

Appendix XIII

Glossary

(N.B. THIS APPENDIX IS PROVIDED FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

This Glossary has been included in the Local Plan to help readers understand the text, describing names or terms which may be unfamiliar. However, it does not provide definitive or legalistic descriptions. (Wording in italics form separate entries in the Glossary.)

A

Abandonment -

The deliberate cessation of a land use, followed by a considerable period of vacancy of the premises or land or replacement with a different use (whether or not this use has planning consent), may result in the original use being deemed to have been 'abandoned' in favour of a later or even 'nil' use. *Planning permission* is required for the resumption of an abandoned use.

Accessibility -

The ease and convenience of access by a choice of means of travel, including the quality, quantity and type of car parking, the frequency of public transport services and the quality of provision for pedestrians and cyclists.

Adopted Highway -

A highway, usually including paths and verges, constructed in accordance with the specifications laid down by the County Council to the satisfaction of the County Surveyor, adopted and thereafter maintained at the public expense by the Highway Authority (either the County Council or the Borough Council, as agent).

Adverse effect -

A number of the Plan's policies make reference to "adverse effect" or "adverse impact". In all cases this should be interpreted as a "material" or "significant" adverse effect/impact rather than something which is negligible in the context of the policy. Where appropriate, assessment of impact will be carried out in accordance with national guidelines such as the "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" published jointly by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment.

Advertisement -

Any device used in whole or part for the purposes of announcement or direction. A comprehensive definition can be found in

Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992, as amended, provides further guidance.

Affordable Housing -

Encompasses both low-cost market and subsidised housing (irrespective of tenure, ownership - whether exclusive or shared - or financial arrangements) that will be available to people who cannot afford to rent or buy houses generally available on the local market.

Agenda 21 -

An international action programme for the 21st century, seeking to achieve global sustainability. It was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (The Earth Summit), held in Rio in 1992.

Agriculture -

Defined by Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as including "horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, the breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or furs, or the purpose of its use in the farming of land), the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where the use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes".

Agricultural and Forestry Workers Dwellings -

Accommodation required to enable workers to live at or in the immediate vicinity of their place of work. An essential need for such accommodation represents one of the few circumstances in which isolated residential *development* in the countryside may be justified.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) -

To assist in the assessment of land quality, The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) grades land according to its

flexibility and potential long-term food productivity. Land is graded on a scale ranging from 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very poor quality) - with the median grade divided into two sub-grades, 3a (good quality) and 3b (moderate quality). Grades 1, 2 and 3a are 'the best and most versatile agricultural land' - this is considered to be the most adaptable to changing agricultural needs and of paramount importance in maintaining the competitiveness of UK agriculture and as such its protection is in the national interest.

Agricultural Occupancy Conditions -

See *Occupancy Conditions*.

Agricultural Unit -

Agricultural land which is occupied as a single entity, including land occupied by associated dwellings and, in some instances, parcels of land segregated from the main holding but nevertheless used in association with it.

Ambient Noise Level -

See *Background Noise Level*.

Ancient Woodland -

Sites which have had continuous woodland cover since at least AD1600 to the present day and which have only been cleared for underwood or timber production. The former date marks roughly the time when plantation forestry was widely adopted and also the limit of historical evidence in map form. Woods present at that time would more than likely have existed for many centuries and the majority are believed to be surviving fragments of primaevial forests.

Ancillary Uses -

Activities which are technically different from the main land use, but which are incidental to and dependent upon it.

Appeal -

Under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 an applicant for *planning permission* may appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment against refusal, *conditions* attached to the grant of permission or the failure of the *local planning authority* to notify its decision within the prescribed time period (usually eight weeks).

Areas of Archaeological Significance - *Scheduled*

Ancient Monuments and other sites included in the County Council's *Sites and Monuments Record*.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) -

A scenically attractive area of distinctive character, statutorily designated by the *Countryside Agency* with the primary objective of conserving the natural beauty of its nationally-important landscape.

Areas of Special (Advertisement) Control -

Areas in which stricter controls apply to the display of outdoor *advertisements* than elsewhere. These typically include *National Parks*, *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty* and *conservation areas*. The consent of the *local planning authority* is required for many advertisements which would otherwise be exempt from planning control, or benefit from *deemed consent* and some classes of advertisement may not be displayed at all.

Article 4 Direction -

A direction made by the *local planning authority* under Article 4 of the *General Permitted Development Order 1995*, withdrawing permitted development rights for certain specified types of *development* within a defined area, often a *conservation area*.

B

Background Noise Level -

The total level of surrounding noise, resulting from a variety of sources and forming a base level against which the impact of a source or sources of additional noise can be assessed.

Backland Development -

The *development* of back gardens for new housing. This often raises planning problems in terms of access and/or loss of residential amenity.

Bad Neighbour Uses -

Land uses which can potentially create environmental problems for adjacent residential or other *development*, through (for example) the generation of noise, dust, odour, fumes or their general appearance. These may typically include abattoirs, crematoria, scrapyards, sewage works, the breeding of maggots and a variety of other industrial or chemical processes.

Battlefield Register -

The non-statutory Register of Historic Battlefields (as prepared by *English Heritage*) identifies a limited number of areas of historical significance where important battles are sufficiently well documented to be defined on the ground.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) -

A general term for the extent of variety of life on Earth or any given part of it. This variety is considered in terms of species of plants, animals and microorganisms, and the ecosystems of which they are part.

Brownfield Site -

Land which is, or has previously been, *developed*.

Buffer Zone -

An area of land which serves to protect one use from the adverse effects of another or separates incompatible *developments*. It is often land within the boundary of a development site which is required to be kept open and/or *landscaped* in such a way as to mitigate noise or visual impact.

C**Casual Play Areas (CPAs) -**

Informal play spaces for older children, particularly teenagers. These should be within easy and convenient reach from housing areas, though located and designed to minimise disturbance to residents, and of sufficient size to provide for energetic and robust activities (such as ball games).

