



**Centre  
for Local  
Economic  
Strategies  
CLESS**

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The Centre for Local Economic Strategies is an independent national think-do organisation involved in regeneration, local economic development and local governance. CLESS brings together a network of subscribing organisations, which includes regeneration partnerships, local authorities, regional bodies, community groups and voluntary organisations.  
[www.cless.org.uk](http://www.cless.org.uk)

**Glossary**

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An alphabetical list of terms in a particular domain of knowledge with the definitions for those terms.

# **A Glossary of Regeneration & Local Economic Development 7th edition**

Adrian Nolan and Jessica Smith





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We would like to thank all those who helped with the production of the glossary, particularly Neil McInroy, Sarah Longlands and Matthew Jackson for their supportive comments and suggestions throughout.

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## Definitions

All definitions are by CLES except where stated.

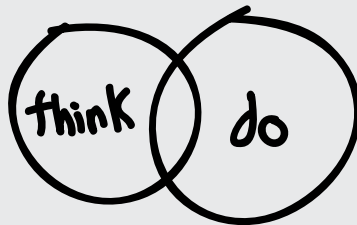
## Foreword

Anyone connected with regeneration and local economic development policy will be aware that it has its own language and terminology. At CLES we have come to acknowledge, through work with our members, a range of policy practitioners and community and third sector organisations, that some of these terms are not as universally understood as one would expect, and/or the terms surrounding regeneration require a considerable amount of interpretation when applied 'on the ground'.

This booklet aims to provide a definitive understanding of the included terms. The majority of these definitions have been created by the CLES staff, who have drawn upon their in-depth knowledge of regeneration and local economic development issues. Others have been brought together from a wide range of sources and have been credited appropriately.

At CLES we recognise that the nature of regeneration and economic development is such that new terms are introduced and old terms change their meaning or shift their focus. An obvious example is the recent economic problems that society has faced, which have been accompanied by a whole host of definitions covering important issues which many will not be fully appreciative of, some of these which are included in this booklet. This is the 7th edition of the booklet first published in the summer of 2002.

**Neil McInroy, Chief Executive, CLES**



# Introduction

Regeneration and local economic development consist of a series of policies, programmes and initiatives that are developed, delivered and evaluated at varying geographical levels by a range of government departments, units and independent agencies. These levels range from central, to regional, to local, and increasingly consider the sub-regional and city regional levels. The purpose of this glossary is to assist regeneration, local economic development and other interested practitioners to understand the everyday terminology used in the field and the range of stakeholders engaged in the process.

While we recognise that it is not possible to identify and define every single term that is used in regeneration and local economic development, we have set out what we believe are the most current and relevant terms. We have laid the glossary out in an easy to read format that takes you from the departments, units and organisations that develop the policies and programmes, strategies and partnerships around today, through to the available funding schemes and a definition of the general delivery and research terms most often used. For the first time, this glossary will be accessible to all on the CLES website. CLES welcomes suggestions for any new terms that you think ought to be added to future editions of the glossary, so please get in touch at [glossary@cles.org.uk](mailto:glossary@cles.org.uk).

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## About CLES

The Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) is the foremost membership based organisation in the UK which is dedicated to economic development, regeneration and local governance. Founded in 1986, CLES is a unique independent think and doing organisation with charitable status. CLES combines a thinking policy research element alongside a doing consultancy trading arm. In all of CLES' work, the challenge of delivering local economic development alongside progressive environmental and social benefits is a common theme.

# 1.0 Departments, Units, Organisations and Other Structures

## 1.1 Government Departments

**Cabinet Office** The Cabinet Office sits at the very centre of government and, with HM Treasury, provides the 'head office' of government. The Department has three core functions, supporting the Prime Minister; supporting the Cabinet; and strengthening the Civil Service. *Definition by the Cabinet Office*  
[www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk)

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**Communities and Local Government CLG** CLG sets policy on local government, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue. CLG have responsibility for all race equality and community cohesion related issues in England and for building regulations, fire safety and some housing issues in England and Wales. The rest of their work applies only to England. *Definition by CLG*  
[www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

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**Department for Business, Innovation and Skills BIS** BIS leads work to create the conditions for business success through competitive and flexible markets that create value for businesses, consumers and employees. It drives regulatory reform, and works across Government and with the regions to raise levels of UK productivity. *Definition by BIS*  
[www.berr.gov.uk](http://www.berr.gov.uk)

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**Department for Children, Schools and Families DCSF** The DCSF is responsible for improving the focus on all aspects of policy affecting children and young people, as part of the Government's aim to deliver educational excellence. *Definition by DCSF*  
[www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk)

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**Department for Culture, Media and Sport DCMS** The DCMS is responsible for Government policy on the arts, sport, the National Lottery, tourism, libraries, museums and galleries, broadcasting, creative industries including film and the music industry, press freedom and regulation, licensing, gambling and the historic environment. *Definition by DCMS*  
[www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

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**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Defra** Defra's core purpose is to improve the current and future quality of life. The department has brought together the interests of farmers and the countryside; the environment and the rural economy. They integrate environmental, social and economic objectives – attempting to put sustainable development into practice every day. *Definition by Defra*  
[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

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**Department  
for Transport  
DfT**

The DfT provides a strong focus on delivering the Government's transport strategy. Their role is to set strategy and policy context, and to manage relationships with the delivery agencies. They aim to ensure a transport system which balances the needs of the economy, the environment and society. *Definition by DfT*  
[www.dft.gov.uk](http://www.dft.gov.uk)

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**Department  
for Work and  
Pensions  
DWP**

The DWP aim to: give children the best possible start in life; end child poverty by 2020; promote work as the best form of welfare, helping more people into work and supporting those who can't work; improve rights and opportunities for disabled people; and help people plan for retirement. *Definition by DWP*  
[www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk)

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**Department of  
Health  
DH**

The DH is committed to improving the quality and convenience of care provided by the National Health Service and social services. Its work includes setting national standards, shaping the direction of health and social care services, and promoting healthier living. The aim of the DH is to improve the health and well-being of people in England. *Definition by DH*  
[www.dh.gov.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk)

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**HM Treasury**

The Treasury is the United Kingdom's economics and finance ministry. It is responsible for formulating and implementing the Government's financial and economic policy. Its aim is to raise the rate of sustainable growth, and achieve rising prosperity and a better quality of life with economic and employment opportunities for all. *Definition by HM Treasury*  
[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk)

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**Home Office**

The Home Office leads a national effort to protect the public from terror, crime and anti-social behaviour. They secure our borders and welcome legal migrants and visitors. They safeguard identity and citizenship. They help build the security and respect that enable people to prosper in a free and tolerant society.  
*Definition by Home Office*  
[www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

## 1.2 Government Units

### **Office of Government Commerce**

An independent office of the HM Treasury, established to help government deliver best value from its spending. It provides policy standards and guidance on best practice in procurement, projects and estate management, and monitors and challenges the departments' performance against these standards. *Definition by Office of Government Commerce*  
[www.ogc.gov.uk](http://www.ogc.gov.uk)

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### **Office of the Third Sector OTS**

The OTS succeeds the Active Community Directorate and Social Enterprise Unit and works largely with BIS and CLG in driving forward the promotion and decision-making potential of the Third Sector.  
[www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/thirdsector](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/thirdsector)

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### **Social Exclusion Task Force**

The Social Exclusion Task Force was set up in June 2006 and succeeded the Social Exclusion Unit. Its mission is to extend the opportunities enjoyed by the vast majority of people in the UK today to those whose lives have been characterised by deprivation and social exclusion. *Definition by Social Exclusion Task Force*  
[www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social\\_exclusion\\_task\\_force/](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/)

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### **UK Border Agency**

The UK Border Agency is a shadow agency of the Home Office and is responsible for securing borders and controlling migration in the United Kingdom. They also consider applications for permission to enter or stay in the United Kingdom, citizenship and asylum.  
[www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk)

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### **Youth Taskforce**

The new Youth Taskforce has been established by the DCSF to focus on delivering positive outcomes for young people - including steps to prevent them getting into trouble and encouraging them to have respect for their community. The Taskforce supersedes the Respect Taskforce, which was focused primarily on tackling anti-social behaviour.  
[www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/ytf/actionplan/](http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/ytf/actionplan/)

## 1.3 Public Sector Bodies

### **Arts Council England**

Arts Council England develops and promotes the arts across England, acting as an independent body at arm's length from government. Between 2008 and 2011, the Arts Council will invest £1.6 billion of public money from government and the National Lottery in supporting the arts. *Definition by Arts Council England*  
[www.artscouncil.org.uk](http://www.artscouncil.org.uk)

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### **Audit Commission**

The Audit Commission is an independent, public body tasked with ensuring that public money is spent efficiently and effectively. They report on a range of issues from local government and housing to health and criminal justice. They are responsible for rating the performance of local authorities through the Comprehensive Area Assessment.  
[www.audit-commission.gov.uk](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk)

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### **Business Link**

Largely funded by BIS and managed by the Regional Development Agencies, Business Link is an advice and information service aiming to facilitate the setting up of businesses in the UK and aiming to make the UK a prime location in which to start, and do, business. It provides advice on a range of business issues from managing people, to the use of e-commerce and IT.  
[www.businesslink.gov.uk](http://www.businesslink.gov.uk)

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### **Civil Service**

The civil service is the administrative arm of government. It helps the Government of the day develop and carry out their policies and administer the public services for which they are responsible.  
[www.civilservice.gov.uk](http://www.civilservice.gov.uk)

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### **Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment CABE**

Set up in 1999, CABE influences and inspires the people making decisions about our built environment, so that they choose good design. CABE champions well-designed buildings and public space. They work directly with planners, designers, clients and architects.  
[www.cabe.org.uk](http://www.cabe.org.uk)

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### **Commission for Equality and Human Rights CEHR**

The CEHR is an independent influential champion whose purpose is to reduce inequality, eliminate discrimination, strengthen good relations between people and protect human rights. It brings together the activities of the Commission for Racial Equality and the Disability Rights Commission amongst others.  
[www.equalityhumanrights.com](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com)



**Commission  
for Rural  
Communities  
CRC**

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The role of the CRC is to provide independent advice to government and act as the rural advocate, ensuring that policies reflect the real needs of people living and working in rural England. The CRC's work has a particular focus on tackling disadvantage.

*Definition by CRC*

[www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk](http://www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk)

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**Connexions**

Connexions is an education, skills and training service for people aged from 13-19 years of age, living in England. Connexions Personal Advisors also provide information on money, health, housing rights, travel and even relationships and leisure activities.

[www.connexions-direct.com](http://www.connexions-direct.com)

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**Environment  
Agency**

The Environment Agency aims to protect and improve the environment in England and Wales. It is responsible for flood protection, fishing regulation, recycling and fly-tipping amongst other duties. It works with industry to help reduce pollution and works with farmers to help protect and add to the beauty of the countryside.

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

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**Forestry  
Commission**

The Forestry Commission aims to help the UK benefit in any way it can from the harnessing of the potential of its forests, such as through timber production, research, learning and leisure. However, it also seeks to ensure that this is done in a sustainable manner in order to maintain this resource for the future.

[www.forestry.gov.uk](http://www.forestry.gov.uk)

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**Highways  
Agency  
HA**

The Highways Agency is an executive agency of the DfT, and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. *Definition by HA*

[www.highways.gov.uk](http://www.highways.gov.uk)

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**HM Land  
Registry**

The Land Registry ensures that titles are available for all registered estates and land across England and Wales. It records dealings on such land, including mortgages and sales, and provides access to land information for property transactions.

[www.landregistry.gov.uk](http://www.landregistry.gov.uk)

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**Homes and  
Communities  
Agency  
HCA**

The Homes and Communities Agency is the national housing and regeneration delivery agency for England. Its role is to create thriving communities and affordable homes. The HCA brings together the roles of the following disbanded organisations: English Partnerships; the Housing Corporation; the Academy for Sustainable Communities.

[www.homesandcommunities.co.uk](http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk)

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**Integrated  
Transport  
Authority**

A body responsible for setting local public transport policy and deciding how money is spent on supporting and improving the public transport network of a locality.

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**Jobcentre Plus**

Jobcentre Plus is a government agency which has the dual role of administering benefits and supporting people of working age from welfare into work, and helping employers to fill their vacancies.

*Definition by Jobcentre Plus*

[www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk](http://www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk)

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**Learning and  
Skills Council  
LSC**

This organisation exists to make England better skilled and more competitive. The LSC is responsible for planning and funding high-quality vocational education and training. *Definition by LSC* The abolition of the LSC was announced in 2008 and from 2010 funding responsibilities for 16-19 year old learners will be transferred to local authorities.

