

# Sleaford Neighbourhood Plan

## Annex 2 Glossary

Produced by Sleaford Neighbourhood Plan Sub-Committee (formerly Steering Group) on behalf of Sleaford Town Council, residents and businesses.



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**Anaerobic Digestion Facility:** A facility that breaks down organic materials without oxygen, producing biogas that can be used as energy.

**Appropriate locations** means a location which does not conflict, when taken as a whole, with national policy or policies in this Local Plan. In addition, to qualify as an 'appropriate location', the site, if developed, would:

- retain the core shape and form of the settlement;
- not significantly harm the settlement's character and appearance; and
- not significantly harm the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside or the rural setting of the settlement.

**ArbNet:** An interactive, collaborative, international community of arboreta and tree-focused professionals.

**Arboretum:** A botanical collection composed exclusively of trees.

**Asset of Community Value:** A building or other land designated as having importance to the local community's social wellbeing or social interests, potentially subject to community right to bid if sold.

**Bass Maltings:** A Grade II\* listed complex of malt houses in Sleaford, noted for its historical and architectural significance.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

**Blue Infrastructure:** Water-related environmental features such as rivers, lakes, and wetlands that provide ecosystem services and recreational benefits.

**Building for a Healthy Life:** A tool for assessing the design quality of homes and neighbourhoods in England. The criteria are based on national planning policy guidance and on urban design principles to achieve functionality, attractiveness and sustainability in homes and neighbourhoods: [https://www.udg.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/files/14JULY20%20BFL%202020%20Brochure\\_3.pdf](https://www.udg.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/files/14JULY20%20BFL%202020%20Brochure_3.pdf)

**Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2023:** The strategic planning document guiding development and land use in Central Lincolnshire.

**Civic Trust:** An organisation typically involved in promoting civic pride, environmental improvement, and the preservation of a city's or town's heritage.

**Climate Change:** Long-term changes in temperature and typical weather patterns in a place, attributed largely to human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels.

**Community Aspirations:** The hopes and desires of the community for the future development of their area.

**Community Engagement:** The process of working collaboratively with community groups to address issues that impact the well-being of those groups.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):** A charge levied on developers to help fund infrastructure needed to support development.

**Connectivity:** The degree to which different locations, especially within a town or city, are linked by transportation and communication networks.

**Conservation Area:** An area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes.

**Consultation Events:** Public or targeted meetings designed to gather input, feedback, or consensus from stakeholders or the general public on specific plans, policies, or projects.

**Cultural Attractions:** Sites or activities of significance in the arts, heritage, and cultural practices that draw visitors and contribute to the local identity.

**Design Codes and Guidance:** A set of detailed design criteria for new development within a specified area, aiming to ensure high-quality and consistent design standards.

**Designated Heritage Assets:** Specific sites, buildings, or areas officially recognised for their historical, architectural, or cultural significance.

**Developed footprint** is defined as the continuous built form of the settlement and excludes:

- individual buildings or groups of dispersed buildings which are clearly detached from the continuous built-up area of the settlement;
- gardens, paddocks and other undeveloped land within the curtilage of buildings on the edge of the settlement where land relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the built-up area of the settlement;
- agricultural buildings and associated land on the edge of the settlement; and
- outdoor sports and recreation facilities and other formal open spaces on the edge of the settlement.

**Development Planning Application:** A formal request for permission to carry out a proposed development or change of use on land or buildings.

**Development Planning System:** The regulatory process through which the development and use of land is planned and controlled.

**Discrimination:** Under the Equality Act 2010, it is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of: age; gender reassignment; being married or in a civil partnership; being pregnant or on maternity leave; disability; race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation. These are called 'protected characteristics'.

**Distance Learning:** A method of studying where tuition is carried out over the Internet or through course materials sent to students, without the need for physical attendance.

**Electric Vehicle Charging Points:** Facilities equipped to recharge electric vehicles.

**Employment Land:** Areas designated for business and industrial use, including manufacturing, distribution, and office use.

