

Glossary

SWDP Public Consultation Document

GLOSSARY

- **A1 Use:** Retail development as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, which lists the use class of development such as businesses and operations, required for planning applications for change of use.
- **Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark:** An area that is recognised for the significance of its geology. In the case of Abberley and the Malvern Hills 700 million years of geological history can be explored and exploited for tourism and educational purposes.
- **Advantage West Midlands:** Advantage West Midlands was established as the Regional Development Agency for the West Midlands in 1999 to drive sustainable economic development and social and physical regeneration through a business led approach.
- **Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing is a term which relates to housing which is either for sale or for rent or a combination of both at below current market values. Typically, it takes the form of social rented, shared ownership, key worker, outright below market sale or below market rent in the private sector.
- **Allocated:** Land which has been identified for a specific use in the current Development Plan.
- **Anaerobic Digestion:** Anaerobic digestion is a series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste and/or to release energy.
- **Annual Monitoring Report:** Part of the local development framework, the annual monitoring report assesses the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being successfully implemented.
- **Air Quality management Areas:** If a Local Authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an Air Quality Management Area. The area may encompass just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. The Local Authority is subsequently required to put together a plan to improve air quality in that area - a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
- **Area of Development Restraint:** Within this area, planning permission will not be granted for any development which would prejudice any decisions regarding the area's long term future.

- **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty:** An area of countryside considered to have significant landscape value that has been specially designated by the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) on behalf of the United Kingdom Government.
- **Areas of Development Restraint (ADR):** An area of land safeguarded for consideration for possible long-term development needs, e.g. housing or employment. Areas are excluded from the Green Belt.
- **Background Documents:** These documents provide the link between evidence studies and South Worcestershire Development Plan policies. They are based on topic areas, and provide further information on the formation of Development Plan policy.
- **Biodiversity:** The variety of different types of plant and animal life in a particular region.
- **Biomass:** The shared description for the controlled release and use of the energy potential locked up in trees and plants straw, reeds or willow or created as a part of regularly recurring natural processes the bi-products of the process of decomposition or the bacterial digestion of natural things i.e. sewerage, various farm wastes or decaying material such as garden clippings and/or other largely natural materials such as paper.
- **British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM):** This used to be the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings. EcoHomes is the homes version of BREEAM as an authoritative rating for new, converted or renovated homes. There are also versions of BREEAM for offices and industrial units
- **Brownfield:** Previously Developed Land. In the sequential approach this is preferable to Greenfield land. Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Previously developed land may occur in both built up and rural settings. A precise definition is included in Planning Policy Statement 3 'Housing'.
- **Building for Life:** A measurement of the quality of development initiated by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment.
- **Business Improvement District:** An area within which businesses have agreed to pay an additional 1% in business rates to fund improvements.

- **BREEAM:** BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is the world's foremost environmental assessment method and rating system for buildings, with 200,000 buildings with certified BREEAM assessment ratings and over a million registered for assessment since it was first launched in 1990.
- **Carbon Footprint:** A representation of the effect of human activities on climate, in terms of the total amount of greenhouse gasses produced (measured in units of carbon dioxide).
- **Central Technology Belt:** This is an independent sub regional partnership body providing clear and coherent leadership and strategic guidance for a high technology corridor from Birmingham, passing through Worcestershire and culminating at Malvern. It is where businesses with high technology content can benefit from research and development expertise and experience, capitalise on existing technology, and call on an experienced workforce. It is part of the West Midlands commitment to long term economic growth.
- **Class C2;** The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. Class C2 refers to Residential Intuitions such as Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.
- **Class C3:** The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. Class C3 refers to a Dwelling house or simply a house.
- **Climate Change:** Changes to the average weather experienced over very large geographical areas or globally.
- **Code for Sustainable Homes:** The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. The Code aims to reduce our carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable. It applies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Code is not a set of regulations. The Code goes further than the current building regulations, but is entirely voluntary, and is intended to help promote even higher standards of sustainable design. The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against nine categories of sustainable design, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. It covers Energy/CO², Water, Materials, Surface Water Runoff (flooding and flood prevention), Waste, Pollution, Health and Well-being, Management and Ecology.

