

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A1 Retail usage: Retail sales of goods to the public – shops and factory outlets, post offices, travel & ticket agents, pet shops, sandwich bars, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaners, pet shops, coffee shops, internet cafés, kitchen & bathroom showrooms, video rental, pharmacies and off licencies.

Accessible housing: Wheelchair accessible residential property.

ACV: Assets of Community Value designation means that if a landowner wants to sell a registered property, he / she must inform the council. If a group wants to buy the asset, a six month moratorium can be triggered and that will offer a chance for the group to raise the money to bid for the property when it comes onto the open market at the end of the moratorium period, but the landowner can still sell at the going market rate.

AECOM (incorporating URS): Provides fully integrated professional technical and management support services for enhancing environments and creating new buildings and communities.

Affordable Housing: Social-affordable rented and intermediate housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Affordable housing does not include low cost market housing.

Area Designation / Neighbourhood Area Designation / Neighbourhood Plan Designation: The area to be covered by each Neighbourhood Plan.

Article 4 Direction: This restricts the scope of permitted development rights either in relation to a particular area or site, or a particular type of development anywhere in the authority's area.

Assembly and leisure D2: Cinema, dance, concert and sports halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums, bingo halls and casinos.

BARA: Bartholomew Area Residents Association.

Biodiverse habitats: An environment which provides natural conditions for plants or animals to live.

CAAC: Conservation Area Advisory Committee.

CAMRA: The Campaign for Real Ale.

CIL: Community Infrastructure Levy (*see definition p.10*).

CIP: Community Investment Programme.

Conservation Area: An area designated by Camden Council under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as an area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are additional controls over demolition, minor developments and the felling of trees.

Convenience store: Small grocery store, or corner shop, that stocks a range of everyday items and is open long hours.

Core frontage: The primary shopping area.

CPG: Camden Planning Guidance.

CS: Camden Council Core Strategy that sets out the key elements of Camden's vision for the borough and is a

central part of the Local Development Framework.

Design Council CABE: CABE works (Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) at the Design Council with local authorities across the country to help create better quality, prosperous places.

DP: Camden Council Development Policies set out detailed planning criteria that are used to determine applications for planning permission in the borough.

DPNF: Dartmouth Park Neighbourhood Forum

Façade: Generally one exterior side of a building, usually, but not always, the front.

Flood Plain / Flood Risk Zones: Areas identified by the Environment Agency, marking areas as high (Zone 3), low to medium (Zone 2), or little or no risk (Zone 1).

Foot fall: The number of people visiting a shop or a chain of shops in a period of time.

Frontage: A frontage is usually terminated by a definite break, such as a road, service yard, footpath or the defined break between shopping areas.

GLA: Greater London Authority.

Grain: An aspect of the physical context of a building concerning urban density.

GVA: Gross value added.

HNF: Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum.

Independent Examiner: Anyone with appropriate qualifications and skills who meets certain requirements set out in the Localism Act. An independent examiner could be a planning consultant or other planning professional, an employee of another local authority or a planning inspector.

Infrastructure: All the ancillary works and services which are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, and hospitals.

Intermediate housing: *see Affordable housing.*

IPPR: Institute for Public Policy Research.

Key worker: An employee who provides a vital service, especially in the police, health, or education sectors.

KTNF: Kentish Town Neighbourhood Forum.

KTNP: Kentish Town Neighbourhood Plan.

KTRA: Kentish Town Road Action.

LBC or LB Camden: London Borough of Camden.

LDF: Local Development Framework. This forms the Development Plan for Camden.

Linton House: 39-51 Highgate Road NW5 1RT.

Listed buildings: Buildings and structures which are Listed by Historic England Grade I, II* or II, as being of special architectural and historic interest and whose protection and maintenance are the subject of special legislation. Listed Building Consent is required before any works are carried out on a Listed building.

Live / work: Properties designed to incorporate both professional and personal lives.

Local Green Spaces Designation: Provision of special protection against development of green areas of particular importance to local communities.

The Localism Act: An Act of Parliament that became law in April 2012. The Act introduces a new right for local people to draw up Neighbourhood Development Plans for their local area.

