

## 4. Appendix A Summary of the Regional Plan and Key Areas of Influence

**A.1** The East Midlands Regional Plan was published in March 2009, and includes a Sub-Regional Strategy for the Three Cities area (which covers the Derby, Leicester and Nottingham areas). It provides the strategic spatial development framework for the area.

**A.2** A Partial Review of the East Midlands Regional Plan has commenced, and an Options consultation took place in summer 2009. The East Midlands Regional Assembly aim to publish the Partial Review for consultation in April 2010.

**A.3** The East Midlands Regional Plan includes a vision for the Region which seeks to ensure that the East Midlands will be recognised for its high quality of life and strong, healthy, sustainable communities; that its economy is vibrant, with a rich cultural and environmental diversity; and that social inequalities, management of resources and the need for a safer, more inclusive society are addressed.

**A.4** It goes on to state that development should be concentrated in the regions' urban areas to regenerate them, developing sustainable and well connected cities and towns that retain their distinctive identity.

**A.5** The East Midlands Regional Plan contains 11 Regional Core Objectives, which it states all strategies, plans and programmes should meet. These are:

- a) To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the region, and extends choice.
- b) To reduce social exclusion.
- c) To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements
- d) To improve the health and mental, physical and spiritual well being of the region's residents.
- e) To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness.
- f) To improve accessibility to jobs homes and services..
- g) To protect and enhance the environment.
- h) To achieve a step change increase in the level of the region's biodiversity.
- i) To reduce the causes of climate change.
- j) To reduce the impacts of climate change.
- k) To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits.

**A.6** The East Midlands Regional Plan provides policies and targets that the aligned Core Strategies must be in 'general conformity' with (see Glossary). For Greater Nottingham as a whole, it provides for a minimum of 60,600 new homes between 2006 and 2026<sup>25</sup>, which are broken down by local authority

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<sup>25</sup> Of the 60,600 new homes, 8,550 had been provided up to March 2009, leaving 52,050 remaining to be built.

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area. The distribution of new homes is to be based on a strategy of urban concentration and regeneration, which requires 40,800 of the new homes to be built in or next to the existing Principal Urban Area of Nottingham (the built up area – see glossary), with sufficient development at the Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston to maintain their roles. Sub Regional Centres have been identified for their ability to perform a complimentary role to the Nottingham Principal Urban Area, and have been selected on the basis of their size, the range of services they provide, and their potential to accommodate future growth.

**A.7** This policy of urban concentration means that the housing provision for more rural parts of Greater Nottingham is restricted to the identified needs of settlements or to small scale development targeted to meet local needs.

**A.8** The East Midlands Regional Plan requires a mix of housing types to be provided, and includes an interim figure of 17,100 affordable homes across the Housing Market Area (which does not include Hucknall). It requires a balance in the provision of jobs and homes within urban areas to reduce the need to travel, and highlights the need to develop, protect and enhance. Environmental Infrastructure which consists of the physical features and natural resources of the environment that provide services or support to society (see Glossary). Environmental Infrastructure includes Green Infrastructure (see Glossary) networks to support new and existing development.

**A.9** Policies for promoting economic growth stress the need for major development to include both housing and jobs, and the need to promote higher order jobs (and the skills to go with them) to support a shift to a more knowledge based economy. Greater Nottingham is a preferred location in which to consider the need for a rail freight distribution centre, and Nottingham, Hucknall and Ilkeston are priorities for regeneration. Rural areas are targeted for economic diversification.

**A.10** The East Midlands Regional Plan seeks to protect and better manage the natural and cultural heritage of the area, and to protect and enhance Environmental Infrastructure, which it sees as central to maintaining and creating sustainable communities, as well as helping to achieve a major step change increase in the levels of biodiversity.

**A.11** It also sets out regional priorities for managing water resources, dealing with flood risk, energy reduction and efficiency, and low carbon energy generation.

**A.12** Transport policies are aimed at reducing the need to travel, tackling congestion, promoting public transport, cycling and walking, with a strong emphasis on encouraging behavioural change. Transport policies should also support regeneration aims, improve surface access to East Midlands Airport, and develop opportunities for modal switch away from road based transport in manufacturing, retail and freight distribution sectors.

## 4. Appendix B Summary of Sustainable Community Strategies

### B.1

The matrix below presents the identified issues and themes which the most recent Community Strategy or Sustainable Community Strategy for each council prioritises. Where ticks (✓) are shown, this indicates that the issue is, or could, with minor alterations, be complemented in delivery by emerging policies of the aligned Core Strategies.

