
APPENDIX I
GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCESS FOR ALL

The concept of providing access to buildings and development for all sectors of the community, including disabled people, the elderly parents and carers, through the use of good design and provision of facilities. Specific features could include level access, wide doorways and downstairs toilets for example.

ACCESS HOUSING

The concept of "Access Housing" is to provide standard house types with specific features which allow homes to be accessible to able-bodied and disabled people alike. These design features include: level thresholds, wider doorways, a ground floor toilet, staircases designed so that a stairlift can be easily installed and covered access between the external entrance and the garage or parking space.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

This is where property is made available at rates below the full market value to meet an identified requirement as determined by a local housing needs survey. It includes both low cost market and subsidised housing, irrespective of tenure, ownership or financial arrangements, that will be available to those households who cannot afford to purchase or rent adequate housing generally available on the open market.

AREAS OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE VALUE

A landscape designation given to areas not designated Green Wedge or Area of Separation. They may be designated in Local Plans.

AREAS OF OPEN SPACE

Areas of open space defines public, semi-private and private open areas, including water bodies, within the built up areas of the city, towns and villages. It does not include brownfield land.

AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB)

Areas designated by the Countryside Commission under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. They are outside the National Parks but have a similar level of protection because they are important in terms of the country's National Heritage.

BIO-DIVERSITY

The variety of all life forms and wildlife habitats within a given area.

BROWNFIELD SITES

These constitute recycled land within the limits of existing built up areas of settlements and recycled land outside these limits. Brownfield sites include:

- Land for which the land use was a development use except for formal open space (eg local parks, allotments and school playing fields),

- Land which the local authority consider to be derelict,
- Land which the local authority consider to be vacant (excluding agricultural land),
- Residential gardens within urban areas.

Outside the limits of built up areas the footprint of buildings associated with major land users such as industry, hospitals and defence establishments constitute a brownfield site.

CALTRANS

Central Leicestershire Strategic Transportation Study. Provides a quantitative analysis of transport problems and solutions in Central Leicestershire.

CENTRAL AREAS

Mixed use areas comprising the commercial core of the City and towns including the town and City's shopping centre and the surrounding, mainly office, employment areas.

CENTRAL LEICESTERSHIRE PACKAGE AREA

The area covered by the Transport Policies and Programme (see definition below) funded Central Leicestershire Package, including the City of Leicester and the surrounding built up areas of Leicestershire.

CENTRAL LEICESTERSHIRE POLICY AREA

The central part of the Plan Area including Leicester, Oadby and Wigston and parts of Blaby, Harborough, Charnwood and Hinckley where it is desirable to achieve a balance between housing and employment over the Structure Plan period in order to reduce the need to travel long distances to work. The Central Leicestershire Policy Area is based upon Travel to Work Areas. Its boundary is indicated on the Key Diagram.

CIRCULARS

Circulars are produced by Government Departments to give statutory guidance on particular issues. Local Authorities are legally obliged to take account of this guidance (see also PPG's).

COALFIELD PRIORITY AREA

Those parts of North West Leicestershire District Council and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council administrative areas that have been adversely affected by the run down and demise of the deep mined coal industry, particularly during the 1980's.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP)

Power plants whereby waste heat from power generation is used to heat nearby buildings.

COMMITMENTS

Land allocated for development in Draft or Adopted Local Plans or land with planning permission.

COMPARISON GOODS

Non food goods which consumers purchase less frequently and usually after comparing prices and the range of available alternatives. These include goods such as clothing, footwear, leather goods, furniture, floor coverings, toys, electrical goods, other

household goods, books, chemists goods, recreational goods, DIY goods and jewellery. Comparison Goods are sometimes referred to as Durable Goods.

CONSERVATION AREAS

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, whose character and appearance should be preserved or enhanced.

CONSTRUCTION AGGREGATES

Minerals such as sand and gravel which can be used in the construction process.

