



Core Strategy
Part of the Oadby and Wigston Local Development Framework

Appendix 4: Glossary





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Affordable Housing Viability Assessment: study to inform existing and future planning policy with regard to the delivery of affordable housing. Specifically, the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment examines the impacts on development viability of applying existing and potential affordable housing percentages, unit thresholds and tenures on residential development sites.

Affordable housing: Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices; include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Allocations Development Plan Document: The Allocations Development Plan Document is a key document that will identify land for uses such as: housing; employment; community facilities; mixed use (e.g. a combination of the above); tourism, open space and recreation; town / district / local shopping centres; and, other land uses. The sites that are identified through the Allocations Development Plan Document must be in line with the principles of the Core Strategy.

Annual Monitoring Report: The annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being successfully implemented. It forms part of the local development framework

Area Action Plans: provide a planning framework for areas of change or conservation.

Balanced Housing Market: A Housing Needs survey may be used to identify any imbalances between housing needs, choice of tenure, existing capacity to meet housing demand and the location and approval of new developments to meet the need. Housing policy will tend towards seeking to balance supply and demand side issues.

Brownfield land: land that was developed but is now vacant or derelict, and land currently in use with known potential for redevelopment.

Circulars: a Government publication setting out policy approaches.

Comparison goods floorspace: retail floorspace that is used for the sale of non-food items.

Community: a specific group of people who all hold something in common. Community has tended to be associated with two key aspects: firstly people who share locality or geographical place; secondly people who are communities of interest.

Community engagement: the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well being of those people.

Community Infrastructure: The infrastructure needed to make a development 'fit for purpose'. In the context of the Core Strategy, the provision of new roads, new schools or new flood protection would all be examples.



Core Strategy

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Community Infrastructure Levy: The Community Infrastructure Levy will be a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to place a charge on most types of new development in their area. The Community Infrastructure Levy charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.

Community sector: The community sector is the part of the Voluntary and Community Sector that is driven by the communities it serves. These may be communities of place such as a neighbourhood or may be communities of interest such as people who share a faith. The community sector is made up of a wide range of different types of activity and organisations.

Conservation Area: an area of special architectural or historic interest identified by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There is a statutory duty to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of such areas.

Convenience goods floorspace: retail floorspace that is used for the sale of food and drink.

Core Strategy: A development plan document that sets out the long term vision (10+ years) for a local planning authority area, the strategic objectives, and the strategic planning policies needed to deliver that vision.

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership: is an officer-led partnership with Leicestershire County Council, Leicestershire Constabulary, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue, Leicestershire Police Authority and the Leicestershire Primary Care Trust with the aim of reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Cultural facilities: Facilities of a cultural nature such as libraries, theatres and museums.

Development Plan Documents: spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with Supplementary Planning Documents, will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a core strategy, site specific allocations of land, and area action plans (where needed). Other development plan documents, including generic development control policies, can be produced. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other development plan documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its development plan documents in the Local Development Scheme.

East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy: 'A Flourishing Region' for the East Midlands is the third Regional Economic Strategy. It sets out the aspirations and vision for the region up to 2020. Its production follows an extensive consultation process and is informed by the most comprehensive evidence base assembled on the East Midlands, its economy and its strengths and its challenges.

East Midlands Regional Plan: was prepared by the regional planning body, the East Midlands Regional Assembly. The Regional Spatial Strategy set out the long-term spatial vision for the East Midlands and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. It was formally revoked under Section 79 (6) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 on the 6 July 2010. However the evidence base that underpinned the Regional Plan is still valid.

Evidence base: information gathered by the planning authority to support preparation of local development documents. It includes quantitative and qualitative data.

Environmental Impact Assessment: An Environmental Impact Assessment is an assessment of the possible impact - positive or negative - that a proposed project may have on the environment; considering natural, social and economic aspects. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that decision makers consider the ensuing environmental impacts to decide whether to proceed with the project.





Greenfield land: land that has never been built on or where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape over time. Greenfield land should not be confused with green belt land.

Green Wedge: Green Wedges are strategic open land which can help shape urban growth. They can assist in preserving and enhancing links between urban areas and the countryside and can facilitate the positive management of land.

Green Infrastructure: Green Infrastructure is the physical environment within and between cities, towns and villages. It is a network of multi-functional open spaces, including formal parks, gardens, woodlands, green corridors, waterways, street trees and open countryside.