Change of Use -

A change in the use of land or buildings requires the consent of the *local planning authority*, except where specified in the *Use Classes Order* or *General Permitted Development Order*.

Children's Equipped Play Areas (CEPAs) -

Outdoor fenced playgrounds providing a number of pieces of play equipment, generally for pre-teenage children, and supplied with appropriate safety surfaces. Locations within safe and easy access of housing areas are required, away from roads, but still visible to passers by.

Circulars -

Non-statutory ministerial advice which clarify and explain matters of both legislation and Government policy. They represent important considerations in formulating policy and determining *planning applications*.

Citizen's Charter -

A Government initiative setting out the standards of service customers should expect from public services.

Climate Resolution -

In seeking to abate *global warming*, Friends of the Earth advocates that individual local authorities set a target to achieve, by the year 2005, a 30% reduction from 1990 levels of carbon dioxide emissions due to energy and transport use in their geographical area, and develop a detailed and comprehensive strategy to achieve this target. This was adopted by Harrogate Borough Council on 12 April 1995.

Code System Operators -

Telecommunications operators who, by virtue of licences granted under the Telecommunications Act 1984, benefit from special powers and *permitted development* rights and are subject to particular obligations (as set out in Schedule 2 to the Act: 'The Telecommunications Code') in respect of the installation of the apparatus needed to run a telecommunications system.

Commitment -

Land which is the subject of an extant *planning permission* for *development*.

Commuted Payment -

A sum of money paid by a developer, under a *planning obligation*, to a local authority to cover, or contribute towards, the cost of providing necessary related facilities at or near the site of a proposed *development* in order to overcome relevant planning objections. Alternatively, payments may be made periodically to a local authority or some other body, for a specified or indefinite period, to cover (for example) ongoing maintenance costs - these are generally known as 'commuted maintenance sums'.

Comparison Goods -

Shopping items, often expensive, which are usually purchased following comparisons of price and/or quality at a number of outlets. They include clothes, jewellery, furniture and electrical equipment.

Competitive Tendering -

A process by which interested parties are invited to submit a bid (or 'tender') for the contract to produce certain goods or deliver particular services.

Compulsory Acquisition -

Section 226 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 confers powers on local authorities, through the making of a

Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO), to acquire any land in their area: which is suitable for, and required to secure, *development, redevelopment* or improvement; or which is required for a purpose to achieve the proper *planning* of an area in which the land is situated.

Conditions -

See *Planning Conditions*.

Conservation Area -

An area designated by a *local planning authority* under Section 69 of the 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act defines conservation areas as "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". To this end, conservation policies within the Plan impose tighter controls over *development* than would be appropriate elsewhere.

Conservation Area Consent -

The consent of the *local planning authority* is required for the demolition of most buildings in a *conservation area*; in the case of *listed buildings, listed building consent* is instead required.

Conservation Area Grants -

Grants made by *English Heritage* to assist with repairs to buildings (which need not be listed) of historic or *townscape* significance, or for environmental works, which will preserve or enhance certain *conservation areas*. They have generally been used as back up funding to Town Schemes and only conservation areas where such schemes were in operation, or where a programme of work was agreed between the local authority and English Heritage, were eligible. Since the replacement of Town Schemes by *Conservation Area Partnerships* (CAPs), they have largely fallen into disuse as such funding is normally expected to be covered by English Heritage's financial contribution to the CAP. Grants are normally at a rate of 25% on a minimum of £4,000 of eligible works. Potential applicants should first discuss the likelihood of their eligibility with the Conservation & Design Section, Harrogate Borough Council (Tel: 01423 500600).

Contaminated Land -

Any land considered by the local authority to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that it poses an actual or potential hazard to health and/or the environment.

Convenience Goods -

Items of shopping, such as food and newspapers, which are normally bought on a regular basis and for which ease of purchase is therefore important.

Countryside Agency -

A government-funded organisation which combines the work of the former Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission. It works to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the English countryside and helps to promote social equity and economic opportunity for residents and to further everyone's enjoyment of the countryside.

Countryside Stewardship -

This scheme offers annual hectare payments plus capital payments to farmers, landowners and others who enter into 10 year management agreements to maintain or enhance public access to the countryside and certain landscapes or features (including: chalk and limestone grassland; lowland heath; waterside land; uplands; historic landscapes; old traditional orchards; old meadows and pastures; hedgerows and field boundaries; community forests and the countryside around towns). The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Tel: 01609 773751).

Curtilage -

The area of land associated with the use of a building and considered to form one enclosure with it - such as a dwelling house and its garden, including any outbuildings.

D

DCPN -

See *Development Control Policy Notes*.

Deemed Consent -

Planning permission conferred upon *development* under the provisions of the *General Permitted Development Order* as opposed to the approval of a formal *planning application*.

Demographic Growth -

An overall increase in population size within a given area and over a given period, resulting from an excess of births over deaths and/or net *inward migration*.

Derelict Land -

Land so damaged by industrial or other *development* that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

Derelict Land Grant -

Grant available from the government sponsored agency English Partnerships, for the restoration of *derelict land*.

Design Briefs -

Development briefs prepared for individual sites of particular sensitivity, dealing with the scale, height, form and massing of buildings and also more detailed matters such as the scale and spacing of window openings and the nature and quality of materials.

Detailed Planning Application -

An application for *full planning permission* to carry out *development*, accompanied by detailed plans and drawings. Compare with *Outline Planning Application*.

Development -

"The carrying out of building, mining, engineering or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any *material change* in the use of any buildings or other land", as defined by section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Development Brief -

A document to guide the *development* of a particular site, usually prepared by a *local planning authority*. It identifies the characteristics and constraints of the site, details relevant planning policy considerations and advises on appropriate land uses. Also known as a 'Planning Brief'.

Development Control -

The process of determining applications for *planning permission*, carried out by the Council with regards to statutory legislation, Government advice, the *Development Plan* and other *material planning considerations*.