CONVENIENCE GOODS

Convenience goods are defined as groceries, alcoholic drink (proportion spent in retail outlets), tobacco (proportion spent in retail outlets), and other goods (newspapers and magazines; cleaning materials and matches).

COUNTRYSIDE PRIORITY AREA

This designation was initiated by the Countryside 2000 Strategy and is continuing through the Rural Strategy for Leicestershire. The area includes Blaby, Charnwood, North West Leicestershire, Oadby and Wigston and the urban fringes of Leicester and Hinckley. The area is subject to urban pressures and has high potential for development in terms of recreation, access, educational initiatives and landscape enhancement.

DENSITY (HOUSING)

In calculating net density, the following are excluded from the gross area of housing land:

- individual areas of landscaping, allotments and public open space (including - playing fields and amenity areas);
- major roads;
- balancing reservoirs and storm detention areas;
- land within the site for non-residential uses (including shops, pubs, schools and other community facilities).

The following are included:

- parking areas;
- footpaths;
- roads within the site below local distributor level;
- incidental open space;
- children's play areas.

DERELICT LAND

Land which is no longer in use, but still contains redundant buildings, or has been left so damaged or polluted that some form of treatment is required before any new development can take place.

DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions made by developers towards costs incidental and consequential to a development. These often relate to the provision of infrastructure and amenity facilities such as adequate highway access, public transport and cycling facilities, open space, social, educational, recreational and sporting uses, affordable and special needs housing. Developer contributions can be secured by local authorities through Section 106 Agreements.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Statutory Documents which set out Local Planning Authorities' policies and proposals for the development and use of land. Within the Plan Area the Development Plan consists the Structure Plan and Local Plans.

EAST MIDLANDS REGION

The East Midlands Region covers the five counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. Most of the Peak District National Park lies within the East Midlands region but small parts are in the North-West, Yorkshire and Humberside, and West Midlands regions. For the purposes of Regional Planning Guidance these small areas are included in the East Midlands region.

EMPLOYMENT LAND

Land for employment purposes classified as B1, B2 or B8 in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (See Use Classes Order).

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora is the collective term for all the plants in a particular area and fauna is the collective term for all the animals in a particular area.

FORUM FOR A BETTER LEICESTERSHIRE (FABLE)

Forum for a Better Leicestershire brings together representatives of over 400 local groups including businesses, environmental and academic organisations, public bodies and voluntary groups. FABLE are preparing the Local Agenda 21 strategy for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

FOSSIL FUELS

Carbon-based fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas.

GENERAL AVIATION

Civil flights not carrying fare-paying passengers including corporate aircraft carrying people on business, flights undertaken as part of a commercial activity or for medical, social or leisure purposes, and pilot tuition.

GREEN COMMUTER PLANS

Green Commuter Plans are one aspect of Green Travel Plans. They are prepared by, or for, an organisation setting out the measures and activities it proposes to take to reduce its dependence on private cars and associated on site parking. For businesses the main target for such plans will normally be commuting journeys by staff, particularly those at peak travel periods, hence the term Green Commuter Plans. In the wider context, the plan should consider the desire or need to make journeys at all and minimise the impact of those that are deemed necessary through measures such as greater use of non car modes and increased car sharing.

GREENFIELD SITES

Sites which have not previously been developed.

GREY WATER

Used wash water from baths, showers and hand washing.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Water present in underground strata which fills pores and fissures up to the water table.

GYPSIES

Persons of nomadic habit of life, whatever their race or origin. This does not include members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people.

HAZARDOUS INSTALLATIONS

Employment developments which contain processes or by-products that are of a hazardous nature to the local environment.

HIGH QUALITY EMPLOYMENT SITES (HQES)

Prestigious employment areas offering good accessibility by a range of forms of transport, designed and landscaped to high standards. High Quality Employment Sites provide premises for modern innovative companies working in research and development, high-tech manufacturing and the service sector.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Industries within the fields of electronic precision engineering, pharmaceuticals and biochemistry. The term can also refer to manufacturers who use high technology systems to produce ordinary goods.