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople: 'gypsies and travellers' means: Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of roaming and/or caravan dwelling. (Housing Act 2004).

Housing Needs Assessment: provides an overview of the local housing market and looks at both housing need and demand across all tenures and property sizes. This study is designed to underpin the development of affordable housing policies in a local authority area and helps to inform planning strategies on the level and type of affordable housing provision in the future.

Identified Employment Areas: These areas provide the main source of employment land in the Borough and consist of business and industrial premises

Integrated Regional Strategy Framework: The Integrated Regional Strategy Framework draws together the key issues and challenges for the East Midlands, providing the overarching picture of what is happening in the region. It sets out the region's vision, priorities and objectives for a more sustainable future. It provides the context for policy makers working at the regional, sub regional and local levels and ensures that different policy areas environmental, social and economic are co-ordinated and integrated.

Intermediate affordable housing: housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market price or rents. Housing can be made available as shared equity (e.g. HomeBuy) or at intermediate rent.

Intermediate Rent: Intermediate rent is where a brand new or refurbished home can be rented at less than the market rate. The tenant makes an initial capital payment and then the rent charged is normally 20 per cent to 30 per cent lower than for a similar home in a similar area.

Leicester Principal Urban Area: The Leicester Principal Urban Area encompasses all the administrative area of Leicester City and parts of Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston districts.

Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area: The Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area covers the City of Leicester and the County of Leicestershire, which includes the District of Blaby, Charnwood Borough, Harborough District, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, Melton Borough, North West Leicestershire District, and Oadby and Wigston Borough.

Local Area Agreements: Local Area Agreements set out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level.



Core Strategy

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Local Development Documents: comprise of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF): A Local Development Framework is a folder of Local Development Documents (LDDs) that outlines how planning will be managed in the area.

Local Development Scheme: A Local Development Framework is a folder of Local Development Documents outlining how planning will be managed in the area.

Local Strategic Partnership: Local Strategic Partnership is a single body that brings together at a local level the different parts of the public sector as well as the private, business, community and voluntary sectors so that different initiatives and services can support each other and work together. It provides a single overarching local co-ordination framework within which other partnerships can operate and is responsible for developing and driving the implementation of Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements).

Monitoring: regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

Multi Area Agreement: Multi Area Agreements are agreements between the Government and groups of Councils covering a functional economic area, working together with local agencies pledge to boost economic growth and tackle deprivation and financial inequalities, in return for action by Government to devolve more power and reduce barriers to delivering better outcomes.

Oadby and Wigston Borough Housing Needs Survey: In 2004 the Council commissioned a comprehensive housing needs survey to identify needs, aspirations and demands for housing across the Borough. This has been used within the Core Strategy to inform decisions about the targeting of resource and determine targets.

Offsite Contributions: Where it is not deemed viable, particularly on smaller sites, to provide the necessary infrastructure within the development, it is permissible for the developer to support their provision 'off-site'. The Borough Council will be producing guidance in due course to aid the identification of what might be necessary and the scale of contribution.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004): the Act of Parliament that requires the preparation of Local Development Frameworks and Regional Spatial Strategies.

Planning Policy Guidance notes: expressions of government policy on particular planning topics. The Government is replacing Planning Policy Guidance notes with Planning Policy Statements.

Planning Policy Statements: Planning Policy Statements are prepared by the Government, after public consultation, to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. Local authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plan documents. The guidance may also be relevant to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.

Primary Infrastructure: infrastructure that is required to accompany development in order to allow new households to function within a wide community. Examples include schools, health, leisure and community facilities, parks, green infrastructure, and off-site transport connections to wider networks.

Prospect Leicestershire: is the new economic development company charged with delivering physical regeneration and growth, business innovation and support and inward investment across Leicester and Leicestershire

Public Realm: the space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible.





Regional Spatial Strategy: was prepared by the regional planning body, the East Midlands Regional Assembly. The objective of the Regional Spatial Strategy was to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The Regional Spatial Strategy, incorporated a Regional Transport Strategy which provided a broad development strategy for the region for a fifteen to twenty year period. It was formally revoked under Section 79 (6) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 on the 6 July 2010. However the evidence base that underpinned the Regional Plan is still valid.