[www.lsc.gov.uk](http://www.lsc.gov.uk)

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## **1.4 Regional and Sub-Regional Bodies**

**Core Cities  
Group**

Made up of the City Councils of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield, this group aims to work in partnership with Government and other stakeholders to promote these cities as the drivers of regional and national economic growth.

[www.corecities.com](http://www.corecities.com)

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**Economic  
Prosperity  
Board**

A board established at the sub-regional level to promote economic development. Economic Prosperity Boards are one of the key policy outcomes to emerge from the Review of Sub National Economic Development and Regeneration, published in 2007.

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**Passenger  
Transport  
Authorities  
PTAs**

These co-ordinate and promote the use of public transport across a city region through consultation, planning and allocation of resources. They aim to provide sustainable transport alternatives, reduce social exclusion and support sustainable business alternatives. There are six PTAs in England, one in each of the major cities outside London, and also one in Glasgow.

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**Passenger  
Transport  
Executive  
Group  
PTEG**

PTEG brings together and promotes the interests of the six Passenger Transport Executives (PTEs) in England, and has two main tasks: the exchange of knowledge and good practice within the PTE network; and raising awareness nationally about the key transport challenges which face city regions, and the public transport solutions which PTEs are implementing. *Definition by PTEG*

[www.pteg.net](http://www.pteg.net)

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**Regional  
Development  
Agencies  
RDA**

Set up in 1999 in the nine English regions, they coordinate regional economic development and regeneration.

[www.englandsrdas.com](http://www.englandsrdas.com)

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**Regional  
Government  
Office  
GO**

The nine GOs are the voice of central government in the regions. They are responsible for regenerating communities, fighting crime, tackling housing needs, improving public health, raising standards in education and skills, tackling countryside issues, and reducing unemployment.

[www.gos.gov.uk](http://www.gos.gov.uk)

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**Regional  
Improvement  
and Efficiency  
Partnership  
RIEP**

The aim of RIEPs is to support local government to become more efficient and to improve services they provide to their communities. They have taken on the responsibilities previously held by the regionacentres of procurement excellence.

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**Regional  
Leaders' Board**

Regional Leaders' Boards bring together a group of leaders drawn from public, private and third sector bodies. By gaining agreement and consensus amongst key representatives, Regional Leaders' Boards aim to shape how government spending and decisions affect the given region.

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**Strategic  
Health  
Authority  
SHA**

Representing the bridge between the DH and the NHS, SHAs are responsible for ensuring the quality, and increasing the capacity of health services at a regional level. There are currently ten SHAs in England.

[www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/aboutnhs/Pages/Authoritiesandtrusts.aspx](http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/aboutnhs/Pages/Authoritiesandtrusts.aspx)

## **1.5 Other Governmental Structures**

**European  
Union  
EU**

The European Union brings together 27 member states to discuss issues and develop policies of European and national concern.

There are three main institutions that govern the EU, the European Union Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

[www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)

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**European  
Union  
Commission**

The Commission is responsible for proposing, implementing and guarding legislation that provides the legal basis for the European Union.

[www.europe.org.uk](http://www.europe.org.uk)

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**National  
Assembly for  
Wales**

The Welsh Assembly Government is the devolved government for Wales. Led by the First Minister, it is responsible for many issues, including health, education, economic development, culture, the environment and transport. *Definition by National Assembly for Wales*

[www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk)

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**Northern  
Ireland  
Assembly**

The Northern Ireland Assembly was established as part of the Belfast Agreement, also known as the Good Friday Agreement. The Assembly is the prime source of authority for all devolved responsibilities and has full legislative and executive authority. *Definition by Northern Ireland Assembly*

*Northern Ireland Assembly*

[www.niassembly.gov.uk](http://www.niassembly.gov.uk)

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**Scottish  
Executive**

It is responsible for most of the issues of day-to-day concern to the people of Scotland, including health, education, justice, rural affairs, and transport. It managed an annual budget of over £30 billion in 2007-2008. *Definition by Scottish Executive*

*Definition by Scottish Executive*

[www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)

## 1.6 Other Regeneration and Economic Development Organisations

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**Action for  
Market Towns  
AMT**

A national membership group that provides small towns, local authorities and others with information, advice and best practice. AMT also acts as a national representative for small towns, highlighting the issues they face with the aim of influencing government policy.

[www.towns.org.uk](http://www.towns.org.uk)

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**Association  
for British  
Credit Unions  
Limited  
ABCUL**

ABCUL is the trade association for British Credit Unions, who provide a host of services to their members, which include information, representation and training.

[www.abc.ul.org](http://www.abc.ul.org)

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**British Urban  
Regeneration  
Association  
BURA**

BURA was formed in 1990 to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, experience and information for the emerging regeneration sector. They are seen by the private sector, the public sector, the third sector and government departments alike as a key organisation within the whole area of regeneration.

[www.bura.org.uk](http://www.bura.org.uk)

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**Co-operatives  
UK**

Co-operatives UK is the national member owned and led trade association for all types of co-operative enterprise throughout the UK. It is the strategic voice for co-operation and works to increase awareness and understanding of co-operative values and principles, supports the development and growth of new co-operatives and helps existing co-operatives to achieve high performance levels and good governance. *Definition by Cooperatives UK*

[www.cooperatives-uk.coop](http://www.cooperatives-uk.coop)

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**Centre for  
Cities**

The Centre for Cities is an independent urban policy research unit with a purpose to help improve the economic performance of UK cities, through research and policy ideas.

[www.centreforcities.org](http://www.centreforcities.org)

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**Centre for  
Economic  
and Social  
Inclusion  
CESI**

Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion conduct policy research and consultancy activities relating primarily to welfare to work, learning and skills, regeneration, homelessness, criminal justice and social exclusion.

[www.cesi.org.uk](http://www.cesi.org.uk)

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**Centre for  
Social Justice  
CSJ**

The Centre for Social Justice is an independent think-tank committed to social justice issues. Established by Iain Duncan Smith, former leader of the Conservative Party, the CSJ works to find and support new grass-roots approaches to tackling poverty.  
[www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk](http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk)

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**Community  
Development  
Foundation  
CDF**

The CDF is the leading source of intelligence, guidance and delivery on community development in England and across the UK. The CDF is a non-departmental public body supported by CLG. *Definition by CDF*  
[www.cdf.org.uk](http://www.cdf.org.uk)

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**Community  
Sector  
Coalition  
CSC**

The Community Sector Coalition is an umbrella body that brings together a number of national voluntary and community sector organisations. Members of the CSC include the National Association for Voluntary and Community Action and Urban Forum.  
[www.communitysectorcoalition.org.uk](http://www.communitysectorcoalition.org.uk)

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**Confederation  
of British  
Industry  
CBI**

The Confederation of British Industry is a membership based organisation which lobbies on behalf of British industry both in the UK and overseas. They aim to ensure that UK business competes effectively with national and global competitors.  
[www.cbi.org.uk](http://www.cbi.org.uk)

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**DEMOS**

DEMOS is an independent think tank and research institute. Their aim is to put 'everyday democracy' into practice by working with organisations in ways that make them more effective and legitimate.  
[www.demos.co.uk](http://www.demos.co.uk)

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**Development  
Trust  
Association  
DTA**

A network of community practitioners helping people to set up development trusts and facilitating learning between different trusts to enable best practice. The DTA also influence government to build support for the trust and its activities  
[www.dta.org.uk](http://www.dta.org.uk)

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**Economic  
and Social  
Research  
Council  
ESRC**

One of seven of the UK's research centres, the ESRC provides funding for research on topics that are of importance to government, business, and the public sector.  
[www.esrc.ac.uk](http://www.esrc.ac.uk)

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**The Equality Trust**

The Equality Trust was founded in 2009 following the publication of the book ‘The Spirit Level: Why more equal societies almost always do better’ in 2007. The book highlighted how many of the most pressing health and social problems are worse in unequal societies. The aim of the Equality Trust is to campaign for greater equality in the UK.

[www.equalitytrust.org.uk/](http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/)

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**Groundwork**

Groundwork supports communities in need, working with partners to help improve the quality of people’s lives, their prospects and potential and the places where they live, work and play. Each Groundwork Trust is a partnership of the public, private and voluntary sectors with its own board of trustees. *Definition by Groundwork*

[www.groundwork.org.uk](http://www.groundwork.org.uk)

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**Improvement and Development Agency  
IDeA**

The IDeA aims to “stimulate and support continual and self-sustaining improvement and development in local government”. It achieves this by focusing on best practice and advocating improved customer service and value for money throughout local government.

[www.idea.gov.uk](http://www.idea.gov.uk)

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**Institution of Economic Development  
IED**

The IED represents the interests of economic development practitioners throughout the United Kingdom. It is committed to demonstrating the value of economic development work for local and regional communities.

[www.ied.co.uk](http://www.ied.co.uk)

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**Institute for Public Policy Research  
IPPR**

The Institute for Public Policy Research is a progressive think-tank, with an aim of producing cutting edge research and innovative policy ideas for a just, democratic and sustainable world.

[www.ippr.org.uk](http://www.ippr.org.uk)

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**Joseph Rowntree Foundation  
JRF**

Joseph Rowntree Foundation is an independent trust which provides funding for research activities in the fields of poverty, empowerment and place.

[www.jrf.org.uk](http://www.jrf.org.uk)

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**Localis**

Localis is an independent research organisation established to develop new ideas related to local government and localism.

[www.localis.org.uk](http://www.localis.org.uk)

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**Local  
Government  
Association  
LGA**

The Local Government Association, formed in 1997, promotes the interests of English and Welsh local authorities – a total of just under 500. The LGA exists to promote better local government.  
[www.lga.gov.uk](http://www.lga.gov.uk)

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**National Audit  
Office  
NAO**

The NAO audits all government departments, agencies and organisations that spend public money. Its aim is to ensure efficiency of spending and to report on the value for money that is achieved. It is hoped that by doing this, the NAO will be able to enact improvements in the delivery of public services.  
[www.nao.org.uk](http://www.nao.org.uk)

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**National  
Council for  
Voluntary  
Organisations  
NCVO**

An umbrella body for the voluntary sector, the NCVO ardently believes that the voluntary sector has “the power to transform the lives of people and communities for the better”. It facilitates development of this sector by producing literature, running conferences, campaigning on behalf of it, and managing a range of forums and networking opportunities.  
[www.ncvo-vol.org.uk](http://www.ncvo-vol.org.uk)

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**Natural  
England**

Formed from the merging of English Nature, the Rural Development Service and a division of the Countryside Agency, Natural England aims to rationalise the range of approaches to rural policy. It seeks to improve access to the countryside and the quality of life in the countryside.  
[www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

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**new economics  
foundation  
nef**

An independent think-and-do tank that inspires and demonstrates real economic well-being. They aim to improve quality of life by promoting innovative solutions that challenge mainstream thinking on economic, environmental and social issues.  
[www.neweconomics.org](http://www.neweconomics.org)

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**Office for  
National  
Statistics  
ONS**

The ONS is the official body responsible for the collection and publication of statistics relating to the UK economy and society. Most notably the ONS is responsible for the collection and analysis of the 10 yearly national census.  
[www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

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**Policy Exchange**

Policy Exchange is an independent think tank with a mission to develop and promote new policy ideas that will foster a free society based on strong communities, personal freedom, limited government, national self-confidence and an enterprise culture.

*Definition by Policy Exchange*

[www.policyexchange.org.uk](http://www.policyexchange.org.uk)

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**Social Enterprise Coalition**

The Social Enterprise Coalition is the UK's national body for social enterprise. They work with their members to inform the national policy agenda, share best practice and showcase the benefits of social enterprise. *Definition by Social Enterprise Coalition*

[www.socialenterprise.org.uk](http://www.socialenterprise.org.uk)

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**Sport England**

Sport England advises, invests in and promotes community sport to create an active nation. They aim to get two million people more active in sport by 2012, the year of the London Olympics.

[www.sportengland.org](http://www.sportengland.org)

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**Sustainable Development Commission SDC**

The work of the SDC is split into ten policy areas, climate change; consumption; economics; education; energy; engagement; health; housing; regional and local government; and transport. They act as advisor and watchdog to the government and produce evidence-based public reports on environmental, social and economic issues.

[www.sd-commission.org.uk](http://www.sd-commission.org.uk)

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**Tenant Participation Advice Service TPAS**

TPAS England is the leading national participation organisation working to promote tenant empowerment. Their aim is to extend the reach and quality of tenant influence by working with social housing residents and landlords to develop successful partnerships and supporting tenants and community groups to take on a more representative role.