- **Code for Sustainable Homes level 6:** The Code for Sustainable Homes was introduced in England in April 2007 following extensive consultation with environmental groups and the house building and wider construction industries. It measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable

design, rating the whole home as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home. A one star rating is above the current level of building regulations. Level 6 is the highest category affecting a home. A completely zero carbon home means there is zero carbon i.e. zero net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO²) from all energy uses in the property.

- **Commitments:** Development proposals which already have planning permission or are allocated in adopted development Plans.
- **Community Green Deal:** The Community Green Deal is a locally based, area wide, approach to the delivery of the Government's Green Deal Programme. This is an initiative to improve seven million homes by 2020 and all other existing homes by 2050. These improvements are required to achieve the United Kingdom's carbon reduction targets.
- **Community Infrastructure Levy:** This allows Local Authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. This is used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (i.e. transport schemes, schools, etc.) that are needed to support the development of their area
- **Community Strategy:** Each of the three local authorities and the County Council have produced, in partnership with other service providers and local organisations, a Community Strategy through their respective Local Strategic Partnership. The Community Strategies outline the needs and priorities of the community, and also shape the activities of the organisations within the partnerships, to fulfil those needs and priorities. The Action Plan identifies the short-term activities and priorities to achieve the visions in the strategies (see Local Strategic Partnership).
- **Conservation Area:** An area of special architectural and/or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. It is a recognition of the value of a group of buildings and their surroundings and the need to protect not just individual buildings, but the character of the area as a whole.
- **Contingent Deferred Obligations:** An approach that recognises the impact that current market conditions are having on viability, but also that for schemes likely to take many years to implement over several phases, the market conditions may change over time.
- **County Biodiversity Action Plan:** The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan is the County's response to the national biodiversity planning process. The Worcestershire BAP was produced in 1999 and consists of a series of Species and Habitat Action Plans setting out current status, targets for protection and enhancement to be carried out by each partner organisation. This document

takes the objectives of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and translates them into a Worcestershire context, with targets and actions for each important habitat and species.

- **Development Management:** Development Management (Development Control) is the element of the United Kingdom's system of Town and Country Planning through which local government regulates land use and new building.
- **Development Plan:** A statutory document within the local development framework folder. All English local planning authorities are required to produce this document. This document set out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area. The development plan guides and informs day-to-day decisions as to whether or not planning permission should be granted, under the system known as development control or development management.
- **Development Plan Documents (DPD):** Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They can include a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land, and Area Action Plans (where needed). Individual Development Plan Documents or part 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.
- **Development Strategy:** This relates to policy SWDP 1. The Development Strategy is based upon the vision and brings together land uses, development and transport considerations and reflects the various environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area.
- **Development Viability Study 2008:** This report assesses the financial ability of new housing developments to support affordable housing.
- **Eco-Home:** A sustainable, healthy and environmentally friendly home, using sustainable building methods, materials, energy, heating and water conservation methods.
- **Eco-system:** An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants and animals) sharing an environment. The largest ecosystems are called biomes.
- **Eco-Town:** A new self-contained 'green' settlement built to sustainable design principles, providing homes, jobs and services. The development should incorporate such features as energy efficient buildings; renewable energy generation; water conservation measures; public transport and green open spaces.

- **Employment Land:** Land which is used for the following purposes - office, industrial and warehousing.
- **Energy crops:** These are grown on farms and used to produce either heat or electricity. Energy crops include trees such as Willow, Poplar and some woody grasses. Energy crops are carbon neutral so good for the environment.
- **English Heritage:** The Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment. Officially known as the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, English Heritage is an Executive Non-departmental Public Body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. English Heritage works in partnership with the central government departments, local authorities, voluntary bodies and the private sector to a) Conserve and enhance the historic environment; b) Broaden public access to the heritage; c) Increase people's understanding of the past.
- **Environmentally friendly construction:** Approaches to constructing new buildings that source materials/labour locally, and utilising techniques to help safeguard environmental quality.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment:** An environmental impact assessment is an assessment of the possible positive or negative impact that a proposed project may have on the environment, together consisting of the natural, social and economic aspects. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that decision makers consider the ensuing environmental impacts when deciding whether to proceed with a project. Further information can be found in the CLG publication: Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to procedures.
- **European Union Structural Funds Programme:** The European Union Structural Funds exist to help areas of Europe which, for one reason or another are suffering difficulties. This could be due to the decline of local industry or falls in income (e.g. because of falling commodity prices reducing farm incomes). The funds are intended to be used to help sponsor projects which will directly address locally identified needs (e.g. to help train people with new skills, or help set-up new businesses).
- **Examination in Public:** An examination chaired by an independent inspector into objections to the LDDs and the overall "soundness" of the LDD.
- **Exception Sites:** A small site to be used specifically for affordable housing that would not normally be used for housing, because they are subject to policies of restraint. Exception sites should only be used for affordable housing in perpetuity (Planning Policy Statement 3).
- **Extra Care Housing:** Housing designed with the needs of frailer, older people in mind, and with varying levels of care and support available on site. People who live in extra care housing have their own self contained homes, their own

