

Local Trust jargon buster

February 2020, version 3

We aim to make our language clear and understandable. We try to avoid using jargon as much as possible. Jargon is language used by people who work in a particular area or who have a common interest. However, jargon can act as a barrier to other people.

Our jargon buster explains some of the language used around Local Trust and Big Local.

Language	Definition
The organisation	
National Lottery Community Fund	National Lottery Community Fund is the largest distributor of Lottery money to good causes and funder of Big Local.
Big Local Trust	A charitable trust established by Big Lottery Fund and Local Trust, based on a jointly agreed trust deed. The trust fund holds the money for Big Local and the trust deed explains how the funds can be used.
Local Trust	This is the name of the organisation that is managing Big Local.
The protector	A suitable qualified individual appointed by the National Lottery Community Fund as an independent watchdog. This person is responsible for making sure Big Local funding is safe and used in the way it was intended to be.
The programme	
Big Local	The name of the programme running in 150 areas throughout England, funded by the National Lottery Community Fund.

<p>Big Local outcomes</p>	<p>The four programme outcomes set by the National Lottery Community Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities will be better able to identify local needs and take action in response to them. • People will have increased skills and confidence so that they continue to identify and respond to local needs in the future. • The community will make a difference to the needs it prioritises. • People will feel that their area is an even better place to live.
<p>Big Local area(s)</p>	<p>Big Local areas are areas selected by the National Lottery Community Fund to receive at least £1m. Local Trust is working with 150 Big Local areas.</p>
<p>Big Local areas – wave 1, wave 2, wave 3</p>	<p>Big Local areas were announced in three groups of 50. Wave 1 areas were announced in July 2010. Wave 2 areas were announced in February 2012. Wave 3 areas were announced in December 2012.</p>
<p>Getting People Involved</p>	<p>The first 50 Big Local areas announced in 2010 were able to access funding, which was called Getting People Involved. Areas could apply for up to £30,000. This funding was for areas to spread the word about Big Local, make sure people locally knew how to get involved, create a profile of the area and gather ideas about how the area could become an even better place to live now, and in the future.</p>
<p>Getting Started</p>	<p>For the wave 2 and wave 3 areas, the first stage of funding was called Getting Started. Like Getting People Involved funding, Getting Started is for areas to spread the word about Big Local, making sure people locally know how they can get involved, create a profile of the area and gather ideas about how the area could become an even better place to live.</p> <p>Getting Started opened for wave 2 areas in May 2012 and for wave 3 areas in March 2013.</p>
<p>Locally trusted organisation</p>	<p>A locally trusted organisation is the organisation nominated and endorsed by people in a Big Local area or the partnership, to administer and account for funding, and/or deliver activities or services on behalf of a partnership. Areas might work with more than one locally trusted organisation depending on the plan and the skills and resources required.</p>

Resident led	Big Local is a resident led programme. Big Local is based on the needs and priorities of residents in areas. Local Trust supports residents to drive Big Local forwards locally.
<p>Process: the Big Local pathway</p> <p>To help you make Big Local a success, we ask you to follow a clear set of steps that will help you on your journey. This is called the Big Local pathway. There are seven steps and areas can work on more than one step at the same time.</p>	
Step 1: Getting people involved	<p>Getting people involved is to spread the word about Big Local and make sure residents locally know how they can get involved. Getting people involved is an on-going activity.</p> <p>(Note: for wave 1 areas, this was also the name of the first stage of funding)</p>
Step 2: Exploring your Big Local vision	This is about thinking through how your area might change for the better. Exploring your Big Local vision involves working with a wide range of people and groups to create a profile of your area (what your area is like now) and bringing together people's hopes and visions for the future.
Step 3: Forming your Big Local partnership	The Big Local partnership is a group of at least eight people, who together are responsible for guiding the overall direction of Big Local in your area. They make sure Big Local connects with and involves many different people from the area. The partnership is endorsed by the Big Local rep and Local Trust.
Step 4: Creating a Big Local plan	<p>The Big Local plan outlines how an area will work to achieve its vision. Your plan needs to build on what is already good about your area, provide community-wide benefit, respond to local needs, and explain how you will meet Big Local's four outcomes. You have at least £1m funding and your plan will propose how best to use it over the 10 years and more.</p> <p>The plan is approved and endorsed by the area's Big Local rep and Local Trust.</p>
Step 5: Delivering your Big Local plan	Delivering your Big Local plan refers to the range of activities and funding carried out in your area to meet the Big Local outcomes.

Step 6: Collecting the evidence	Through evaluating and measuring the impact of your Big Local activities you will be able to see how things have changed in your area and tell Local Trust and others about how you are progressing towards the outcomes of your 10 year plan.
Step 7: Reviewing your Big Local plan and partnership	You review your Big Local partnership and Big Local plan annually to reflect on how you are working to achieve the outcomes set out in your plan. The review will check whether your plan is still relevant and continues to address your area's priorities.
Other key terms for Big Local	
Big Local reps	Each Big Local area is allocated a Big Local rep. The rep's role is to guide, support and challenge areas appropriately on their Big Local journey. They help to make sure that a Big Local partnership is in place, that there is a clear plan and that the plan is delivered. Reps are contracted by Local Trust.
Social investment	Social investment is a loan or other financial investment that aims to make a positive economic, social or environmental change in a community.

Big Local Community	Big Local Community is our online site to manage funding proposals, contacts and area news. It has been designed to help everyone involved with their work for Big Local including people and organisations in Big Local areas and Local Trust and partners. You can look and/or register by going to our website.
Social enterprise	A social enterprise is a business or service with social objectives. Instead of maximising profits for the benefit of shareholders and owners, social enterprises reinvest their profits to further their social aim.
Social entrepreneurs	A social entrepreneur is a person who establishes a business with the aim of solving a social problem or creating social change.
Self-evaluation	An approach to evaluation, where Big Local areas develop their own systems to collect their data, reflect, learn and make changes to improve their work.
Theory of change	The theory of change explains the steps towards the goal of long-term change in Big Local.

Asset based approach	An asset-based approach that acknowledges that people in areas already have strengths and assets that can be built upon.
Money For more information, see the guidance and podcasts on social investment on the Local Trust website , including the <i>Big Local guide to social investment</i> .	
Loans	A loan of money from one to another must be repayed and there is usually an interest charged on top.
Grants	Grants are an award of money that does not need to be repayed. However, there may be an agreement of how the grant is to be used.
Microfinance	Small loans for self-employed people and very small businesses.
Social investment	A social investment is normally a loan (as opposed to a grant). However, it is different from a traditional loan from a high street bank. Social investments should make a positive economic, social or environmental impact, as well as earning income. You can make a social investment loan to a person or an organisation.

If you have thoughts on how this document can be made more useful for you, particularly if you live in a Big Local area, please let us know.

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The endowment for the Big Local programme is held by the Big Local Trust and overseen by Local Trust. The Big Local Trust was established by the National Lottery Community Fund with a National Lottery grant of £196,873,499.

If you need this document in other formats or a community language please get in touch with Local Trust and we will help you.

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