

ANNEX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Access This term refers to the methods by which people with a range of needs (such as disabled people, people with children, people whose first language is not English) find out about and use services and information. For disabled people, access means the freedom to participate in the economy, in how the Region is planned, in the social and cultural life of the community.

Accessibility This term is used in two distinct ways;

- the extent to which employment, goods and services are made available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to be transported to locations where they are available and
- the extent of barriers to movement for users who may experience problems getting from one place to another, including disabled people.

Advancing Together The over-arching framework, or vision of the Region which key regional partners have agreed to work.

Affordable Housing Housing accessible to households who cannot afford open market rental or purchase. It includes a range of tenure types including

- discounted market housing
- equity sharing
- shared ownership
- sub market renting
- key worker housing
- subsidized social renting.

Aggregates Granular material used in construction. Aggregates may be primary, artificial or recycled. Primary aggregates are made up of crushed rock or sand and gravel extracted from mineral working sites.

Agricultural Land Classification Classification system developed by DEFRA which allows agricultural land to be classified from best (Grade 1) to worst (Grade 5) in a way which is consistent across the country.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) Designated under Environmental Act 1995 as local authority areas where action plans will be required to enable them to achieve national air quality objectives.

Amenity An amenity is an element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.

Ancient Woodland Land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Report prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly to cover performance against targets and indicators set out in RSS.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Site with statutory national landscape designation to provide special protection of the area's natural beauty. There are two wholly within the Region: Nidderdale and Howardian Hills; also three that straddle the regional boundary: Forest of Bowland North Pennines and Lincolnshire Wolds.

Assisted Areas The Government designates Assisted Areas, on the basis of unemployment and other economic criteria, for regional aid to industry.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long-term as well as in the short term.

Biodiversity This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value too.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) UK's initiative to maintain and enhance Biodiversity generally prepared by local authorities.

Biological Treatment Any biological process that changes the properties of waste (e.g. anaerobic digestion, composting).

Biomass Biomass is the total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops as well as forestry and agricultural residues.

Brownfield Land Previously developed land. This can include both land and premises and refers to a site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. Brownfield land excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring development. The full definition of previously developed land can be found in Annex C of PPD3 Housing.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) A prioritised plan to alleviate the effects of excessive abstraction within given water catchment areas.

Catchment Flood Management Plan DEFRA/Environment Agency developed plans to consider holistic approaches to flood management at the catchment scale.

Change Management A way of approaching improving performance and organisational change by considering the way:

- Things are done,
- Resources are managed,
- Operations are structured and,
- Improvements delivered.

Civic Amenity Sites (CA Sites) Civic Amenity Sites provided by local authorities, to which the public can bring household waste. CA sites usually provide sites for recycling (aka Bring Sites).

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) The CAA is the UK's specialist aviation regulator responsible for Air Safety, Economic Regulation, Airspace Regulation, Consumer Protection, Environmental Research and Consultancy.

Climate Change The UK Programme DEFRA 2000. Terminology to describe the rise of average global temperature arising from worldwide industrialization.

Climate Change Impact Study A study to identify the potential impact of climate change on the Region – both opportunities and threats – so as to inform land use planning.

Clusters Geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, specialized suppliers, service providers, firms in related industries and associated institutions in particular fields that compete, but also co-operate.

Coalfields Most of South Yorkshire and parts of Wakefield, Leeds and Selby (Coalfields Taskforce definition). The Coalfields Taskforce Body was set up in October 1997 with the vision “To set the framework which will empower coalfield communities affected by pit closures and job losses to create their own new start, forging their own sustainable and prosperous future, and to engage the active support of all partners, particularly the Government, in its delivery”. The Taskforce’s report ‘Making the Difference – A New Start for England’s Coalfield Communities’ was published in June 1998.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known as Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating.

Commercial Waste Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, sport, recreation or entertainment.

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)

A government funded public body worth for a higher quality of life for people and communities across England.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) EU policy aimed at improving productivity and shifting emphasis away from productivity subsidies.