HYPERMARKETS

Single storey stores selling a wide range of durable and convenience goods comprising at least 4,650 sq m (50,000 sq ft) of net selling floorspace and providing a large area of surface car parking.

IGNEOUS ROCK

A form of hard and strong rock suitable for high quality uses such as road making and building, of which there are large reserves in Leicestershire.

INTEGRATED TRANSPORT

The co-ordination of transport infrastructure and services across all modes including roads policy, non motorised travel, freight and public transport. At a public transport level integration can refer to the co-ordination of timetables, information systems, associated car parking and cycle and pedestrian links. Land use is a key issue in developing integrated transport as it can influence the location of development.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

The co-ordinated strategy of dealing with waste in accordance with the Government's waste management hierarchy to minimise the amount of waste going to final disposal.

INTER-MODAL TERMINALS

A facility for transferring freight from road to rail and vice versa, with the aim of making the major movement by the rail network.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Landscape character is an expression of pattern within the landscape, resulting from particular combinations of natural and historical factors which make one place different from another. Landscape character areas are areas which have a unity of character and a distinctive sense of place when viewed from a regional perspective. The Countryside Commission has produced a national countryside character area map. The Leicestershire and Rutland character area map broadly follows this framework but works to a more detailed level, giving a greater number of character areas within Leicestershire and Rutland than the Countryside Commission's map.

LEICESTER AND ADJOINING SETTLEMENTS

The built up area comprising Leicester, Oadby, Wigston, Birstall, Thurmaston, Scraptoft, Thurnby, Glen Parva, Braunstone, Leicester Forest East, Kirby Muxloe and Glenfield.

LEICESTER AND CENTRAL LEICESTERSHIRE TRANSPORT POLICY

The transport policy for the Central Leicestershire Package Area adopted in early 1998 by both Leicestershire City Council and Leicestershire County Council. The policy, which promotes improvements to public transport, cycling and walking developed as a result of the CALTRANS study.

LEICESTER PRIORITY AREA

The Leicester Priority Area includes those areas and communities within the city of Leicester identified by the Leicester Urban Regeneration Strategy as the primary targets for regeneration activity and funding.

LEICESTERSHIRE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP (LEDP)

A flexible strategic body with representation upon it from the key economic development agencies within the Plan Area. It provides a strategic framework within which the plans and activities of all relevant organisations can be developed in a coherent way. The partnership has been fundamental in formulating a single economic strategy for the Plan Area.

LEICESTERSHIRE LANDMARK

The 'umbrella' for environmental work undertaken or given direction by the County Council's Planning and Transportation Department.

LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT

A fixed rail public transport system, e.g. the London underground or street running trams, the essential features of which are speed and a fixed route.

LISTED BUILDINGS

Buildings of special architectural or historic interest which are recorded on a "list" compiled by the Secretary of State for National Heritage under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

LOCAL AGENDA 21

A programme to which all the local authorities within Leicestershire contribute and is co-ordinated by FABLE, in order to help achieve the global vision of improving the

quality of life and the environment world wide, and securing sustainable development into and throughout the 21st century. The UK signed up to the United Nations Global Agenda 21 following the Earth Summit in 1992.

LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY PLANS (LEAPs)

A set of plans drawn up by the Environment Agency for local river catchment areas within England and Wales to identify problems and issues facing the areas of the environment for which the agency has an influence, and to develop a plan of action to remedy them. Within Leicestershire a Local Environment Agency Plan has been drawn up for Welland and Soar.

LOCAL LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT AREAS

A landscape designation, given to areas not designated Green Wedge or Areas of Separation. They may be designated in Local Plans.

LORRY CONTROL PLAN

A strategy to control the through movement of heavy goods vehicles within the Plan Area.

MAIN FOOD STORES

Stores offering a sufficient range of convenience goods to provide the majority of family food requirements.

MAIN TOWNS

The towns of Ashby, Coalville, Hinckley and Earl Shilton, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Shepshed and Uppingham.