[www.tpas.org.uk](http://www.tpas.org.uk)

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**Tenant Services Authority TSA**

Set up after the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008, the TSA is the regulator for affordable housing, with the goal of raising the standard of services for social housing tenants.

[www.tenantservicesauthority.org](http://www.tenantservicesauthority.org)

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**Trades Union Congress TUC**

The Trades Union Congress brings together the leaders of a number of trade unions, such as UNISON, to influence and lobby policy at a national and international level.

[www.tuc.org.uk](http://www.tuc.org.uk)

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**UK Statistics Authority**

The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government. Established on 1 April 2008 by the 'Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007', the Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the quality of official statistics that serve the public good. The UK Statistics Authority oversees the data collection and analysis of ONS.

[www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk)

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**UK Trade and Investment UKTI**

UK Trade and Investment are the government unit responsible for attracting and sustaining inward investment into the UK from overseas firms. They support UK business to attract investment from overseas and encourage overseas firms to invest in the UK.

[www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk](http://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk)

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**UNISON**

UNISON is the biggest trade union in Britain, representing people who work in public services, and the private and third sectors.

[www.unison.org.uk](http://www.unison.org.uk)

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**Urban Development Corporations UDC**

Originally established under the 1980 Planning and Land Act, modern UDCs are being utilised in the housing growth areas to shape regeneration activity. They aim to bring land and buildings into effective use; encourage development of existing and new industry and commerce; create an attractive environment; and ensure that housing and social facilities are available to encourage people to live and work in an area.

[www.englishpartnerships.co.uk/udcs.htm](http://www.englishpartnerships.co.uk/udcs.htm)

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**Work Foundation**

The Work Foundation is an independent research consultancy advising organisations and policymakers about the changing world of work and corporate performance. They aim to improve the quality of working life and increase the effectiveness of organisations.

[www.theworkfoundation.com](http://www.theworkfoundation.com)

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**Youth Justice Board YJB**

The YJB oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales. They work to prevent offending and reoffending by children and young people under the age of 18, and to ensure that custody for them is safe, secure, and addresses the causes of their offending behaviour. *Definition by YJB*

[www.yjb.gov.uk](http://www.yjb.gov.uk)

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## 2.0 Policies, Programmes and Legislation

### **Barker Review of Land Use Planning**

The Barker Review was an independent review of land use planning, focusing on the link between planning and economic growth, published at the end of 2006.

[www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planning-policyimplementation/reformplanningsystem/barkerreviewplanning/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planning-policyimplementation/reformplanningsystem/barkerreviewplanning/)

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### **Budget**

Along with the Pre-Budget Report, the Budget is the major financial and economic statement made each year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Parliament and the nation. The role of the Budget is to provide an update on the state of the economy and the public finances and to present new forecasts for each. It is usually accompanied by a series of reports which impact upon regeneration activity. *Definition by HM Treasury*

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/bud\\_index.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/bud_index.cfm)

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### **Building Britain's Future BBF**

Building Britain's Future is the Government's plan to work with the British people to respond to the economic downturn and together build a stronger, fairer and more prosperous country.

*Definition by HM Treasury*

[www.hmg.gov.uk/media/27749/full\\_document.pdf](http://www.hmg.gov.uk/media/27749/full_document.pdf)

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### **Building Schools for the Future BSF**

BSF oversees the distribution of funding devolved from Government to local authorities for the rebuilding, maintenance and improvement of school buildings as part of the Government's educational reform agenda. Bringing together this significant investment in buildings and ICT, BSF aims to promote an improvement in the quality of provision. BSF is the biggest ever schools investment programme.

[www.bsf.gov.uk](http://www.bsf.gov.uk)

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### **Business Improvement Districts BIDS**

A policy transferred from the United States of America whereby local businesses pay an additional levy on their business rates to finance environmental improvements, security, local events and improved marketing and promotion in order to improve business and local economic development.

[www.ukbids.org](http://www.ukbids.org)

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### **Business Rate Supplements Act**

The Business Rates Supplements Act was passed in July 2009 and gives local authorities a new discretionary power to raise the supplement on the business rate in order to retain those funds to support additional projects aimed at economic development.

[www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga\\_20090007\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga_20090007_en_1)

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**City Academies**

City Academies are a type of school that bring a distinctive approach to school leadership, drawing on the skills of sponsors and other supporters. They give Principals and staff new opportunities to develop educational strategies to raise standards and contribute to diversity in areas of disadvantage. *Definition by DCSF*  
[www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/academies/](http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/academies/)

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**City Region**

A term used by urbanists, economists and planners to describe not only the administrative area of a recognisable city or conurbation but also its hinterland, which will often be far bigger.

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**City Strategy**

The City Strategy is an approach to tackling worklessness. It seeks to bring together key bodies within the public, private and third sectors, to adopt a collaborative approach to worklessness in areas which are furthest behind the Government's target of 80% employment.

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**Community Call for Action CCfA**

Introduced in the 2006 Local Government White Paper, the CCfA seeks to foster more effective links between communities and councillors on issues of local importance.

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**Compact**

The agreement, made in 1998, between the Government and the voluntary and community sector that is designed to improve their relationship for mutual advantage. There is a regulation for local authorities to produce local compacts.  
[www.thecompact.org.uk](http://www.thecompact.org.uk)

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**Comprehensive Area Assessment CAA**

The Comprehensive Area Assessment was introduced in April 2009, replacing the former Comprehensive Performance Assessment. It is designed to help local authorities and their partners improve local services for their communities. CAA considers how the local authority is run and ranks them as excellent, good, fair, weak or poor. The CAA replaces the Comprehensive Performance Assessment, and considers not only the performance of the local authority, but also the wider area including partner organisations such as the PCT.  
[www.audit-commission.gov.uk/caa/](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/caa/)

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**Comprehensive Spending Review**  
**CSR**

This is the HM Treasury review of public sector spending across all Whitehall departments to examine productivity and plan expenditure over the medium term. It takes place every three years. It also sets out how much regeneration and economic funding programmes will have to spend over the forthcoming years. The current Spending Review Period is 2008-2011.  
[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr/pbr\\_csr07\\_index.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/pbr_csr07_index.cfm)

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**Copenhagen Climate Change Conference**

This UN conference, held in Copenhagen in December 2009, brought together environment ministers and officials to develop a successor to the Kyoto protocol.  
[www.en.cop15.dk](http://www.en.cop15.dk)

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**Decent Homes Standard**

The Government wants all social housing to be brought up to the Decent Homes Standard by 2010. To meet the standard, property must have reasonably modern facilities, be warm and weather-proof.

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**Disability Equality Duty**

The Disability Equality Duty came into force in December 2006. This legal duty requires all public bodies to actively look at ways of ensuring that disabled people are treated equally. All of those covered by the specific duties must also have produced a Disability Equality Scheme, which they must now implement. *Definition by EHRC*

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**Eco-towns**

Eco-towns will be new towns that are exemplar green developments of up to 20,000 homes. They will be designed to meet the highest standards of sustainability, including low and zero carbon technologies and good public transport.  
[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/ecotownspectus](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/ecotownspectus)

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**Eddington Transport Study**

This study, which reported in 2006, examined the links between transport and the UK's economic productivity, growth and stability.  
[www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/eddingtonstudy/](http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/eddingtonstudy/)

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**Egan Review**

This was undertaken by Lord Egan and highlights the regeneration skills required to roll forward the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. It was developed as a result of a key skills gap in the field of regeneration and sets out eight key components for creating sustainable communities including: governance; transport and connectivity; and housing and the built environment.

[www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/eganreview/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/eganreview/)

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**Employment Equality (Age) Regulations**

The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations came into force in October 2006. It made it unlawful for any organisation to discriminate in employment practices on the basis of age.

[www.opsi.gov.uk/si/2006/20061031.htm](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/2006/20061031.htm)

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**Empowerment White Paper**

The Empowerment White Paper, published in July 2008, sets out the Government's plan to pass power and decision-making to local communities and individuals. It aims to generate vibrant local democracy and give citizens real control over local decisions and services. To date, the proposals set out in the Empowerment White Paper have not been passed in a bill.

[www.communities.gov.uk/communities/communityempowerment/communitiesincontrol/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/communityempowerment/communitiesincontrol/)

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**Equality Act 2007 (Gender Equality Duty)**  
**GED**

The Gender Equality Duty came into force in April 2007 and requires public authorities to promote gender equality and eliminate sex discrimination. Instead of depending on individuals making complaints about sex discrimination, the duty places the legal responsibility on public authorities to demonstrate that they treat men and women fairly. *Definition by Equality and Human Rights Commission*

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**Every Child Matters**

This programme aims to improve the well-being of young people from birth up until the age of 19 through five key approaches: be healthy; stay safe; enjoy and achieve; make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being.

[www.everychildmatters.gov.uk](http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk)

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**Gershon Review of Public Sector Efficiency**

The Gershon Review sought to make recommendations as to how public sector bodies, and their partners, could deliver public services more effectively and efficiently. The recommendations have led to changes in procurement practices and the ways in which local authorities, in particular, operate.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending\\_sr04\\_efficiency.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_sr04_efficiency.htm)

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***Houghton Report***

This report, published in March 2009, examined how local authorities in England, and their partners, can do more to tackle worklessness. The report was authored by Cllr Stephen Houghton. Key recommendations to emerge from the report include: Worklessness Assessments conducted by every local authority as part of their Economic Assessment Duty; and a new National Worklessness Forum to identify best practice and drive forward responses to unemployment in priority areas for priority groups.

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/tacklingworklessnessfinal](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/tacklingworklessnessfinal)

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***Housing Growth Areas***

Housing Growth Areas emerged from the Sustainable Communities Plan, published by Communities and Local Government in 2003. There are four Housing Growth Areas: the Thames Gateway; Milton Keynes & South Midlands; London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough; and Ashford. These areas are expected to accommodate an additional 200,000 new houses by 2016, on top of their current housing plans.

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***Indices of Multiple Deprivation IMD***

A measure of deprivation at the small area level. The IMD 2007 contains seven domains of deprivation - income; health and disability; employment; education; skills and training; housing and services; living environment and crime which are measured at the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The IMD is often used as a decision-tool for the allocation of deprivation related funding programmes, such as the Working Neighbourhoods Fund.

[www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07)

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***Leitch Review of Skills***

This study, which reported at the end of 2006, examined the links between skills and the UK's economic productivity, growth and stability.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent\\_reviews/leitch\\_review/review\\_leitch\\_index.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/leitch_review/review_leitch_index.cfm)

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***Local Area Agreement LAA***

An agreement set between local and national government and between local authorities and their partners intending to give local authorities more flexibility in the way in which they set and meet targets, spend funding, and deliver public services.

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**Local Delivery Agreements**

Local Delivery Agreements are the Welsh equivalent of Local Area Agreements. They have a role of evidencing issues in localities; developing actions to tackle those issues; and reporting upon indicators' measuring progress.

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**Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act**

This Act, which received Royal Assent in November 2009, aims to promote local democracy and economic development, devolving greater power to local government and communities and ensuring fairness in construction contracts.

[www.communities.gov.uk/communities/communityempowerment/localdemocracybill/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/communityempowerment/localdemocracybill/)

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**Local Government White Paper 2006**

The Local Government White Paper proposed a number of strong process, governance and leadership reforms, most notably in reforming the process of Local Area Agreements in developing Community Calls for Action for councillors; and the use of Multi Area Agreements.

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**Local Strategic Partnerships LSP**

A partnership between the different parts of the public sector, with private business and the third sector, in order to deliver services more effectively. LSPs should rationalise and simplify other local partnership arrangements and work with neighbourhood-based partnerships. LSPs are responsible for the development and implementation of the Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreements.

[www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/?id=531](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/?id=531)

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**Low Carbon Transition Plan**

The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, published in 2009, is the national framework for climate change and energy. It sets out the government's proposed actions for tackling climate change, including: protecting the public from immediate risk; preparing for the future; developing new international agreements; building a low carbon UK; and supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.

[www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc\\_trans\\_plan/lc\\_trans\\_plan.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx)

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**Lyons Inquiry  
into Local  
Government**

This important inquiry sought to improve relations between central and local government, assessing where partnership and devolution would lead to more effective public service delivery and to reassess local government funding. Begun in 2004 and finally reporting in early 2007, the remit of the inquiry was stretched to cover the recommendations made by the Eddington Report, the Barker Review and the Leitch Review. The inquiry coined the term place-shaping.