front doors and a legal right to occupy the property. It is also known as very sheltered housing, assisted living, or simply as 'housing with care'. It comes in many built forms, including blocks of flats, bungalow estates and retirement villages. It is a popular choice among older people because it can sometimes provide an alternative to a care home.

- **Fields in Trust:** Fields in Trust (FIT) is an independent UK wide organisation dedicated to protecting and improving outdoor sports and play spaces. Their vision is to ensure that everyone young and old, abled and disabled and whether they live in an urban or rural area - has access to free, local outdoor space for sport, play and recreation.
- **Green Belt:** Planning Policy Guidance 2 Green Belts indicates that the aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open, but Green Belts also serve to protect the countryside and assist in moving toward more sustainable patterns of urban development. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development. Inappropriate development is defined as development that is harmful to the Green Belt. The Government attaches substantial weight to the harm to the Green Belt. More specifically government guidance indicates that operations are inappropriate unless they maintain openness, and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt.
- **Greenfield:** Land which has not been developed before. Applies to most sites outside built up area boundaries. Excludes protected open spaces, e.g. parks etc.
- **Green Infrastructure Study:** A study that looks into the green spaces of an area e.g. the open countryside and parks within a town, and the linkages between these spaces.
- **Green Necklace:** A recreational network of paths encircling an urban area. For example in Droitwich Spa the Civic Society has promoted a network of paths that link traditional and historic paths and routeways that radiate out from the urban centre to its hinterland and beyond. The result of this provides a myriad of small to large circular walks and helps link a wide range of natural environments such as parkland, woodland, field edge and waterside.
- **Green Space Strategy:** Green space is the collective term used to describe all parks, public gardens, playing fields, children's play areas, woodlands, nature reserves, allotment gardens, linear and other open space. The strategy is how these will be linked through corridors to enable effective wildlife movements as well as visual continuity.

- **Geodiversity:** Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes. It provides the raw materials for building, the fuel we put in our cars and the soils in which our crops grow. It also produces the spectacular landscapes we visit on holiday and the countryside we see every day.
- **Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Assessment:** A report that assesses the need for pitches to accommodate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- **Heavy Goods Vehicles:** This is a European term for goods motor vehicles (i.e. trucks / lorries) with a maximum allowed mass or gross combination mass of over 3,500 kilograms (7,716 lb).
- **The Highways Agency:** Is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport.
- **Home Zone:** Schemes that attempt to strike a balance between vehicles and other uses of a street, e.g. pedestrians, cyclists and residents. Design approach seek to 'slow' the motorist down and drive with greater care.
- **Homes and Communities Agency:** The Homes and Communities Agency is the national housing and regeneration agency for England, with a capital investment budget of nearly £7bn.
- **Housing Market Areas:** These areas illustrate the influence of an urban area on its immediate surroundings. Housing market areas have been defined by analysing commuting and migration patterns. Significantly these areas are not bound by cross administrative boundaries.
- **Housing market Area Housing needs Assessment Monitoring Report:** This is an annual update of the information used in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This helps to monitor the effect of planning and other public policy on the local housing market and local housing needs.
- **Housing Needs Assessment:** An assessment of housing needs in the local area. This assessment plays a crucial role in underpinning the planning policies relating to affordable housing. In addition, the information on local needs is required to determine the location of such housing and guide new investment.
- **Household Projections:** Household projections are produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government and are linked to the latest Office for National Statistics Sub National Population Projections. The projections are trend based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue.

