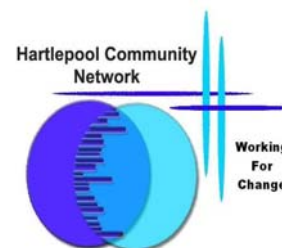


Jargon Buster 2006/07



The regeneration and renewal scene is constantly evolving and changing. We are sure that you, the reader, will be able to think of more words and phrases that could be included. This is intended as an introduction to the world of regeneration for those people who are new to it. If you have more words or jargon you think should be included, please let us know using the blank table at the end – we welcome your ideas. Don't be put off by how long the list is...just use it when you need to!

There are three sections:

- Section 1 Groups and Agencies**
- Section 2 Words and Phrases**
- Section 3 Regeneration Programmes and Funding Streams**

The term VCS is used throughout the document to refer to the voluntary and community sector.

Section 1 Groups and Agencies	
ABI Forum	Area Based Initiative Forum. Government initiatives operating in a defined area - e.g. Neighbourhood Renewal funded areas.
Active Communities Directorate	Directorate in the Government with responsibilities for the VCS.
Adult Services Department	The department in the local authority responsible for services for older people, people with disabilities people with mental health problems.
Audit Commission	Government body, which assess value for money of all public funding.
BGOP	Better Government for Older People – there are three representatives in Hartlepool.
Big Lottery	Distributes money raised from the National Lottery to support voluntary and community groups under a variety of different programmes.
Capacity Builders	Capacity Builders is an Agency set up by the Government in June 2006 as a sector-led agency that will manage the ChangeUp framework at arms length from the Government. The aim of the programme is to strengthen support to the VCS.
CDF	Community Development Foundation. Government body, which works to identify and develop good practice in community development.
Charity Commission	The body that regulates charities in England and Wales.

Children's Services Department/Children's Trust	The department in the local authority responsible for Children's Social Services, education and other children's services.
Companies House	The body which regulates companies in England, Wales and Scotland.
Community Forum (National)	A sounding board of 20 community activists set up in 2002 to inform Government Ministers about the impact of policies to tackle problems in the most deprived areas.
Connexions	A service for young people aged 13-19. The aim is that all young people will have a personal advisor to help in education, employment and personal development.
Council for Voluntary Services	Local umbrella body for voluntary organisations, charities and campaign groups in particular area. Provides a local forum for discussion, provides advice and support. HVDA fulfils this role in Hartlepool.
Department of Communities and Local Government	Government department responsible for housing, regeneration, planning and Local Government, also community cohesion and equality.
Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 2004	Legislation, which aims to end the discrimination faced by people with disabilities, introduced in October 2004. The Act gives people rights in areas of employment, access to goods, facilities and services or buying or renting land or property.
DfES	Department for Education and Skills. (Government)
DfT	Department of Transport. (Government)
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry. (Government)
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions. (Government)
GONE	Government Office of the North East. Co-ordinates the work of the Government in the North East.
Government Offices in the Region	Exists to bring together the regional aspects of various Government departments. Responsible for spending some Government money at regional level, including the co-ordination of regional programmes.
Hartlepool Community Forum	Forum of VCS groups and statutory bodies, with invited speakers also discusses topical issues, co-ordinated by HVDA.
Hartlepool Community Network	The community empowerment network in Hartlepool. Seeks to involve residents and VCS groups in the decision making of local partnerships.
HIMP	Health Improvement Programme. Local plans to improve health and care services.
Home Office	The Home Office is the Government department responsible for ensuring we live in a safe place, just and tolerant society. They are responsible for the Police in England and Wales, national security, the justice system and immigration.
Housing Hartlepool	The main registered social landlord group in Hartlepool, manage what was previously known as Council housing.