Community Forest Part of a national programme of major environmental improvements, shaped by local partnerships which use multipurpose forestry to improve countryside around towns and cities by restoring area scarred by industrial dereliction, creating sites for recreation and forming new wildlife habitats. There are currently 12 in the UK including one in the Region: the South Yorkshire Community Forest.

Community Strategies These are practical tools for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority area. Such strategies are to be prepared allowing for local communities (based upon geography and/or interest) to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities usually preformed by a local strategic Partnership.

Composting The process that converts biodegradable material (such as garden and kitchen waste), in the presence of oxygen in the air, into a stable granular material.

Congestion Charging This refers to applying charges to reduce the number of vehicles and level of congestion in congested areas.

Construction and Demolition Waste This is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials.

Countryside Agency Government Agency set up on 1 April 1999 by the merger of the Countryside Commission and Rural Development Commission.

Countryside Character and Natural Areas Areas of distinctive landscape, wildlife, natural and historic features as defined by Countryside Agency, of which there are 24 in the Yorkshire & Humber Region.

Countryside Character Assessment An assessment of countryside character.

Countryside Stewardship Government scheme-making payments to farmers to enhance and conserve English landscapes, their wildlife and history, and to help people enjoy them. This scheme operates outside Environmentally Sensitive Areas only.

Cultural Quarters Designated areas of city or town centres where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environments. They can contribute to urban regeneration.

DCMS Department of Culture Media and Sport.

Dearne Valley Development Zone A Regionally significant location as referred to in RSS and the RES.

DEFRA Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Density (Housing) The definition and method for calculating density on a site-by-site basis is set out in National Policy Guidance - notably PPG 3 Housing Annex 3.

Derelict land and buildings Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings (including former single residential dwellings) in an advanced state of disrepair and land damaged by development, but which has been or is being restored.

Development Brief This brief sets out the vision for a development. It set out the economic, social, environmental and planning context. Apart from aspirational qualities, development briefs include site constraints and opportunities, infrastructure and transport access planning policies. It also sets out proposed uses, densities and other design requirements.

Dft Department for Transport.

Dph Dwellings per hectare, a measure of density and hence efficiency of the land used for housing.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) Supports businesses, public agencies and voluntary bodies in the agricultural forestry and food processing sector.

E-Economy/E-Commerce A sector of business which comprises companies deriving at least some portion of their revenues from Internet-related products and services.

Employment Land Land allocated in development plans for businesses, industrial and storage/distribution uses B1, B2 and B8 uses as defined in the General Development Order (TCPACT).

England Forestry Strategy Government strategy, published in December 1998, committed to increasing the quantity of woodland through new planning initiatives and also conserving existing forests and woodlands.

Energy Efficiency Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience.

Energy Forum A Regional forum set up by Yorkshire Forward to assist delivery of national and regional targets on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to promote development of strong and sustainable energy industries in the Region and to promote energy efficiency in order to aid business competitiveness and tackle fuel poverty.

Energy Recovery To recover energy in the form of heat and/or electric power from waste. Examples include combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.

Environment Agency Government Agency set up with the aim of protecting or enhancing the environment, taken as a whole in order to play its part in attaining the objective of sustainable development.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) An assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of a project to inform whether the project should go ahead or not (DETR Nov 2000).

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) DEFRA scheme offering farmers incentives for adopting agricultural practices which will safeguard and enhance designated areas of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. The Pennine Dales is the ESA in this region.

England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) A programme to protect and improve the countryside and to encourage sustainable enterprise and thriving rural communities.

ESDP European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) A non-statutory document produced by the Informal Council of Ministers setting out principles for the future spatial development of the EU.

e-tailing Electronic retailing – usually via the internet.

EU European Union.

EU Bathing Directive Directive aimed at the reduction of pollution in coastal bathing waters.

European Funding Interreg IIC EU initiative to promote trans-national cooperation in spatial planning within the context of the ESDP.

European Funding LEADER + EU initiative to promote rural development.

European Funding Objective 1 ERDF objective to support development and structural adjustment of Regional whole development is lagging behind. In this region the 'administrative region' of South Yorkshire is an Objective 1 area.

