

Glossary

Abstraction: Removal of water from a source of supply (surface or groundwater). Environment Agency 2016

Abstraction Licence: The authorisation granted by the Environment Agency to allow the removal of water. *Environment Agency 2016*

Accessibility: the quality of being easy to obtain or use

Acid Grassland: Typically consists of fine leaved grasses such as common bent, mat grass and wavy hair grass, together with herbs such as heath bedstraw, sheep's sorrel, and tormentil. Acid grasslands are typically found on nutrient poor, free draining and acidic soils (pH 4 to 5.5) overlying silica-rich or silicic rocks (formerly known as acid igneous rocks), sands and gravels. They intergrade with heathland habitats and are part of a continuum with these.

Agri-environment Schemes: Scheme regulated by statutory instrument providing for the payment of aid to persons who give an undertaking, or enter into an agreement, to manage their land for biodiversity, landscape, the historic environment, public access or amenity objectives. *DEFRA*

Amenity: The pleasant or normally satisfactory aspects of a location, which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors. – *MHCLG*

Amenity Grassland: Grassland managed by routine mowing to maintain its pleasant appearance and whose primary purpose is not for use as pasture or hay meadow.

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland: An ancient woodland site, believed to have had continuous woodland cover since 1600 AD, composed principally of native species that have not obviously been planted.

Ancient Tree: A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species (Owen & Alderman 2008). Furthermore, an ancient tree is one that has the following characteristics:

- Biological, aesthetic or cultural interest, because of its great age*
- A growth stage that is described as ancient or post-mature
- A chronological age that is old relative to others of the same species

(Definition from Lonsdale 2013, Ancient Tree Forum)

*'Great Age' is further defined as an individual tree older than half the natural lifespan for that species.

EN

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB): Acting in a manner that has caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator. *Crime & Disorder Act 1998*.

Aquifer: Water that is found underground stored within certain types of rock called aquifers. Examples include sandstones and limestones. *Environment Agency 2016*

Archaeological Protection Area (APA): An area defined to help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development. *Historic England*.

Biodiversity: The term given to the variety of life and the natural process of which living things are a part. The term includes living organisms, the genetic differences between them and the communities in which they occur. *UNEP*

Biosecurity: Biosecurity is the prevention of disease-causing agents entering or leaving any place where they can pose a risk to farm animals, other animals, humans, the wider environment or the safety and quality of a food product

Bridleway: A public right of way for walkers and those on horseback, or leading a horse, together with pedal cyclists. *DfT*

Browsing: A method of feeding by herbivores in which the leaves and peripheral shoots are removed from trees and shrubs.

Buffer Land: Land areas close to Epping Forest, managed by the Conservators, but not subject to the terms of the Epping Forest Act 1878 and its revisions. Often tenanted farm land.

Buffer Zone: The region near the border of a protected area providing a zone of transition between areas managed for different objectives. *EEA*

Byelaw: Regulation made by a local authority in consultation with central government.

Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT): A route predominately for use by walkers, horse-riders and cyclists but also open to motor vehicles. *DfT*

Canopy: The cover of branches and foliage formed by tree crowns.

Catchment: A catchment area, or basin, is any land, which is bounded by natural features such as hills or mountains, from which all run-off water flows to a low point.

Catchment Management Strategy: Implemented by Environment Agency since 2001 for every catchment in England and Wales to provide both a consistent approach to local water resource management and greater public involvement in water management. *EA*

Character: The particular combination of qualities in a place that makes it different from others.

City's Cash: Is an endowment fund, overseen by the City of London Corporation built up over 800 years and passed from generation to generation to fund services that benefit London and the nation as a whole.

City Fund: Meets the cost of the City of London's local authority, police authority and port health authority activities. The Fund generates rental and interest income to help finance these activities. In addition, in common with other local authorities, it receives grants from central government, a share of business rates income and the proceeds of the local council tax.

City of London Corporation: The governing body of the City of London. For Epping Forest purposes, the Mayor and Commonality of the City of London Corporation are the Conservators of Epping Forest.

Classified Roads: Roads named 'A', 'B' & 'C' by the Highway Authority are regarded as classified roads.