Development Control Policy Notes (DCPN) -

These set out Ministerial policy and their purpose is to give general guidance to intending developers. Only DCPN8 (Caravan Sites) remains extant and it is expected that it will eventually be superseded by fresh advice issued in the form of *Planning Policy Guidance Notes*.

Development Limit -

The boundary drawn around a settlement, enclosing the main built-up part and sites allocated for *development*, outside of which countryside policies apply.

Development Plan -

The combination of statutory plans relating to an area which contain policies and proposals for the *development* and use of land. In North Yorkshire there is a two-tier development plan system, comprising the *structure plan* and minerals and waste local plans (as prepared by the county council) and *local plans* (prepared by the respective district councils).

Dial-a-Ride -

A door-to-door local transport service especially for people who are unable to use conventional public transport. Services employ specially adapted *accessible* minibuses or cars and are run by trained staff.

District Environment Scheme -

This grant scheme applies throughout the District, but excludes the Nidderdale AONB (see *Nidderdale AONB Scheme*), and covers repair work for Listed Buildings and Ancient Monuments, Conservation Area Enhancement and Environmental Enhancement.

District (Shopping) Centres -

"Groups of shops, separate from the *town centre*, usually containing at least one food *supermarket* or *superstore*, and non-retail services such as banks, building societies and restaurants", as defined in *PPG6* (Town Centres and Retail Development).

Diversification -

See *Farm Diversification* and *Rural Diversification*.

E**Electro-Magnetic Interference -**

Adverse effects on the signals of communication systems which transmit using electro-magnetic waves (e.g. television, radio or microwave links). *Wind turbines* may cause interference by virtue of their size, the rotation of their blades and the electro-magnetic fields produced by the electrical machinery involved.

Engineering Operations -

Activities which alter the profile of land by excavation, "embankmenting" or tipping, or those which change the character of its surface by the laying down of *hardstanding*.

English Heritage (The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England) -

A Government-funded organisation which seeks to bring about the long-term conservation and widespread understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment (including ancient monuments, *listed buildings* and *conservation areas*) for the benefit of present and future generations.

English Nature (Nature Conservancy Council for England) -

The agency responsible for advising central and local government on nature conservation issues, and for monitoring, research and promotion of wildlife and natural features. They establish and maintain nature reserves and *Sites of Special Scientific Interest*.

Environment Agency -

An independent agency established under the 1995 Environment Act with powers to protect Britain's air, land and water from *pollution* and with an overall aim of enhancing the whole environment as a contribution to the world-wide environmental goal of *Sustainable Development*. It assumes and combines the functions of the *National Rivers Authority*, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the Waste Regulation Authorities and several smaller units from the Department of the Environment.

Environmental Assessment (EA) -

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 require that information relating to the likely environmental effects of certain major projects be collected, assessed and submitted to the *local planning authority* in the form of an *Environmental Statement*, to be taken into account in determining whether *development* should go ahead. Environmental Assessment is mandatory for certain development projects (listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations) but is also required if the particular development proposed would be likely to have significant environmental effects by virtue of factors such as its nature, size and location (as listed in Schedule 2). Also known as 'Environmental Impact Assessment'.

Environmental Statement -

Material submitted with a *planning application*, either voluntarily on the part of the applicant or where an *Environmental Assessment* is deemed necessary

by the local planning authority or the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, with the aim of providing a full and systematic account of a *development's* likely effect on the environment and the measures envisaged to avoid, reduce or remedy significant adverse effects.

European Community Directives -

Instructions issued by the European Community (now European Union) binding upon each Member State as to the results to be achieved, but leaving the choice of form and methods required to achieve these results to individual governments.

Exception Sites -

See *Rural Exception Sites*.

F**Farm Diversification -**

The establishment of enterprises unrelated to mainstream farming, such as those associated with leisure activities, which are operated as part of the farm holding to help maintain its viability.

Farm Woodland Premium Scheme -

Various grants and supplements administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) for new planting, planting of broadleaves and conifers on arable land or unimproved grassland and annual management. For more information contact MAFF on 01609 773751.

Floorscape -

The surface treatment of streets, footpaths, courtyards or other urban ground space. This may be hard (as in paving, tarmac or gravel) or soft (grassed areas).

Footprint -

The area of land occupied by a building and its associated outbuildings.

Formal Recreation -

Sporting and other recreational activities, usually of an organised and competitive nature, and benefiting from purpose-built facilities.

Friends of the Earth Environmental Charter -

A document produced by the environmental pressure group 'Friends of the Earth' which identifies how local authorities can adopt more 'environmentally friendly' policies, proposals and practices.

Full Planning Permission/Consent -

Planning permission to carry out all or most of the details of a proposed *development*.

G**General Permitted Development Order -**

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 grants *planning permission* for certain classes of minor or governmental/institutional *development*, described as 'permitted development', and which do not therefore require the express approval of the *local planning authority* (unless this right has been removed under the terms of a previous planning permission or an *Article 4 Direction*).

Ghost Island Junction -

In the interests of the safety and efficiency of the highway network it is often expedient to widen a highway and provide a right-turning lane (known as a 'ghost island') opposite the point where a minor road emerges.

Global Warming -

A gradual increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface, producing an unknown and potentially damaging impact upon the global environment. Global warming is widely attributed to an increase in the *greenhouse effect*.

Grampian Condition -

A *condition* attached to a *planning permission* which is negatively phrased or suspensive. It may stipulate that *development* not be carried out or occupied until some obstacle to development has been overcome, even where this relates to land not under the control of the applicant (the carrying out of highway works being a typical example). The name is taken from a landmark court case of Grampian Regional Council v. City of Aberdeen 1984.

Green Belt -

A designated area of largely open land, defined in the Plan, which surrounds or separates large urban areas. It is the aim of planning policy to keep such land open in character, through strict and long-standing controls over *development*, in order to prevent *urban sprawl*.

Greenfield Land/Sites -

Land which is undeveloped and has never been built upon. It is generally located outside the existing built-up area and usually in agricultural use.