Registered Social Landlords: Registered Social Landlords are Government funded not-for-profit organisations that provide affordable housing. They include housing associations, trusts and cooperatives. They work with local authorities to provide homes for people meeting the affordable homes criteria. As well as developing land and building homes, Registered Social Landlords undertake a landlord function by maintaining properties and collecting rent.

Residential Land Availability Report: The Residential Land Availability and Five Year Housing Supply are part of an annual monitoring exercise that assesses housing provision and supply in the Borough.

Secondary infrastructure: includes, for example, on-site utility connections.

6Cs The 6Cs sub-region as defined in the East Midlands Regional Plan has an existing population of 1.9m people. It includes the 3 cities of Leicester, Derby and Nottingham and the 3 Counties of Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Smarter Choices: This is general description for 'soft' transport policy initiatives aimed at changing the way that individuals travel. These seek to give better information and opportunities to help people to choose to reduce car use while enhancing the attractiveness of alternatives. They can include work place and school travel plans; car clubs and car sharing; tele-working, teleconferencing and home shopping.

Social Rented Housing: is an umbrella term referring to rental housing which may be owned and managed by the local authorities, by not-for-profit organisations, such as housing associations, or by a combination of the two, usually with the aim of providing affordable housing..

Spatial Planning: refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Spatial planning includes all levels of land use planning including urban planning, regional planning, environmental planning and national spatial plans. It goes beyond traditional land-use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.

Statement of Community Involvement: sets out the standards which the planning authority intends to achieve in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and in significant development management decisions. It also sets out how the planning authority intends to achieve those standards. The statement of community involvement is not a development plan document but is subject to independent examination.

Stepping Stones Project: has been running since 1992 and represents a partnership working in and around Leicester that aims to improve greenspace and make high quality Green Infrastructure available to all.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: provides further information on flood risk, and raises and informs a crucial debate that involves all those involved in the development process. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will identify constraints which will assist in the formulation of planning policies, it will aid the identification of the development potential of proposed sites and will aid in assessing future development proposals.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. These assessments are required by national planning policy, set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (June 2010). This document gives practical guidance on how to carry out an assessment to identify land for housing and assess the deliverability and developability of sites.



Core Strategy

Part of the Oadby and Wigston Local Development Framework

Strategic Housing Market Assessment: The Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) was commissioned to allow the Councils to look at what influences the housing markets, both from within the area and from the surrounding areas. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment is part of the Government's requirements for planning and housing policy and will allow a greater understanding of the complexities of the housing markets and the interactions of supply and demand. It will allow policy to better reflect the requirements for affordable and open market housing in the future.

Supplementary Planning Documents: cover a wide range of issues on which the planning authority wishes to provide policy guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in development plan documents. They are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal: Sustainable development is central to the reformed planning system. Sustainability Appraisal is used to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations. The European 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use. This process feeds into and informs the content of the Local Development Framework.

Sustainable communities: places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

Sustainable Community Strategy: local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well-being of their areas. Through the community strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing sustainable community strategies rests with Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives.

Sustainable development: is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations. Sustainable development has become the core principle underpinning the planning process.

Sustainable urban design: Good design ensures economically viable places and spaces that are resource efficient, adaptable, durable, inclusive and fit for purpose. Quality improvements in the built environment create the right conditions to attract businesses, jobs and investment, and provide well-designed sustainable environments for local people.

Targets: a desired goal which identifies the scale of change resulting from policy actions over a specific time period; for example, the number of new homes to be built by a set date.

Tenure Blind: The Council will expect high standards of design, layout and landscaping for all developments, which respect the character of the area and reflect local distinctiveness. To ensure the creation of mixed and integrated communities the affordable housing should not be visually distinguishable from the market housing on the site in terms of build quality, materials, details, levels of amenity space and privacy. The affordable housing should be tenure blind and fully integrated with the market housing. It should be distributed evenly across the site or in the case of flats, in small clusters distributed evenly throughout the development. Tenure blind integration should be considered at an early stage of the detailed design and layout of the site.

Travelling Showpeople are members of a community that consists of self-employed business people who travel the country, often with their families, holding fairs. Many of these families have been taking part in this lifestyle for generations. Although their work is of a mobile nature, Showpeople nevertheless require secure, permanent bases for the storage of their equipment and more particularly for residential purposes.

Windfalls: proposals for housing development that has not been planned for, for example allocated in a Development Plan Document or identified in evidence documents, such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.





Notes





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Notes



Borough of Oadby & Wigston
Core Strategy
Development Plan Document

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