Climate Change: Any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of indirect human activity. – *IPCC*

A change in climate, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. – *UNFCCC*

Commoners: Persons having rights in a common, consisting of:

- pasture (grazing);
- pannage (pig browsing);
- estovers (cutting of bracken/wood for bedding, fuel or building material);
- turbarry (digging of turf or peat for fuel);
- piscary (fishing) or
- soil (taking of sand, gravel, stone or minerals).

Compartment: The basic territorial unit of a wood or forest or SSSI defined as a basis for forest or woodland management.

Competent Authority:

Conservation: The management of the human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to current generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations: Thus, conservation is positive, embracing preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilisation, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment. – *IUCN, UNEP*

Conservation Area: Defined by section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. *MHCLG*

Conservation Management Plan: A document that helps develop a management strategy for historic assets, sites and places, explaining the significance of the asset and examining how any future use, management alteration or repair will be carried out in order to retain that significance.

Conservation Statement: A concise management document presenting the current understanding of a site, its significance and its conservation issues.

Conservation Status: An indicator of the likelihood that a particular species will continue to survive either in the present day or the future.

Conservators of Epping Forest: See City of London Corporation.

Coppice: Woodland which has normally been regenerated from shoots formed at the cut stumps of the previous crop trees, root suckers, or both i.e. by vegetative means. Coppice is normally grown on a short rotation i.e. 5 – 25 years to yield small diameter material. *EEA*

Countryside: The term used for all land outside the built- up area boundaries defined in local plans. The rural environment and its associated communities. Landscape Institute

Countryside Stewardship Scheme: An agri-environment scheme available to land outside Environmentally Sensitive Area – ESAs – designed to protect, enhance, restore and re-create targeted landscapes, their wildlife habitats and historic features, and to provide opportunities for public access. *DEFRA*

Critical Ordinary Watercourses: Are ordinary watercourses which the Environment Agency – EA – and other operating authorities, agree are critical because they have the potential to put at risk from flooding large numbers of people and property. *DEFRA*

Critically Endangered Species: The IUCN Red List is considered the most authoritative guide to endangered species, identifying Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened categories for species at risk. The critically endangered category employs complex measures to identify species either whose populations have fallen profoundly (80-90%) over the past 10 years/or 3 generations; suffered a marked reduction in range or occurrence down to between 10-110km²; and/or whose population size is less than 250 mature individuals.

Cross-compliance: The attachment of conditions to agricultural support policies. Within the CAP reform debate the terms cross-compliance and environmental conditionality are often used interchangeably to describe the linking of eligibility for agricultural subsidies to environmental conditions.

Culture: Is the integrated pattern of knowledge, belief and behaviour; inherited through a capacity for learning and communicating through generations – *Alan Barber*

In terms of scope culture should be taken to include arts, tourism, architecture, the built and natural environment, parks and open spaces, media and sport. – *DCMS*

Cyclical Works: The term used to describe various programmes of works which are repeated on a regular timescale.

Deciduous Trees: Trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiospermae*, with broad leaves, which usually shed all their foliage at the end of the growing season.
Also known as Broadleaved or Hardwood Trees

Deciduous Woodland: Wooded land on which more than 75% of the tree crown cover consists of deciduous species. *EEA*

Deer Sanctuary: A parkland offering both safety and protection for the Forest's dark-coated Fallow Deer, while restricting the potential for interbreeding with the wider wild deer population.

Density (Residential): A measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare, or the number of dwellings per hectare. *MHCLG*

Designation: The action of choosing a place for a special purpose or giving it a special status.

Digital Assessment: Is about working smarter, moving from paper-based assessment procedures to digital procedures, reducing the time and energy spent, and improving the quality of the old written assessment procedures.

Ecology: The branch of science concerned with the relations between organisms and their environment.

Edge effects: Are changes in population or community structures that occur at the boundary of two or more habitats.

Education: The activities through which skills or knowledge are imparted, usually through instruction or teaching at a school, college or university.

Endangered Species: The IUCN Red List is considered the most authoritative guide to endangered species, identifying Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened categories for species at risk.

Enforcement: Enforcement is the process of ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, rules, standards, and social norms.

Environment: Our physical surroundings including air, water and land. *LI*

Environment Land Management Schemes (ELMS): Collective term for Countryside Stewardship Scheme, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Wildlife Enhancement Agreements & Schemes and Woodland Grant Scheme. *DEFRA*

Erosion: The act or operation, in which soil or rock at the earth's surface is worn away (weathered) by the chemical or mechanical action of water, wind or man. Erosion is considered to be a gradual natural process which can be accelerated by the human activity.

