



Glossary and Explanation of Terms

“There’s a fantastic view
from Zig Zag Hill”

Damerham. 15th May 2003

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
CA	Countryside Agency
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CPEND	Community Partnership Executive of North Dorset
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
DBERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EA	Environment Agency
EGWS	English Woodland Grant Scheme
EH	English Heritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELS	Entry Level Stewardship
EN	English Nature
ERDP	England Rural Development Programme
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESS	Environmental Stewardship Scheme
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
GOSE	Government Office for the South East
GOSW	Government Office for the South West
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Records
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
ICT	Information and communications technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAC	Joint Advisory Committee
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LCA	Local Character Assessment
LDD	Local Development Document

LDF	Local Development Framework
LDMO	Local Destination Management Organisation
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
NAAONB	National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
NE	Natural England
NFU	National Farmers Union
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHS	National Health Service
NNR	National Nature Reserve
PAWS	Planted Ancient Woodland Sites
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RDPE	Rural Development Programme for England
RFF	Regional Forestry Framework
RIGGS	Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological Sites
RoW	Rights of Way
RoWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAMs	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
SDF	Sustainable Development Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEDA	South East England Development Agency
SERA	South East England Regional Assembly
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SMR	Sites and Monuments Register
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SRA	Strategic Rail Authority
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SUSTRANS	The Sustainable Transport Charity
SWID	South West Intelligence Database
SWRA	South West Regional Assembly
SWRDA	South West of England Regional Development Agency
WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme

Explanation of Terms

Adapting to climate change means the changing of behaviour to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (formerly known as Appropriate Assessment) is required by the Birds and Habitats Directives of the European Union to assess the effects of a plan on a nature conservation site of European importance to enable a judgement to be made as to whether there will be an adverse effect on the site's integrity.

Agricultural land classification is the method of grading agricultural land used by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and Chartered Surveyors to describe the productive quality of farmland.

Agri-environment schemes refers to a range of schemes operated by Natural England which are designed to encourage environmentally friendly farming and public enjoyment of the countryside.

An **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** is an area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, with the primary purpose of designation being to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

Biodiversity means 'biological diversity' and includes the whole variety of life on earth in all its forms, or any part of it and its interaction.

Catchment Sensitive Farming is a scheme to encourage farmers to work together throughout a river catchment to improve water quality, flow rates and wildlife habitat.

Category V Landscape refers to Category V (Protected: Landscape/Seascapes) of lived-in landscapes in the United Nations List of Protected Areas. These areas are characterised by their scenic beauty, for example, as mountain, hill, wetland and coastal scenery.

Community Plans or Strategies are intended to reflect the needs and aspirations of local communities, and set out future visions for those communities. There is wide diversity in their form, arising from the fact that they are produced under non-statutory procedures and the processes by which they are prepared are still evolving.

Community Infrastructure Levy is a standard charge to be levied on new developments. It used to be known as a Developer Contribution, and was linked to a Section 106 Agreement. Its purpose is to fund the provision of infrastructure and community facilities identified as being required to support the increase in development.

Decoupling refers to breaking the direct link between the production of agricultural crops and the financial support for farming from the EU.

Geodiversity covers the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals and natural processes within an area.

Geomorphology is the study of landforms, or of the arrangement and forms of the earth's crust.

A **habitat** provides the resources that any living thing requires to survive and sustain a population

The **Heritage At Risk Register** is compiled by English Heritage and contains information on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, and other nationally designated heritage which is at risk in England.

Historic Environment Record is a mainly local authority based service which contains information about historic buildings, archaeological sites and finds. These records were previously known as Sites and Monuments Records or SMRs: the name has changed to reflect the wider scope of the data they now contain.

Historic Landscape Characterisation is an archaeological method that studies the historic landscape character present in today's landscape.

Indicators are ways of quantifying and measuring the impact of policy objectives.

The **International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources** (IUCN) is the World Conservation Union.

Landscape Character Assessment is a technique used to develop a consistent and comprehensive understanding of what gives the landscapes of England their special character. It uses a structured approach to describe and assess the character of landscapes, including

features that are locally distinctive and those that contribute to the special sense of place of a locality. Landscape Character Assessments can be at broad national scales as well as more detailed at County, AONB, or District scale.

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) set out the priorities for a local area, agreed between central government and that local area, ie the Local Authority, Local Strategic Partnership and other key partners at the local level.

Local Development Frameworks are the new approach to Local Plans, carried out by the local planning authority. The LDF consists of a Core Strategy and range of Development Plan Documents that provide policy statements and guidance for development control decisions.

Local Strategic Partnerships are non-statutory bodies that aim to bring together local organisations from the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

Local Transport Plans define five-year strategies for transport provision. County councils and unitary authorities prepare them for their areas.

Mitigation for climate change is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, from whatever source that can be managed.

Modulation is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) principle whereby funds from Pillar 1 (direct payments to farmers) are transferred to Pillar 2 (rural development).

Natural beauty includes the landscape, flora and fauna, geological or physiographical features and heritage, including archaeology, historic environment and settlement character.

A **Parish Plan** sets out a vision of how local communities would like their town or village to be. They tend to be much more holistic or all encompassing, now replacing the older 'village appraisal' approach.

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) are the Government's national guidance for land use planning. There is also a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for each of the two regions within which the AONB is located and a series of Minerals Planning Guidance notes (MPGs).

The **Planning Protocol** sets out how the AONB Partnership and local authorities have agreed they will consider planning matters affecting the AONB.

A **Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** provides a regional level planning framework and guidance for each of the regions of England. It replaces the old Structure Plans which were prepared at a county scale.

The **South West Protected Landscapes Forum** encourages networking and exchange of information and ideas between the two National Parks and 12 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the South West region.

Strategic Environmental Assessment is to be required based on a European Directive intended to promote sustainable development, by ensuring that an environmental assessment is carried out for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant impacts upon the environment.

A **Supplementary Planning Document** is prepared by local authorities to amplify and support policies in statutory development plans. It must link directly to a policy, or policies, in a Local Development Document and be subjected to adequate consultation.

Sustainability has been defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development as 'development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

The **Sustainable Development Fund** is the small grants scheme that the AONB uses to support innovative projects that have a positive impact on the community and environment of the locality.

Village Design Statements are documents that describe the visual character of a village as seen through the eyes of its inhabitants. Residents of an interested village volunteer to undertake a study of their village and its environment and through consultation and discussion determine what they feel this to be.