Greenhouse Effect -

Carbon dioxide, methane, chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs), nitrous oxide and water vapour in the atmosphere act as a blanket which helps trap the infra-red component of the sun's heat absorbed through the atmosphere and re-emitted from the Earth's surface, acting in a similar manner to glass in a greenhouse. Increasing concentrations of so-called 'greenhouse' gases in the atmosphere (resulting from agricultural and industrial activity and the burning of fossil fuels), have led to an intensification of this process and consequently *global warming*.

Green Wedges -

Areas of largely open and undeveloped land, extending into an urban area and serving to physically separate *development* on either side, thereby contributing to the character and appearance of the urban area. Such areas include river valleys, parks, woodland and other green spaces and are protected in the *Local Plan*.

Gypsies -

"Persons of nomadic habit and lifestyle, whatever their race or origin", as defined in the Caravan Sites Act 1968. This definition explicitly excludes organised groups of travelling showmen and persons engaged in travelling circuses.

H**Habitat -**

A site or area inhabited by a particular species of wild flora or fauna, and which provides the environmental attributes required for its continued free existence.

Hardstanding -

A hard surface, normally constructed of tarmac or concrete and generally used for the parking of a car.

Hazardous Installation -

Any site notified by the *Health and Safety Executive* as posing a potential threat to the health and safety of workers or the public, by virtue of the type and quantity of materials stored or used or the nature of processes involved.

Hazardous Substances Consent -

Permission is required for the storage or use of a hazardous substance in an amount at or above a controlled quantity. An application allows the hazardous substances authority (the Borough Council in this instance) the opportunity to consider whether the proposed storage or use of the hazardous substance(s) is appropriate in a particular location.

Health and Safety Executive - The body responsible for the enforcement of statutory legislation governing issues of health and safety and work.

Heritage -

Artistic or cultural assets that are passed down (or 'inherited') from previous generations and which are of local, regional or national interest. These include archaeological remains, buildings and monuments of architectural or historic importance, *conservation areas*, landscapes and natural historical features.

Household -

This describes either: one person living alone with separate facilities; or a group of people (who may or may not be related) living or staying temporarily at the same address, with common housekeeping arrangements.

Housing Association -

A non-profit making organisation which provides, constructs, improves and manages houses, either for people who cannot afford to buy their own or who need special types of housing, for example elderly people. Associations usually have paid workers and are managed by a voluntary management committee.

Housing Corporation -

A government-funded organisation which allocates public funds to *Housing Associations*, in the form of Housing Association Grant, and supervises their activities.

I**Industrial & Business Development -**

Development wholly or predominately for uses of land defined within Classes B1 (business development), B2 (general industry), B8 (*storage and distribution*) of the *Use Classes Order* and also certain 'sui generis' uses.

Infill Development -

The *development* of a small site which represents a gap in a largely developed street frontage or an area of existing development.

Informal Recreation -

Recreational activities, such as walking and cycling, which do not require designated facilities or formal organisation; they are often non-competitive in nature.

Infrastructure -

Networks and associated provision of on and off site facilities generally required in association with the *development* of land, including: transportation (roads, railways etc); utility services (water, sewerage, electricity and gas) and telecommunications. The term may also be used more generally to refer to, for example, education and health facilities.

In-Migration (Inward Migration) -

The movement of people into the District to set up permanent residence.

Inset Maps -

Individual maps forming part of the *Proposals Map* for areas where a greater level of detail needs to be shown than it is feasible to present on the main (small-scale) *Proposals Map*. Inset Maps are much larger in scale (typically 1:5,000 or even 1:2,500) and are generally required for cities, towns and villages in order to show the precise boundaries of allocations and areas in which specific policies apply. The location and reference number of each Inset Map are identified on the main *Proposals Map*.

Intensive Livestock Unit -

Buildings and associated works for the permanent indoor housing of pigs, poultry or cattle, or the temporary housing of such livestock where a slurry system is involved.

K**Knaresborough Heritage Regeneration Scheme (HERS) -**

This grant scheme is based on the central commercial area of Knaresborough aiming to restore and regenerate the market town. Grants are available for building repairs and reinstatement along with regeneration and environmental enhancement grants subject to details.

L**Landfill -**

The filling with waste of existing voids left by mineral extraction.

Landfill Gases -

Mainly carbon dioxide and methane gases produced by decomposing organic waste. A build-up of such gases in a confined area could lead to suffocation and, in the case of methane, explosion.

Landscape Appraisal -

A systematic assessment of the character of the existing natural and historic landscapes of an area and of relevant management issues.

Landscaping -

The treatment of the spaces between and around buildings. It can help create an attractive and mature environment that integrates new *development* with the landscape character of the surrounding area. Landscaping works may be 'hard' (in the case of paving, street furniture and lighting) or 'soft' (earthworks, the planting of trees and shrubbery and the creation of grassed areas).

Listed Building -

A building included in a statutory list compiled by the Department of National Heritage as a consequence of its architectural or historic interest, group value or historical association with nationally important people or events. These are placed in one of three grades to give an indication of their relative importance (Grades I, II* and II, in descending order) - with almost 95% of listed buildings falling within the lowest grade. Most works to, or affecting, a listed building require *listed building consent*.

Listed Building Consent -

Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the consent of the *local planning authority* is required for any demolition, alteration or extension of a *listed building* which would affect its character. An application for listed building consent is free and separate from any *planning application* that may also be required, though in practice it is common for both applications to be dealt with together.

Local Inquiry -

See *Public Local Inquiry*.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) -

Habitats of local significance which make important contributions both to nature conservation and to the promotion of opportunities for the public to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife. They are statutorily designated under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, usually by a *local planning authority* following consultation with *English Nature*.

Local Plan -

A document which, together with the *structure plan*, forms part of the *development plan*. It sets out detailed policies and proposals for the *development* and use of land within all or part of a non-metropolitan district. Local plans are prepared and adopted by district councils following statutory procedures (including public consultation and the holding of a *public local inquiry*). The Planning and Compensation Act 1991 requires that new plans provide district-wide coverage.