Eutrophication: The gradual increase of nutrients in a body of water. This natural process is often accelerated by human activity resulting in excessive growth, often forming algal blooms. The decomposition of dead plant material reduces dissolved oxygen in the water resulting in the death of many oxygen dependent organisms.

Exemplar: An approach that is considered to be so good that it should be copied or imitated.

Extensification: Process of managing pasture more sustainably, through the use of low-intensity systems generally achieved through reducing the number of stock grazing particular areas.

Favourable Condition: That a SSSI's habitats and features are in a healthy state and are being conserved by appropriate management.

Flailing or Flail Mowing: Is a type of powered garden/agricultural equipment, which is used to deal with heavier grass/scrub which a grass cutter could not cope with.

Floristic Diversity: Is variety in the genetic material of flowering plants, as well as variety at the species and ecosystem level

Footpath: A public right of way for walkers. *DfT*

Forest: The modern-day definition of a forest (note the lower-case 'f') is as an extensive track of land covered mainly with trees and undergrowth, sometime intermingled with pasture (**but** see below* for definition of Forest with a capital 'F' as distinct from modern-day forests).

Many definitions of the term forest are used throughout the world nowadays; the Kyoto Protocol defines forest and being any land covering at least 0.05-1.0 hectare that has at least 10-30% tree cover with trees that have the potential to reach 2-5m in height. *Natural Resources – Canada UNFCCC*

***Forest with a capital 'F':** However, in the case of Epping Forest and other ex-Royal Forests in the UK, (which here we could distinguish from the Kyoto Protocol definition above by denoting them with a capital 'F') their origins may not involve land with trees at all. For example, Ashdown Forest in Sussex is an ancient heathland with few trees. The word 'forest' derives from the Norman language and was used to describe areas set-aside for the hunting of deer. In the UK when Royal Forests were established these

were often situated on ancient Anglo-Saxon hunting grounds, which themselves were usually a mosaic of habitats including heaths, uncultivated grasslands and wooded areas. Epping Forest originates from just such an uncultivated ancient hunting landscape on which common rights of grazing or pasture also persisted alongside the hunting rights of royalty. Epping Forest's landscape, although very tree'd is a complex mosaic in which pasture and the short-rotation cutting of trees (coppice and pollard) predominated for centuries. Forests (capital 'F' ones) with trees, like Epping Forest, often contain ancient trees as a result of the long stability of tree management by commoners and this makes them exceptionally important, compared with other types of woodland, for biodiversity associated with trees.

Forestry Commission: The Forestry Commission is a non-ministerial government department responsible for the management of publicly owned forests, and the regulation of both public and private forestry.

Fragmentation: The breaking-up of continuous tracts of ecosystems, reducing the size of homogenous areas and creating barriers to the migration or dispersal of organisms. – *EEA*

GPS: Global Positioning System- a radio navigation system that allows land, sea, and airborne users to determine their exact location, velocity, and time 24 hours a day, in all weather conditions, anywhere in the world.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computer-based system which combines layers of information about a place, in relation to 2 or 3-dimensional mapping. The resulting geo-referenced data can be used to capture, store, extract, measure, transform, analyse and map phenomena and processes in a given geographic area.

GiGL: Greenspace Information for Greater London. GiGL curates, mobilises and shares data that underpins knowledge regarding London's natural environment.

Grassland: Any plant community in which grasses and/or legumes comprise the dominant vegetation.

Grazing: A method of feeding by herbivores characterised by the repeated removal of only a part (usually the leaf) of the plant (most commonly herbage such as grass and clovers). *IPMRC*

Green Belt: Specially designated areas of countryside protected from most forms of development in order to stop urban sprawl and the coalescence of settlements, preserve the character of existing settlements and encourage development to locate within existing urban areas. *MHCLG*

Green Infrastructure: A catch-all term to describe the network of natural and semi-natural features within and between our villages, towns and cities.

Green Lane: A term with no legal definition which is often used to describe routes, normally bounded by walls or hedges, which appear to have no 'sealed' surface i.e. macadam or concrete, irrespective of whether they are rights of way or entirely private.