European Funding Objective 2 ERDF objective to support economic and social progress of areas facing structural difficulties. Eligible areas in this Region include parts of rural and coastal North and East Yorkshire and parts of West Yorkshire, North and North East Lincolnshire and Hull.

Examination in Public An examination into draft Regional Spatial Strategies to provide an informal opportunity for the discussion and testing in public and before a panel appointed by the Secretary of State, of selected matters arising from consideration of the draft guidance.

ERDF European Regional Development Fund.

Farm Diversification Generally involves a new use for agricultural land, away from core agricultural activities, other than one that is already allowed under permitted development rights.

Flood Map Map produced by the Environment Agency showing the best current estimate of the 1% annual fluvial flood event (a 100 year flood) and the 0.5% annual tidal event (a 200 year flood) but with defences and the area they protect superimposed.

Flood Plain Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist.

Flood Risk Assessment Assessment of risk of flooding within a defined area for forward planning or development control purposes.

Freight Facilities Grant Grants made available to help with the extra capital costs of moving freight by water or by rail.

Freight Quality Partnership Local partnerships whereby local authorities, freight operators, businesses and developers work together to agree on sustainable approach to freight transport issues.

FRESA Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action.

GDP Gross Domestic Product.

General Quality Assessment (GQA) (Chemical and Biological)

The Environmental Agency measure of chemical water quality.

Green Belt Green Belts are a national policy designation that helps to prevent urban sprawl contain development, protect the countryside, promote brownfield development and assist in urban renaissance. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

Green Corridors This refers to relatively continuous areas of open space linked through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Greenfield Site Not previously developed land.

Gross Value Added (GVA) The sum of incomes earned from production of goods and services in an area, equivalent to GDP less taxes and subsidies.

Ha Hectares.

Habitat Action Plan English Nature led action plan for protection of endangered habitats.

Health Action Zone (HAZ) Partnerships between NHS, Local Authorities, Community, Voluntary and Business Sectors.

Health Improvements and Modernisation Plans (HIMPS) Local strategy bringing together statutory and voluntary bodies for improving health and healthcare and modernisation services within a Health Authority.

HEI Higher Education Institution

Heritage Coast Designation by Countryside Agency of scenic coastal areas managed so that their natural beauty is conserved and accessibility is improved. Includes much of the North Yorkshire and some of the East Riding Coast.

Highways Agency Executive Agency of DfT who manage and maintain the motorway and trunk road network in England.

HIP Housing Investment Programme.

Household Waste All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arising from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for most of the Region's waste.

Humber Trade Zone (HTZ) Regionally significant location as proposed in the Regional Economic Strategy.

ICT Information and Communications Technology.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) – process that brings together all those involved in the development, management and the use of the coast. Can result in preparing a ICZM plan.

Incineration The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide (CO₂), water and ash residues.

INDICATORS:

Indicators factor to be monitored to assess the efficiency of plan policies. These are two types - output and contextual indicators. **Output** indicator relates to matters where the Plan is likely to have a significant effect as implemented through action of other bodies principally local planning and highway authorities. **Contextual** indicators relate to matters only partially effected by plan policies which provide an understanding of the evolving context in which the Plan operates.

Industrial Waste Waste from any factory and any premises occupied by industry (excluding mines and quarries) as defined in Schedule 3 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Documents produced as part of the EU Objective 1 and 2 Programmes providing a strategic framework for focusing resources to achieve the overall objectives of the programme.

IRS Integrated Regional Strategy.

Kerbside Recycling Collection of recyclable or compostable wastes usually from the pavement outside premises, most commonly from households, but also from businesses.

Landfill Sites Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for disposal.

Local Development Documents (LDDs) – a general name for the range of planning documents that make up the local Development Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF) A range of statutory planning policy documents that will provide a framework for advising the particular communities economic, social and environmental aims, usually comprising a portfolio of development documents including a core strategy, proposals and a series of Action Plans and supplementary planning documents.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – A document that sets out a Local Planning Authorities annual work programme for preparing documents to be included in the LDF.

Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAP) – set out a vision for the quality of the environment in a particular area (particularly with regards to water resources) and how that may be achieved through appropriate management.