**Engagement Activities:** Actions taken to involve and consult with the community, stakeholders, and interest groups in planning processes.

**Environmental Assets:** Natural resources and features that have value to the community and ecosystem, including parks, rivers, wildlife habitats, and landscapes.

**Equality Act 2010:** Legislation that aims to protect people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society.

**Flood Resilience:** The ability of a community or infrastructure to withstand, adapt to, and quickly recover from flooding.

**Floodplain Grazing Marsh:** Wetland areas often found alongside rivers, used for grazing livestock but also important for biodiversity.

**Georgian Theatre:** A theatre from the Georgian era (1714 - 1837), noted for its architectural and cultural significance.

**Green Infrastructure:** A network of natural and semi-natural areas, features, and green spaces that delivers a wide range of environmental, socio-economic, and health benefits.

**Green Wheel:** A visual representation of a community's vision, aims, and objectives for future development.

**Heritage:** The legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations.

**Heritage Assets:** Valuable objects, places, or structures considered worthy of preservation because of their historical, architectural, or cultural significance.

**Heritage Trail:** A designated route along which signs or markers are placed to interpret heritage and cultural assets for educational and recreational purposes.

**Heritage at Risk:** Heritage assets that are at risk due to neglect, decay, or inappropriate development.

**Historic Environment:** Aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all physical, written, oral, and intangible heritage assets.

**Historic Town Centre:** The older central part of a town often characterised by historic buildings and traditional urban forms.

**Housing Development:** The construction of new housing units or the substantial renovation of existing units.

**Inclusive Design:** Designing environments and products in a way that considers the diverse needs and abilities of all potential users.

**Infrastructure:** The fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, such as transportation, water supply, and energy distribution.

**Joint Local Plan:** A planning document created in partnership between several local authorities to guide development across their combined areas.

**Land Use:** The management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods.

**Leisure Facilities:** Public or private facilities intended for recreation, including sports centers, cinemas, parks, and cultural venues.

**Lincolnshire County Council (LCC):** The county council responsible for the wider Lincolnshire area, including Sleaford.

**Listed Building:** A building or structure officially designated as being of special architectural, historical, or cultural significance.

**Local Green Space:** Designated areas of green space that are of particular importance to local communities.

**Local Nature Reserve (LNR):** A protected area of land designated by local authorities because of its special local natural interest.

**Local Plan:** A comprehensive planning framework used by local planning authorities to guide future development and land use.

**Local Plan Policy:** A policy within a local development plan that guides decisions on planning applications.

**Local Wildlife Sites (LWS):** Areas identified for their local nature conservation value.

**Localism Act 2010:** Legislation aimed at devolving power from central government to local communities and individuals.

**Market Place:** The central square or main public area in a town, often used historically for markets and public gatherings.

**Masterplan:** A comprehensive plan intended to guide growth and development within a specific area over a period of time.

**Mixed-Use Development:** Development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or entertainment uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated.

**Mobility Issues:** Challenges faced by individuals in moving around, especially those with disabilities affecting mobility.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** A document setting out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

**Net Zero:** Achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere.

**Non-Designated Heritage Assets:** Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas, or landscapes identified locally as having heritage interest but not formally designated. The Local List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets is a list compiled by a local authority of buildings, sites, and features of local heritage interest that are valued for their contribution to the character and appearance of a locality.

**North Kesteven District Council (NKDC):** The local government district council that has planning authority for Sleaford.

**Pedestrianisation:** The process of converting streets or areas to pedestrian use only, enhancing the urban environment for walking and reducing vehicular traffic.

**People with disabilities:** People have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment, and that impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. These persons include, but are not limited to, people with ambulatory difficulties, blindness, learning difficulties, autism and mental health needs. (NPPF)

**People's Panel:** A group of volunteer, unpaid, community members formed to provide broader input and feedback on local plans or initiatives.

**Planning Applications:** Formal requests submitted to a planning authority for permission to carry out a proposed development or change of use of land or buildings.