Local Planning Authority (LPA) -

The body responsible for determining *planning applications* and exercising other planning powers within its jurisdiction. In the area covered by the Plan this is Harrogate Borough Council (the District Planning Authority) in conjunction with North Yorkshire County Council (the County Planning Authority). The latter is the Local Planning Authority in respect of the carrying out of strategic planning functions, known as 'county matters', such as the preparation of the *Structure Plan* and the determination of minerals and waste disposal applications.

Local Transport Plan -

A plan which covers the County of North Yorkshire and sets out transport policy and a bid to the Government for funding to implement a wide ranging programme of measures to secure a more sustainable and inclusive transport network.

M**Management Agreement -**

A legal agreement between a local authority and landowners, prepared under section 39 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, to secure management practices relating to privately controlled land which conserve or enhance its natural beauty, amenity or nature conservation interest.

Material Change of Use -

Where a change in the use of land and/or buildings is such that the new use is substantially different from the former in character and effect, it is deemed to be 'material' and, with a number of exceptions specified in the *General Permitted Development Order*, requires the consent of the *local planning authority*.

Material Considerations -

Planning matters which are relevant and need to be taken into account by the *local planning authority* in determining *planning applications*. These are generally derived from practice, ministerial advice or court judgements. Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 indicates that the *development plan* is the primary material consideration.

Mixed Development -

A mixture of land uses provided on a single site (e.g. housing, offices, recreation and shopping), which can co-exist without undue conflict and may even be complementary, for example in creating a '24-hour city' (whereby a centre remains vital with residents and those enjoying cultural or recreational activities long after the shops and offices have closed).

N**National Nature Reserves (NNRs) -**

Areas of land of national, and sometimes international, importance, primarily used for nature conservation. They are designated and managed by local authorities under powers conferred on them by the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and are *Sites of Special Scientific Interest* under national legislation. See also: *Local Nature Reserves*.

National Parks -

Expanses of countryside statutorily designated by the *Countryside Commission* (under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949) for the dual purposes of providing protection for the natural beauty of the countryside and also opportunities for public enjoyment and open-air recreation.

National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) -

A voluntary organisation which seeks the provision of playing fields, *public open space* and children's play space.

National Rivers Authority (NRA) -

The body set up under the Water Act 1990 to regulate the water industry and safeguard water supplies from pollution. On 1 April 1996 its functions were transferred to the new *Environment Agency*.

National Trust -

A registered charity which seeks to preserve places of historic interest or natural beauty, on a permanent basis, for the nation to enjoy. The National Trust owns historic houses and gardens, areas of beautiful countryside and stretches of outstanding coastline (many of which are made open to the public).

Nidderdale AONB Scheme -

This grant scheme relates to the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty with funding available for historic building/structure repairs, Building Repair Grants and Environmental Enhancement Grants.

Non-Renewable Resources -

A term used to describe resources such as fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) which are of finite supply and which, once used, cannot be replenished.

O**Occupancy Conditions -**

A form of *planning condition* which attempts to control classes of persons or firms who should occupy a proposed *development*, particularly a building. In respect of proposals for *agricultural workers dwellings*, Circular 11/95 suggests as a model agricultural occupancy condition: "The occupation of the dwelling shall be limited to a person solely or mainly working, or last working, in the locality in agriculture or in forestry, or a widow or widower of such a person, or any resident dependants".

Operational Development -

Development which results in some alteration to the physical characteristics of land. This includes the construction or demolition of a structure, the digging of a trench to contain foundations and the laying out or construction of a road, pipe or underground main.

Outline Planning Application -

A *planning application* to determine whether the broad principle of a *development* proposal is acceptable, before time and expense is expended on the production

of detailed plans and drawings. Where an 'outline planning permission' is granted detailed aspects of the proposal are reserved for subsequent consideration. A 'reserved matters' application must be submitted, normally within three years, and approval is required before development can take place.

Out-of-Centre Retail Development -

Food *superstores*, *retail warehouses*, regional shopping centres and factory outlet centres located outside of *town centres*, but not necessarily outside the *development limits* of a settlement.

P

Park and Ride -

A scheme which enables commuters and visitors to an area which is normally congested, such as a *town centre* or popular tourist destination, to leave their vehicles in secure car parks on the outskirts of the area and transfer to frequent and direct public transport buses to complete their journey. This seeks to reduce traffic congestion and thereby improve *accessibility* and environmental quality, particularly in large urban areas.

Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest -

Areas of parkland and the grounds of castles, stately homes and country houses included in a Register maintained by *English Heritage* and classified according to their historic interest. Sites of 'exceptional historic interest' are classed as Grade I, whilst Grade II* denotes those of 'great historic interest' and Grade II those of 'special historic interest'. They are to be protected by the *local planning authority* in preparing *development plans* and the effect of a *proposed development* on a registered park or garden or its setting represents a *material consideration* in the determination of a *planning application*.

Pedestrianisation -

The exclusion or restriction of vehicles from specified zones within towns or cities by local highway authorities. Limited access is generally allowed for bicycles and vehicles used by people with mobility difficulties. Schemes of partial pedestrianisation may additionally provide for service vehicle and bus access, and even full vehicular access outside core shopping hours.

Permissive Rights of Way -

Routes and pathways over which the public are allowed to pass, but which do not constitute formal *rights of way*. Consequently public right of access may be withdrawn by the owner at any time and indeed may be purposely withheld for at least one day each year (through the locking of gates, for example) so as to prevent the establishment of a formal right of way.

Permitted Development -

See *General Permitted Development Order*.

Phase I Ecological Survey -

A field by field survey of an area to establish the extent and location of various wildlife habitats and to identify specific sites of nature conservation value. Sites of particular interest are noted to be worthy of further research in a Phase II Habitat Survey.

Phasing -

The gradual release of land for *development* or the development of a site in distinct stages over a stated period of time. Phasing may be necessary to ensure the long-term availability of suitable sites for development or to allow for the upgrading of *infrastructure*, where immediate and complete development of a site would overload existing provision.