MATERIAL CONSIDERATION

Any consideration relevant to the use and development of land and which is taken into account in determining a planning application is capable of being a material consideration. Material considerations include development plans, consultations with affected parties, ministerial guidance, physical site specific factors, amenity, safety, compatibility with other land uses and the need for the development. The courts are the final arbiters of what constitutes a material consideration.

MINERALS

Naturally occurring resources including aggregates, sand, gravel and clay which can be extracted by quarrying, mining or dredging.

MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE (MPG's)

Guidance issued by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions relating to minerals planning.

NATIONAL CYCLING STRATEGY

A Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions initiative aimed at increasing the use of bicycles for making local journeys. The target is to double the number of journeys made by bike by 2005 and to double it again by 2012.

NATIONAL FOREST

The National Forest vision is to create a 502 square kilometre mosaic of woodland, farms, open land and settlements, with a woodland coverage of 33% and a 60:40 ratio of broad-leaved trees to conifers. It is to be a functional, fully working forest, fully sustainable and geographically diverse, relating to the different landscapes of the area. Its aims include sustainable regeneration of the coalfield, development of recreation opportunities and multi purpose forestry across north west Leicestershire (including parts of Charnwood, North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth Districts) and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES (NNRs)

Areas of national or international importance, designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which are owned or leased by English Nature, or on their behalf, to preserve flora and fauna or geographical features in the interests of wildlife, research and public appreciation. All National Nature Reserves are SSSIs.

NATIONAL WALKING STRATEGY

A strategy to be prepared by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions with the aim of promoting walking as an alternative to the use of the private car.

NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

A strategy drawn up by the government containing targets for waste recovery, reducing the overall amount of waste produced and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.

NATURE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

A Strategy initiated by Leicestershire County Council which provides a dynamic and integrated framework for the management and development of the key wildlife resources within the Plan Area. It aims to conserve Leicestershire's existing natural heritage and to enhance the whole landscape by reversing the deterioration of the natural environment that has already occurred.

OPERATIONAL PARKING

This refers to the space required for cars and other vehicles necessarily involved in the operation of a business at a particular location. It may include provision for the collection and delivery of goods although when setting standards this may be determined separately. It does not include space for vehicles to be stored or serviced, except where this is necessary as part of the business being carried out. Operational Parking does not normally include provision for employees who are required to use their vehicles in the course of their employment, or customer or client parking.

PARK AND RIDE SCHEMES

Facilities which seek to reduce congestion, where specific provision is made for motorists to leave their vehicles at designated parking facilities on the edge of towns and transfer on to public transport to proceed into the town centre.

PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN (PSD)

An important part of the integrated energy-efficient design of buildings. With attention to planting, orientation, and shelter, PSD makes optimal use of the heat and light freely available from the sun, reducing the need to provide heating, lighting and ventilation by artificial means.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTES (PPGs)

A series of documents issued by the Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions, (formerly Department of the Environment) which set out the government's policy guidance on a variety of planning issues and the operation of the planning system. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing the development plan. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals (See also Circulars).

QUALITY BUS PARTNERSHIPS

A partnership between Local Authorities and Bus Companies intended to improve the quality of bus services overall. The Local Authorities invest in bus priorities and all other infrastructure measures, the bus companies in vehicles and the standards to which they are operated.

RADIAL ROUTES

Main transport routes, normally into or around a town centre.

RAMSAR SITES

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance requires the Government to conserve wetlands generally, and sites designated under the Convention in particular. It especially relates to waterfowl habitats. All Ramsar sites are SSSIs.

REGENERATION AREAS

Areas in which a long term process of renewal is taking place which seeks to enhance the social, economic and environmental conditions which enable communities to be sustainable. It requires an holistic approach, based on an analysis of needs and opportunities, which aims to target limited resources to those who are disadvantaged and at greatest risk of being marginalised.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTRES

Centres established outside existing shopping centres which provide a large quantity of retail floorspace (usually with a climate controlled environment) sufficient to attract customers from a sub regional or regional catchment area.

REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE (RPG)

Guidance issued by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (formerly the Department of the Environment) setting out government policy to guide development and land use planning within a region. This Structure Plan falls within the East Midlands Region (see East Midlands Region).

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL SITES (RIGS)

Geological and geomorphological sites considered worthy of protection for their educational, research, scientific, historical, aesthetic and amenity importance.

RETAIL PARKS

Groups of retail warehouses adjacent to one another on a single site with shared car parking, often with ancillary leisure facilities and a fast-food restaurant.

RETAIL WAREHOUSES

Self-service operations traditionally specialising in carpets, furniture, domestic appliances and other bulky household goods. Housed in large industrial-type buildings, often referred to as retail sheds.

RURAL CENTRES

Settlements within the rural area, not identified for major development, but which have a reasonable level of local services and facilities and serve a wider hinterland. Rural Centres aim to help sustain or regenerate the local community, provide greater employment opportunities and encourage rural diversification by seeking to accommodate some limited or small scale development particularly on derelict, vacant or under used land.

RURAL STRATEGY FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

A Strategy and Action Programme which aims to provide a clear vision for the future of Leicestershire's rural areas. The strategy was approved by the partners; Leicestershire County Council; The Leicestershire and Rutland Rural Community Council and the Rural Development Commission in September 1995. It aims to bring together organisations concerned with rural issues including Local Authorities, voluntary groups and parish councils.

SCIENCE PARK

An employment site which is restricted to science and technology based industrial units.

SECTION 106 AGREEMENTS

Properly known as Planning Obligations, these are legal agreements between the local planning authority and the planning applicant with the effect of restricting the development of land in a specific way, requiring specified operations and activities to be carried out, the use of the land in a specific way or sums to be paid to the Local Authority.

SEQUENTIAL TEST

In selecting sites for the development of key town centre sites which attract a lot of people, including commercial and public offices, entertainment, leisure and other such uses, first preference should be for town and city centre sites, where suitable sites or buildings suitable for conversion are available, followed by edge of centre sites, district and local centres and only then out of centre sites in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.

SINGLE REGENERATION BUDGET

The Government's Single Regeneration Budget Challenge Fund is a catalyst for local regeneration. It complements or attracts other resources - private, public or voluntary. It helps to improve local areas and enhance the quality of life for local people by tackling need, stimulating wealth creation and enhancing competitiveness.

The activities it supports are intended to make a real and sustainable impact. It encourages partners to come together in a joint approach to meet local needs and priorities.

SITES OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (SINCS)

Sites within the plan area that are of particular importance or interest for nature conservation, their habitats or other irreplaceable features.

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSIs)

Land or water which, in the opinion of English Nature, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, is of special interest by reason of flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. English Nature has agreements with land owners which restrict the exercise of rights over the land.

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACs)

An SSSI can additionally be designated as a Special Area of Conservation under the European Communities Directive (92/43/EEC) in order to maintain or restore priority natural or wild species identified in the EC Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive). Together with Special Protection Areas, SACs comprise the European Union's "Natura 2000" network of habitats of pan-European nature conservation importance.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA

An SSSI can additionally be designated a Special Protection Area under the 1979 European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC), because of the international conservation importance of protecting threatened birds, their eggs nests and habitats.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development which meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising the needs of future generations, encompassing environmental, social and economic well-being.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FACILITIES

A research and development facility, similar to science parks and normally linked to a University, which contains businesses whose principle activity is to research new products and services to assist innovation within the production process and the exploration of new markets.

TOWN CENTRES

City, town and suburban centres that provide a broad range of facilities and services, and which fulfil a function as a focus for both the community and public transport. This definition conforms to PPG6.

TOWN CRAMMING

Refers to the loss of open space, environmental, social and cultural resources due to inappropriate high density development within urban areas.

TRANSPORT POLICIES AND PROGRAMME (TPP)

An annual bid made by local highway authorities to the government for funds for local transport measures.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Measures taken to control traffic in terms of type, speed, direction, access etc. These could include the use of bus lanes, weight restrictions, traffic lights, roundabouts, clearways, one-way systems, lane markings or loading and parking restrictions.