Human Rights Commission	Human Rights Commission. Overviews the implementation of legislation and policy around equality issues such as race, disability etc.
LIT	Local Implementation Team. Joint body between health and care agencies to plan and implement service delivery.
LSC	Learning and Skills Council. Regional body, which are responsible for funding and planning education and training for over 16's in England.
LSP	Local Strategic Partnerships. Co-ordinating groups formed in local authorities throughout England. Service providers meet in Partnership to agree on how to best plan how Hartlepool will develop and deliver services through the Community Strategy. (See below). The LSP for Hartlepool is known as the Hartlepool Partnership.
NAVCA	National Association of Voluntary and Community Action. Parent national body of groups such as HVDA with around 300 members – spanning urban and rural areas of England. Helps promote effective local voluntary and community action.
NCF	Neighbourhood Consultative Forum. Three such fora exist in Hartlepool. In the North, Central and South of Hartlepool. These are open meetings co-ordinated by the Council at which the public can become involved in issues, which affect their area.
NCVO	National Council for Voluntary Organisations. National umbrella body for voluntary organisations and charities in England. Represents more than 1,000 organisations in negotiations with the Government over service levels, charity law and consultation. Also provides support and services to organisations.
NRU	Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. Government Division leading the Government's National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal.
One North East	The North East Regional Development Agency Government appointed body. Is responsible for supporting the development of a thriving economy across the North East. It produces a regional economic strategy.
Office of the Third Sector	Government unit located in the Treasury with responsibility for the VCS and social enterprise.
OPAG	Older People's Advisory Group – there are three representatives in Hartlepool.
PCT	Primary Care Trust Responsible for local planning and the delivery of health services. Hartlepool has it's own PCT.
PLIG	Planning and Implementation Group Joint group including health, social services and the voluntary sector.

Regional Chamber	Nominated body for the North East Region. Consultative body for the Regional Development Agency (although the RDA is not compelled to consult or do what the Chamber says). The voluntary sector is represented on the chamber through VONNE.
Regional Development Agency	The Government has set up development agencies in the nine English regions to promote economic growth and regeneration. RDAs have progressively gained more funding and freedom from ministers. Our RDA is called One North East (ONE).
Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)	The official name for housing associations, housing co-operatives and local housing companies that are registered with the Housing Corporation.
Ring Fencing	The Government's practice of earmarking for national priorities parts of the funding it gives organisations such as councils and hospitals – effectively telling those organisations how to spend the money.
RCU	Regional Co-ordination Unit. In the Government's Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Coordinates and oversees the Government Regional Offices (for example, GONE). Coordinates Area Based Initiatives (see above).
SEU	Social Exclusion Unit. In the Cabinet Office, London. Overseeing National strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal.
SCCD	Standing Conference on Community Development. National umbrella group of community and voluntary groups involved in community development.
Tees Valley Sub Regional Partnership	Allocates funding within the Tees Valley against Tees Valley priorities, which are in line with the Regional Economic Strategy. Funding comes from the Regional Development Agency.
Tees Valley VCS Forum	The Forum which is represented by theme and borough of the VCS across the Tees Valley.
Urban Forum	National umbrella body for community and voluntary groups involved in regeneration. Lobbies Government organises conferences and produces publications.
Voluntary Organisation Network North-East	Voluntary Organisation Network North-East (VONNE). A regional organisation, which seeks to represent the VCS regionally.