Planning -

The management of environmental change.

Planning Acts -

A collective term given to the 'Town and Country Planning Act 1990', the 'Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas Act) 1990', the 'Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990', the 'Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990', the 'Planning and Compensation Act 1991' and/or any relevant additional or replacement legislation which may be introduced.

Planning Application -

An application for *planning permission* to carry out *development*, submitted to the *local planning authority* for determination. Applications should be made on a form provided by the local planning authority and accompanied by relevant site identification and layout plans, drawings and any other information necessary to describe the development.

Planning Benefit/Gain -

A benefit secured for the community as a result of the implementation of a *development* requiring *planning permission*.

Planning Brief -

See *Development Brief*.

Planning Conditions -

Local planning authorities have the power under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to impose conditions when granting *planning permission*. These can enable many *development* proposals to proceed where it would otherwise have been necessary to refuse planning permission. However they should only be imposed where they are necessary, relevant (to planning and the development under consideration), enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects.

Planning Inspector -

A person appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment to determine *appeals* and preside over *Public Local Inquiries* and Planning Inquiries.

Planning Obligation -

A legal undertaking under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to restrict or regulate the *development* or use of land, where the nature or level of control is beyond the scope of *planning conditions*. The undertaking may be an agreement voluntarily entered into between the *local planning authority* and a developer/landowner; alternatively, it may be offered unilaterally by the developer/landowner to secure planning gain or necessary *infrastructure* by means of actual physical provision or financial contribution in lieu.

Planning Permission -

The written approval of the *local planning authority* to carry out *development* as described in a *planning application*. Where granted, planning permission is generally subject to *planning conditions*.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) -

Documents published by the Department of the Environment which set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. *Local planning authorities* must take their content into account in preparing their *development plans*. The guidance may also be a *material* consideration in determining individual *planning applications* and *appeals*.

Plan Period -

The timespan within which the policies and proposals of a *development plan* are intended to apply. The plan period of the Harrogate District Local Plan is 1991 to 2006.

Pollution (of the environment)-

"The release (into any environmental medium) from any process of substances which are capable of causing harm to man or any other living organism supported by the environment", as defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Pollution Control Legislation -

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Water Resources Act 1991 are the principal legislation relating to the control of *pollution*.

Pollution Sensitive Development -

Forms of *development* which, if located close to a source (or sources) of *pollution*, would result in the harm, disruption or loss of amenity of the occupiers or users. Examples include dwellings, hospitals, nursing homes and schools. Certain industrial developments and processes may also be adversely affected by adjacent *pollution*.

Precautionary Principle -

A preventative (or risk avoidance) approach to environmental protection. The Government's Environment White Paper stresses that where there are significant risks of damage to the environment, account should be taken in decision-making of the need to prevent or limit harm even where scientific knowledge is not conclusive.

Prior Notification -

For certain classes of *development* which benefit from *deemed consent*, before development may proceed the developer is required to apply to the *local planning authority* for a determination as to whether the 'prior approval' of the authority will be required for details of siting, design and appearance of the development.

Proposals Map -

A map showing, on an Ordnance Survey base plan, the sites or areas to which the detailed land use proposals, and certain area-specific policies, contained in a *development plan* relate - for example, sites allocated for housing or employment and designated areas of protected countryside. See also *Inset Maps*.

Public Local Inquiry -

An inquiry examining objections to a *local plan* and presided over by a *Planning Inspector*.

Public Open Space -

Land dedicated for use by the general public for the purposes of recreation, in particular, parks, gardens and playing fields.

R**Rat Running -**

The process of traffic taking short-cuts along routes which do not form part of the main highway network and which are incapable of accommodating high flows of through traffic without prejudice to highway safety or the amenity of surrounding areas.

Rebuilding -

The taking down and reconstruction of a building in a manner which retains the essential characteristics of the original, whether or not the original materials are used.

Recreation Open Space -

Public open space, parks and playing fields within built-up areas of importance for *informal recreational* use and, as such, defined and protected in the Plan.

Recycling Centres -

Sites with dedicated facilities for the collection of recyclable materials, for transit to a recycling operation.

Redevelopment -

The removal of existing structures on a site and erection of new structures, usually in a substantially different form.

Regional Planning Guidance Notes -

Issued by the Government, these set out broad strategic policies for land uses and *development* where there are issues which, though not of national scope, apply across regions (or parts of regions) and need to be considered on a scale wider than the area of a single *local planning authority*.

Renewable Energy -

Sources of energy that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, from the sun, the wind, the oceans, plants and the fall of water - supplies of which are capable of being sustained and improved over time.

Renewal of Planning Permission -

The granting of *planning permission* for *development* previously approved but unimplemented, or unlikely to be implemented, at the time the previous approval lapses - thereby allowing a further period of time in which development may be carried out. Alternatively, where the *local planning authority* considers it expedient to limit the duration of a particular development or use (through the imposition of a *planning condition*), the granting of a further temporary permission.

Residential Mobile Homes -

Static caravans and mobile homes which are occupied as permanent residential accommodation, rather than for holiday use.

Retail Development/Uses -

Use of land or premises for the sale or display of goods or services to visiting members of the public. This includes shops, as defined within Class A1 of the *Use Classes Order*.

Retail Floor Area (RFA) -

The area of retail floorspace used specifically for sales to customers, including display space and fitting rooms, but excluding offices, storage and preparation areas, lobbies, staircases, cloakrooms and staff facilities.

Retail Warehouse -

A large single-level store specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods) or bulky DIY items, catering mainly for car-borne customers and often in an *out-of-centre* location.

Retail Warehouse Parks -

A group of three or more retail warehouses.

Ribbon Development -

Linear *development* (usually residential in nature) which extends from urban areas outwards, along pre-existing roads, to the detriment of the form and character of settlements and obtruding within open countryside. The creation of direct accesses onto the main highway network is also prejudicial to highway safety.

