

Glossary

Asset Management Plan – Plan prepared by the County Council documenting its built asset base and assessing its adequacy to meet the Council's requirements and used to help determine priorities for capital investment.

Brownfield land – Previously developed land.

Cost multiplier – The cost per dwelling in a new development of providing the relevant infrastructure or service to support it.

Countryside management – System of managing the countryside to help reconcile leisure, recreational and other demands placed upon it with its use for agriculture or forestry or other rural pursuits and its value as a landscape and wildlife asset and natural resource.

Demand management – Measures to influence/control traffic levels and patterns such as parking controls, traffic calming and green travel plans.

Determining planning authority – The local planning authority which decides planning applications. In the case of applications for waste and minerals development and County Councils' own development, this is the County Council. For most of all other applications, it is the District Council.

Development contributions – Provision by new development (usually by land owner or developer) to overcome a planning obstacle to the development proceeding. Provided in the form of works, measures or financial payments and secured by a planning obligation or planning condition.

(Development) contribution requirements – Development contributions required in this SPG to comply with the relevant Structure Plan policies, in particular Policy S3.

Development plan – The adopted Structure Plan and approved local plans that guide development and conservation in any area.

Development threshold – The scale or type of development which may overload existing County Council infrastructure or services or impact on an environmental resource and which will trigger consideration of the need for a suitable development contribution to be made to address such impacts.

DfES – Department for Education and Skills (central government).

Early Years Development and Childcare Plan – Plan prepared by the County Council as Education Authority setting out how it aims to ensure there are sufficient places in nursery schools and units with approved pre-school education providers for all 3 and 4 years olds whose parents seek such provision.

East Sussex Economic Partnership – Organisation representing the business community, county/District Councils and other relevant bodies concerned with promoting economic development in East Sussex.

Environmental resources – Open spaces, woodlands, habitats, wildlife, landscape, historic and archaeological features etc.

Grampian Condition – Condition attached to a planning permission which prevents a key stage in the development proceeding until specified measures have been approved by the Local Planning Authority and implemented to its satisfaction.

Greenfield land – Land which has not been previously developed.

Green travel plan – A plan committing the current or prospective user of premises to reduce the number and impact of car trips by certain measures, such as encouraging the use of public transport and cycling and car sharing. It is usually secured by a planning obligation or planning condition.

Highway authority – Authority responsible for development and management of certain types of roads and rights of way. In the case of East Sussex County Council, this means all adopted roads and paths, except trunk roads.

Household waste management and recycling site – Sites provided by the County Council as Waste Disposal Authority to receive and recycle waste arising from domestic households that may not be collected by the Waste Collection Authority (District Councils) during their normal collection round.

Infrastructure and services – The capital works and other measures required to support development, including (capitalised) revenue measures and necessary land provision, where appropriate.

Large scale development – Large scale development typically comprises 100 dwellings or more, or 5,000 sq ms floorspace or more of employment/retail/leisure/tourism floorspace or any large scale generator of County Council facility users, as appropriate.

Local planning authority – This is East Sussex County Council (together with Brighton & Hove City Council) for the Structure Plan and Minerals and Waste Local Plans. The County Council also determines planning applications in respect of waste management and minerals development, as well as for its own development. District Councils are the local planning authority for district-wide Local Plans and determine most other types of planning application.

Local Transport Plan – Five-year plan prepared by the County Council setting out its transport strategy and implementation plan for the area.

Major development – Major development typically comprises 15 dwellings or more or 1,000 sq ms floorspace or more of employment/retail/leisure/tourism floorspace or any major generator of County Council facility users, as appropriate.

Material consideration – A relevant consideration to be taken into account when deciding a planning application. Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

National planning guidance – Planning guidance to all local planning authorities issued by central government, usually in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Circulars.

Objective 2 Area – An area designated by the European Union in recognition of its economic problems and where special assistance may be available.

Priority Area for Economic Regeneration – Designated area in Regional Planning Guidance for the South East where special encouragement and priority for economic regeneration is given. The Sussex Coastal Towns are designated as such.

Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) - Planning guidance to all local planning authorities in the South East region drafted by the Regional Assembly but issued in its final form by central government,

Rights of way network – All public footpaths, bridleways, byways and roads used as public paths.

School Organisation Plan – Plan prepared annually by the County Council as Education Authority providing the framework within which proposals for change to the organisation of schools may be brought forward and against which such proposals will be judged. It indicates where current and future capacity stresses occur.

Sheltered housing – Specially designed accommodation with a warden service for the elderly and people with disabilities.

South East of England Development Agency (SEEDA) – Central government agency responsible for promoting economic development in the South East region.

Strategic road network – Road network catering for more than purely local traffic, generally connecting the principal urban areas and providing the main bus routes and main road links.

Stress area – Areas where existing County Council infrastructure and services are at, or very close to, their capacity or are of poor quality. They also include areas where sensitive or important County Council environment resources are present. If development is to proceed, it may be required to make specific provision to overcome local capacity difficulties or to minimise and mitigate harm to sensitive environment resources.

Supplementary planning guidance (SPG) – More detailed planning guidance which is based on, consistent with and amplifies adopted planning policies in a structure plan or local plan.

Sussex Enterprise – Private organisation representing business interests and incorporating the Chamber of Commerce for Sussex.

Traffic management – Measures for managing the road network in the interests of efficiency, safety and the environment.

Trunk road – A road which forms part of the national system of strategic routes for longer distance traffic for which the Highways Agency is the highway authority.

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