[www.lyonsinquiry.org.uk](http://www.lyonsinquiry.org.uk)

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**Manchester  
Independent  
Economic  
Review  
MIER**

Totally independent of local and national government and the first of its kind in the UK, the MIER is a detailed and rigorous assessment of the current state and future potential of Manchester's economy. It contained a rich seam of evidence to inform policy decision making actions so that Manchester can achieve long term sustainable economic growth. *Definition by MIER*

[www.manchester-review.org.uk](http://www.manchester-review.org.uk)

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**Marmot  
Review**

A major national review undertaken by Sir Michael Marmot into how to close the gap between the health of the most and least well off in society.

[www.ucl.ac.uk/ghgeg/marmotreview/Documents](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ghgeg/marmotreview/Documents)

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**Multi-Area  
Agreement  
MAA**

Based on the Local Area Agreement concept, the MAA seeks to enable local authorities and their partners, to collaborate priorities and funding on issues that cross authority boundaries.

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**National  
Indicator Set**

CLG announced the Single Set of 198 National Indicators in October 2007. This is the only set of indicators on which central government performance manages local government, and replaces all existing sets of indicators. Local authorities and partners can select up to 35 priority indicators to set targets against in their Local Area Agreement.

[www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframework-partnerships/nationalindicators](http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframework-partnerships/nationalindicators)

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**National  
Procurement  
Strategy**

The National Procurement Strategy sets out how central and local government, working together with partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors intend to set about improving local government procurement. *Definition by CLG*

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/procurementstrategy>

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**Neighbourhood  
Renewal  
Strategy**

Neighbourhood Renewal aims to improve the quality of life for those living in the most disadvantaged areas by tackling: poor job prospects; high crime levels; educational under-achievement; poor health; and problems with housing and local environment. This was previously managed by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and included programmes such as the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, which has been superseded by the Working Neighbourhoods Fund. [www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/)

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**New Deal**

A key part of the Government's Employment For All strategy, which aims to get 80% of all working age people into employment. The New Deal gives people seeking employment the help and support they need to look for work, including training and job preparation. It is made up from several strands including, the New Deal for Disabled People, and the New Deal for Over-50s.

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**New Deal for  
Communities  
NDC**

Launched in 1998, New Deal for Communities is a partnership-based Government regeneration scheme designed to tackle the causes of multiple deprivation at a neighbourhood level, in 39 deprived areas across England. [www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=617](http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=617)

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**New Growth  
Points**

Announced in December 2005, the New Growth Points initiative is designed to provide support to local communities who wish to pursue large scale and sustainable growth, including new housing, through a partnership with government. 29 areas have been designated as New Growth Points across the East, South East, South West, East Midlands and West Midlands. *Definition by CLG* [www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingsupply/growthareas/newgrowthpoints](http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingsupply/growthareas/newgrowthpoints)

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**Nomenclature  
of Territorial  
Units for  
Statistics  
NUTS**

NUTS was established by the European Union with the aim of providing a single uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics for the European Union.

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**Northern Way**

The Government vision that seeks, by 2025, to establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life. It is based around the eight city regions in the North of England and is being led by the three Northern Regional Development Agencies.  
[www.thenorthernway.co.uk](http://www.thenorthernway.co.uk)

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**Objective 1  
Status**

Used to target EU Structural Funds, Objective 1 promotes the development and structural change of regions whose development is slowed or lagging behind. These regions are entitled to receive the highest level of grants from the European Union on condition that their national governments also invest and help to attract more money from private investors. Many Objective 1 programmes in the UK are now drawing to a close as Europe is restructured and new member states join.

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**Objective 2  
Status**

Used to target EU Structural Funds, Objective 2 supports the economic and social conversion of industrial, rural, urban and fisheries areas that face structural difficulties within their economy. These regions have high levels of deprivation, not due to a lack of basic infrastructure, but the decline in traditional economic activities.

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**Our Shared  
Future**

Published in June 2007 by the now disbanded Commission on Integration and Cohesion, the report 'Our Shared Future' provided practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies.  
[www.integrationandcohesion.org.uk/our\\_shared\\_future%20pdf.ashx](http://www.integrationandcohesion.org.uk/our_shared_future%20pdf.ashx)

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**Planning and  
Compulsory  
Purchase Act  
2004**

This act updates the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act and introduces a new statutory system for regional planning; a new system for local planning; reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase systems and also the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.  
[www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm)

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**Planning  
Policy  
Statement  
PPS**

The Planning Policy Statement is a document that highlights national land use policies, for different areas of planning, for example PPS6 is concerned with retail change. PPSs have replaced some existing Planning Policy Guidance Notes.

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**Pre-Budget Report  
PBR**

Delivered by HM Treasury at the end of each calendar year, the Pre-Budget report identifies the spending patterns of Government departments over the previous twelve months.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pre\\_budget\\_report/prebud\\_index.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pre_budget_report/prebud_index.cfm)

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**Private Finance Initiative  
PFI**

Introduced in 1992 as a way of generating new investment in public services without raising taxes. It generally involves private companies building large-scale capital projects such as hospitals, and leasing them back to the public sector.

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**Public Service Agreements  
PSA**

Set during the Comprehensive Spending Review, these targets seek to address key issues across a number of Government departments. There are currently 30 PSA targets for the spending period 2008-2011.

[www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/about\\_the\\_cabinet\\_office/publicserviceagreements.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/about_the_cabinet_office/publicserviceagreements.aspx)

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**Regeneration Framework**

The Regeneration Framework, published in July 2008, set out a package of proposals which aimed to shape the way that regeneration is carried out in the future in England. The Framework included a renewed focus upon the role local economic development plays in effective regeneration.

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/transformingplaces](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/transformingplaces)

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**Regeneration Outcome Agreements  
ROA**

The three year Regeneration Outcome Agreement provides the strategic and operational framework for Community Planning Partnerships in Scotland. Similar to Local Area Agreements, they have a core objective of regenerating the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, so that people living there can take advantage of job opportunities and improve their quality of life.

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**Regional Planning Guidance  
RPG**

Guidance issued by CLG, for each region in England with regard to planning policy.

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**Review of  
Sub National  
Economic  
Development  
and  
Regeneration  
SNR**

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Published in July 2007, the Review of Sub National Economic Development and Regeneration was underpinned by four key policy messages: it recognised the value local authorities and their partners can make to economic development, regeneration and neighbourhood renewal; it formalised the value of sub-regional collaboration; it promoted the further development of regional government arrangements; finally, it recognised the need for a stronger interface between central government and RDAs when it comes to performance management issues.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/9/5/subnational\\_econ\\_re-view170707.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/9/5/subnational_econ_re-view170707.pdf)

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**Section 106**

These are planning agreements between planning authorities and developers to ensure a certain number of social outcomes as part of a development. For example, levels of affordable housing or community facilities within a development. Also known as Planning Gain.

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**Stern Review**

The Stern Review was set in motion in 2005 with the intention of assessing the economics of moving to a low-carbon global economy. The Review stated that the predicated rise in global temperature will have a serious impact on the world, and that the benefit of taking action outweighs the cost of not doing anything. Furthermore, the Stern Review, published in 2006, also noted that the challenge of climate change also presents a unique challenge for economics, and as such the economic analysis must be global, deal with long time horizons, and have the economics of risk and uncertainty at its centre.

[www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent\\_reviews/stern\\_review\\_economics\\_climate\\_change/stern\\_review\\_report.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/stern_review_report.cfm)

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**Sure Start**

Launched in 1998, Sure Start is a Government programme aimed at supporting children, parents and communities through the integration of early education, childcare and health and family support services. The Government's current target is to have 3,500 Sure Start Children's Centres in place by 2010.

[www.surestart.gov.uk](http://www.surestart.gov.uk)

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**Sustainable Communities Act**

The Sustainable Communities Act received Royal Assent on 23 October 2007. The aim of the Act is to promote the sustainability of local communities by giving an opportunity for councils and communities to put forward new thinking on how to meet the challenges of sustainability and local well-being.

[www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2007/ukpga\\_20070023\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2007/ukpga_20070023_en_1)

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**Sustainable Communities Plan**

Launched by the Deputy Prime Minister in 2003, this Plan sets out a long-term programme of action to deliver sustainable communities. It aims to focus attention and co-ordinate the efforts of all levels of government and stakeholders to meet the economic, social and environmental needs of both current and future generations. It is made up of a number of programmes, including the Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Programme, the Housing Growth Areas and the Decent Homes Standard.

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/sustainablecommunitiesbuilding](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/sustainablecommunitiesbuilding)

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**Together We Can**

Together We Can is the government campaign to bring government and people closer together, encouraging public bodies to do more to enable people to influence local decisions. It is led by the CLG and is closely linked to the Local Government White Paper's aim of giving local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. *Definition by Together We Can*

[www.togetherwecan.direct.gov.uk/](http://www.togetherwecan.direct.gov.uk/)

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**Welfare Reform White Paper**

Published in December 2008, this white paper sets out the Government's vision of a welfare map where everyone is given sufficient support to get back into work, and this is matched by the expectation that individuals will take up the available support.

[www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/legislation-and-key-documents/raising-expectations/](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/legislation-and-key-documents/raising-expectations/)

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**Youth Taskforce Action Plan**

The Youth Taskforce Action Plan launched in March 2008 sets out a strong package of actions and funding to tackle the root causes of bad behaviour and prevent young people getting involved in the first place.

[www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/ytf/actionplan](http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/youthmatters/ytf/actionplan)

## 3.0 Local Implementation

**Accelerated  
Development  
Zones  
ADZs**

A mechanism that allows local authorities to borrow against future tax income to pay for infrastructure. This captures future value, allowing it to forward fund projects. ADZs are for projects demonstrating major economic growth potential.

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**Anti-Social  
Behaviour  
Order  
ASBO**

A court order used to deter individuals from carrying out persistent and serious anti-social behaviour. An ASBO can be served to anyone over 10 years of age and will last a minimum of two years.

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**Arms Length  
Management  
Organisation  
ALMO**

A way in which local authorities can contract out the maintenance and improvement of their council housing stock. Other strategic social housing activities such as housing needs assessments remain the responsibility of the local authority.

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**Asset Transfer**

Asset Transfer is a term used to describe the process of the transfer of the ownership (or leasehold) of property or land from one party to another. Currently, the term is being used in the context of the transfer of public sector assets to third parties – including the voluntary and community sector. *Definition by Finance Hub*

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**Beacon Status**

A way the Government recognises good practice in local authorities. Beacon status is given to local authorities for innovation and excellence in a particular field.

<http://beacons.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=1>

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**Chambers of  
Commerce**

These are local, independent organisations funded by their members, who are predominantly from local businesses, which seek to enhance the competitiveness and growth, as well as represent the interests, of all businesses in their communities/areas.

[www.chamberonline.co.uk](http://www.chamberonline.co.uk)

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**Community  
Anchors**

Community Anchors are neighbourhood based organisations that provide services for local people, support the community sector in their patch, voice local concerns and help to develop an active community. *Definition by Community Matters*

[www.communitymatters.org.uk](http://www.communitymatters.org.uk)

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**Community  
Benefit  
Clauses**

Clauses written into public procurement contracts that seek to promote social and/or environmental benefits.

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**Community  
Development  
Finance  
Institution  
CDFI**

A sustainable organisation whose principle purpose is to provide finance, and access to business advice for enterprises in disadvantaged communities with little or no access to alternative finance mechanisms.

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**Community  
Empowerment  
Network  
CEN**

These provide the link between the third sector and the Local Strategic Partnership. They distribute information about the workings of the LSP to the community and highlight the concerns of the community to the LSP. CENs were previously funded through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. They currently face an uncertain future but are being integrated into mainstream funding in some places.

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**Community  
Infrastructure  
Levy**

A new charge which local authorities will be asked (although not required) to charge on most developments in their locality. The charge will be based on the size and nature of the development, with proceeds of the levy being spent on infrastructure (both local and sub-regional) to help the development of an area.

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**Community  
Interest  
Company  
CIC**

CICs are a business model that allows businesses, which can demonstrate that their activities contribute toward the greater good of the community, to protect their assets and the people who run the business.

[www.cicregulator.gov.uk](http://www.cicregulator.gov.uk)

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**Community  
Investment  
Tax Relief  
CITR**

This scheme encourages investment in disadvantaged communities by giving tax relief to investors who back businesses and other enterprises in less advantaged areas by investing in accredited Community Development Finance Institutions.