Rights of Way -

Routes over which, though often in private ownership, the public has a legal right to pass. Footpaths may only be used for walking, while bridleways may additionally be used for horse-riding and cycling.

Right-to-Buy -

A scheme introduced by the Government under the 1980 Housing Act, to enable tenants of properties rented from the local authority to purchase their homes, usually at a price below market value.

Ripon (SRB) Shopfront and Building Facelift Scheme -

The 'facelift' proposals aim at upgrading the commercial viability of the core area of Ripon as a Cathedral City. Grants are available for Shopfront and Block Enhancement and illumination, subject to detail.

River Corridor -

A continuous strip of land which is physically and visually linked to the watercourse itself.

Rounding Off -

Development on the edge of an existing settlement which does not visually extend building into open countryside, but rather *infills* an indentation in the urban edge substantially enclosed by existing development.

Rural Area -

The area outside the main settlements of the District, consisting of both villages and countryside.

Rural Diversification -

"Diversification of the rural economy so as to provide wide and varied employment opportunities for rural people, including those formerly employed in *agriculture* and related sectors", as defined in PPG7 (The Countryside and the Rural Economy).

Rural 'Exception' Sites -

Small sites within or adjacent to rural settlements where *planning permission* would not normally be granted for residential *development*, but which are released under exceptional circumstances for the specific purpose of providing *affordable housing* in rural areas, subject to the demonstration of a proven local need.

Rural Housing Trust -

A body which provides independent analysis of the results of rural housing needs surveys. It also offers independent help and advice to parish councils in identifying suitable sites for the development of *affordable housing* and advises landowners wishing to make sites available for this purpose.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments -

Archaeological remains of national importance which enjoy special protection by virtue of their inclusion on a schedule, compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for National Heritage, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Scheduled monuments are mostly earth works or ruins and rank in importance with Grade I or II* listed buildings. The Schedule does not contain a comprehensive list of known surviving ancient monuments.

Scheduled Monument Consent -

The consent of the Secretary of State for National Heritage is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a *Scheduled Ancient Monument*.

Section 106 Agreements -

See *Planning Obligations*.

Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland -

All stands of *Ancient Woodland* which are composed predominantly of locally native tree and shrub species and which do not obviously originate from planting.

Semi-Natural Habitats -

Habitats or communities that have been modified to a limited extent by man, but still consist of species naturally occurring in that area.

Shadow Flicker -

Under certain conditions, the sun may pass behind the rotor of a *wind turbine* and cast a shadow over neighbouring properties which flicks on and off as the turbine blades rotate. This effect, known as 'shadow flicker', only occurs inside buildings where the flicker appears through a narrow window opening.

Shared Ownership -

A form of housing tenure for people whose incomes do not qualify them for a mortgage to cover the full purchase price of a house. It involves the purchase of a share of the value of a house (via a mortgage and/or savings), with the remaining proportion being owned by a non-profit making organisation, such as a *Housing Association*, and a low rent paid thereon.

S

Shopmobility -

Schemes to afford people with disabilities the maximum mobility when shopping in pedestrianised shopping areas, whereby manual and powered wheelchairs and electric scooters are made available on loan. Some schemes may additionally involve the provision of escorts to help with shopping.

Shopping Impact Assessment -

An assessment of the impact of a large-scale *retail development* (for instance an out-of-town *superstore*), in terms of both travel patterns and consequences for existing retail areas, both in isolation and cumulatively, taking other developments into consideration.

Short-Stay Holiday Makers -

Leisure visitors to an area spending between one and three nights in serviced accommodation.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) -

A record of all known sites of archaeological remains within a specific area (generally a county). Usually maintained by the County Archaeological Officer, it contains: a list, description and assessment of all known ancient monuments; a map record identifying the boundaries of each site; and a detailed archive - typically containing aerial photographs, survey and excavation reports, references and other written and geographical records.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) -

A non-statutory designation for areas of significant local nature conservation value, such as *semi-natural habitats* of importance for their flora and/or fauna. They are adopted by local authorities on the basis of criteria laid down by *English Nature*.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) -

Statutorily protected areas identified by *English Nature* as being of national importance by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiological (landform) features.

Sporadic Development -

Development in random and isolated locations which is physically and visually unrelated to existing settlements.

Statutory Plans -

Development plans which have been formally adopted by the relevant local authority, having first completed all of the statutory procedures.

Statutory Sites of Nature Conservation Interest -

A general term to refer, collectively, to all statutory *Sites of Special Scientific Interest*, *Local Nature Reserves* and *National Nature Reserves*.

Steering Group -

A group appointed to determine the general direction and programme of work on a project.

Storage & Distribution -

The use of land or premises for the purposes of storage and/or as a centre for the distribution of goods, as defined in Class B8 of the *Use Classes Order*. This does not include *retail warehouses*, where the main purpose is the sale of goods directly to visiting members of the public.

Street Furniture -

This includes: seating, canopies, paving, barriers, bollards, dropped kerbs, ramps and bus shelters

Structure Plan -

A statutory document, prepared by a county planning authority, which sets out, in broad terms, strategic policies and proposals for the *development* and use of land in a county. It provides a framework for more detailed policies and proposals in *local plans*.

Subject Plan -

A specialised plan which addresses a narrow range of specific issues within a particular (often extensive) area, for instance, the Rivers Ure and Ouse Recreation Subject Plan. Prepared by the County Planning Authority under previous *development plan* regulations, this has been superseded by the Local Plan.

Supermarkets -

"Single level, self-service stores selling mainly food, with a gross trading floorspace of between 500 and 2,500 square metres, often with their own car parks", as defined in *PPG6* (Town Centres and Retail Development).

Superstores -

"Single level, self-service stores selling mainly food, or food and non-food goods,

usually with at least 2,500 square metres floorspace and dedicated surface car parks", as defined in PPG6 (Town Centres and Retail Development).