- **Housing Trajectory:** The Housing trajectory is a planning tool designed to support the plan, monitor and manage approach to housing delivery by monitoring both past and projected housing completions across the lifetime of the development plan.
- **Historic Environment Assessment:** A report that assesses the archaeological potential of sites put forward for development by landowners and developers.
- **Infrastructure:** The network of services to which it is usual for most buildings or activities to be connected. It includes physical services serving the particular development (e.g. gas, electricity and water supply; telephones, sewerage) and also includes networks of roads, public transport routes, footpaths etc as well as community facilities and green infrastructure.
- **Infrastructure/Service Providers:** Usually private companies that maintain and improve national infrastructure such as water and sewage, electrical mains supply, transport networks, telecoms, etc.
- **Integrated Transport Strategy:** The Worcester Integrated Transport Strategy involves the provision of a transport network, which explicitly takes account of the differing requirements of regional, interurban and local travel demand, with investment targeted at enabling each transport mode to effectively deliver its role in the network. The Worcester Integrated Transport Strategy, therefore, proposes investment in a significant package of measures to provide genuine alternatives to the private car and, where this is appropriate, improve the performance of the existing highway network.
- **Intermediate Tenure:** Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market prices or rents. These can include shared equity (e.g. Home Buy) and other low cost homes for sale, and intermediate rent.
- **Inward Migration:** The movement of people into the South Worcestershire Area.
- **Landscape Character Assessment:** An assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
- **Lifetime Homes:** The Lifetime Homes standard is a set of 16 design criteria that provide a model for building accessible and adaptable homes. This standard is widely used in planning policies and forms part of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- **Listed Building:** A listed building is a building or structure which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest.

- **Live/Work Unit:** A purpose designed unit or group of buildings to enable the occupiers to live and work within the premises.
- **The Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership** 'Worcestershire Works' was formed in 2011 and will eventually replace the function of the Regional Development Agency i.e. Advantage West Midlands which will disappear following the enactment of the Localism Bill.
- **Local Air Quality Action Plan:** A plan to improve the air quality in a specific location or area.
- **Local Development Document:** The Local Development Framework will be partly comprised of the Local Development Document, prepared by the District Councils. These documents include the Statement of Community Involvement; Supplementary Planning Documents; and Development Plan Documents (being the Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Area Action Plans, Proposals Map).
- **Local Development Framework:** The Local Development Framework is not a statutory term, however, it sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio/ folder', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area. The Local Development Framework will be comprised of Local Development Documents, and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Local Development Framework will also include the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.
- **Local Development Scheme:** This is a public statement of a local authorities programme for the production of Local Development Documents. The scheme will be revised when necessary. This may be either, as a result of the Annual Monitoring Report, which should identify whether the local authority has achieved the timetable set out in the original scheme, or if there is a need to revise and/or prepare new local development documents.
- **Local Distinctiveness:** The particular positive feature of a locality that contribute to its special character and sense of place. Distinguishes one local area from another.
- **Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP):** Local enterprise partnerships will play a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. They are also a key vehicle in delivering Government objectives for economic growth and decentralisation, whilst also providing a means for local authorities to work together with business in order to quicken the economic recovery.
- **Local Housing Needs Report:** This report assesses the need for additional affordable housing across South Worcestershire, in each South Worcestershire District and in individual wards.

- **Local Strategic Partnership (LSP):** A group of public, private, voluntary and community organisations and individuals that are responsible for preparing the Community Strategy. In South Worcestershire these are called Vision21 Malvern Hills Partnership; Droitwich Spa, Evesham and Pershore Local Strategic Partnerships (Wychavon) and Worcester Alliance (Worcester City).
- **Local Transport Capital Settlement:** As part of the Governments Spending Review, the Department for Transport announced a radical simplification of local transport funding, moving from 26 separate grant schemes to 4. The Department for Transport will provide £1.3 billion over 4 years for small transport improvements on top of the Local Sustainable Transport Fund and in addition to what is available through the Regional Growth Fund. Local authority integrated transport block allocations are calculated through a needs-based formula.
- **Local Transport Plan 2:** A five year integrated transport strategy prepared by Worcestershire County Council, as Highway Authority, in partnership with the community, which seeks funding to help provide local transport projects.
- **Local Transport Plan 3:** The Local Transport Plan 3 provides the policy and strategy context for Worcestershire's major transport projects and enables Worcestershire to bid for additional Government funding over the next 15 years. It will also help to secure funds from development and ensure these are properly used to improve the efficiency of our transport networks.
- **Local Investment Plan:** A Local Investment Plan is a document which sets out the investment required for an area, in our case South Worcestershire. The national Homes and Communities Agency has asked Local Authorities to produce these plans in order to inform funding discussions. The investments set out in the plan will be those required to deliver the agreed economic, housing and environmental ambitions of South Worcestershire. The plan will identify needs to be addressed, based on robust evidence from local strategies, including the Sustainable Communities Strategy, Local Development Frameworks and infrastructure planning work.
- **Logistics:** The transportation of products.
- **Low Cost Housing:** Housing rented or sold at less than full market value.
- **Major Scheme Bid:** A Major Scheme Bid is submitted as a comprehensive business case; including full engineering, economic and environmental appraisal and following a full public consultation on the options. These bids can aid for example Major Transport Schemes costing more than £5 million. Within Worcestershire an opportunity currently exists to secure funding of the £50 million prioritised for Worcester. If successful, this funding bid will deliver 'Phase 1' of the Worcester Transport Strategy between 2011 and 2016.