Lifetime Homes Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population from young children to frail older people and those with temporary or permanent physical or sensory impairments.

Listed Buildings Buildings of special architectural or historic interest protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Authority (LA) There are 21 local (district, borough and unitary) authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber and one County Council. There are also two National Park Authorities.

Local Nature Reserve A designation under S21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949, often used by Local Planning Authorities in Development plans to protect sites with local biodiversity value.

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) Cross-sectoral, cross-agency umbrella partnerships, which are focused and committed to improving the quality of life and governance in a particular locality. They seek to enable services and priorities to be aligned in a way that effectively meets the needs and aspirations of those who use them.

LPA Local Planning Authority.

Local Transport Plan (LTP) A statutory requirement of local authorities, under Transport Act 2000, plans which aim to deliver more sustainable transport. Produced every five years by Local Highway Authorities.

Main Urban Areas The urban extent of the main cities and towns (key cities and subregional centres) of the Region shown on the Key Diagram, which are a focus of most new development.

Market Towns Initiative An funding initiative, led by Yorkshire Forward in market towns to provide jobs and economic regeneration.

Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) A facility for sorting and baling waste.

Mechanical biological treatment This is the treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.

Mixed Use Development Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) The local authorities responsible for minerals and waste planning.

Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG) Note – prepared and issued by central Government as advice to minerals planning authorities and the minerals industry.

Multi-Modal Studies Studies in which consideration is given to transport problems and possible solutions affecting all modes of travel. The initial programme of Studies were identified during the course of the 1998 Roads Review. These include the South and West Yorkshire Multi-Modal Study.

Municipal Waste Waste collected by or on behalf of local authorities.

National Nature Reserve Site with statutory protection. They were established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain.

National Park Site with statutory national landscape designation to provide special protection of the area's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities by the public. There are two national parks covered by this RSS: the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors.

National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal An action plan setting out a range of Governmental initiatives aiming to narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.

Natura 2000 Title for a network of areas designed to conserve natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. The term Natura 2000 comes from the 1992 EC Habitats and Species Directive which symbolises the conservation of precious natural resources for the year 2000 and beyond.

Natural Areas Natural Areas are sub-divisions of England defined by English Nature each with a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human impact.

Nature conservation Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.

Navigable Waterways Functional classification used by British Waterways for canals and rivers with a minimum width of 7 feet at its narrowest structure for narrow navigable, with broad navigable being any waterway with a width of 14ft 3in and above.

New Approach to Appraisal (NATA) Methodology introduced in the Government White Paper A New Deal for Transport, used in appraising major transport improvements. Details of the methodology are set out in "Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies".

North European Trade Axis (NETA) – transnational spatial planning across Ireland, Northern England, Netherlands and Germany.

New Deal for Communities An initiative that supports the intensive regeneration schemes that deal with problems such as poor educational attainment and poor job prospects in a small number of deprived local authorities.

NHS Local Delivery Plans Local strategy, bringing together statutory and voluntary bodies, for improving health and health care and modernising services within a Primary Care Trust area.

Northern Way An emerging strategy to promote regeneration and growth in the three northern English regions (the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber regions).

ODPM The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Government department responsible for planning, local government, housing and regional development.

Open space All land that is predominantly underdeveloped, other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Pathfinder ODPM initiative is to address failing housing markets. There are two Pathfinders in the Region gateway Hull East Riding and transform South Yorkshire.

Plan, Monitor and Manage (PMM) Approach to housing provision involving: Plan for an overall annual rate and distribution of housing, Monitor the proposed provision against targets and indicators, Manage the process of delivery of additional housing.

Planning Obligations Agreements between LPAs and developers secured in the context of a planning consent to ensure the provision of specific items – open space, infrastructure, affordable housing etc. Also referred to as section 106 agreement after the relevant part of the Town and Country Planning Act.

Polycentric development Is an important concept in regional spatial planning. It aims to connect a number of places to form a network and develop businesses, services and facilities. Polycentric development is the alternative to monocentric development in which one city region dominates all others.