Greenspace: Areas of vegetation that are currently publicly managed and publicly accessible, be these currently used or unused. *London Assembly*.

Groundwater: All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or the soil. *EEA*

Ha: Hectare, a metric unit of square measure equal to 10,000 square metres or 2.471 acres.

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.

Haloing: An arboricultural practice which involves the removal of the younger competing trees from around an ancient tree in order to protect the more valuable and irreplaceable ancient tree from the root competition for resources or from competition for light.

Heath/heathland: A tract of uncultivated, generally nutrient poor land, with an open character, whose vegetation is dominated by dwarf shrubs, most typically belonging to the family Ericaceae – Heathers. Depending on levels of moisture heaths are further subdivided as dry heath, wet heath, heather moor and moss-moor. Acid grassland habitat (see above) intergrades with heathland and contains many of the same plant species as dry heath but without the predominance of cover by heathers. The distinction between these habitats is sometimes not clear as they form part of a continuum of vegetation types, as this can be seen in the Forest. Heath under 300 metres above sea level is referred to as lowland heath. Epping Forest contains examples of lowland dry and lowland wet heaths and these form a key part of the Forest's designation as an internationally important Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Heritage: Historic or cultural associations. *LI*

Heritage at Risk Programme (HAR): Provides an understanding of the overall state of England's historic sites. HAR identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

High Forest: Crops and stands of trees, generally of seedling origin, that normally develop a high closed canopy. The term was originally used to differentiate the natural essentially seedling forest of long rotation from the 'artificial', coppice or pollard forest of shorter rotation.

Highway: Any way over which the public have a right to pass and repass. *DfT*

Highway Authority: The Highways Act 1980 defines a Highways Authority as the body responsible for maintaining all highways maintainable at public expense and keeping them free of obstruction, including responsibility for public rights of way. The Highway Authority in England may be a County Council, Unitary, Borough or Metropolitan Council.

Historic England: Is an executive non-departmental public body of the British Government sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's historic environment.

Horse riding Licence: An annually paid licence fee which is re-invested directly into the maintenance of horse rides and additional infrastructure required for horse-riding.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS): Defined as a plant or animal species that has either been transported accidentally through human activity, or purposefully introduced, from their historically known native ranges into new ecosystems where they did not evolve. – Adapted from UNEP 1995. Also known as non-indigenous, exotic, invasive or introduced species.

Invisible fence: Boviguard™ avoids the need to use conventional fencing in public access areas by holding cattle within specific areas demarked by buried induction cables which communicate with a collar attached to individual cattle.

Impoundment: An artificial body of water such as a pond or dam for collection or storage of water for future use. *Environment Agency 2016.*

Improved Grassland: Land for grazing where over one third of the sward comprises

- Singularly or in mixture ryegrass, timothy or coxsfot
- Land improved by management practices such as liming or top dressing
- Where there is not a significant presence of sensitive plant species indicative of native unimproved grassland.

Indirect Impacts: Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of a development but are often produced away from it, or as a result of a complex pathway. Sometimes referred to as a secondary impact. *LI*

Information: Facts, data or instructions in any medium or form.

Infrastructure: Anything, whether buildings, apparatus or services, essential to the development and use of land. Planning permission can be withheld if infrastructure required by a development is not provided, including infrastructure needs arising outside the proposed site.

Interpretation: Interpretation is an educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by first-hand experience and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information. – Freeman Tilden (1957)

The art of explaining the place of man in his environment, to increase visitor or public awareness of this relationship and to awaken a desire to contribute to environmental conservation – *Aldridge (1975)*

Keystone Tree: in the context of Epping Forest a keystone tree is an ancient tree that has been selected for management or special protection from amongst the large population of ancient pollarded trees within the Forest. To date there have been six selection criteria (Epping Forest Keystone Tree Strategy November 2008) used to select the keystone trees:

- Oak and beech pollards of exceptional size or age;
- Individual veteran pollards or groups of pollards supporting or near key UKBAP or Red Data Book (RDB) species like *Zygodon forsteri* moss, rare fungi or rare decaying wood-inhabiting invertebrates;
- Veteran pollards at risk of over-shading and root competition from younger trees;
- Veteran pollards in key locations (such as trees on historic locations like Loughton Camp or along significant boundaries);
- Veteran pollards within an area of high potential for the creation of many new pollards.