Section 2 Words and Phrases	
Advocacy	Member of the public to Advocacy involves supporting and arguing the case for priorities for the VCS sub regionally help them to put across their point of view. They are usually employed in social care to support disadvantaged groups such as people with disabilities.
Area Based Regeneration	Government initiatives for reviving communities aimed at tackling all the problems in a neighbourhood rather than one or two aspects. The idea is to address physical, economic and social decline in the round rather than in isolation.
Asylum Seeker	Person fleeing state persecution/violence in their country, seeking refuge and safety in another country.
Brokerage	A learning broker is an organisation or individual who works as a mediator between potential learners and providers. The work of a learning broker includes: (1) finding existing education or training that the learner wants and (2) negotiating with a provider to put on something that does not currently exist. (Hawthorn 2003).
Baseline	A measurement that is taken at the start of an initiative, usually in statistical terms, e.g. number of people in a local area who are unemployed. The initiative can then be measured as to how effective it has been at impacting the baseline measure.
Basic Skills	The ability to read, write and speak in English and to use mathematics at a level necessary to function and progress at work and in society in general.
Benchmarking	A method used by public sector organisations, charities and private companies for gauging their performance by comparing it to the performance of other organisations, typically of a similar size.
Best Value	Regime that aims to continuously improve local government performance through a programme of reviews and inspections.
BME	Black and minority ethnic groups.
Cabinet (at the Council)	When used about the Council, this means the group of lead councillors and the Mayor who have political “executive” responsibility for the Council. Each of the lead councillors has a particular area of responsibility, e.g. may be the “Member” for Children’s Services etc.
Capacity	All the resources available to an organisation. Includes people, money, equipment, expertise and information.
Capacity Building	A phrase that has been introduced through government funding streams. It is often used to refer to the capability of groups and communities to participate and engage in regeneration processes. For example, training courses, which helps people access funding, or the lack of volunteers and workers to be part of partnerships and decision-making. Alternatively sometimes referred to as community development work!
Charity	A VCS group, which exists to provide benefits to the wider community, not just its members.

Citizenship	The Government wants to encourage individuals, especially young people, to become good citizens, characterised by volunteering or community service or learning about how society works. Citizenship programmes are now compulsory in schools.
Commissioning	Commissioning is a process of specifying, securing and monitoring services to meet people's needs at a strategic level (Audit Commission, 'Making Ends Meet', October 2003).
Community Cohesion	Concern about community cohesion came out of the recent unrest in some. The aim of various community cohesion initiatives are to appreciate and celebrate diversity between people in local communities, promote understanding and reduce hostilities.
Community Empowerment Network (CEN)	A network of voluntary and community sector groups in each of the NRU's 88 most deprived areas. This network should provide a channel through which the voluntary and community sector can feed into the Local Strategic Partnership in Hartlepool, Hartlepool Community Network.
Communities of Interest	All kinds of groups meeting a need or an issue – e.g. black and ethnic minorities, lesbian and gay, groups or people with disabilities etc.
Community Interest Company	A new company structure that is currently being proposed by the Government, in which the company's assets would be protected in the same way as with a charity, but without the red-tape of company registration.
Comprehensive Spending Review	Treasury review of public sector spending across all Whitehall departments to plan expenditure done over a three year period.
Communities of Place	Covering geographical communities – particular areas, districts, wards, or neighbourhoods.
Community Interest Company (CIC)	A type of company designed for social enterprise with aims, which are of benefit to the community.
Community Sector	Made up of community groups, generally communities of interest and small local organisations. Usually informal, without much funding or staff.
Community Support Officers	Uniformed officers who support the Police, but who have less legal powers.
Community Plan/Strategy	Government require all local authorities to produce a community or strategic plan setting out what they are going to do. The strategy is in the means of achieving it.
Compact	A framework for working, to improve the relationship between a statutory body such as the council and the community/voluntary sector aimed at improving relationships, based on shared values and mutual respect. Updated in 2006 by Compact Plus, which seeks to accredit local compacts.
Consortium	A group of organisations who combine resources for a common aim.
Constitution	A set of rules, which govern the running of an organisation.