*Definition by HM Revenue & Customs*

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**Community  
Land Trusts**

Community Land Trusts bring together the principle of protecting land for community benefit with the more recently emerging agenda of asset transfer, and are essentially a mechanism for the democratic ownership of land or buildings by local communities.

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**Co-operatives**

Co-operatives are trading enterprises, providing goods and services and generating profits, but these profits are not taken by shareholders as with many investor owned businesses: they are under the control of the members, who decide democratically how they should be used. Co-operatives often use their profits for social purposes, investing in the education of members, in the sustainable development of the community or the environment, or for the welfare of the wider community. *Definition by Co-operatives UK*

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**Corporate Plan**

Local authorities produce Corporate Plans annually. The plan sets out the authorities' priorities, goals and targets for the next three years.

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**Credit Unions**

These are financial co-operatives owned and controlled by their members. They mostly offer savings and loans at competitive rates, often to people unable to access mainstream banking services.  
[www.abcul.coop](http://www.abcul.coop)

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**Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership CDRP**

These partnerships work to tackle crime and disorder in local areas. Partners included are the Police, local authorities, and youth agencies such as Connexions.

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**Development Trusts**

Development trusts are community-led enterprise organisations which combine community-led action with business expertise and aim to bring about social, economic and environmental renewal through social enterprise. They are supported by the Development Trusts Association.

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**Directly Elected Mayor**

These are representatives chosen by the resident population of a local authority at an election every four years. This person is the area's political leader, a role very different from the traditional role of mayor, which has tended to concentrate on civic and ceremonial functions. Twelve UK local authorities currently have a Directly Elected Mayor.

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**Disability Equality Scheme**

As a result of the Disability Equality Duty, public sector bodies are required to produce disability equality schemes, which highlight how they inclusively involve disabled people and employees.

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**Drug Action Teams DAT**

These exist in each local authority area and provide a strategic lead in reducing drug and alcohol misuse. The DAT is responsible for the development of the local drug strategy to tackle the range of social conditions linked to drug misuse.  
[www.drugs.gov.uk/dat](http://www.drugs.gov.uk/dat)

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**Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme**

A guarantee facility for small businesses intended primarily to improve the availability of working capital through term loans and the consolidation of overdrafts. *Definition by Business Link*

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**Extended Schools**

A service centre for the community, whereby schools open up their existing facilities to the wider community outside of traditional school hours, for example sport facilities, ICT suites and after school clubs. Extended schools aim to integrate the school and the community, and to provide public services, which may not otherwise be accessible to the general population for a variety of reasons.

[www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/ete/extendedschools](http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/ete/extendedschools)

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**Green Belt**

A local area restricted from building use and allowed to remain in a natural state, or retained for agricultural use, to contain development, preserve the character of the countryside and provide open space.

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**Housing Association  
HA**

A not-for-profit organisation established to provide housing for those unable to afford or access their own. Housing associations have largely taken over local authorities' responsibilities for housing and also provide additional neighbourhood services. Housing Associations are also known as Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).

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**Integrated Development Plan**

A plan detailing the integrated development and management of an area. For example a city centre.

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**Integrated Regional Strategy**

The Integrated Regional Strategy introduced as part of the Review of Sub National Economic Development and Regeneration aims to promote better integrated working in the regions by providing a set of broad objectives and priorities relevant across sectors. To be implemented from 2010, they will incorporate the current Regional Economic, Housing, Spatial and Transport Strategies. [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending\\_review/spend\\_csr07/reviews/subnational\\_econ\\_review.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_csr07/reviews/subnational_econ_review.cfm)

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**Local Agenda 21**

This is based on Agenda 21, which was agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and requires local authorities, in close consultation with businesses and residents groups, to prepare strategies to promote sustainable development at the local level.

**Local  
Authority  
Business  
Growth  
Incentive**

**LABGI**

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This scheme is designed to give local authorities an incentive to maximise local economic growth by allowing them to receive a proportion of increases in local business rate revenues to spend on their own priorities.

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**Local  
Compacts**

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Local Compacts aim to enhance relationships between local government, local public bodies and local voluntary and community sector organisations. Many local authority areas now have agreements in place and central to these agreements are the links to local policy, in particular Local Area Agreements and Local Strategic Partnerships.

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**Local  
Development  
Framework  
LDF**

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A Local Development Framework contains all the local development documents that outline how planning will be managed in a local authority area. The Framework is a composite of local planning documents including the Core Strategy, and the more geographically specific Area Action Plans and Site Specific Allocations.

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**Local  
Economic  
Assessment  
LEA**

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The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act places a new duty on county councils and unitary authorities to undertake a data based assessment of their local economy. From April 2010, the assessment will shape future funding decisions and enable local authorities to better understand the functioning of their economy. Guidance on how to undertake an assessment has recently been published by CLG and IDEa.

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/localeconomicassessments](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/localeconomicassessments)

[www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=8712709](http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=8712709)

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**Local  
Employment  
Partnerships  
LEP**

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A national government scheme in which local authorities work together with Jobcentre Plus and local employers to assist in reducing unemployment in the local area.

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**Local  
Transport  
Plan**

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This sets out the main proposals for achieving an integrated transport system, to make it easier for people to travel between locations with public transport and to tackle the adverse impacts of traffic growth. The plans will normally encourage greater use of public transport, walking and cycling.

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<b>Masterplan</b>	A document that describes, in narrative and with maps, an overall development concept including both present land use as well as future development plans.
<b>Mixed-Use Development</b>	This is a development that combines residential or transient accommodation uses with commercial and/or office uses as well as recreational uses and which contains an element of open space in order to ensure a sustainable community.
<b>Neighbourhood Wardens</b>	A Neighbourhood Warden provides a uniformed, semi-official presence in a residential area with the aim of improving quality of life. Wardens can promote community safety, assist with environmental improvements and housing management and also contribute to community planning. Neighbourhood Warden schemes are delivered by local authorities, regeneration schemes and increasingly by third sector organisations.
<b>Place Survey</b>	The new Place Survey replaces the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey. The survey asks local people for their perceptions about the area in which they live with the results providing data for 20 of the new national indicators. Local authorities undertake the Place Survey annually with the results being used to measure progress against Local Area Agreement indicators. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/newplace-survey">www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/newplace-survey</a>
<b>Planning Gain Supplement PGS</b>	A tax levied on money earned through the development of a site.
<b>Primary Care Trust PCT</b>	PCTs are responsible for ensuring that all health and social care services that deliver Primary Care (e.g GPs, dentists, opticians, NHS direct) are working effectively at a local level. PCTs deal with issues of accessibility to health services and address local health service needs. <a href="http://www.nhs.uk/servicedirectories/Pages/PrimaryCareTrustListing.aspx">www.nhs.uk/servicedirectories/Pages/PrimaryCareTrustListing.aspx</a>
<b>Public-Private Partnership PPP</b>	These are partnerships between the public and private sectors for the purpose of delivering a project or service traditionally provided by the public sector. The term can cover anything from the building of a Private Finance Initiative hospital to a contract for a business to collect domestic rubbish.

**Regional  
Economic  
Strategy  
RES**

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A strategy document produced by each of the Regional Development Agencies which outlines an overarching vision for the future economic development of that region. As an outcome of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, from 2010 the RES will be part of an Integrated Regional Strategy.

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**Regional  
Housing  
Strategy  
RHS**

These highlight the particular housing needs of a region in order to ascertain how housing resources should be allocated in the future. As an outcome of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, from 2010 the RHS will be part of an Integrated Regional Strategy.

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**Regional  
Spatial  
Strategy  
RSS**

A strategy setting out how the region should look in 15-20 years' time, with regard to housing, transport, retailing and other issues. As an outcome of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, from 2010 the RES will be part of an Integrated Regional Strategy.

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**Regional  
Transport  
Strategy  
RTS**

This highlights the necessary investment and infrastructure required in each region for transport. As an outcome of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, from 2010 the RTS will be part of an Integrated Regional Strategy.

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**Registered  
Social  
Landlord  
RSL**

RSLs run as businesses but don't trade for profit, working closely with local authorities to provide additional housing, as well as to manage temporary accommodation properties on their behalf.

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**Sustainable  
Community  
Strategy**

A document that sets out the current economic, social and environmental position of a local area. It also sets out key thematic priorities that shape local authority and partner activities, to be achieved through the Local Area Agreement. These are produced by the Local Strategic Partnership.

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**Thematic  
Groups**

Commonly associated with Local Strategic Partnerships. Thematic groups are sub-groups of the LSP, which relate to particular issues such as crime or education.

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**Third Sector  
VCS**

Also known as the voluntary and community sector (VCS), this term commonly refers to organisations which do not fall under the umbrella of government, public sector or private business. The sector includes not-for-profit groups such as charities, voluntary and community groups and also trading organisations such as social enterprises and co-operatives that are set up to tackle a social or environmental need.

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**Total Place**

Announced in the 2009 Budget, and backed by £5 million funding, the Total Place programme was developed to look into and map the flows of public spending in local areas and services and to identify where public money can be spend more effectively.  
[www.localleadership.gov.uk/totalplace/](http://www.localleadership.gov.uk/totalplace/)

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**Urban  
Regeneration  
Company  
URC**

These are not-for-profit organisations which have been set up by local authorities, Regional Development Agencies and English Partnerships as well as other partners to promote development in less prosperous areas of cities. An example of a URC is New East Manchester.  
[www.urcs-online.co.uk](http://www.urcs-online.co.uk)

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**Urban Village**

Part of an urban area, which has an attractive mix of homes, shops, restaurants and employers, and which attracts people to live and work there, an example of this is Ancoats in Manchester.

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**Work and  
Capability  
Assessment**

The test which determines entitlement to Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) after the assessment phase.

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**Working  
Capital  
Scheme**

Aims to maintain existing lending and make funds available to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. The guarantee will secure £20 billion worth of working capital credit lines for companies and will free up capital which the banks must use for new lending as a condition of this scheme.

# 4.0 General and Delivery

**Accountability** Accountability refers to those individuals or organisations who are to be held to account for policy decisions.

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**Action Planning** The process of focusing your ideas to decide what steps you may need to take to achieve particular targets within a given timescale.

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**Active Citizenship** Participation in civic life that defines a new relationship between citizens, services and the local and central state, thus allowing people to be interested in and able to play a role in public affairs and the delivery of public services.

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**Added Value** Additional benefits gained as a by-product of a service/project, which would not have occurred had the service/project not gone ahead. Sometimes referred to as additionality.

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**Additionality** An output or outcome arising from an intervention is additional if it would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention.

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**Affordable Housing** This is housing that is available for purchase or rent at/below the local property market average. It is often administered by housing associations and local authorities can suggest preferred candidates, who are usually on low incomes and are unable to compete in the open property market.

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**Agglomeration** Agglomeration occurs when individuals and firms benefit from being near to each other. Physical proximity to other firms, workers and consumers, may help firms in the day to day business of producing goods and services. The theory is that productivity of firms will rise with the overall amount of activity in other nearby firms, or with the other nearby workers and consumers.

*Definition by MIER*

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**Aims** This is what a regeneration project ultimately sets out to achieve.

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**Anti-Social Behaviour ASB** Anti-social behaviour causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people; it could include acts such as graffiti, abusive and intimidating language, excessive noise, littering, drunken behaviour etc.

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**Approved Development Programme** The amount of public money available each year for housing associations to spend on building or renovating new homes.

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**Area Based Grant**  
**ABG**

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The Area Based Grant is part of the Government's commitment to maximise freedoms and flexibilities for local authorities. The Area Based Grant is non-ringfenced and as such local authorities are free to use all of the funding as they see fit to support the delivery of local, regional and national priorities in their area, including meeting LAA targets. 2009/10 is the second year in a three year settlement.

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**Area Based Initiatives**  
**ABI**

Area Based Initiatives are regeneration programmes, which use a geographical area as their focus. This contrasts with initiatives that focus on people and groups, irrespective of where they reside. An example of an ABI is the New Deal for Communities.

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**Area Governance**

This is a phrase commonly used to describe an array of local decision-making arrangements. These arrangements include: area committees; area partnerships; area panels; district committees etc. These governance mechanisms make decisions with regard to their local area, and often consist of local councillors, local authority officers, representatives of agencies, and communities themselves.

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**Baseline**

A description or statistical analysis of current local conditions and recent trends against which changes can be planned and performance measured.

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**Benchmark**

An indicator that allows you to measure the impact or success of a project by comparing it against something similar. Used to aid learning, sharing of information and adoption of best practice.

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**Beneficiary**

An individual person who benefits directly from a project, programme or other intervention - that is, a person who is benefiting (or will benefit) from activities carried out, through the outputs, outcomes, or impacts generated.

