Density	The amount of development on a given piece of land.
Design code	A set of illustrated design requirements that provide specific, detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code should build upon a design vision, such as a masterplan or other design and development framework for a site or area.
Design Guide	A document providing guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice, often produced by a local authority.
Edge	The boundary between two areas or features; this may be natural or man-made.

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Enclosure	The use of buildings, structures or boundary features to create a sense of containment.
European site	This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.
Façade	The front or face of a building.
Fasia	a) a flat board, usually of wood, covering the ends of rafters. b) a plain strip with name etc. over a shop front.
Gable	Triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof.
Gault clay	Clay producing buff and pastel shaded hues, used for bricks and roof tiles.
Gateway	A building, site or landscape feature which symbolises an entrance or arrival point to a specific location.
Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
Green corridor	Uninterrupted network of natural features within an urban area that acts as a linkage for wildlife, and potentially for people.
Green infrastructure	The network of green spaces such as parks, playing fields, allotments and cemeteries; these may have public access or be private spaces. Traditionally including water features such as rivers and lakes these are increasingly referred to as blue infrastructure.
Green space buffer	An area of vegetation or open space that provides visual and/ or physical enclosure or creates a distinct break between contrasting land use areas.
Habitat site	Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites.
Heritage assets	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Infrastructure	A collective term for services such as roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.
International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity	All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.
Key views	Views within the town or village to landmarks and memorable areas and views out which are important in linking the town or village to its landscape setting.

Land use	The broad functions land is used for such as industrial, residential or commercial.
Landmarks	Significant buildings or physical features usually including churches, memorials, squares and individual buildings of particular architectural or historic importance.
Landscape	The character and appearance of land including its shape, form, natural features, biodiversity and colours and the way these components are combined.
Landscape Character Assessment	An assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
Legibility	The ability to navigate through a built environment through means such as good connectivity and easily identifiable landmarks.
Listed building	One that is registered on the statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Massing	The arrangement and shape of individual buildings or structures or combinations of them.
Materials	The texture, colour, pattern and durability of materials and how they are used.
Memorable areas	Areas of well defined character and a clear sense of place often including historic centres, market squares, parks and river landscapes.
Mix	The range of uses present within a given piece of land.
Nodes	Distinct points within the structure of a settlement usually forming a junction or crossing point for paths, roads and/ or rivers or places of particular physical importance.
Obtrusive light	Light pollution that includes the brightening of the night sky (sky glow), uncomfortably bright light (glare) and light spilled beyond the area being lit (light intrusion).
Open space	All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
Pantile	Roofing tile of curved S-shaped or corrugated section.
Permeability	a) the extent to which the built environment allows ease of access from place to place though the number, convenience and visibility of routes through the urban fabric. b) the degree to which a landscape surface (whether 'hard' or 'soft') permits water to pass through it.
Playing field	The whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.
Pollution	Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.
Primary routes	The main roads and railway lines running through and around the town or village.
Public rights of way	A right of way is a path that anyone has the legal right to use on foot, and sometimes using other modes of transport.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public footpaths are open only to walkers• Public bridleways are open to walkers, horse-riders and pedal cyclists• Restricted byways are open to walkers, horse-riders, and drivers/riders of non-motorised vehicles (such as horse-drawn carriages and pedal cycles)• Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATs) are open to all classes of traffic including motor vehicles, though they may not be maintained to the same standard as ordinary roads
Priority habitats and species	Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
Registered Park and Garden	A site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England.
Render	To cover a material (stone or brick) with a coat of plaster.
Roof pitch	Angle at which rafters form an apex from the supporting walls.
Roofscape	View resulting from a blend of roof pitches, sizes and heights within the built environment.
Scale	The combination of the height of a building or structure and its massing in relation to other buildings and spaces around it; massing reflects the arrangement, volume and shape of a building or group of buildings.
Scheduled Monument	A scheduled monument means any monument which is for the time being included in the schedule [compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport].
Screen planting	Planting to conceal development.
Secondary routes	The network of minor roads, streets and lanes running through and around the town or village.
Setting	The context in which something sits.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Skyline	The outline of land and buildings against the sky.
Special Areas of Conservation	Areas defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites.
Special Protection Areas	Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Streetscene	The appearance of all of the elements of a street, including the carriageway, pavement, street furniture, planting, and the buildings or structures along its edges, particularly the composition of buildings on each side of the street.
Streetscape	The view or scene of streets; this may be shaped by factors such as buildings, open spaces, street furniture, lighting and paving and may vary according to the time of day.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	These cover a range of approaches to surface water drainage management including source control measures such as rainwater recycling, infiltration devices to allow water to soak into the ground, vegetated features that hold and drain water downhill mimicking natural drainage patterns, filter drains and porous pavements to allow rainwater and run-off to infiltrate into permeable material below ground and provide storage if needed and basins and ponds to hold excess water after rain and allow controlled discharge that avoids flooding.
Sustainable transport modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.
Tranquillity	A state of calmness associated with peaceful quiet environments.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	An order made and confirmed by a local planning authority to protect trees from lopping, topping or felling without prior written consent.
Urban area	The main built-up area of the town or village as defined in the Development Strategy of Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036.
Urban grain	The pattern of how streets, spaces and buildings are arranged within a town or village; it may be described fine or coarse, formal or informal, linear or blocky.
Urban green space	An area of open land within the settlement usually used as a park, cemetery, playing field or amenity land.
Verge	Grass edging of a road
Vernacular	The typical way in which buildings or structures are made in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials.
Vista	Long narrow views framed between trees or built units, usually ending in a focal point.
Weatherboarding	Overlapping horizontal boards used to clad a wall.
Wildlife corridor	Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.