The Keystone tree Strategy will be reviewed from time to time and other criteria may be used as well as additional species like Wild Service, Crab Apple and Hornbeam. For example, all known ancient Wild Service pollards in the Forest are considered keystone trees, by definition, because they are so rare.

Landscape: An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. *European Landscape Convention – 2000*

Land Registration: A system used by the UK Government which ensures matters concerning ownership, possession or other rights in land can be recorded to provide evidence of title.

Land Use: The primary use of land, including both urban and rural activities. *LI*

Large Raised Reservoir: Reservoirs that hold 25,000 cubic metres or more of water above ground level and are notified under the Reservoirs Act 1975.

Leisure: The time available to the individual when the disciplines of work, sleep and other basic needs have been met. *CA*

Lifelong Learning: Learning in which a person engages throughout his or her life, including, but not limited to, learning that occurs in schools and formal education. *DfE & S*

Listed Building: A building of architectural or historical importance, graded according to its merit (I, II*, II) and subject to special controls.

Litter: Waste products that have been disposed of improperly, without consent.

Local Authority: An administrative unit of local government, specifically any body listed in section 270 of the Local Government Act 1972 or section 21 (1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Local Plan: Local policies, proposals and opportunities for the physical development of an administrative unit as a basis for development control. The text and proposals for the statutory Local Plan, together with the Structure Plan, form the Development Plan for the area. *MHCLG*

Local Planning Authority: The Local Authority, normally the local borough or district council, which is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. *MHCLG*

Local Provenance: Term used to encourage the maintenance of local genetic variety and adaptation, the term describes a tree or shrub growing in a particular locality. To fully guarantee local provenance it is important to establish the provenance of the parent plants. *FC*

Main River: The generally larger arterial watercourse designated by the Environment Agency as main river on main river maps. *DEFRA*

Memorandum of Understanding: A statement of how key stakeholders want to work together for the purposes of local development planning.

Mitigation: Measures, including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse landscape and visual effects of a development project. *LI*

Modal Share: A modal share (also called mode split, mode-share, or modal split) is the percentage of travellers using a particular type of transportation or number of trips using said type. *City of Vancouver*

Modal Shift: A change between modes, and usually encompasses an increase in the proportion of trips made using sustainable modes. *Ramblers Association.*

Multi-Modal: A multi-modal transport study looks at all forms of transport – cars, buses, coaches, trains, lorries, walking and cycling, and draws this information together to give a clearer understanding of the use of an area's transport infrastructure.

Multiple Deprivation: The Indices of Multiple Deprivation – IMD – 2000 were compiled by Oxford University for DETR as a means of measuring overall levels of deprivation when considering income, employment, health, housing, education and skills and geographical access to services. The ranking ranges between 0 and 8414, with 1 being the most deprived ward.

Multiple Use: The planned shared use of a facility by several different activities and interests. *CA*

National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF): Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. *MHCLG*.

Native Species: Species that have arrived and inhabited an area naturally, without any deliberate assistance by humans. For the UK native is taken to mean those species that were present after the last post-glacial recolonisation and before historic times.

Natural Aspect: The natural aspect was referenced in a range of late Victorian legislation seeking to protect Open Spaces and represents a particular 'Picturesque' appreciation of the wildness of nature, while at the same time embracing the traditional rural landscape management through 'peasant' pursuits such as grazing, coppicing and pollarding, which in turn is often framed by sparse rural features such as earthworks, ruins, bridges and mills. *Thomson 2018*

Natural Beauty: Legislation and associated guidance defines natural beauty as including the physical elements of flora, fauna, geology and physiographic or geomorphological, the cultural and heritage elements, together with less tangible values such as intactness, rarity, wildness, remoteness, tranquillity and the appeal to the physical senses. *CA*

Natural England: Natural England is a non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and is the government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide.

Natural Regeneration: A term for the regeneration of woodland by natural means without sowing or planting. The browsing of wild animals can inhibit natural regeneration.

Nature Conservation: The preservation, management and enhancement of natural plant and animal communities as representative samples of their kind.