- **Major Urban Area:** An area which will be the focus for new development to underpin the Regional Spatial Strategy. There are 4 Major Urban Areas in the West Midlands: Birmingham; the Black Country; Coventry; and the North Staffordshire Conurbation.
- **Place shaping:** Where key partners, e.g. local authorities and LSP's, work together to both develop and implement a strong spatial vision for an area.
- **Mitigation Measures:** These are measures requested/ carried out in order to limit the damage by a particular development/activity.
- **Multiple Occupation:** This is defined as a small shared dwelling houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom. This is defined as use classes C4 (houses in multiple occupancy).
- **Neighbourhood Plans:** Created by local neighbourhood groups, for example Parish or Town Councils. These plans are created in partnership with local planning authorities and set within the context of a strategic plan and national policy framework. These plans provide a detailed account of local civic needs and wishes.
- **New Homes Bonus:** The Government has recently introduced the New Homes Bonus. The initiative is designed to ensure that the economic benefits of growth are returned to the local authorities and communities where that growth takes place.
- **New Growth Point:** Previous Government initiative to provide support to local authorities that wish to pursue large scale and sustainable growth, including new housing and jobs in partnership with Government.
- **Passive Surveillance:** Observation of public places which is provided as a result of the way buildings and spaces are designed.
- **Park and Ride:** Facilities which seek to reduce town centre congestion by encouraging motorists to leave their vehicles at a car park on the edge of town and travel into the centre by public transport, usually buses direct from the parking area.
- **Planning Obligations:** Legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to development are undertaken sometimes called 'Section 106 Agreements'.
- **Planning Policy Statement (PPS):** 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.

- **Planning Policy Guidance (PPG):** This is 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.
- **Previously Developed Land:** see Brownfield.
- **Pre – Submission Document:** The final draft version of a Development Plan Document which the public, developers and landowners are asked to support or object to.
- **Proposals Map:** The adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map, (reproduced from, or based upon a map to a registered scale) all the policies contained in the Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised each time a new Development Plan Document is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted proposals map accompany submitted Development Plan Documents in the form of a submission proposals map.
- **Public Realm:** The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, parks and open spaces.
- **Pyrolysis:** This is a well established means of recovering the energy from various forms of waste.
- **Regional Funding Allocation:** A source of financing major transportation infrastructure proposals administered for the West Midlands region by the Department for Transport and bid into by highway authorities, which for South Worcestershire is Worcestershire County Council.
- **Regional Regeneration Zone:** An area targeted with specific public policy and funds to boost the local economy.
- **Registered Social Landlord:** A term introduced in the Housing Act 1996 to describe local housing companies and housing associations which are registered and monitored by the Housing Corporation.
- **Rolling Reservoir:** A requirement to maintain a constant supply of land for employment or other types of development.
- **Rural Exception Site:** Rural exception sites should be small, solely for affordable housing and on land within or adjoining existing small rural communities which would not otherwise be released for general market housing. The affordable housing provided on such sites should meet local needs in perpetuity and count towards the overall level of housing provision. The rural exception site policy applies to both allocated or windfall sites.