TRAFFIC CALMING

Physical measures controlling the speed and access of traffic in areas where pedestrians should have priority.

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

An assessment prepared, by or for, a developer for consideration by the highway and planning authorities that identifies how the trips to and from a proposed development might affect the highway network and public transport facilities. It should be an impartial description of the impact and should outline the positive and negative aspects of the proposed development. Such assessments are usually only required for larger types of development or in locations where traffic/travel problems are already evident.

TRANSPORT CHOICE CORRIDORS

These form part of the Transport Choice Strategy which focuses on locating new development at nodes along major public transport routes within the plan area in order to reduce reliance on private car journeys. The detailed criteria for identifying Transport Choice Corridors appears in the Explanatory Memorandum for Strategy Policy 2.

UNDERUSED LAND AND BUILDINGS

Land and buildings that are already in use, but not to their full potential.

UNIDENTIFIED SITES

Small sites of less than 10 dwellings, and larger sites within the boundaries of built-up areas, that are not allocated for new residential development and which gain planning permission after a local plan for the area has been published, at least in draft.

URBAN FRINGE

The transition zone between built up areas and the open countryside which normally occurs around the periphery of settlements. Urban Fringe land uses include sewerage works, paddocks and golf courses.

URBAN VILLAGES

The establishment of communities which provide mixed use development, including residential, employment, open space and community facilities, combined with high standards of design and layout and a good public transport network. Urban Villages are seen as a move towards sustainable living.

USE CLASSES ORDER

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Uses Classes) (Amendment) order 1991) specifies various classes of

use for buildings or land. Within each class the use for another purpose of the same class does not require planning permission. The Classes are broadly as follows:

A1 ‘Shops’

Includes shops, hairdressers, funeral directors, post offices, dress or D.I.Y. hire shops, ticket and travel agencies and pet shops. It does not include launderettes, snack bars, restaurants and hot food take-aways or motor vehicle sales.

A2 ‘Financial & Professional Services’

Includes estate agents, betting shops, building society offices and banks. It does not include health or medical centres.

A3 ‘Food & Drink’

Restaurants and take-aways.

B1 ‘Business’

Includes office, research and development premises and light industry (industry which can be carried out in residential area without adverse environmental effects from noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit).

B2 ‘General Industry’

Any industrial use not covered by B1

B8 ‘Storage or Distribution’

Warehousing but not retail warehousing.

C1 ‘Hotels & Hostels’

Includes hotels, hostels and boarding or guest houses.

C2 ‘Residential Institutions’

Includes care homes, hospitals, nursing homes and residential schools, colleges and training centres.

C3 ‘Dwellinghouse’

Includes a flat and any other place of residence occupied by either:

- a) A single person or other people living together as a family or;
- b) not more than 6 people living together as a single household (including where care is provided).

D1 ‘Non-Residential Institutions’

Includes schools, colleges, medical and health service buildings, creches, nurseries, art galleries, museums, libraries and places of worship.

D2 ‘Assembly and Leisure’

Includes cinemas, bingo halls, concert halls, casinos and dance halls, swimming baths, gymnasia, skating rinks or any other indoor or outdoor sports area.

Unclassified

Any use not covered by the categories above and which are always therefore subject to planning control. Such uses include theatres, funfairs and scrap yards.

VACANT LAND

Land which is awaiting a new use. This could be a previously derelict site which has been cleared for redevelopment.

VISUAL CORRIDORS

Areas of open space including playing fields, recreational facilities, green wedges and other areas of open land which provide important long or short range views and therefore should be protected from any development which might inhibit the view.

WATER PERMEABLE SURFACES

Surfaces which allow water to pass through.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

Areas of open space including gardens, verges, playing fields, rivers, streams, railway embankments, woodland, agricultural land and other green links which allow wildlife to move between areas of their habitat unharmed.