Core Costs	The central costs of an organisation, and not for any particular area of project work usually refer to management and administration costs.
Core Funding	The money required for operational, management and day-to-day costs of a voluntary organisation, including management, administration and property costs.
Disaffected	As with many 'political' words it means different things to different people it can mean people who are fed up and are not doing the things that institutions and government think they should be doing; and/or who are unable to access 'mainstream' services like education and decision making because of discrimination, poverty, lack of information etc.
Driver/s	Driver/s are what is pushing strategy forward a particular programme European speak – in the Objective 2 Single Programme. Document the 'drivers' are the priorities. For example, 'Building Community Based Regeneration' is one of four 'drivers'.
Empowerment	Enabling people to take responsibility for themselves and helping them to make decisions about their own lives.
Equality Communities	Communities that come together because of a shared experience of discrimination, for example, black and minority ethnic communities, disabled people, young people, lesbians and gay men – communities which have organised across the city rather than in neighbourhoods.
Empowerment	The process of enabling people to take responsibility for themselves and helping them to make decisions about their lives.
Evaluation	The process of using the information collected through monitoring or other means in order to make judgements about the quality and effectiveness of different aspects of the work of an organisation/project. An assessment of a project or programme.
Evaluation	An assessment, after a programme or project has started, of the extent to which aims have been achieved, how efficiently they have been achieved and whether there are any lessons to be gained for the future
Governance	How a body or organisation is managed.
Housing Association	Non-profit landlords providing housing to people in housing need. Housing Associations registered with the Housing Corporation are given the official title – Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).
Index of Deprivation	An official measure used by the Government to target regeneration policies to the most deprived areas.
Joint Funding	Where two or more agencies, for example, health and social services, agree to share the cost of running a project or service.
LGBT	Abbreviation for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered/transsexual communities.
Leverage	Where money, for example from the Government can 'lever' in more money from other sources or resources 'in kind'.

Liveability	Sums up anything/everything that contributes to quality of life. Has some focus on parks and public spaces.
Local Agenda 21 (LA21)	Global initiative from the 1992 World Summit in Rio promoting sustainability. All local authorities have to have a Local Agenda 21 Strategy, bringing together social, economic, environmental interests.
Local Area Agreements (LAAs)	Arrangements between government and local authorities about local targets, incorporating specific funding allocated by Government.
Mainstreaming	The process of shifting an issue or resources up the agenda and into the mainstream.
Match (funding)	Many regeneration-funding schemes require match funding. Different schemes have different requirements. Europe, for example, contributes up to 50% funding.
Matrix Quality Standards	The Matrix Standard is the national quality standard for any organisation that delivers information, advice and/or guidance on learning and work.
MEP	Member of the European Parliament.
Millennium Volunteers	To be re-branded from 2007 Government intake which aims to encourage young people to volunteer in Hartlepool. This work is co-ordinated by HVDA.
Modernising Local Government	Government agenda to open up local councils increase the numbers of people voting in local elections e.g. Hartlepool Council no longer decides through committees but with a cabinet and elected Mayor.
Multipliers	The additional or second level effects of a programme.
Neighbourhood	Where people live.
Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs)	A form of action planning in which members of any community work together to produce a plan which sets out vision and objectives for their neighbourhood or community, and the actions and initiatives, which will help them achieve them. NAPs throughout the Neighbourhood Renewal areas of Hartlepool.
Neighbourhood Development	To make improvements in the streets and surrounding areas where people live.
Neighbourhood Renewal Area	Non-departmental Government body/NDGB.
Neighbourhood Wardens	Civilian staff who patrol suburban areas in an attempt to control low-level crime such as vandalism. Also known as Community Wardens, funded in Hartlepool by New Deal for Communities and Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.
New Deal	Government's 'new deal' to address the needs of unemployed people to find employment.
Non-accredited Learning	Formal and non-formal provision that does not lead directly to any form of external accreditation, award or qualification or for which there is no recorded outcome (Def: LSC).

