

APPENDIX 7 – GLOSSARY

Edenfield Neighbourhood Plan

2021 - 2036



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Glossary

Affordable housing: Housing for sale or rent for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers). A full definition is available in the glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework – see entry below.

Building For Life: The industry standard for design of new houses issued by the Design Council

Built environment: Man made structures, features and facilities. Examples are all types of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, paths and parks.

Community Infrastructure Levy: A levy that allows Local Authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their areas. Money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure such as transport schemes, health centres, leisure centres and parks.

Conservation Area: An area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which is preserved by local planning policies and guidance.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC): The government department with responsibility for planning, housing, urban regeneration, and local government. Previously known as the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Development Plan: Includes the adopted Rossendale Local Plan 2019-2036 and any future plans which may update or replace it.

Eden Ward: One of the fourteen electoral divisions of Rossendale Borough Council. It includes the villages of Edenfield, Irwell Vale, Strongstry, Stubbins and Turn.

Evidence base: The background information and data on which any Development Plan document is based. It is made up of studies on specific issues including physical, economic and social characteristics of an area.

Green belt: A government policy to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. They serve five purposes: (a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; (b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; (c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; (d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and (e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Green Infrastructure: Planned networks of natural features in and between communities, including open green spaces, waterways, and other vegetative systems. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands – and also street trees, allotments, private gardens, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and soils, rivers, streams, canals and other water bodies.

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated assets designated by the Secretary of State (for example, listed buildings) and Non-designated Heritage Assets (see entry below).

Housing site allocations: Sites allocated for housing development in the Rossendale Local Plan 2019-2036.

Infrastructure: Basic services necessary for development to take place. For example roads, paths, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

Joint Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan: The Plan is produced by Lancashire County Council and can be viewed by accessing the following link:
<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/local-planning-policy-for-minerals-and-waste/#localplan>

Key Views Assessment: Assessment of Locally Important views detailed in Appendix 5.

Listed building: A building of special architectural or historic interest designated by the Secretary of State. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest.

Lives and Landscape Assessment: Assessment for Rossendale Borough Council by Penny Bennett, Landscape Architects, in July 2015.

Local Plan: The Plan for the future development of the local area drawn up by the local planning authority. The most recent Plan is the Rossendale Local Plan 2019-2036 which was adopted by Rossendale Borough Council in December 2021. The Plan can be viewed on the Council's website at:

https://www.rossendale.gov.uk/downloads/file/17076/rossendale_local_plan_2019_to_2036_-_written_statement

Local Planning Authority: Local government body responsible for formulating planning policies and controlling development in a particular area. The Local Planning Authority for Edenfield is Rossendale Borough Council or, for Minerals and Waste, Lancashire County Council.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Sets out government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The current version of the NPPF was published in September 2023.

Neighbourhood Parade: A group of 5 to approximately 40 shops in one or more continuous rows with a mainly local customer base, strong local links and local visibility, rather than being somewhere people would travel significant distance to shop at. Largely retail based (convenience stores, newsagents, greengrocers, bakers etc) though may include some local services (hairdressers, café etc).

Neighbourhood Plan: A local plan prepared by a town or parish council or by a Neighbourhood Forum for a particular Neighbourhood Area which includes land use topics.

Non-designated heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which does not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Adds further guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (see entry above).

Public Right of Way: A route over land on which the public has a legally protected right to pass at all times.

Ribbon development: Housing and/or commercial buildings built along an existing road.

Rossendale Civic Trust: A registered charity whose objective is to promote good architecture and town planning of all periods across the Rossendale area.

Rossendale Local Plan: See entry Local Plan above.

Rural settlement: A group of houses in the countryside, which can take the form of a dispersed settlement, a hamlet, or a village.

Section 106 Agreement: Planning obligation under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 secured by a local planning authority through negotiations with a developer, often to offset the public cost of permitting a development proposal.

Settlement boundary: Settlement or development boundaries seek to set clear limits to towns and villages. They are designed to define existing settlement and to identify areas of land where development may be acceptable in principle subject to other policies and material planning considerations.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A formal conservation designation. Usually, it describes an area that is of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains - or even important geological or physiological features that may lie in its boundaries. In England SSSIs are designated by Natural England.

Social infrastructure: The range of services and facilities that meet local and strategic needs and contribute towards a good quality of life. It includes health provision, education, community, play, youth, recreation, sports, faith, and emergency facilities.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): A study commissioned by Rossendale Borough Council to identify future housing needs across Rossendale Borough for the period 2020 to 2040 and to provide evidence upon which the Local Plan 2019-2036 was based.

Sustainable development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Town Centre, Retail, Leisure and Tourism Study (2017): A study commissioned by Rossendale Borough Council to provide an assessment of retail, leisure and tourism needs and capacity in the period to 2034, and to review the current performance of Rawtenstall town centre, Bacup and Haslingden district centres and six further local and neighbourhood centres across the Borough. It provided evidence upon which the Local Plan 2019-2036 was based.