Occupiers' Liability: Occupiers' liability is an area of law which deals with the duty of care owed by those who own or lease property, to the people who visit the property. An occupier has a duty of care to all visitors to ensure the premises are reasonably safe for them, unless they are aware of a specific danger with the premises, in which case the occupier must take steps to highlight the dangers which are present. *The Co-operative Society*.

Open Space: See Public Open Space

Parkland: A large piece of ground usually comprising woodland, pasture and formal gardens, currently or once attached to a country house or mansion.

Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: Parks and Gardens containing historic features dating from 1939 or earlier and registered by English Heritage in three grades as with historic buildings.

Pasture: An area of land dominated by grass, which is used only for grazing, as distinct from a meadow that is mown. Pasture may be enclosed fields or unenclosed common land.

Permanent Pasture: Any pasture composed of perennial or self-seeding annual plants kept indefinitely for grazing.

pH: Literally means the 'power of hydrogen', pH is a logarithmic measure of hydrogen ion concentration, which is used to measure acidity and alkalinity, where pH 7 is neutral, less than pH 7 is acid and, more than pH 7 is basic or alkaline.

Poaching: The trampling or treading of the ground surface by livestock resulting in permanent damage to vegetation.

Pollard: A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground to promote new and multiple growth, either to avoid the reach of browsing animals or to create aesthetically pleasing forms.

Previously Developed Land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure. *MHCLG*

Priority Species: Animals or plants that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (*UK BAP*)

Protected Species: Plant and animal species protected under the Conservation Regulations 1994 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Public Open Space: Defined by the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 as any land laid out as a public garden or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land that has been a disused burial ground. *MHCLG*

Public Right of Way: A route where the public has a right to walk, and in some cases ride horses, bicycles, motorcycles, wheeled carriages or drive motor vehicles which is designated either a footpath, a bridleway, a road used as a public path (RUPP) or a byway open to all traffic (BOAT). *DfT*

Public Transport: Methods of transporting passengers including buses, trains and taxis but not car passengers.

Quality of Life Capital: Is a decision-support tool for maximising environmental, economic and social benefits as part of any land use planning or other management decision. Developed by Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency as a sound and reliable means of allowing local communities to reach consensus and conclusions on the change they want to see and are prepared to support in their locality.

Queen's Commonwealth Canopy.: Areas of indigenous forest in the 53 Commonwealth countries selected to be preserved in perpetuity to mark Her Majesty's lifetime of service to the Commonwealth.

Ramorum Disease: Popular name given to the fungus *Phytophthora ramorum*, also known as Sudden Oak Death (or Decline) (SOD) which infects foliar (leaf) host such as Rhododendron and Viburnum and fatally infects bark canker hosts, principally Beech in the UK. First identified in Germany in 1993, and then in US in 2001, SOD possibly threatens a number of British Deciduous varieties.

Rare Species: Species which have a restricted world range and/or that occur naturally in relatively low numbers. *EEA*

Recreation: Any pursuit engaged upon during leisure time, other than pursuits to which people are normally highly committed i.e. shopping, housework, childcare etc.

Red List: A publication listing the conservation status of different species in a given geographic region.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites: Non-statutory sites of regional geological or geomorphological importance recognised by English Nature and local authorities.

Registered Parks and Gardens: The 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England', was established in 1983, to identify sites assessed to be of particular significance. *Historic England*.

Reservoir: A natural or artificial lake for the storage of water for industrial and domestic purposes and for the regulation of inland waterways. *CA*

Restricted Byway: Created by section 48 Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 to provide a right of way for walkers, horse-riders, carriage-drivers and pedal cyclists. *DfT*

Riparian: Of or relating to, or located on, the banks of a stream or river.

River: A natural body of flowing water, larger than a brook or stream. See Main River.

Road used as a Public Path: Carry rights to walk, ride a horse and pedal cycle but have no proven vehicular rights of access. The status of RUPP's is ambiguous and will eventually be reclassified to clarify what rights actually exist over them.

Run-off: Portion of rainfall, melted snow or irrigation water that flows across the ground's surface and is eventually returned to streams. *UNEP*

Scheduled Ancient Monument: A structure defined by English Heritage for protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Scoping: The process of identifying the likely significant effects of development on the environment. *LI*

Scrub: A general term for vegetation dominated by shrubs, i.e. low, woody plants, which typically forms an intermediate community between grass or heath and high forest.