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**Benefit Dependency**

Refers to those within the population who are reliant on state benefits, typically those who are isolated from the labour market and are long term workless (such as those on Employment Support Allowance and Lone Parent benefits).

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**Best Value**

A legal duty binding all local authorities to review their service provision on a five yearly basis. They must consult service users, consider which agencies are best placed to deliver services, compare performance and open up services to competition.

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**Big Lottery Fund**

The National Lottery distributor formed by the merger of the Community Fund, the New Opportunities Fund and the Millennium Commission. The Big Lottery Fund is responsible for giving out half the money raised by the National Lottery with a commitment to bringing real improvements to communities and the lives of people most in need.

[www.biglotteryfund.org.uk](http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk)

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**BME Groups**

BME is the acronym that stands for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic.

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**Boosterism**

A term used to describe the act of promoting a town or city with the aim of raising the public perception of it.

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**Broken Society**

A contested term that has emerged from the Centre for Social Justice and has been adopted by the Conservative Party. It is used to describe a society characterised by poverty, crime, addiction, failing schools and 'broken homes'.

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**Brownfield Land**

Describes an area of land that has previously been used and which is suitable for redevelopment.

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**Business Rates**

These rates, also called National Non-Domestic Rates, are the means by which local businesses contribute to the cost of providing local authority services. All business rates are paid into a central pool. The pool is then divided between all authorities depending on the number of residents each authority has. The Local Authority Business Growth Incentive gives local authorities more control over how business rates are re-invested in their services.

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**Capacitybuilders**

Capacitybuilders works in partnership with government and other infrastructure bodies to help third sector organisations work more effectively. They are led by experts from the third sector with initial funding from the Home Office.

[www.capacitybuilders.org.uk](http://www.capacitybuilders.org.uk)

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**Capacity Building**

This term is often used to describe the process of up-skilling and supporting businesses, and is increasingly associated with the third sector. Capacity building is also applied to the process of developing the skills of members of the community.

<b>Capital for Enterprise Fund</b>	Developed to overcome the market weaknesses in the provision of equity finance to Small and Medium sized-Enterprises (SMEs). Government funding is used alongside private sector funds to establish funds that operate within the 'equity gap'; targeting investments of up to £2 million that have the potential to provide a good commercial return. <i>Definition by BIS</i> <a href="http://www.capitalforenterprise.gov.uk">www.capitalforenterprise.gov.uk</a>
<b>Capital Funding</b>	The lump sum of money spent on the purchase or improvement of fixed assets such as buildings, roads and equipment.
<b>Carbon Trading</b>	A market based approach to tackling climate change whereby companies buy and sell or trade in carbon emissions e.g. a low emitter of carbon can sell its carbon to high emitters.
<b>Census 2011</b>	The latest census will be a count of all people and households in the country. It will provide population statistics from a national to neighbourhood level for government, local authorities, businesses and communities.
<b>Choice-based Lettings CBL</b>	An alternative to the traditional points based system used by local authorities and housing associations to allocate homes, CBL allows applicants for social housing (and tenants who want to transfer) to apply for vacancies which are advertised widely in the neighbourhood.
<b>Citizenship</b>	Term used to describe belonging to or having influence over a community and wider decision making or civic society.
<b>Civil Renewal</b>	This is where individuals and groups become actively involved and engaged in the well-being of their community in order to define and tackle problems to bring about change in their locality and improve quality of life.
<b>Claimant Count</b>	The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits.
<b>Clusters</b>	Concentrations of interconnected businesses and suppliers in a particular field, considered to increase productivity.

<b>Collaboration</b>	This is a term that is increasingly being used in partnership working. It can refer to networks between businesses and is also increasingly being used to define relationships between neighbouring local authorities. In particular, activities they carry out jointly through mechanisms such as Multi Area Agreements.
<b>Commercial Economy</b>	A commercial economy describes the part of a society's economic system where products and services are traded in exchange for money.
<b>Commissioning</b>	The process of allocating funding, services and projects to other organisations.
<b>Community</b>	The people inhabiting a given physical area who are assumed, by virtue of this fact, to have some social ties or networks.
<b>Community Assets</b>	Contributions made by individuals, citizen associations, and local institutions that individually and/or collectively build the community's capacity to assure the health, well-being, and quality of life for the community and all its members. It can also be used to describe buildings and spaces that communities own and operate themselves.
<b>Community-Based Regeneration</b>	Regeneration that is focused on people. It usually involves some form of capacity building - improving the ability of local people to be able to influence decision-making within and concerning their community.
<b>Community-builders</b>	Communitybuilders is a £70 million investment fund which aims to build more cohesive, empowered and active communities. The fund is run by Communities and Local Government and the Office of the Third Sector. Communitybuilders invests in the sustainability of multi-purpose, inclusive, community-led organisations (sometimes known as Community Anchors). <a href="http://www.communitybuildersfund.org.uk">www.communitybuildersfund.org.uk</a>
<b>Community Cohesion</b>	A situation in which a community is bonded by a shared commitment. This commitment can be based on a passive but shared, social and cultural understanding, but can also emerge through proactive action and/or activity. The term came to prominence following the publication of the Cattle Report in 2001, but despite its common usage it remains a contested concept amongst academics and commentators.

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**Community Consultation**

A process that involves asking local people what they want and need, or what their local area should be like. To be meaningful, community consultation needs to have clear processes and outcomes.

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**Community Development**

This involves working with people to enable them to enjoy a greater degree of influence over the decisions that affect their lives, and to come together with others to devise solutions to common problems.

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**Community Empowerment**

Helping local people to develop their skills to deliver/influence the services in their area, and input into resource allocation.

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**Community Groups**

Small groups of residents dealing with themes/issues which affect their locality/community.

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**Community Planning**

This is where a local authority and partner organisations come together to plan, provide and promote the well-being of their communities. Community planning promotes the active involvement of communities in the decisions about local services.

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**Community Profiling**

The collection of characteristics of a community e.g. levels of employment and unemployment. Similar to the collection of baseline information.

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**Community Reinvestment**

The practice of communities investing capital in business ventures serving a social or community purpose. It is about engaging communities to invest in themselves rather than reliance on the private sector for support.

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**Compulsory Purchase Order CPO**

Regeneration organisations and local authorities may be required to acquire land, property or dwellings in certain areas to fulfil certain obligations. When they are not able to acquire this by agreement they may seek a Compulsory Purchase Order.

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**Congestion Charging**

This is used as a method of local authorities raising additional revenue to fund major transport infrastructural improvements whereby vehicles are charged for entering a designated zone. Some modes of transport, such as buses and electric cars, are exempt from paying the charge.

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<b>Contract Out</b>	This forms part of the re-shaping of the role of local government from purely a provider to that of 'enabler'. Local government will assess service needs and then invite bids from within the government itself, as well as from private and third sector contractors. It is designed to improve quality and lower costs.
<b>Co-production</b>	Co-production has emerged as a description of the process whereby clients work alongside professionals in order to be more effective. Co-production is about recognising the work undertaken by often marginalised groups, which does not necessarily appear in employment statistics, for example volunteer work.
<b>Core Economy</b>	The Core Economy refers to the 'invisible' economy that individuals take part in every day, for example the economy of the home, family, neighbourhood and community. The core economy does not necessarily involve the transfer of monies, such as in the care of neighbours.
<b>Corporate Social Responsibility CSR</b>	Businesses are often keen to promote a more ethical approach, with demonstrations of their contributions to the local communities that they operate in. In the wider sense, CSR relates to a more sustainable economic approach to business and has been defined as <i>'operating a business in a manner that meets or exceeds the ethical, legal, commercial and public expectations that society has of business.'</i> <i>Definition by Business for Social Responsibility, USA</i>
<b>Cultural Diversity</b>	This refers to the variety of cultures and cultural activity within a locality.
<b>Cycle of Poverty</b>	This is used to describe individuals, groups and places that have been trapped in poverty for a number of generations.
<b>Data Exchange / Sharing</b>	Data exchange is seen as vital in order to generate successful multi-agency working. This requires the effective centralisation of data across a number of agencies in order to enhance work on a specific topic, and may require the establishment of a central database.
<b>Deadweight</b>	Expenditure and activity associated with a particular project that would have occurred without assistance from a regeneration programme.
<b>Demand Responsive Transport</b>	Public transport systems requested by the user, as a result of conventional transport not being able to meet their needs, e.g. the disabled or geographically dispersed.

<b>Deprivation</b>	A condition in which individuals, groups or communities do not have adequate employment, housing, education, or opportunities for improvement. In England, this is measured by the Indices of Deprivation.
<b>Devolution</b>	This is the delegation of powers from a central authority to a more localised one. This term is most often used in relation to the recent national devolution from Westminster to the Scottish Executive and the National Assemblies for Wales and Northern Ireland, but it can also be used to describe the transfer of powers to regional bodies and local government.
<b>Discussion Groups</b>	A method of social research involving a group of people who are brought together to discuss their views or experiences surrounding a particular topic. Sometimes known as Focus Groups.
<b>Displacement</b>	The extent to which a regeneration programme moves problems elsewhere, with the result that overall activity and impact are offset by reduced activity and impact in the neighbouring area. For example, CCTV investment in one street may displace anti-social behaviour to another.
<b>Double Devolution</b>	This results through devolution first from a central authority to a city-wide or regional level, and then secondly to a neighbourhood level, thus allowing local communities to gain greater control and say in the delivery of local services.
<b>Economic Activity Rate</b>	The number of people who are economically active aged 16-64 (males), 16-59 (females), expressed as a percentage of all working-age people.
<b>Economically Active</b>	People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed but actively seeking employment.
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes people looking after a home, the retired and some students.
<b>Economic Audit</b>	A review of the local economy, typically involving a review of employment, business start-up, business survival, skills and enterprise support.

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***Economic Development***

Economic development is about the economics of place and encouraging prosperity and equality within a locality. CLES views economic development as containing three facets: the public economy; the commercial economy; and the social economy. It is an approach to development undertaken at national, regional and local levels which assists the generation of wealth through business growth and start ups, inward investment, skills development and employment opportunities. Increasingly, economic development is perceived as not simply being about growth but needs to encompass balancing growth with environmental and social considerations. Economic development as a concept has largely emerged in the last fifty years.

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***Economic Inactivity Rate***

The number of people who are economically inactive expressed as a percentage of all working age people; aged 16-64 (men) and 16-59 (women).

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***Economic Migration***

A term increasingly used as a result of the accession of new countries to the European Union. It describes the reasoning behind the movement of people from one area or country to another based on finding improved employment, education or housing opportunities.

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***Economic Resilience***

CLES' resilience model sees a resilient economy as characterised by three core mutually dependent elements: the commercial economy; the public economy; and the social economy. It is CLES' view that these economic spheres and external influences, such as the environment, local culture and identity, government, and the wider economy, need to be regarded (and assessed) in order to identify suitable approaches to achieving better local economic development.

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***Efficiency***

The efficiency agenda is about delivering better public services whilst also reducing the state cost of delivering those services.

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***E-government***

The delivery of government services and information via electronic means such as the internet, digital television and other digital technologies.

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***Employment Rate***

The percentage of people of working age in employment.

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**Employment and Support Allowance**  
**ESA**

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Replaces Incapacity Benefit as a temporary benefit for the majority of claimants that are unable to work. Central to ESA is an obligatory Work Capability Assessment with an emphasis on what work people can do, rather than what they cannot.

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**Enabling Measures**

These enable local authorities and their partners, to negotiate with central government departments for changes in the way in which they deliver certain services or policies. Also known as Freedoms and Flexibilities.

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**Enterprise**

Enterprise is a term that refers to the industrious activity of individuals or businesses with the goal of generating profit. Promoting enterprise is often seen as an important way of encouraging local economic development.

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**Entrepreneurship**

The practice of starting new organisations and revitalising existing organisations. Entrepreneurship is undertaken by individuals who are willing to take risks, have good business acumen and are willing to commercialise ideas.

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**Environmental Impact Assessment**

A procedure to identify the likely environmental outcomes of certain types of development. Some developers will be required to produce an Environmental Statement outlining the significant effects of the proposed development on the environment.

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**European Regional Development Fund**  
**ERDF**

The ERDF was established in 1975 in order to stimulate economic development in the more deprived areas of the European Union. As the EU has grown in size the ERDF has also grown to iron out the regional inequalities that exist. The current funding period is the 2007-2013 budgetary cycle.