PPG/PPS Planning Policy Guidance/Planning Policy Statements – Documents produced by central Government setting out its policies on different areas of planning – being updated and replaced by PPSs (Planning Policy Statements). PPS Regional Spatial Strategies is a particularly important starting point for RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber.

Precautionary Principle This principle states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Preferred Industrial Location (PIL) Strategic employment site normally suitable for general industrial, light industrial and warehousing uses.

Priority Habitat Area Priority Habitats for protection due to environmental or habitat value are set out in PPG9: Nature Conservation and also further developed for this Region in the Regional Biodiversity Audit.

Progress in the Region A report produced by Yorkshire Futures to provide an economic, social and environmental analysis of Yorkshire and Humber.

Proximity Principle This advises dealing with waste as near as practicable to its place of production.

PTE/PTA Passenger Transport Executive/Passenger Transport Authority. Two in the Region covering South and West Yorkshire.

Public Realm The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Ramsar Sites Sites listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. All sites are designated as SSSIs, some will also be SPAS and/or SACs.

RAYH Regional Assembly Yorkshire and Humber.

RCYH Regional chambers Yorkshire and Humber.

Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) – Partnership of members of Mineral Planning Authorities, Aggregates Industry and Government, set up to prepare guidelines on the provision of aggregates in the Region.

Regional Development Agency (RDA) – Yorkshire Forward. Represents the Region to Central Government as a non-departmental Public Body. Responsible for RES, regeneration and inward investment.

Recycling Recycling involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Recyclates Secondary or waste/recovered material used as feedstock in a manufacturing process to create a new product.

Reduction Reducing or minimising the quantity of waste production.

Regional Action Plan (RAP) This Regional Action Plan for Yorkshire and Humber sets out the actions being taken to implement the Regional Economic Strategy produced by Yorkshire Forward and its partners to revitalise the Region's economy.

Regional Biodiversity Audit 'A Biodiversity Audit of Yorkshire and the Humber' – published in 1999 by the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum. A comprehensive review of the most important habitats and species in the Region.

Regional Competitiveness Indicators Indicators that present statistical information to illustrate the factors determining regional competitiveness.

Regional Cultural Strategy Strategy prepared by Yorkshire Culture, a partnership of regional cultural interests, with backing from DCMS.

Regional Economic Strategy (RES) Yorkshire Forward's 10 year strategy for sustainable economic growth in the Region.

Regional Employment Land Survey Survey to be carried out and kept up to date by Yorkshire & Humber Assembly. Its findings will be published in Yorkshire & Humber Assembly's annual monitoring report.

Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) Produced by the Regional Housing Board, the RHS sets out priorities for housing in the Region and includes a Regional Investment Plan for funding housing initiatives and interventions.

Regional Self-Sufficiency Principle of waste management as defined in Box 1 of PPG 10 i.e. most waste should be treated or disposed of within the Region in which it is produced. Each region should provide for sufficient facilities to manage the quantity of waste expected to be dealt with over a period of at least 10 years.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of Local Development Documents, Local Transport Plans and regional and sub regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land-use activities.

Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) A strategic framework providing the context for regional activity, which sets targets and indicators, identifies necessary regional action and sets out a sustainability appraisal mechanism.

Regional Planning Body (RPB) The institution responsible for monitoring and preparing draft versions of RPG. In this region, the RPB was RAYH (see above) during the preparations of RPG. From October 2001 the RPB became the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) Regional Planning Guidance has been replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy, prepared on the basis of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Regional Tourism Strategy Yorkshire Tourist Board strategy setting out a vision and direction for tourism for Yorkshire and the Humber for period 1998-2003. Replaced by Tourism Action Plan in 2002, produced by Yorkshire Tourist Board and Yorkshire Forward.

Regional Water Resources Strategy Environment Agency's strategy for the management and protection of water resources in the Agency's NE region.

Renewable Energy Energy derived from a source which is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Regional Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets Study A Study to identify both the renewable energy capacity of the Region and broad locations for the development of renewable energy production proposals in Yorkshire and Humber.

Residual Waste Waste remaining after materials for re-use, recycling and composting have been removed.