NR	Neighbourhood Renewal the process of addressing the needs of disadvantaged communities, to improve local services, the local economy, and the opportunities of people who live in those communities. Government has established the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund to help this process.
Partnership	All the government regeneration initiatives and large scale funding streams require joint working between the voluntary, public and private sectors and often residents. There are many different partnerships in Hartlepool alone. The Community Network Team has a list of Hartlepool's partnerships and who is involved in them/what they are for.
Passporting	Term used to describe the passage of monies from a holding organisation to another organisation. An example where funds referred to the voluntary and community sectors are transferred to them from Government via local authorities as part of the 'Local Area Agreements'.
Performance Assessment Framework	Annual process by which Government assess the performance of local authorities.
Performance Indicators	A measurable target applied to find out if something is actually working/meeting its aims, etc.
Performance Management Framework	The means of assessing how well an organisation or body is doing against set standards.
Private Sector	Trading organisation and individuals whose purpose is to make profit for themselves or shareholders.
Public Sector	Organisations set up by government, to provide services to the general public (e.g. Primary Care Trust, Council, Police Authority, etc.)
Public Service Agreement (PSA)	Contracts of agreement with government, to work towards certain targets with various strategies. Neighbourhood Renewal activity there is often designated funding for this work for which the agreement is made.
Pump Prime (funding)	Initial funds used to set up a new activity or group.
Quality Standards	Means of measuring quality in an organisation, many quality standards exist.
QUANGO (Quasi Autonomous Non Governmental Organisation)	Government appointed (rather than elected) body – for example the North East Regional Development Agency (One North East), the Learning and Skills Council (LSC).
Regeneration	Has the aim of improving the quality and equality of people's lives who are disadvantaged.
Registered Social Landlords	Landlords of social housing that are registered with the Housing Corporation. Most are housing associations but they also include trusts, co-operatives and companies.
Social Audit	A formal and rigorous process of gathering, recording and analysing quantitative and qualitative information, by which the social and environmental gains of an organisation can be quantified and the impact of an organisation can be measured and evaluated from a social perspective.

Social Exclusion	The Government has defined social exclusion as being a shorthand label for what can happen when individuals or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments.
SME's	Small and Medium Enterprises – Usually refers to businesses, but voluntary groups can be included as SME's
Social Enterprise	An organisation that makes profits for the benefit of the membership local community or a charity.
Social Economy	Groups and agencies working for the benefit of their members – cooperatives, voluntary and community, trade unions etc. (non private or public sector agencies).
Social Exclusion	This term is used to describe people or areas that suffer from a combination of factors that are likely to include unemployment, high crime, low incomes and poor housing.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document. Local development document providing further details in development plan documents.
SSA	Standard Spending Assessment. A formula, which determines how much funding the central government, provides to local authorities.
Stakeholders	People who have an interest in an organisation or process including users, customers, partners, employees, residents, owners, Government and regulators.
Statutory	Organisation that must operate, by Government law ("statute)", e.g. Council, Police Authority, etc.
Statutory Authority/Agency	An organisation that is set up by law (stature) and is publicly funded, e.g. local authorities and health authorities.
Sustainability	Means being able to meet today's needs without affecting future generation's ability to meet theirs. Used widely to refer to moves by organisations to move beyond short-term funding for their activities, to more dependable funding sources.
Sustainable Communities	Defined as "meeting the diverse needs of existing and future residents, contributing to a high quality of life and providing opportunity and choice. Making effective use of natural resources, enhancing the environment, promoting social cohesion and inclusion and strengthening economic prosperity".
Thematic Partnership	Partnerships, which exist within the Hartlepool Partnership framework, Children's, Health and Care, Culture and Leisure, Lifelong Learning, Economic Forum, Housing, Community Safety and Environment.
Third Sector	Collective name for charity, voluntary and non-government and campaigning organisations. Comes from the idea that the first sector is the state, the second sector being the private sector.

Unitary Council	A local authority that delivers the full range of local government services itself, rather than splitting them between county and district councils. Usually covers urban and built-up areas. Hartlepool became a unitary authority in 1996 following the brake-up of Cleveland County Council.
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector – groups managed by volunteers which exist to deliver service and campaigns for their members and the wider community.
Volunteer Centre	A body which promotes volunteering in a locality.
Welfare to Work	Government initiatives which are about making work pay – includes New Deal schemes, tax changes, benefits etc.
White Paper	Statement of policy intent issued by the Government. White papers often form the basis of new legislation and are usually preceded by a consultative green paper.