Emerging aligned Core Strategies Policy																			
Sustainable Community Strategies and Community Strategy Identified Priority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ashfield District Council Sustainable Community and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2006 2021																			
Enterprising Communities				✓															
Confident Communities			✓				✓												
Green and Sustainable Communities	✓		✓										✓		✓	✓	✓		
Broxtowe Borough Council Broxtowe Partnership A Better Broxtowe 2006 2012																			
A Safe Borough								✓		✓									
A Clean and Green Borough	✓		✓										✓		✓	✓			
A Healthy Borough								✓			✓				✓				
A Growing Borough		✓	✓	✓										✓				✓	
A Fair and Inclusive Borough		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓			✓				✓	
Erewash Borough Council Erewash Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 2014																			
Improving opportunities for employment, skills and housing				✓				✓											
Reducing crime, the fear of crime and improving our living environment	✓									✓			✓		✓				
Encouraging healthy and active lifestyles for all											✓				✓		✓		
Gedling Borough Council Draft Gedling Community Strategy 2009 2026																			
Safer & Stronger Communities Living Together in Gedling								✓		✓	✓								
A fairer and more involved Gedling Borough		✓									✓							✓	

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Making communities safer									✓											
Enable healthy living											✓							✓		
Supporting children and young people		✓									✓									
Nottinghamshire County Council Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 2020																				
A Safer Nottinghamshire											✓									
Making Nottinghamshire's Communities Stronger										✓										
A place where Nottinghamshire's children achieve their full potential																		✓		
A healthier Nottinghamshire																		✓		
A more prosperous Nottinghamshire					✓															
A greener Nottinghamshire	✓																	✓		
Derbyshire County Council Draft Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 2014																				
Safer Communities											✓									
Children and Young People												✓								
Health and Wellbeing													✓					✓		
Culture						✓			✓					✓						
Sustainable Communities										✓										

## 4. Appendix C Glossary

**Affordable Housing** - Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

**Allocation** - Land identified as appropriate for a specific land use.

**Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)** - Part of the Local Development Framework. A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.

**Behavioural Change** - See Demand Management.

**Biodiversity** - The range of life forms which constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

**BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)** - An Environmental Assessment Method used to assess the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings. It is regarded by the UK's construction and property sectors as the measure of best practice in environmental design and management.

**Brownfield Land** - A general term used to describe land which has been previously developed or built upon. (See previously Developed Land).

**Building Schools for the Future (BSF)** - National school buildings investment programme. The aim is to rebuild or renew nearly every secondary school in England. Implemented by the education authorities; Derbyshire County Council, Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council.

**Census of Population** - A survey of the entire population of the United Kingdom, undertaken on a ten-yearly basis.

**Civic Space** - A subset of open space consisting of urban squares, markets and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** - A standard financial payment by developers to councils towards the cost of local and sub-regional infrastructure to support development (including transport, social and environmental infrastructure, schools and parks). The ability to implement a CIL is not due until April 2010. Use of a CIL would substantially replace the use of S106 agreements (see definition below).

**Comparison Goods** - Non-food retail items including clothing, footwear, household goods, furniture and electrical goods, which purchasers compare on the basis of price.

**Conservation Area** - An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

**Convenience Goods** - Retail goods bought for consumption on a regular basis (eg food, drink, newspapers etc).

**Core City** - Nottingham is one of eight Core Cities, defined by Government as the key regional Cities, driving the economic growth of their regions.

**Core Strategy** - The key Development Plan Document, setting out the long term spatial vision for the area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. As such, it implements the spatial aspects of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

**Countryside** - The rural parts of Greater Nottingham lying outside the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham, the Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston, and other larger settlements. Countryside is sometimes taken to exclude land designated as Green Belt.

**Demand Management** - Encouraging people to travel less and use sustainable means of travel where possible when they do need to make journeys, sometimes known as 'Smarter Choices'. Uses techniques for influencing people's travel behaviour towards more sustainable options such as encouraging school, workplace and individualised or personal travel planning. Also aims to improve public transport and marketing services such as travel awareness campaigns, setting up websites for car share schemes, supporting car clubs and encouraging teleworking.

**Density** - The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured as net dwelling density, calculated by including only those site areas which will be developed for housing and directly associated uses, including access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking areas, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas, where these are provided.

**Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)** - The Government Department responsible for planning and local government.

**Development Plan** - An authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework.

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**Development Plan Document (DPD)** - A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

**East Midlands Regional Plan** - See Regional Spatial Strategy.

**Eco Town** - The Eco-towns programme is a Government initiative to develop a number of new settlements in England. Eco-towns will be new towns of between 5 to 20,000 homes. Intended to achieve exemplary sustainability/environmental standards, in particular through the use of the latest low and zero carbon technologies.

**Employment-Generating Development** - New development which will create additional job opportunities.

**Environmental Assets** - Physical features and conditions of notable value occurring within the District.

**Environmental Infrastructure** - of the physical features and natural resources of the environment that provide services or support to society, encompasses Green Infrastructure.