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[www.communities.gov.uk/citiesandregions/european/europeanregionaldevelopment/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/citiesandregions/european/europeanregionaldevelopment/)

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**European Social Fund**  
**ESF**

The ESF aims to strengthen social cohesion by helping unemployed and economically inactive people enter work; providing opportunities for people at a disadvantage in the labour market; promoting lifelong learning; developing the skills of employed people; and by improving women's participation in the labour market. The current funding period is the 2007-2013 budgetary cycle.

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[www.esf.gov.uk](http://www.esf.gov.uk)

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**European Structural Funds**

There are four structural funds, namely the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance. These funds contribute to the economic development of disadvantaged regions across the European Union. A region may have access to one or more of the four structural funds depending on whether it has Objective 1 or 2 status. The current funding period is the 2007-2013 budgetary cycle.

*Definition by DTI*

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**Evaluation**

Evaluation refers to a process of measuring or assessing the performance of a project or programme.

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**Externalities**

An effect of decision-making or purchases by one set of parties on another. For example, impacts of pollution on a number of enterprises or communities; or positive externalities such as knowledge spill-overs of inventions and information.

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**Financial Exclusion**

This refers to those people who do not have access to mainstream financial services (including high street banks), usually due to adverse financial circumstances, e.g. living in a poor area, being reliant on benefits, or having a low income.

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**Fuel Poverty**

Refers to anyone who spends at least 10% of their income on heating and lighting in their home.

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**Future Jobs Fund**

A fund of around £1 billion to support the creation of jobs for long term unemployed young people and others who face disadvantage in the labour market. The fund is run by DWP in partnership with CLG and with input from Regional Government Offices and Jobcentre Plus.

*Definition by DWP*

[www.dwp.gov.uk/futurejobsfund/](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/futurejobsfund/)

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**Gap Funding**

The main vehicle by which the government hopes to encourage developers to build on brownfield land. It provides aid for private companies to help them redevelop contaminated, derelict and disused sites that might not otherwise be profitable.

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**General Household Survey**

A survey that collects a range of information from private householders across Great Britain.

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<b>Gentrification</b>	The process of renewal and rebuilding accompanying the influx of new residents into declining areas, resulting in positive social, economic and physical impacts.
<b>Governance</b>	The various ways in which political, economic, social and cultural life is co-ordinated at global, national, regional and local levels.
<b>Grassroots Grants</b>	Grassroots Grants aim to make a real and immediate difference to the work of small and local community groups with annual incomes below £20,000. The programme is funded by the Office of the Third Sector in the Cabinet Office and administered by the Community Development Foundation, offering grants of between £250 and £5,000. Grassroots Grants is running from 2008-2011.
<b>Green Book</b>	The Green Book is a methodology developed by HM Treasury that can be used to make an economic assessment of the social costs and benefits of new policies, projects and programmes. <a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/data_greenbook_index.htm">www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/data_greenbook_index.htm</a>
<b>Gross Domestic Product GDP</b>	The value of all final goods and services produced within a country within a given time period, usually one year.
<b>Gross Value Added GVA</b>	The value of all final goods and services produced within a country, or region, within a given time period, minus the value of all inputs required to create/deliver those goods and services. The GVA represents the actual contribution of an enterprise to the economy.
<b>Holistic</b>	A complete understanding or approach to a set of themes that informs policy and programmes for regeneration.
<b>Housing Market Renewal Pathfinders HMRP</b>	These were set up in 2003 as part of the Sustainable Communities Plan. They aim to reinvigorate housing markets that have become characterised by low demand and poor quality. Nine pathfinders are currently in operation in the North and Midlands of England. Whilst their remit is strongly housing related, the pathfinders also carry out community and other social activities. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingsupply/housingmarket-renewal/housingmarketrenewal/faqs/housingmarketrenewal/housingmarketrenewal1/?id=1207357">www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingsupply/housingmarket-renewal/housingmarketrenewal/faqs/housingmarketrenewal/housingmarketrenewal1/?id=1207357</a>
<b>Human/Social Capital</b>	The knowledge, skills and competences and other attributes embodied in individuals that are relevant to economic activity.

<b>Impacts</b>	Impacts represent the final consequences of a project or programme in terms of the effect that activities have on the wider conditions that the intervention originally set out to change. Impacts are usually identified through change in secondary data.
<b>Indicators</b>	Measures that help assess performance, often over time (e.g. a change in crime rates).
<b>Inputs</b>	The resources that contribute to delivering activities and producing outputs, in terms of financial, physical and human (time and skills) resources.
<b>Intermediate Labour Market ILM</b>	ILMs bridge the gap between unemployment and work by providing practical opportunities for employment, matched with a wage, alongside a package of training and support aimed at allowing unemployed individuals to enter the labour market.
<b>Interviews</b>	Interviews, when unstructured and semi-structured, are used in qualitative research, often to target sensitive and important information and obtain the perceptions of the interviewee. Structured interviews can also be used in quantitative research.
<b>Inward Investment</b>	This occurs when a company from outside a locality invests in another area, thereby enhancing the local economy.
<b>Joined-up</b>	In general this is a term used to describe collaborative working across organisational and geographical boundaries to tackle shared issues. With reference to government, this refers to different departments/agencies working together and pooling their resources and knowledge for a common strategy. The term was coined by the New Labour Government to describe service delivery which tackled a range of issues.
<b>Key Skills for Regeneration</b>	The key skills for regeneration are those required to successfully deliver sustainable regeneration as indicated by the Egan Review, which focuses less on professional skills and more on the transferable skills needed by professionals, to work together to achieve measurable improvements in communities.

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**Key Worker Homes**

These are schemes which provide key workers such as nurses, teachers, police staff or any public sector staff who are crucial to the functioning of the economy, with an interest free equity loan or an opportunity to buy in partnership with a housing association that enables them to find affordable housing on the open market, including brand new homes.

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**Knowledge Economy**

This is an economy based around high technology industries, such as computing and telecommunications, and sectors, which have a highly skilled workforce such as the finance and higher education sectors.

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**Labour Force Survey  
LFS**

This is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses in Great Britain, produced by the Office for National Statistics. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies.

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**Leakage**

Economic activity that is lost to an area/project. For example, jobs taken by residents from outside an area. Also used to describe the money departing from an economy through the supply chain. The new economics foundation (nef) has advocated that this can be reduced by re-generating local economies from within and taking advantage of the resources a community already possesses.

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**Leverage**

The process of using initial funding to secure further funds, usually from the private sector, in order to complete a programme or project.

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**Lifelong Learning**

The continuous development of skills and knowledge throughout one's life, most often applied to Adult Education.

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**Liveability**

An American derived term used to describe public space and underpin the drive to improve it. Liveability focuses on the local environment.

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**Local Enterprise Growth Initiative  
LEGI**

The Local Enterprise Growth Initiative is a competitive fund, which seeks to raise levels of enterprise in the most deprived local authorities in England. Twenty areas have received funding to date.

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**Longitudinal Research**

A research process that is repeated on several occasions over a period of time, as far as possible replicating the chosen methodology each time. The key aim of such research is to measure long-term effects and changes over time.

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**Low Carbon Economy**

A concept that describes the aspiration to create an economy characterised by minimal carbon dioxide emissions. In a low carbon economy, energy should be produced using low carbon energy sources and methods. The term is also used to describe the new market opportunities that may arise from responding to climate change.

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**Mainstream**

Used to describe funding from the main or core budgets of local authorities and other agencies. Funds such as the New Deal for Communities and Working Neighbourhoods Fund are area based and supplement mainstream funds.

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**Mandatory Outcomes**

These are outcomes that have to be achieved in return for funding.

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**Market Economy**

In a market economy, the market forces of supply and demand constitute what is produced, the quantity in which it is produced, and the price set. Trading of goods and services takes place in a free market. The opposite to this is a planned economy, where state intervention decides on what is produced, the quantity of production, and decides the prices.

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**Market Failure**

Market failure exists when the production or use of goods and services by the market is not efficient. Market failures are often associated with non-competitive markets, externalities or public goods and services. The existence of the market failure is often used as justification for government intervention.

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**Market Town**

A small town, generally up to 10,000 population, which supports an economy and community of both the settlement and a defined local catchment area or “hinterland” e.g. Barnard Castle.

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**Match Funding**

A regeneration fund usually does not pay 100% of the project cost. Projects are usually expected to utilise their own resources or find other sources of funding to make up the difference. These other sources are collectively known as match funding.

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**Member of  
the European  
Parliament  
MEP**

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Members of the European Parliament, based primarily in Brussels, carry out roles similar to that of an MP in the UK, but for the continent rather than a country. The role of MEPs is likely to become more important as the EU expands. Within the UK, each region has between three and ten MEPs with each MEP in a region representing each person living there.

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**Migrant  
Worker**

An individual who moves from one place to another in search of employment. Pull factors of migration include better quality of life with push factors including high levels of unemployment. In the UK the term has most recently been used to describe the migration from the new EU states to the UK.

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**Mixed  
Communities**

A term used to describe places with a variety of housing tenures which are suitable for a diversity of residents.

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**Monitoring**

Ongoing review of data relating to project outputs.

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**Multiplier  
Effects**

The supplementary impact of a project over and above the tangible outcomes. It can also be used to describe the reinvestment the public sector, their employees and their suppliers make into a local economy.

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**National  
Lottery**

The proceeds of the National Lottery support the arts, heritage, sport, charities and third sector groups, as well as supporting projects concerned with health, education and the environment. The National Lottery's policy and financial frameworks are set by the DCMS, who ensure that the lottery is run properly, maximising the amount of money available for good causes.  
[www.lotterygoodcauses.org.uk](http://www.lotterygoodcauses.org.uk)

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**National  
Online  
Manpower  
Information  
Services**

A website providing official labour market statistics for local and national areas, provided and hosted by the Office for National Statistics.  
[www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

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**NOMIS**

**Neighbourhood  
Renewal**

The physical, economic and social recovery of a neighbourhood. Most recently this approach is reflected in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, and associated funding programmes.

<b>Networking</b>	A term that covers the making of contacts; the finding out of information; meeting with others, such as community groups; getting in touch with helpful organisations and learning who is who, what they are doing, and how they are doing it.
<b>New Localism</b>	A concept that seeks to devolve power from central departments to the local level. It signals a move away from centralism, towards strengthened local centres of initiative, energy and dynamism. At its core is a renewal of civic society where the rights to decent services and the responsibilities of citizenship go hand in hand.
<b>Not-For-Profit Organisation</b>	This is any society, association or organisation not carried out for the profit or gain of any member, and whose rules do not allow money, property, or any other benefits to be distributed to any of its members.
<b>Nudge Theory</b>	Developed by American behavioural economists Richard Thaler and Cass Sunstein, nudge theory proposes that default outcomes of a situation can be arranged to the preferred outcome of the person or organisation presenting the choice.
<b>Objectives</b>	Objectives are statements of attainable, quantitative and qualitative achievements that help accomplish aims.
<b>Outcomes</b>	The wider effects or impact of a project within a target community. e.g. increase in employment aspirations among local people.
<b>Outputs</b>	The measurable or quantifiable results of a project.
<b>Outsourcing</b>	Outsourcing is when a public, private or third sector organisation is contracted to provide a service previously run by a public sector body.
<b>Participative Democracy</b>	Democratic methods that involve citizens and individuals in decision-making and governance. Examples include Citizens' Juries and Participatory Budgeting.
<b>Participatory Budgeting</b>	Community involvement method originating in Brazil, which seeks to involve large numbers of residents in determining spending priorities and budgets.
<b>Partnerships</b>	Different organisations and individuals working together with a common aim and objective.

<b>Patient Capital</b>	Refers to long-term capital that is often invested with no expectation of the return of a quick profit.
<b>Peak Oil</b>	The point at which global oil supplies reach a peak, after which the rate of production enters terminal decline.
<b>Peak Soil</b>	The depletion of soil needed to produce food, at a rate beyond that which it needs to be replaced.
<b>Peak Water</b>	Where water supplies within a region may be permanently diminishing.
<b>Performance Measurement</b>	A system to collect data to show how well a standard or target is being met.
<b>Place Making</b>	A multi-faceted approach to planning, design, and management of public space, typically incorporating the needs and aspirations of those people who both live and work in the space.
<b>Place Shaping</b>	The place shaping agenda refers to the creation of attractive, prosperous, vibrant, safe and strong communities in which people want to live, work and do business in. For this to occur, local economic actors need to actively shape the place by focusing on new economic strategies that significantly consider the social problems within that place or locality. Key policy documents around this agenda are the 2006 Local Government White Paper and Lyons Inquiry into Local Government.
<b>Poverty</b>	The state of being without, or lacking in the basic necessities for a decent standard of living such as money and food. Poverty can be measured in two ways: absolute poverty refers to a set standard of what is considered as living in poverty, whilst relative poverty is measured against other people.
<b>Precept</b>	This is the amount local authorities charge for the provision of local services including fire and education. It can also be an additional voluntary levy, raised, usually on business rates or as part of the Business Improvement District process, in order to improve local conditions.
<b>Primary Data</b>	Information or evidence produced directly through the research process, such as data from questionnaires or interviews.