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) -

Non-statutory material issued by a *local planning authority*, such as *development briefs* and design guides, in order to provide detailed guidance for applicants in relation to specific policies and proposals of a *development plan*. Although supplementary planning guidance may be a *material consideration* in determining *planning applications* it does not carry the weight of a policy or proposal contained in a *development plan*.

Surface Water -

Water contained on the surface of the earth (in streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, seas and oceans) as opposed to that found in soil or pores/crevices in rock ('groundwater').

Sustainable Development -

Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (the 'Brundtland Commission') in 1987 as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*". PPG1 (General Policies and Principles) indicates that "the sum total of decisions in the planning field should not deny future generations the best of today's environment".

T

Teleworking -

The use of computers, faxes, modems, telephones and other telecommunications equipment, usually at home or a nearby purpose-built 'teleworking centre', to work remotely from an office.

Tourist Board -

A statutory body responsible for promoting and developing tourism within an area. The Yorkshire Tourist Board is one of ten Regional Tourist Boards in England.

Town Centres -

Defined in PPG6 (Town Centres and Retail Development) as including "city, town and suburban district centres which provide a broad range of facilities and services" and which represent "a focus for both the community and public transport". This definition excludes small parades of shops of purely local significance.

Town Cramming -

The over-intensive *development* of built-up areas to the detriment of their character and amenity.

Townscape -

The basic character, form and quality of the physical elements of an urban area. It consists of buildings and the streets and open spaces in between, and the people and functions therein.

Traffic Calming -

A reduction in the level of disturbance and danger to residents, pedestrians and cyclists presented by the movement of motor vehicles through the implementation of coordinated measures of traffic management, particularly those which reduce traffic speeds - for instance road humps, chicanes, pinch points, rumble strips and pedestrian islands.

Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) -

Approximations to self-contained labour markets and, as such form the smallest areas for which unemployment rates are quoted in the Labour Market Data section of the Employment Gazette (Employment Gazette, Volume 92, No.9).

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) -

Local authorities can protect individual or groups of trees or woodland by making a Tree Preservation Order under section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The consent of the *local planning authority* is required for the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting or wilful damage or destruction, of protected trees.

Trunk Road -

Major roads (including most motorways) which carry long distance traffic between major centres, and for which the Secretary of State for Transport is the relevant highway authority. The funding for the construction and maintenance of trunk roads is provided by the Government.

Turning Head -

A feature of the road layout at the closed end of a cul-de-sac which is specifically provided to enable vehicles to turn round with safety and convenience.

U

Unidentified Sites -

see *Windfall Sites*.

Urban Fringe -

Areas around towns and cities where the viability of *agriculture* is compromised by urban pressure (trespass, littering, dumping, theft, vandalism etc). *PPG7* (The Countryside - Environmental Quality & Economic and Social Development) indicates that such areas require a positive approach to planning and management, aimed at securing environmental improvement and beneficial use of land, and increased public access, to provide an amenity for the residents of urban areas.

Urban Sprawl -

The unrestricted outward expansion of an urban area, encroaching upon surrounding towns and areas of countryside.

Use Classes Order (UCO) -

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) is a statutory instrument which defines broad categories of land uses. The consent of the *local planning authority* is generally required for changes of use between, but not within, classes and also changes to or from uses not defined within a class, termed "*sui generis*" uses. Various exceptions are specified under Part 3 to Schedule 2 of the *General Permitted Development Order*.

The classes are summarised as follows:

- A1 Shops
- A2 Financial and professional services
- A3 Food and drink (to be consumed on the premises or hot food to take away)
- B1 Business
- B2 General Industry
- B8 *Storage and Distribution*
- C1 Hotels and hostels
- C2 Residential institutions
- C3 Dwelling-houses
- D1 Non-residential institutions
- D2 Assembly and leisure

V**Village Insets -**

See *Inset Maps*.

Visibility Splays -

Land at highway junctions required to be kept clear to afford drivers an unobstructed view of oncoming traffic. The extent of visibility splays is dependent on the status of the roads involved and traffic speeds thereon.

Vitality and Viability (of a Town Centre) -

The 'health' of a *town centre*. A number of indicators may be used to assess vitality and viability, including: commercial property yields; shop rents; pedestrian numbers and movements; the nature and diversity of uses; and the proportion of units vacant.

W**Washland -**

Areas of land abutting rivers identified by the *Environment Agency* (formerly by the *National Rivers Authority*) as being periodically required to accommodate floodwater. They are generally protected from *development* which would be adversely affected by flooding or otherwise compromise their flood storage function, leading to the flooding of nearby properties or roads.

Waste Local Plan -

A document prepared by county planning authorities, providing a planning framework for the determination of *planning applications* for *development* associated with the deposit, treatment, storage, processing and disposal of refuse or waste material.

White Goods -

Powered kitchen equipment, such as refrigerators, washing machines and cookers.

Windfall Sites -

Land which is not specifically identified or allocated for housing in the Plan, but which nevertheless is made available through the granting of *planning permission*. These include *infill* sites, disused land and sites and premises in other uses.

Wind Farm -

A group of *wind turbines*.

Wind Turbine -

A device which harnesses the energy of the wind to generate mechanical power, usually for the production of electricity.

Woodland Grant Scheme -

Various grants and supplements administered by the Forestry Authority for new woodland planting, restocking, natural regeneration, short rotation coppice planting, annual management, woodland environmental improvement and livestock exclusions. For further information contact the Forestry Authority (Tel: 01904 448778).

World Heritage Site -

A natural or cultural site listed by the inter-governmental World Heritage Committee as being of outstanding international importance. Individual governments are responsible for the nomination of sites and ensuring the protection of those inscribed in the World Heritage List. Listing is a key *material consideration* in determining *planning applications* affecting such sites.

Y**Youth & Adult Play -**

Outdoor formal sports facilities such as pitches, greens, courts, athletics tracks and training areas. These may be in the ownership of: county, district or parish councils; educational institutions (where made available for public use); or private, voluntary, industrial or commercial bodies (to serve their members and/or the public).