**Planning Authority:** The local government body responsible for regulating land use and development through the planning process.

**Planning Control System:** The regulatory framework governing the development and use of land in England.

**Planning Framework:** A set of guidelines or principles that direct the development and use of land.

**Planning Guidance:** Official advice issued by a governing body that informs how planning policies should be interpreted and applied.

**Planning Permission:** Formal approval from a local planning authority, allowing a proposed development to proceed.

**Planning Policies:** Guidelines used to inform planning decisions within Sleaford.

**Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development:** A principle that suggests that in cases of doubt, planning decisions should lean towards permitting development proposals that can be considered sustainable.

**Public Footpaths:** Paths legally protected for public use, often running across private land.

**Public Realm:** The public spaces accessible to the general public, including streets, parks, and open spaces.

**Rauceby Burial Ground:** A specific area designated for burials; its inclusion indicates local heritage or cultural significance.

**Rauceby Hospital Conservation Area:** A designated conservation area focusing on the historic core of the modern village developed around the former Rauceby Hospital site.

**Regeneration:** The process of improving areas that have been experiencing a period of decline, through redevelopment or renovation.

**Regeneration Benefits:** The positive outcomes of urban regeneration, including economic growth, improved community facilities, and enhanced environments.

**Retail Core:** The central area within a town or city primarily designated and developed for retail shopping activities.

**Riparian Landowners:** Owners of land adjacent to a river, with certain rights and responsibilities regarding the waterway and its banks.

**River Restoration:** The process of returning a river or stream to a condition as close as possible to its original state, aiming to restore the natural structure, function, and dynamics of the river.

**Riverside Centre/ Precinct:** A designated area or development along a river, often featuring a mix of retail, leisure, and public spaces.

**Scheduled Ancient Monument:** A nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change by being listed on a schedule by the government.

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**Secure by Design:** Design Guides, Available at <https://www.securedbydesign.com/guidance/design-guides>

**Sleaford Masterplan:** A strategic plan developed for the town of Sleaford, outlining aspirations for development, public realm improvements, and transport solutions.

**Sleaford Moor Enterprise Park:** An area of Sleaford designated for business development aimed at attracting investment and creating jobs.

**Sleaford Navigation Trust:** An organisation promoting the restoration and management of the Sleaford Navigation waterway.

**Sleaford Neighbourhood Plan (NP):** A vision and policy document for the future development of Sleaford.

**Sleaford Parish and Sleaford Town Council:** The local government area and authority responsible for the administration of Sleaford.

**Sleaford Transport Strategy:** A plan aimed at improving transportation and connectivity within and around Sleaford.

**Social Wellbeing:** The general well-being of individuals and societies, encompassing health, happiness, and prosperity.

**Spatial Strategy:** An approach to spatial planning which sets out a strategic framework to guide future development and land use.

**Statutory:** Defined, required, or regulated by law.

**Statutory Planning Document:** Officially recognised planning documents that have legal status.

**Steering Group:** A committee established to guide the development and implementation of a plan or project.

**Strategic Employment Site:** A designated area for the development of employment-generating uses, such as industrial or business parks.

**Sub-Committee:** part of the formal organisational structure of the Town Council, comprising Councillors and community representatives, and tasked with a specific project.

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

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS):** Systems designed to efficiently manage the drainage of surface water in a sustainable way.

**Sustainable Growth:** Economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources and focuses on maintaining ecological balance.

**Sustainable Transport:** Modes of transport and transportation systems that have a lower environmental impact, promoting walking, cycling, public transport, and other low or zero-emission vehicles.

**Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs):** Planned areas of substantial housing growth that are integrated into the existing urban area with a focus on sustainability.

**Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987:** Legislation that categorises the use of land and buildings into various classes.

**Town Centre Regeneration:** Strategies and actions aimed at revitalising town centres to improve their attractiveness, vitality, and economic performance.

**Use Classes** refers to the classification of uses in the Town & Country Planning (Use Classes) Order.

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