Section 106 agreement: A binding agreement between a local planning authority and a developer associated with a grant of planning permission and regarding matters linked to the proposed development. *MHCLG*

Sense of Place (Genius Loci): Concept used to describe the memories and feelings of connectedness evoked by places where people live and work. *Countryside Agency*.

The essential character of an area: 'Genus Loci' literally means 'spirit of the place'. *Landscape Institute*.

Shrub: A low growing perennial plant with a persistent woody stem and low branching habit.

Significance: collective term for the sum of all the heritage values attached to a place, be it a building an archaeological site or a larger historic area such as a whole village or landscape

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Area identified by English Nature under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for protection by reason of the rarity of its nature conservation, wildlife features or geological interest.

Special Wildlife Sites: Categorisation developed by County Wildlife Trusts to identify the best places for wildlife outside legally protected areas.

Species: Organisms are named and classified by a system of taxonomy according to similarities in structure and origin. Species are the taxonomic group whose members can interbreed.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Site designated according to the Habitats Directive 93/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. SAC defines a site of Community Importance designated by member states through a statutory, administrative and/or contractual act, where the necessary conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of the natural habitats and/or the populations of the species for which the site is designated. *EEA*

Stakeholders: Any party that has an interest or “stake” in a particular issue, essentially any individual or group that may affect or be affected by particular decisions, activities or operations.

Standard Tree: Defined in planning terms as either:

- single stemmed tree with stem diameter of at least 200mm when measured 1300mm from the ground.
- Multi-stemmed tree with at least 2 stems of at least 150mm in diameter when measure 1300mm from the ground.

Statement of Community Involvement: A new term introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Bill proposing that under Local Development Schemes Local Planning Authorities must prepare a SCI which sets out how and when the local community can expect to be consulted on the Local Development Documents.

Statutory: Denotes something that is defined in legislation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A similar technique to Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA – but normally applied to policies, plans, programmes and groups of projects.

SEA provides the potential opportunity to avoid the preparation of inappropriate plans, programmes and projects and assists in the identification of alternatives projects and identification of cumulative effects. *EC*

Stream: A natural body of flowing water, larger than a brook, but smaller than a river.

Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs): Are groups of new or existing open spaces that undergo enhancements designed to attract more visitors by providing an enjoyable natural environment for recreation as an alternative to visits to nearby protected areas.

Surface Water: This is a general term used to describe all water features such as rivers, streams, springs, ponds and lakes. *Environment Agency 2016.*

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs – *Brundtland report (1987)*

Means meeting four objectives at the same time in the UK and the world as a whole:

- Social progress that meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

-HM Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy (DETR 1999)

Tariffs: A new term introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Bill proposing to substantially replace planning obligations with a system of financial charges, and charges in kind, which has the potential to provide a wider range of community benefits.

Threatened Species: Any species, which is likely to become an endangered species either the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant proportion of its range.

Topsoil: The upper part of the soil profile that is relatively rich in humus, which is technically referred to as the A-horizon of the soil profile. *EEA*

Tourism: Describes the activity of people taking trips away from home and the industry which has developed in response to this activity. *Hunt & Layne (1991)*.

Traffic Calming: Attempts to control the speed and movement of traffic to reduce conflict arising between pedestrians and vehicles by the introduction of features such as road humps, pavement widening and new surface materials.

Traffic Management: Measures designed to improve the local environment through the reduction of accidents, injuries, congestion and pollution.

Tranquillity: Composite feature which seeks to characterise elements of wildness, solitude, peace and quiet, relating principally to low levels of built development, traffic, noise and artificial lighting.

Transport Strategy: Covers a full range of transport issues, including congestion, parking, cycling, walking, and public transport to ensure the provision of an effective and efficient transport system.

Unimproved Grassland: Grassland consisting of native grasses and herbs which have not been significantly affected by treatment with mineral fertilizers, pesticides, intensive grazing or drainage.

Utilities: Organisations performing a public service i.e. water, gas, electricity etc.

Vernacular: Building style or materials to a particular locality.

Veteran Tree: (see definition of 'ancient tree' above) A tree which by virtue of its growth-stage or condition, is of exceptional value whether in cultural terms, for its landscape contribution or for the benefit of wildlife. The term veteran allows the inclusion of trees that would not be considered very old but that have the characteristics associated with ancient trees such as hollowing trunks or broken branches or areas of canopy loss. (based on Lonsdale 2013 Ancient Tree Forum).