**Family Housing** - Family housing is likely to have the following characteristics: - be of no more than three storeys; have private enclosed gardens; and have three or more bedrooms, two at least of which are capable of double occupancy. See also Larger Family Housing.

**Greater Nottingham** - Area covered by the aligned Core Strategies. Includes the whole council areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe, together with the Hucknall part of Ashfield. The partnership also includes both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils.

**Green Belt** - An area of land around a City having five distinct purposes:

- i. to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- ii. to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- iii. to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- iv. to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- v. to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

As set out in PPG2 'Green Belts', ODPM, January 1995.

**Green Infrastructure** - The network of protected sites, green spaces and linkages which provide for multi-functional uses relating to ecological services, quality of life and economic value.

**Green Space** - A subset of open space, consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within urban areas.

**Green Wedge** - Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside



and built up areas, prevent the coalescence (merging) of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities.

**Growth Point** - See New Growth Point.

**Hearings** - Sessions open to the public to discuss aspects of the Soundness of the Core Strategies. Organised by the Planning Inspectorate as part of their independent examination of the Core Strategies.

**Hectare (Ha/ha)** - An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

**Historic Asset** - A building, monument, site or landscape of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, whether designated or not, that is a component of the historic environment.

**Housing and Planning Delivery Grant** - Annual grant paid by government to councils, based on their performance against housing and planning criteria.

**Intermediate Affordable Housing** - Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products (eg HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

**Issues and Options** - An informal early stage of Core Strategy preparation, aimed at engaging the public and stakeholders in formulating the main issues that the Core Strategy should address, and the options available to deal with those issues.

**Joint Planning Advisory Board** - Board made up of planning and transport lead councillors from all the Greater Nottingham local authorities, established to oversee the preparation of the aligned Core Strategies and the implementation of the New Growth Point.

**Key Diagram** - Diagrammatic interpretation of the spatial strategy as set out in the Core Strategy showing areas of development opportunity and restraint, and key pressures and linkages in the surrounding area.

**Knowledge Economy** - Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard. Often used as a term for an economy dominated by these business types, with generally higher-skill levels and higher wages than found in lower-technology sectors.

**Labour Pool** - Economically active part of the general population potentially available for jobs.

**Larger Family Housing** - Larger family housing is likely to have the following characteristics: - be of no more than three storeys; have private enclosed gardens; have four or more bedrooms, two at least of which are capable of double occupancy; and have sufficient space to create two distinct living areas if required. See also Family Housing.

**Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT)** - LIFT is a NHS vehicle for improving and developing frontline primary and community care facilities. It is allowing Primary Care Trusts to invest in new premises in new locations, with the aim of providing patients with modern integrated health services in high quality, fit for purpose primary care premises. May also be integrated with other service providers, such as council services.

**Listed Buildings** - A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II\* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells within its curtilage). English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.

**Local Development Document (LDD)** - A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

**Local Development Scheme** - Sets out the programme for preparing Development Plan Documents.

**Local Area Agreements (LAA)** - Agreement setting out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** - A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the local authority area.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** - A document setting out the timescales for the production of the Development Plan Documents.

**Local Nature Reserve (LNR)** - Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged. Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

**Local Plan** - Part of the previous development plan system, some policies of which are saved until superseded by Local Development Frameworks. Comprises a Written Statement and a Proposals Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

**Local Strategic Partnership** - An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

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**Local Transport Plan (LTP)** - 5 year strategy prepared by Derbyshire County Council covering Erewash, and Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils jointly, covering the rest of Greater Nottingham. Sets out the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. Used to bid for Government funding towards transport improvements.

**Mature Landscape Areas** - Areas identified by Nottinghamshire County Council as being of landscape importance on the basis that they represent those areas least affected by intensive arable production, mineral extraction, commercial forestry, housing, industry, roads etc. (Do not exist in Derbyshire).

**New Growth Point** - An agreement between councils and the Government whereby the Government agrees to provide funding for new infrastructure to deliver an agreed amount of new homes. The amount of new homes to be delivered is established through the Regional Spatial Strategy. Greater Nottingham is part of the Three Cities Growth Point, which also includes Derby/Derbyshire and Leicester/Leicestershire.

**Nottingham Express Transit (NET)** - The light rail (tram) system for Greater Nottingham.

**Open Space** - Any unbuilt land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

**Option for Consultation** - Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation flowing from the Issues and Options, where consultation takes place on a possible option to address the issues highlighted in the Issues and Options report.

**Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** - Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

**Planning Inspectorate** - Independent agency which examines Core Strategies (and other Development Plan Documents) to ensure they are Sound. Also decides planning appeals for individual planning applications.

**Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS)** - Published by the Department for Communities and Local Government to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk).

**Preferred Option** - Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation, where consultation takes place on what a council considers to be the preferred option to address the issues flowing from the Issues and Options.

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**Previously Developed Land (PDL)** - Land which has is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the cartilage of the development land (often described as Brownfield Land).

**Principal Urban Area (PUA)** - The contiguous built up area of Nottingham. Includes West Bridgford, Clifton, Beeston, Stapleford, Long Eaton, Bulwell, Arnold and Carlton.

**Proposed Submission Draft** - First full draft of the aligned Core Strategies, prepared for formal representations to be made. Also known as Publication Draft.

**Regeneration Zones** - Areas defined in the Nottingham Local Plan (2005), characterised by an under use of land, generally poor environment, and poor linkages. They are proposed as a focus for regeneration through a mix of improvement and redevelopment.

**Regional Funding Allocation** - Allocation of resources to regions for transport, economic development and housing.

**Regional Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** - Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with. The East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) was issued in March 2009, and is undergoing a Partial Review.

**Regional Transport Strategy (RTS)** - Part of the RSS. Aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport.

**Renewable Energy** - The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

**Robin Hood Line** - The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.

**Rural Area** - Those parts of greater Nottingham identified as Green Belt or Countryside. For the purposes of affordable housing provision, rural areas include small rural settlements. These are defined as villages/parishes with a population of 3,000 or less and are specifically designated under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1996.

**Safeguarded Land (White Land)** - Land outside of Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements specifically excluded from Green Belt but safeguarded from development.

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**Science City** - A designation given by Government aimed at promoting Nottingham as a centre of scientific innovation and promoting the knowledge economy.

**Section 106 agreement (s106)** - Section 106 (s106) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a Local Planning Authority to enter into a legally binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the grant of planning permission. This agreement is a way of addressing matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms and are used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing. Use of s106 agreements would be substantially replaced by the use of a Community Infrastructure Levy, if implemented (see definition above).

**Service Sector** - Sector of the economy made up of financial services, real estate and public administration that are normally office-based.

**Scheduled Ancient Monument** - Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

**Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)** - A non statutory designation used to identify high quality wildlife sites in the County. They include semi-natural habitats such as ancient woodland and flower-rich grassland.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** - The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

**Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** - Businesses and companies who employ a maximum of 50 employees (Small) and 250 employees (Medium).

**Smarter Choices** - See Demand Management.

**Soundness (tests)** - Criteria which each Core Strategy must meet if it is to be found sound by the Planning Inspectorate. Only Core Strategies which pass the test of soundness can be adopted.

**Social Rented Housing** - Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

**Spatial Objectives** - Principles by which the Spatial Vision will be delivered.

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**Spatial Planning** - Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

**Spatial Vision** - A brief description of how the area will be changed at the end of a plan period.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** - A document which informs how a council will involve the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of documents making up the Local Development Framework.

**Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)** – Document with the role of identifying sites with potential for housing, assessing their housing potential and assessing when they are likely to be developed.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs)** - Assessment used to refine information on areas that may flood, taking into account all sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change. Used to determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area. SFRAs should form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management.

**Submission Draft** - Final draft of the aligned Core Strategies, submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate, which includes public Hearings and a binding Inspectors report.

**Sub Regional Centres** - Towns which are large enough to contain a critical mass of services and employment, which for Greater Nottingham the Regional Spatial Strategy defines as Hucknall and Ilkeston.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** - A document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of its preparation.

**Sustainable Communities** - Places in which people want to live, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations. (Source DCLG).

**Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)** - A joint plan agreed by the Local Strategic Partnerships covering a local authority area. Coordinates the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors with the aim of enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

**Sustainable Development** - A guiding principle for all activities in their relationship with the environment. One of the most popular definitions is that “sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. (Source: DCLG)

**Sustainable Urban Extension** - An extension to the built up area of a town or city, built in line with sustainable development principles, aimed at creating a mixed and balanced community, integrating the extension with the existing urban fabric, including the provision of necessary infrastructure such as public transport, parks and open spaces etc, whilst also providing for the needs of the new community in terms of jobs and social infrastructure such as education.

**White Land** - See safeguarded land.

**Waste Local Plan** - Prepared jointly by the County and City Councils acting as the authorities responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, transfer and recycling within the County.

**Work Place Parking Levy** - A council levy on parking spaces at places of work aimed at raising resources to fund more sustainable transport and behavioural change measures, notably the Nottingham Express Transit (tram). If implemented, would apply only in Nottingham City Council area.

**Worklessness** - Refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits. (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).

**Working-age Population** - The population of Greater Nottingham aged between 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.