Section 3 Regeneration Programmes and Funding Streams	
Big Lottery Fund	New distributor of National Lottery money to good causes following the merger of the Community Fund (National Lottery Charities Board) and the New Opportunities Fund (NOF). Awards grants for initiatives that help meet the needs of those greatest disadvantage in society and improve people's health, education, environment and quality of life.
Children's Centres/Extended Schools	Aims to improve health and well being of families and children. Cornerstone of Government's drive to tackle child poverty and social exclusion. Concentrated in neighbourhoods where a high proportion of children are living in poverty.
Children's Fund	Aim to ensure that vulnerable children get the best start in life, remain on track in their early years. In Hartlepool this work is undertaken by the Children's Fund Partnership in Hartlepool.
Community Chest (Neighbourhood Renewal Fund)	Grants up to £2,000 for smaller groups mainly in disadvantaged areas, so they can develop new activities and events etc. to contribute to the renewal of their community (administrated by HVDA).
Community Chest New Deal for Communities	Grants up to £2,000 to groups operating in the NRF area, funding for the individuals.
European Social Funds (ESF)	European Social Funds – supports training and learning.
ESF	European Social Fund. European funding aimed at training.
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund. European funds aimed at area based regeneration work.
Neighbourhood Management Programme	A way of encouraging stakeholders to work with service providers to help improve the quality of services delivered in deprived neighbourhoods.

NDC	New Deal for Communities. Government regeneration project in the West/Central area of the adjacent to the town centre. Aimed at tackling poor job prospects, crime, education, health and housing and the physical environment.
NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. The Government has identified 88 of the most deprived local authority districts across England for Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. The Fund is to be used to improve the delivery of the "public" services (health, education etc.) in disadvantaged communities. The Hartlepool Partnership oversees this fund.
NRF Residents Priorities	A funding stream provided by Government, which aims to tackle the priorities identified by residents in Neighbourhood Renewal areas. There is a set budget for each area. Funding has been used on community safety initiatives and environmental improvements to fun days and training courses.
Neighbourhood Element Funding	A Government funding stream which is allocated towards particular neighbourhoods where the community itself determines the priority interventions around a particular theme of the Community Strategy e.g. health, strengthening communities, community safety.
NRS Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	The Government's master plan for regenerating deprived parts of the country. Published in 2001 with the aim of ensuring that within 10-20 years no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.
Objective 1	Refers to a status for European funding for geographic areas, which have very high levels of deprivation. Hartlepool does not qualify for Objective 1 status.
Objective 2	Objective 2 status means access to a geographic/area based funding stream for clearly defined areas showing high levels of deprivation but not as high as Objective 1. Parts of Hartlepool have Objective 2 status.
Objective 3	A European fund, which is for smaller initiatives than Objective 1 & 2 and is not area based, but still targets communities, which show high levels of poverty and deprivation. To support training and skills development.
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	A method of providing new public buildings and projects such as schools, hospitals, roads and homes by using private sector money up front that is later repaid with interest by the state.
Single Pot	Funding allocated by the Tees Valley sub regional partnership aimed at the economic regeneration of the Tees Valley. The Hartlepool Partnership can make proposals for consideration to the sub regional partnership.

Street Crime Initiatives	To fund 'purposeful' activities for young people throughout the summer (for example sports, arts, volunteering, residential, outdoor activities, play schemes, personal development opportunities and tackle issues such as interpersonal relationships, anger management, cross-cultural tolerance and understanding obstacles to learning. Aims to keep young people out of 'trouble'.
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Keeping Up to Date....

Use this next section to tell us about words, phrases, agencies or funding streams that you think should be included in this introduction to regeneration terminology – keep it clear and simple.

Return this page to:

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Tel: (01429) 262641 or e-mail your contributions to communitynetwork@hvda.co.uk