

Glossary

Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ADAS	Agricultural Development Advisory Service
AWM	Advantage West Midlands
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
CA	Countryside Agency
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCB	Cotswolds Conservation Board
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DBERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EA	Environment Agency
EGWS	English Woodland Grant Scheme
EH	English Heritage
EN	English Nature
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERDP	England Rural Development Programme
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
GOSE	Government Office for the South East
GOSW	Government Office for the South West
GOWM	Government Office for the West Midlands
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
ICT	Information and communications technology

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JAC	Joint Advisory Committee
LA	Local Authority
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
LTP	Local Transport Plan
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
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NOMIS	National On-line Manpower Information System
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RFF	Regional Forestry Framework
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological sites
RoW	Rights of Way
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAMs	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
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
SWRA	South West Regional Assembly
SWRDA	South West of England Regional Development Agency
TB	Tuberculosis
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme
WMRA	West Midlands Regional Assembly

Explanation of terms

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 devised by MAFF (now Defra) to indicate the quality of farmland. Agricultural land is graded according to the degree to which its physical characteristics (particularly climate, relief and soil) impose long-term limitations on the agricultural use of the land. The best and most versatile land is classified Grades 1, 2 and 3a.

Agri-environment schemes refers to a range of schemes operated by Defra 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.

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 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.

A **Conservation Board** is a new type of management organisation to represent the full cross-section of interests within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as provided for in the Countryside and Rights Way of Act 2000. It is particularly appropriate for extensive AONBs with a multiplicity of local authority and interest groups, such as in the Cotswolds.

The **Cotswolds AONB Partnership** was a partnership of local, regional and national organisations representing farmers, landowners, communities, the tourism sector, government agencies, local authorities and wildlife trusts. The partnership had 34 member organisations, 17 of which were local authorities with a geographical stake in the AONB. The partnership was superseded by the Cotswolds Conservation Board in 2004.

Cotswolds Voluntary Wardens are the voluntary arm of the Cotswolds Conservation Board; there are currently around 340 voluntary wardens who undertake a wide range of practical tasks, guided walks and landscape monitoring throughout the AONB.

Decoupling refers to breaking the direct link between farm subsidies and production.

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** is the place in which a particular animal lives, or the wider interaction of plants and animals that are found together.

Historic Environment Records are mainly local authority-based services used for planning, but they also operate a public information service and play a role in education. 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.

High forest is all woodland except stands managed as coppice or coppice-with-standards, or with potential to achieve a tree cover of more than 20%.

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.

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.

Modulation is the process under EU legislation of recycling a proportion of payments made direct to farmers under CAP commodity regimes.

National cycle routes are part of the national cycle network. It is designed to provide good quality, direct links between towns and villages and through the heart of urban areas.

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

NOMIS is a web-based database of labour market statistics. Nomis is run by the University of Durham on behalf of the Office for National Statistics. Nomis houses an extensive range of government statistical information on the UK labour market including Employment, Unemployment, Earnings, Labour Force Survey and Jobcentre Plus vacancies.

A **Parish Plan** sets out a vision of how local communities would like their town or village to be.

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 three regions within which the Cotswolds AONB is located and a series of Minerals Planning Guidance notes (MPGs).

Rural Renaissance Partnerships are programmes generally promoted by regional development agencies to help rural communities respond to and influence economic change, by supporting the development and implementation of sustainable projects that use innovation and enterprise to create prosperity and generate employment; improve delivery and access to services; and realise the value of the environment as an economic asset.

The '**Silkin test**' refers to the criteria which must be applied by local planning authorities when deciding whether a major development is acceptable in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and which are as set out in paragraph 22 of Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS 7).

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'.

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.

The '**Wiltshire Wiggly Bus**' is an example of more flexible transport where residents can telephone to request to be picked up close to home through a specific variation to the route taken.

World Heritage Sites have been recognised by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as places of outstanding universal value for their architecture, town planning, landscape, archaeological remains and its role as a setting for social history.