Viewpoint: Publicly accessible positions from which particularly impressive scenic views can be enjoyed. Viewpoints are often associated with interpretive material.

Water bodies: Units of either surface water or groundwater at which assessments are completed for Water Framework Directive. *Environment Agency 2016*.

Wayleave: A contractual payment, whereby one contracting party agrees to pay sums to the other in respect of the use of his or her land. Wayleaves differ from easements in that they offer exclusive personal rights of occupation and are granted either by consent or by statutory order to utilities for the installation of supply networks in return for compensation normally in the form of periodic payments.

Wetland: Transitional areas between wet and dry environments; wetlands range from permanently or intermittently wet land to shallow water and water margins. The term can include marshes, swamps, bogs, some shallow waters and the intertidal zones. When applied to surface waters, it is generally restricted to areas shallow enough to allow the growth of rooted plants. *Dobson & Frid*.

Wildwood: An extensive tract of mainly tree'd wilderness containing a rich diversity of native species normally only present before human activities became dominant. *Carrifran Wildwood Group*.

Wood Pasture: Wood pastures and parkland are the products of historic land management systems and designed landscapes and represent a vegetation structure rather than a particular plant community. Typically, this structure consists of large, open-grown or high forest trees (often pollards) at various densities, in a matrix of grazed grassland, heathland and/or woodland floras. They have been managed by a long-established tradition of grazing, allowing the survival of multiple generations of trees, characteristically with at least some veteran trees or shrubs (*Bergmeier et al 2010*). They frequently represent the best sites in England for old-growth features and deadwood, supporting a wide range of specialist fungi and invertebrate species (*Webb, Drewitt & Measures 2011*). Many ancient woodlands (e.g. coppiced woodlands), certainly in East Anglia, may themselves be derived from more extensive ancient landscapes managed originally as wood-pasture (*Williamson & Barnes 2015*).

Although wood-pasture does not represent a particular plant community, ancient wood pasture is nonetheless recognised by the UK Government as a 'Habitat of Principal Importance' protected under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act). In undertaking their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act, to aim to protect and enhance biodiversity, public bodies should further the conservation of these 'Habitats of Principal Importance' as a priority.

In response to this NERC Act recognition, in 2011 the UK Wood-pasture & Parkland Technical Advisory Group (WP&P TAG) provided this following definition of ancient wood-pasture:

"Wood-pasture and parkland are mosaic habitats valued for their trees, especially veteran and ancient trees¹, and the plants and animals that they support. Grazing animals are fundamental to the existence of this habitat. Specialised and varied habitats within wood-pasture and parkland provide a home for a wide range of species, many of which occur only in these habitats, particularly insects, lichens and fungi which depend on deadwood. Individual trees, some of which may be of great size and age, are key elements of the habitat and many sites are also important historic landscapes.

¹ The term 'veteran' tree encompasses a wide range of trees which display attributes associated with late maturity such as large trunk girth and truck hollowing. The term 'ancient' refers specifically to the age class of a tree, describing the stage of development in the ageing process beyond full maturity. Whilst all veteran trees are potentially of cultural and ecological value, ancient individuals are a key indication that there is likely to have been a continuity of veteran tree/deadwood habitat and management at a site. JNCC (2006)

Wood-pasture (continued from previous page):

“Key features of these wood-pasture habitats are:

- Ancient/veteran trees which are special in their own right as some of the oldest living organisms in the UK.
- The presence of grazing animals - animal dung contributes to invertebrate and fungal diversity and grazing controls tree and shrub regeneration, maintaining a semi-open habitat.
- The presence of microhabitats including large diameter (relative to the species) hollowing trees, other decaying wood, rot holes, ageing bark and fallen but regenerating trees, which support a wide range of specialised invertebrates, lichen and fungi.
- Nectar sources for invertebrates.
- Open grassland or heathland ground vegetation
- Continuity – in terms of very long-lived individual trees and continuity of management.”

The WP&P TAG now known as the WP&P Network has also provided a video explaining more about wood-pasture landscapes <https://ptes.org/wppn/>

World Heritage Site: A UNESCO Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage which encourages the designation of cultural and natural heritage sites.