Re-use Using materials or products again, for the same or different purpose, without material reprocessing.

Road Hierarchy A categorisation of the road network into different categories determined by the functions they perform.

Route Management Strategy (RMS) Highways Agency strategy aimed at serving the interests of all those who use or are affected by a particular route.

Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) – Gives impartial technical advice on waste management and disposal issues.

RTS Regional Transport Strategy (included in the RSS).

Rural Bus Challenge Fund Government fund supporting innovative, cost-effective promotion by local authorities of rural bus transport.

Rural Bus Subsidy Grant Government Grant to local authorities to improve rural bus routes.

Rural Transport Partnerships Government funded partnerships between local authorities, transport operators, community groups etc., aimed at developing a range of solutions to transport related problems in rural areas.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – site with statutory protection of international importance to biodiversity. Designated under EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. Also covered by Natura 2000.

Scheduled Ancient Monument Nationally important archaeological sites statutorily protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, requiring owners to obtain consent from DCMS before carrying out works to them.

Section 106 Agreements These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Self-Sufficiency In relation to waste this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.

Sequential Approach The sequential approach applies to all town centre-related activities it determines that, if possible, facilities should be accommodated in the centre, failing that on the edge of the centre and, in only exceptional specified circumstances, out of the centre. It can be used in a broader sense, to emphasise that all significant development should be located in main urban areas or if due is not possible or practical either on the edge or main urban areas or in smaller, but connected settlements. Separate sequential approaches for planning for flood risk (in PPG 25), housing and planning (PPG 6) and town centre used (PPG3).

SEZ Strategic Economic Zones (within Objective 1 SPD).

SME Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) identify and implement the best ways to reduce risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment. There are three existing SMPs that cover the coastline and Humber Estuary in the Region – Saltburn to Flamborough Head, Flamborough Head to Donna Nook and the Environment Agency's Humber Estuary SMP.

SPA Specially Protected Area

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) A classification notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended).

Social Exclusion A term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social Infrastructure The retail, sport, recreation, health and education facilities of a particular place.

SPD Single Programme Document (Objective 1 and 2 areas).

Spatial Vision for North West Europe A non-statutory document prepared by a group of research institutions under the INTERREG IIC programme, which, building on the principles of the ESDP, provides a multi-sectoral vision for the future spatial development for North West Europe (also Norvision).

Species Action Plan English Nature led action plan for the protection of endangered species.

Special Protected Area (SPA) Site with statutory protection of international importance to biodiversity. Classified under EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Special Waste Defined by the Environmental Protection (Special Waste) Regulations 1996 – Any waste on the European hazardous waste list that has one or more hazardous properties.

Sport England A government-backed organisation which aims to lead the development of sport in England by influencing and serving the public, commercial and voluntary sectors.

SPITS South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) A classification of industry and commerce by type of business.

Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR) Allows comparison of actual number of deaths in an area with the expected number based on national age-specific death rates.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A statutory requirement of SEA Regulations 2004 to assess significant effects of all scales of statutory plans on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Assessment of risk of flooding within a defined area for forward planning purposes only.

Strategic Highway Network Core network of trunk roads together with other roads of regional or sub-regional importance, as shown on the key diagram.

Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) An Environmental Agency publication providing information about amounts and types of waste produced and how they are managed.

Sub-areas are functionally coherent spatial areas for describing policy at the sub-regional level. There are sub-areas in the Region:

- Leeds City Region
- Vales and Tees links
- Remoter Rural
- Coast
- South Yorkshire
- Humber Estuary
- York

Sub Regional Housing Partnership A partnership involving local authorities and other stakeholders that manage the delivery of the RES at the sub regional level.

Sub Regional Investment Partnership A partnership involving local authorities and other stakeholders that manage the delivery of the RES at the sub regional level through a sub regional investment plan (SRIP).

Sub Regional Renewable Energy and Assessment and Targets Study. A study to identify both the renewable energy capacity of the sub region. Potential local authority targets for renewable energy and identify broad locations accordingly.

