

Local Heritage List

Planning and Assessment Glossary

Aesthetic Value- Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

Ancient Monument- Any scheduled monument and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attached to it.

AONB - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: an area of countryside that has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value.

Archaeological Interest - Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early humans and continues to be created and destroyed.

Architectural and Artistic Interest - These are interests in the design and construction aesthetic value of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills like sculpture.

Assets of Community Value - A local authority must maintain a list of land in its area that is land of community value. The list maintained....by a local authority is to be known as its list of assets of community value.

Character- Just like an individual's personality is made up of unique qualities resulting from a combination of their appearance, age, and upbringing; similarly, a building or area is the sum of various components and features that makes it unique and stand out.

Communal Value- Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

Conservation- The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance.

Conservation Area- Designated by the Local Authority, this is an area of special or unique architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. In conservation areas there are some extra planning controls and considerations in place to protect the historic and architectural elements which make the place special.

Context- Any relationship between a place and other places, relevant to the values of that place.

Local Heritage List

Cultural Heritage Site -A place, locality, natural landscape, settlement area, architectural complex, archaeological site, or standing structure that is recognized and often legally protected as a place of historical and cultural significance.

Curtilage - Land contained within the boundary of a property.

Designated Heritage Asset- A building, place, landscape, etc identified through legislation such as, a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, or Conservation Area.

Designation- The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a place by giving it formal status under law or policy which is intended to sustain those values

Evidential Value- Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

Focal Point- This is a feature that draws attention to itself by virtue of its scale, design or prominence. Focal points often dominate a view but are not necessarily the end of the space, with views continuing into the background.

Geographic(al) Information Systems (GIS)- A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents all types of spatial and geographical data collection. GIS merges cartography and database technology.

Geophysics- Geology that studies the physics of the earth, to determine its characterisation, structure, evidence of groundwater, contamination and human artefacts, based on lateral and vertical mapping using non-invasive technologies such as Magnetometers and Ground Penetrating Radar.

Grade I Listed- Grade one indicates that the building is of exceptional interest.

Grade II Listed- Grade two indicates that buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

Grade II* Listed- Grade two star indicates that buildings are particularly important and are of more than special interest.

Group Value- The value of a single site or building (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary sites or buildings (such as a settlement and cemetery or with sites or buildings of different periods). In some cases, it will be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated sites or buildings within the group.

Heritage Asset- A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage

Local Heritage List

assets and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

Heritage at Risk Register- The Register is an annual English Heritage publication which identifies the most important heritage assets at risk of damage or loss.

Historic England- Historic England is the government's statutory adviser on the historic environment, championing historic places and helping people to understand, value and care for them. Part of its role is to maintain the National Heritage list and register of Parks and Gardens.

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. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.

Historic Environment Record (HER) -The HER is an information service providing access to resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. Typically, they comprise databases linked to a geographic information system (GIS), and associated reference material, together with a dedicated staffing resource.

Historic Interest- An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

Historic Garden- A historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from a historical or artistic point of view. The term 'historic garden' is equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or 'landscape'.

IHBC- Institute of Historic Building Conservation

Landmark- An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.

Listed Building- A property included on the National Heritage List for England due to its special architectural or historic interest and considered to be of national importance and therefore worth protecting.

Local Distinctiveness- Local distinctiveness is the essence of what makes a place special. It is the sum of landscape, wildlife, archaeology, history, traditions, buildings and crafts – everything that makes somewhere truly unique.

Local Heritage List

Local Plan- A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community.

Local Planning Authority The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. In Cambridgeshire this includes Cambridge City Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council, Fenland District Council, Huntingdon District Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council. Peterborough Unity Authority has its own separate Local Heritage List.

Local Planning Policy- Local authorities, guided by National Planning Policy, have a duty to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. They process planning applications and produce Local Plans which cover issues such as design, housing, green belts, economic growth, heritage, biodiversity, flood risk, transport, and healthy and safe communities.

Material Planning Consideration- A material planning consideration is a factor that is relevant to making the planning decision in question (e.g. whether to grant or refuse an application for planning permission). Where Planning Permission is required, local listing will be a material consideration under Local Planning Policy. This does not prevent change, but instead helps ensure that the significance of the asset is conserved through change

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)– the top tier of planning policy. The Framework provides guidance to local authorities and other agencies on planning policy and the operation of the planning system.

Neighbourhood Plan- Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to plan for the types of development to meet their community's needs and where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

Non-Designated Heritage Asset- Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of local heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the threshold for statutory designation.

Place- Any part of the historic environment, of any scale, that has a distinctive identity perceived by people.

Permitted Development Rights- Permitted development rights presume consent for certain works to be carried out as long as they fall within the criteria for that type of permitted development, requiring only the submission of a notification rather than an application for planning permission. Permitted development rights are subject to conditions and limitations to control impacts and to protect local amenity, such as within Conservation Areas. They are automatically removed for assets subject to statutory protection, such as buildings which are nationally Listed.

Local Heritage List

Planning Permission- Planning permission is usually required for carrying out development of land, except where the changes fall within permitted development rights.

Rarity- A building or site which is a rare surviving or relatively unaltered example of its type. An asset which is unusual and important, locally, nationally or internationally.

Registered Park or Garden- Under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (ref. 1) Historic England compiles a register of “gardens and other land” situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest. The majority of sites registered are, or were originally, the grounds of private houses, but public parks and cemeteries are also important categories.

Scheduled Monument - is a building, structure, or work whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation or any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation included on the Schedule of Monuments found on the National Heritage List for England which is maintained by Historic England on behalf of the Secretary of State for DCMS. The regime for scheduling is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Setting-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.

Significance- The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Streetscape- The streetscape is made up of the visual elements of a street that combine to form its character. Features including the buildings and their architectural design, plot size and geometry, scale, materials, trees, use, boundaries, green spaces etc and how they work together.

Thematic- Relating to a particular subject or theme.

Townscape- Townscape is the landscape within the built-up area, including the buildings, the relationship between them, the different types of urban open spaces, including green spaces and the relationship between buildings and open