- **Rural Regeneration Zone:** One of six Rural Regeneration Zones designated by Advantage West Midlands, in which the majority of AWM activity and funding will be concentrated over the next 10 years.
- **Saved Policies:** Local Planning Authorities are able to save their Local Plan policies beyond the period of the local plan if they submit a list to the Government outlining the policies, their purpose, reasons why they should be saved and how or if they will eventually be replaced.
- **Section 106 Agreement:** A legal agreement between developers and a Local Planning Authority made in accordance with section 106 of the 1991 planning act, usually to secure benefits for local residents without which a planning application would be refused.
- **Section 278 Agreement:** A legal agreement allowing developers to make alterations to the Public Highway .
- **Section 38 Agreement:** A section 38 agreement is a legal agreement between a developer and a Highway Authority to ensure that work carried out on the highway by the developer reaches adoptable standards (maintainable at public expense).
- **Sequential Approach:** A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example, brownfield sites before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out of centre sites. In terms of employment a sequential approach would favour an employment use over mixed use and mixed use over non-employment uses.
- **Settlement Hierarchy:** Settlements are categorised in a hierarchy based on the services and facilities in the settlement. Category 1 settlements are towns and villages with a good range of services and facilities, as well as some access to public transport. Category 2 villages have a more limited level of services. Other settlements that have few facilities and services are therefore felt to be unsustainable locations for any growth and are not given a settlement hierarchy category.
- **Scheduled Ancient Monument:** This nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorized change. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- **Social Rented:** Social Rented Housing is housing available to rent at below market levels. Lower rents are possible because the Government subsidises local authorities and registered social landlords in order to meet local affordable housing needs.

- **South Housing Market Area:** A number of sub regional housing market areas have been identified which display similar characteristics. The three local authorities are included within the South Housing Market Area which also comprise the other three Worcestershire districts, together with Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon District Councils.
- **South Worcestershire Sports Facility:**
- **Spatial Planning:** Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning. It brings 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. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example, by influencing the demands on, or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting of planning permission, and may be delivered through other means.
- **Sport Facilities Framework:** The Sports Facilities Framework, together with the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework and the three playing pitch strategies for Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Worcester City form the key evidence base to inform the sport elements of the South Worcestershire Development Plan.
- **Stakeholders:** Groups, individuals or organisations which may be affected by, or have a key interest in a development proposal or planning policy. They may often be experts in their field or represent the views of many people.
- **Statement of Community Involvement:** This sets out the standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents and planning applications. The Statement is a clear public statement enabling the community to know how and when they will be involved in the preparation of Local Development Documents and how they will be consulted on planning applications.
- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment:** An SFRA is a high-level assessment of flood risk carried out by or for planning authorities to meet the needs of national legislation with the purpose of assisting local authorities to deliver sustainable development.
- **Strategic Gap:** A local planning designation to protect the setting and separate identity of settlements, helping to avoid coalescence; retain the existing settlement pattern by maintaining the openness of the land; and secure the quality of life benefits of having open land to where people live.
- **Strategic Highway Network:** Refers to motorways and trunk roads.

- **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments:** Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments are 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.
- **Strategic Housing Market Area Housing Needs Assessment:** The purpose of this study was to analyse data and trends relating to local housing markets and issues of affordability of housing within a sub-region of the West Midlands region.
- **Strategic Sites:** These are sites considered to be vital to the delivery of the South Worcestershire Development Plan objectives of economic led growth.
- **Statement of Community Involvement:** Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to an independent examination.
- **Sites of Special Scientific interest:** Site or area designated as being of national importance because of its wildlife, plants or flower species and/or unusual or typical geological features. SSSIs are identified by Natural England and have protected status under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- **Supplementary Market Review & Property Prices Report July 2010:** A report which updates the evidence in the Development Viability Assessment.
- **Supplementary Planning Document:** Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide detail to support policy in higher level Development Plan Documents (DPDs) or adopted local plan saved policies.
- **Supported Housing:** Housing that is purpose designed or remodelled to enable residents to adjust to independent living or to enable them to live independently and which require specific design features. There must be support services provided by the landlord or another organisation. At a minimum, a building or scheme must have the following. The scheme or main building must have basic facilities of a laundry for residents or washing machines in living units provided by the landlord. The scheme must also have a communal lounge.
- **Sustainability Appraisal or Strategic Environmental Assessment:** The European Directive 2001/42/EC on 'the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' is known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive. The directive applies to any land use plans and modifications that began to be prepared after 21 July 2004. It also applies to any land use plans that have not been adopted or submitted to a legislative procedure leading to adoption by 21 July 2006. Communities and

Local Government has published guidance on how to undertake a SEA of land use plans, and how the methodology may be expanded to incorporate sustainability appraisal.