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) – environmentally friendly ways of dealing with surface water run-off in developments, which avoids the problems associated with conventional drainage practices.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) An SPG does not form a part of the statutory plan. It can take the form of design guides or area development briefs, or supplement other specific policies in the plan. However it must be consistent with the national, regional and local statutory planning framework.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Appraisal of plans, strategies and proposals to test them against the four broad objectives set out in the Government’s sustainable development strategy “Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for sustainable development for the UK” (published in 1999) and the aims of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework.

Sustainable Development Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of any future generations to meet their own needs. It means meeting four objectives;

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone,
- Effective protection of the environment,
- Prudent use of natural resources and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

TARGETS:

Output – desired changes which RSS policies are intended to achieve. Where possible they are defined in terms of a measurable change in a specified period of time, or, if not, in terms of a desired direction of change. They relate to matters where RSS is likely to have a significant effect as implemented through the actions of other bodies, principally local planning and highway authorities.

Contextual – desired changes which would be likely to occur if the RSS vision, objectives and overall strategy is being achieved. Where possible they are defined in terms of a desired direction of change. They relate to matters which are only partially or indirectly affected by RSS policies.

Targeted Programme of Improvements Government programme of trunk road and motorway improvement schemes to be started within the 7 year period from July 1998, subject to the satisfactory completion of statutory procedures.

Trans European Network (TEN) – strategic trans-national rail, road and sea routes and airports designated by the European Union because of their importance for the future development of Europe. In this Region, the TEN is the east-west E20 and the corridor which is made up of the A1/M1 and ECML.

The State of the Region Annual Report produced by Yorkshire Forward.

Traffic Calming These are self-enforcing measures that are designed to encourage drivers to make their speeds appropriate to local conditions. Traffic calming schemes can improve the environment and reduce accidents.

Traffic Restraint The discouragement of traffic, especially the car, by traffic management, fiscal measures and the co-ordinated application of transport and planning policy.

Transport Assessment This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications. For major proposals, assessments should illustrate the following: accessibility to the site by all modes, the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site and proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Travellers' Sites These are sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people of nomadic habit of life, such as travellers and gypsies.

Trunk Road Those roads under the remit of the Highways Agency, as opposed to local authorities.

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Urban Capacity Study A requirement of PPG3. These studies identify available, or potential available land for housing development in urban areas to inform the re-allocation of housing land and review of development plans.

UDP Unitary Development Plan now replaced by Local Development Frameworks.

Urban Design Frameworks Non-statutory documents that inform preparing local development framework policies, in particular areas, where there is a need to control, guide and promote change to the design of buildings.

Urban Fringe Intermediary area between the main urban area and open countryside.

Urban Renaissance Urban Renaissance is the rediscovery of the opportunities offered by cities to accommodate changing population, work and leisure patterns through the creation of practical, attractive, safe and efficient urban areas which offer a vibrant and desirable quality of life.

URC Urban Development Corporation.

Use Classes Order Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 which permits certain changes of use without the need for planning permission from the local authority.

Vacant buildings Unoccupied buildings, that are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair (i.e. capable of being occupied in their present state). (Single residential dwellings are excluded to the difficulties of identifying significant long-term vacancy within housing stock).

Washland Areas specifically set aside to hold floodwater until it can be safely released.

Waste Hierarchy A guiding principle for sustainable waste management originally set out in the 1975 Waste Framework Directive. Based on the premise that higher levels of the hierarchy (reduction, reuse, recycling) reflect more sustainable practices than the lower levels (energy from waste and landfill)

Waste Management Licensing The system of permits operated by the Environment Agency under the Environmental Protection Act to ensure activities authorised to recover or dispose of waste are carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.

Waste Transfer Station This is a site to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for recovery or disposal.

Windfall Sites Sites that come forward for development that couldn't be identified previously as they were then in active use.

World Heritage Site UNESCO designation – A site of cultural or natural heritage considered to be of outstanding universal value and worthy of special protection. There are two in the Region – Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal and at Saltaire.

Yorkshire Forward Regional development agency for the Region.

YHA Yorkshire and Humber Assembly. Formed in October 2001 following the merger of RAYH and RCYH. The Regional Planning Body.