<b>Project</b>	The individual component or element of an overall regeneration scheme, usually described in the regeneration scheme's delivery plan.
<b>Project Management</b>	This is the application of effective time management across a broad range of activities, in order to meet the requirements of a particular project.
<b>Public Economy</b>	Used to describe the economy created by the delivery of public services and monies spent through the distribution of taxes.
<b>Public Interest Company</b>	Also known as 'public benefit organisations' and 'mutuals', these are independent non-profit making organisations charged with delivering public services with public money. The Government cannot interfere with the day-to-day decisions of public interest companies.
<b>Public Policy</b>	Public policy is a course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a problem. Public policy is expressed in the body of laws, regulations, decisions and actions of government.
<b>Public Realm</b>	Publicly and privately owned streets, rights-of-ways, parks and other publicly accessible open spaces, and civic buildings and facilities that all members of the public can access and utilise.
<b>Public Services</b>	Services provided by central government, local government, the private sector and the third sector for local people.
<b>Qualitative</b>	Qualitative methods produce information on the views and perceptions of individuals, stakeholders or communities.
<b>QUANGO</b>	A commonly used acronym short for Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organisation. QUANGOs are organisations that are financed by the government but act independently.
<b>Quantitative</b>	Quantitative methods tend to be based on statistical data and produces numerical results.
<b>Quantitative Easing</b>	A form of monetary policy used to stimulate the economy where interest rates are close to zero and it is impossible to cut them further. This method injects capital into the financial system to increase confidence and act as an inflationary stimulant.
<b>Rationale</b>	The justification of a policy intervention in terms of the market failures it aims to correct, and how it is designed to correct them.

<b>Recession</b>	A period of economic decline, specifically, a decline in GDP for two or more quarters.
<b>Regeneration</b>	Regeneration is used to describe the process of improving the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental look and prospects of an area. It often describes activities that reverse economic, social and physical decline in areas where market forces will not do this without support from government.
<b>Regeneration Partnership</b>	A group of people/agencies who join together with common aims and objectives centred on the regeneration of an area.
<b>Representative Democracy</b>	A system of government based on the election of decision makers by the people. Representatives act in their interests, but not as their proxies.
<b>Ringfencing</b>	Guaranteeing the protection of funds for a project. Ringfencing is the way the government earmarks money for national priorities such as health and education.
<b>Rural Policy</b>	Strategies for rural governance and measures to address issues affecting rural areas.
<b>Sampling</b>	The process by which the total number of possible respondents for a research project (the research population) is reduced to a number that is practically feasible and theoretically acceptable (the sample).
<b>Secondary Data</b>	Information or evidence already collected by other people, such as pre-existing reports and readily available data, for example the Census or Annual Population Survey.
<b>Sector Skills Councils</b>	Government-sponsored, employer-led organisations that cover specific economic sectors in the United Kingdom. They aim to overcome skills shortages and improve productivity. <a href="http://www.sscalliance.org">www.sscalliance.org</a>
<b>Silo</b>	A term used to describe inefficient departments where there is little or no planning and coordination between related programmes and partners.
<b>Skills Gap</b>	A shortage of adequately skilled individuals in the labour market, often linked to particular sectors of the economy.

<b>SME</b>	A commonly used acronym that is short for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises i.e. companies employing less than 250 employees.
<b>Social Barriers</b>	Factors that contribute to social exclusion, such as unemployment, low skills, poor quality housing, high crime and ill health.
<b>Social Capital</b>	The features of social organisation such as networks, norms and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.
<b>Social Economy</b>	Any activity involving the provision of services or goods in a commercial manner in order to meet social objectives such as regeneration, community development or co-operative working.
<b>Social Enterprise</b>	Businesses with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are reinvested for that purpose in the business or the community. <i>Definition by BIS</i>
<b>Social Entrepreneurship</b>	Social entrepreneurs engage with a wide range of business and organisational models both not and for-profit, but the successes of their activities are measured first and foremost by their social impact.
<b>Social Exclusion</b>	Persons, families and groups whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited that they are excluded from the minimum acceptable way of life.
<b>Social Housing</b>	This is housing that is provided in order to meet a particular social need, such as that provided by housing associations, specially adapted housing and part-ownership.
<b>Social Justice</b>	Equal access to the goods, services and opportunities supplied by society.
<b>Social Marketing</b>	The application of marketing techniques to achieve behavioural changes for social good. Social marketing is commonly used in public health campaigns.
<b>Social Policy</b>	The efforts of the state to improve the quality of life of its citizens, in particular the most vulnerable groups in society (lone parents, the unemployed, families with children and the elderly).

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**Social  
Regeneration**

This refers to the tackling of social problems. As opposed to physical regeneration, which is concerned with the built environment, social regeneration includes issues such as crime, skills and education.

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**Spatial  
Planning**

This 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.

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**Stakeholder**

A group or individual that has an interest in an initiative, project or activity and its outcomes.

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**Statutory Body**

These are government appointed organisations set up to give advice on behalf of the state about a particular issue. For example, the Health and Safety Executive.

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**Steady State  
Economics**

This school of thought acknowledges that economic growth has limits given its associated costs, such as: climate change; pollution; and increasing disparity between rich and poor. Steady state economics therefore sheds doubt on the long term prospects for continuous economic growth, and can refer to the global, national and local level.

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**Stock Transfer**

Also known as housing transfer, this is where the ownership and management of a local authority's housing stock would transfer to a not-for-profit registered social landlord or housing association. Residents must be in favour of the transfer.

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**Strategy**

A strategy is commonly a document designed to affect positive change to an area. It can cover a range of issues as in a Neighbourhood Renewal strategy or focus on a particular facet such as a crime and disorder strategy.

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**Sub-Region**

An area within the boundaries of a region. For example Merseyside within the North West.

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**Sub-Regional  
Partnership**

A partnership bringing together local authorities, the private sector, economic development agencies and the third sector to co-ordinate and promote development in a sub-region.

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**Substitution**

When an individual, organisation or business substitutes one activity for a similar activity.

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**Supporting People**

The Supporting People programme offers vulnerable people the opportunity to improve their quality of life by providing a stable environment, which enables greater independence. It delivers high quality and strategically planned housing-related services, which are cost effective and reliable, and complement existing care services. Supporting People is worth £4.9 billion to March 2011. [www.spkweb.org.uk](http://www.spkweb.org.uk)

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**Surveys**

Surveys can be used for a range of activities in regeneration: to gain communities' thoughts about potential projects; to shape evidence, both when developing regeneration projects and when assessing their worth; and to gain opinion as to the success of regeneration activity. Surveys typically provide a mix of qualitative and quantitative information.

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**Sustainability**

A process which ensures the long-term survival of an organisation, programme or geographic area.

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**Sustainable Communities**

Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

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**Sustainable Economic Development**

Economic development that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

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**SWOT Analysis**

This is a tool for auditing an organisation, programme or project. SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

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**Target**

Refers to a quantifiable measure that a project, organisation or partnership aims to achieve within a given timescale, and against which progress is measured.

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**Target Groups**

Groups of individuals, businesses or organisations that are the focus of activity, often as part of a regeneration initiative.

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**Tax Increment Financing**

A mechanism for using anticipated future increases in tax revenues to finance current improvements (for example, improving infrastructure) that are expected to generate those increased revenues.

*Definition by British Property Federation*

<b>Tendering</b>	The process of obtaining quotations for goods and services from a number of different contractors. Allows the comparison of services in a number of ways depending on the criteria in the tender.
<b>Think Tank</b>	A research organisation, often with specific aims and interests, which aims to influence and lobby policy-makers. Think tanks also often provide services to government and other organisations.
<b>Town Centre Management</b>	A team comprising businesses, traders and local authorities to oversee the retail environment, and sometimes fund any necessary improvements.
<b>Town and Parish Councils</b>	The first tier of local government, delivering a range of services at the community level. These councils can respond to the needs of communities, delivering services and representation required. <i>Definition by National Association of Local Councils</i>
<b>Trade Union</b>	An organisation made up from members of a specific workforce that act on behalf of their members on issues such as pay and health e.g. UNISON.
<b>Two-tier Authority</b>	Used to describe local authorities that operate under the mantle of a county council. Two-tier authorities have less power than unitary authorities. These are sometimes known as district councils.
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	The percentage of people of working age who are unemployed. The rate is based on the claimant count, which includes all those who are unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	A unitary authority is a type of local authority which has a single-tier and is responsible for all local government functions within its area. This is different from two-tier authorities in that local government functions are divided between different authorities.
<b>Urban Forest</b>	This is the total tree population within an area, influenced and used by an urban population. This includes woodlands, street trees, landscape trees or individual trees and groups of trees in parks and gardens.
<b>Urbanisation</b>	The shift of a country's population from rural to urban areas.
<b>Urban Policy</b>	Set of measures to address the issues in urban areas including employment, population shifts, investment and urban decline and renewal.

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**Urban  
Regeneration**

The resolution of urban problems, which seeks to bring about a lasting improvement in the economic, physical, social and environmental conditions of an area.

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**Urban  
Renaissance**

A vision for widespread urban regeneration based on design excellence, community involvement, social well-being, as well as a viable economic framework.

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**Value for  
Money**

Largely driven by the Audit Commission, value for money focuses on how local government can get the most out of their available funding as part of a drive to more effective and efficient working.

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**Welfare Policy**

A set of government policies designed to support those least able to look after themselves, whether that is a result of illness, unemployment, disability or old age.

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**Well-being**

This is a contented state of being happy, healthy and prosperous. Well-being powers were issued to local authorities under the Local Government Act 2000 to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area. The new power is wide ranging and enables local authorities to improve the quality of life, opportunity, and health of their local communities.

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**Working  
Neighbourhoods  
Fund**

The Working Neighbourhoods Fund is effectively the replacement for the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and seeks to provide the resources to tackle the exact issue of worklessness and low levels of skills in the most deprived areas. The changing focus of neighbourhood renewal has been supplemented by the new Indices of Deprivation 2007, the official measure of local authority and Super Output Area level deprivation.

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/workingneighbourhoods](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/workingneighbourhoods)

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**Worklessness**

Used to describe those individuals of working age who are not economically active within the labour market. This could include lone parents, those claiming incapacity related benefits or those removed from the labour market as a result of economic restructuring.

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**Youth Forums**

An opportunity for young people to raise their concerns and shape local services. Youth forums work with area forums to ensure that the needs and priorities of children and young people are taken into account.

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# CLES Membership

**CLES is the only membership based organisation in the UK which is dedicated to economic development, regeneration and local governance.** CLES is keen to work with our members to critically analyse policy, undertake independent research and influence the direction of our economy in the future.

Our unique research and ideas stimulate debate and being a member allows you to influence CLES' imaginative research programme. CLES offers a distinctive independent approach, providing members with the opportunity to have a mature discussion on policy and strategy.

As a member you will receive:

- the chance to work with CLES in order to influence current and future economic development and regeneration policy
- Exclusive invitations to CLES network events and research seminars
- Subscription to all of CLES' regular policy papers which provide incisive analysis of policy trends in regeneration, economic development and governance as well as information about CLES research and effective practice from around the UK; (includes CLES Local Work, CLES Bulletin, CLES Briefing and Rapid Research)
- Exclusive access to the members' website and online library;
- 10% off CLES training days with the opportunity to take advantage of free or reduced places at many of the national events that CLES speak at and/or endorse;
- Access to an established network of public, private and voluntary organisations.
- Opportunity to do joint work and events with CLES on key topics of interest.

**You can bolt events and training days onto the CLES membership package for specially reduced rates.** Our training programme includes courses on local economic development, evaluation, strategy development and public policy, while our events are designed to stimulate original debate around current policy issues.

**CLES also offers 'customised' membership packages.** Working with you we can create a tailored service that meets your organisation's needs. Including everything in the standard membership, CLES+ provides a personalised service, building in your own mix of CLES bespoke services to create a package that matches your needs and provides added value.

## Contact us

For all enquiries about CLES membership and bespoke services,  
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**ensuring positive local change**