Local List: Buildings and sites in a local planning authority's area that make a positive contribution to its local character and sense of place. These are known as 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets'. The Local List recognises elements of the historic environment that are not already designated in another way e.g. buildings Listed by English Heritage or those in Conservation Areas.

There will be a presumption to preserve the particular significance of a Non-Designated Heritage Asset, and this will be balanced against other material considerations when assessing a planning application.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community.

London Plan: The Mayor of London's spatial development strategy for London.

London Stock Brick: The type of handmade brick which was used for the majority of building work in London and South East England until the growth in the use of Flettons and other machine-made bricks in the early 20th century. Its distinctive yellow colour and soft appearance comes from the yellow local clay from which the bricks were made. London Stocks are still made in comparatively small quantities in traditional brickworks, mainly in Kent and Sussex, for heritage work. Machine-made versions are available for use where a cheaper approximation to the traditional product is acceptable.

Massing: The volume and shape of a building and the relationship of a building's various parts to each other.

MPS: Metropolitan Police Service.

Mixed use: Developments incorporating more than one Use Class. Uses may be mixed within the same building (e.g. offices above shops) or may be mixed across the site (e.g. houses next to shops and community facilities).

Modulation: separate components that can be connected together.

Neighbourhood Forum: a community group that is designated to take forward neighbourhood planning in areas without parishes. It is the role of the local planning authority to designate the neighbourhood forum for a neighbourhood area.

Neighbourhood Plan, NP or Plan: The full title in the Localism Act is 'Neighbourhood Development Plan' but this is commonly shortened to 'Neighbourhood Plan'. It is a plan document for defined area subject to examination in public and approval by referendum. It will be used on approval in the determination of applications.

NHS: National Health Service.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets: *See Local List.*

NPA: Neighbourhood Plan Area.

NPPF: The National Planning Policy Framework was published by the government in March 2012. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

NPPG: National Planning Practice Guidance was launched by the government in August 2013 as an online tool providing much-needed simplicity and clarity to the planning system and encouraging better community involvement.

(General) Permitted Development Order, GPDO / Permitted development rights: Permitted development

rights are a national grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application. Permitted development rights are subject to conditions and limitations to control impact and to protect local amenity.

Planning Aid England (PAE): National planning practice guidance under the Supporting Communities in Neighbourhood Planning programme.

Police Section House: MPS police accommodation.

Public Open Space: Open space that is open to the public and is normally owned and managed by a public organisation such as Camden Council.

Public Realm: Any publicly owned streets, pathways, right of ways, parks, publicly accessible open spaces and any public and civic building and facilities.

RCA Helen Hamlyn Centre for Design: The Helen Hamlyn Centre for Design at the Royal College of Art undertakes design research and projects with industry and communities that will contribute to improving people's lives.

Referendum: A general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision. In the case of the Kentish Town Neighbourhood Plan the referendum will decide whether or not the Plan will be used by Camden Council in making planning decisions.

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment made compulsory by a European Directive (the SEA Directive). It is implemented in planning through Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans, where required.

Secondary frontage: Shopping area outside, but attached to, the Core frontage of a shopping area.

Section 106 Financial Contributions: (*see definition p.10*).

Shaping Neighbourhoods (GLA): A Supplementary Planning Guidance for Neighbourhoods – an approach to understanding character and context so that it can be considered in the planning and design process to guide change in a way which is responsive to individual places and locations. It is key to the implementation of many of the policies in the London Plan.

Site Specific Policies: Site-based proposals and policies for specific types of development. The policies also establish development boundaries.

Small business: For the purpose of the KTNP, small businesses are defined as employing fewer than 50 people.

SME: Small and medium-sized enterprise.

SPG: Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Social rented housing: *see Affordable housing.*

Sui Generis: Of its own kind.

TfL: Transport for London.

Use Classes: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories.

Urban Design Compendium 2 – MADE: The Urban Design Compendium 2 was prepared for the Homes and Communities Agency by Roger Evans Associates Ltd. MADE is an organisation dedicated to improving the quality of our towns, cities and villages.