- **Sustainable Community Strategy:** The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) is prepared by local strategic partnerships (LSPs) as a set of goals and actions which they, in representing the residential, business, statutory and voluntary interests of an area, wish to promote. The SCS should inform the local development framework (LDF) and act as an umbrella for all other strategies devised for the area.
- **Sustainable Development:** In broad terms, this means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Government has set out five guiding principles for sustainable development in its strategy 'Securing the future - UK Government strategy for sustainable development'. The five guiding principles, to be achieved simultaneously, are: Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance; Using sound science responsibly.
- **Sustainable Drainage System:** Efficient drainage system which seeks to minimise wastage of water, including the use of appropriate groundcover to enable maximum penetration of clean water run-off into the ground and, where appropriate, recycling grey water within the development. Designed to minimise the impact of development on the natural water environment.
- **Sustainable Transport Fund:** The Government announced as part of the Local Transport White Paper, the creation of Local Sustainable Transport Fund to help build strong local economies and address the urgent challenges of climate change.
- **Sustainable Travel:** Term applied to alternative environmentally friendly transport options, e.g. car share, walking, cycling, public transport with the aim of reducing the daily trips made by private vehicles, and overall levels of CO emissions.
- **Sustainable Drainage Systems:** They include a range of different drainage systems that are designed to promote the filtration and evaporation of water as close to the source as possible, and to break down pollutants. They are an alternative to drainage through pipes directly to a water course, and will help enhance water quality and biodiversity, maintain groundwater levels and reduce the risk of flooding.
- **Sustainability Appraisal:** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainability appraisal is a systematic appraisal process. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and

policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development.

- **Transport Assessment:** A Transport Assessment is statutory document which accompanies a planning application, and is used by planning authorities and highways authorities (and if necessary the Highways Agency) to determine whether the impact of a new development on the transport network is acceptable. It allows the local planning authority to decide whether to grant planning permission on the basis of transport issues. The Transport Assessment should identify what measures may be required to deal with the predicted transport impacts and to improve accessibility and safety, especially for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users.
- **Travel Plan:** a package of measures and initiatives that aim to reduce the number of car journeys made, by providing people with greater choice. This is done through providing realistic alternatives to the car; reducing the need to travel; and managing car parking provision.
- **Intermediate Tenures:** Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market prices or rents. These can include shared equity (e.g. HomeBuy) and other low cost homes for sale, and intermediate rent.
- **Urban Capacity Study:** A study to assess the potential for settlements to accommodate additional housing by identifying possible development sites within the existing built-up areas.
- **Urban Cooling:** Designing public spaces to help reduce the urban heat island effect. For example by providing sufficient public open space within urban areas this in turn will help mitigate the retention of urban heat in buildings, concrete and asphalt.
- **Village Facilities and Rural Transport Survey:** An assessment of the facilities and public transport services that is available in each of South Worcestershire's rural settlements.
- **Vision:** The vision describes how South Worcestershire will be in 2030. The vision places emphasis on economic prosperity, housing delivery and the provision of infrastructure. The implementation of the SWDP objectives and policies will help achieve the vision
- **Vulnerable Sectors:** Any business or community of businesses that is declining.

- **Water Framework Directive:** Water Framework Directive is a new piece of European legislation which promotes a new approach to water management. The Directive will help to protect and enhance the quality of: surface freshwater (including lakes, streams and rivers); groundwaters; groundwater dependant ecosystems; estuaries; and coastal waters out to one mile from low-water.
- **Windfall:** Windfall sites are those which have not been specifically identified as available in the development plan process. They comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.
- **Worcestershire A38 High Technology Corridor:** One of the three High Technology Corridors in the West Midlands located between Birmingham and Malvern including Worcester and Droitwich Spa along the line of the A38. It is to be a focus for investment in High technology Businesses.
- **Worcestershire Partnership:** The Worcestershire Partnership brings together local government, public services such as health, learning providers, police and probation, voluntary and community organisations and local businesses within Worcestershire. The work of the Partnership is based on a shared common purpose and good will.
- **World Health Organisation Air Quality Standards:** These are the concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The Standards are based on assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health, including the effects on sensitive sub groups.