



Glossary

Agri-environment schemes: payment schemes that support farmers and land managers to manage land in an environmentally sensitive way.

Appropriate Assessment: is required under the UK Conservation Regulations (2007) and provides for the protection of 'European Sites'; sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.

Brundtland Report: released in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), this report entitled *Our Common Future* laid down the concept of 'sustainable development' and still forms the basis of considerable thinking on sustainable development.

Burgage plots: within towns, long, narrow strips of land extending behind houses sited on the principal street frontages; burgage plots were created in the medieval period.

Carbon footprint: a measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide emissions that is directly and indirectly caused by an activity or is accumulated over the life stages of a product. This includes activities of individuals, populations, governments, companies, organisations, processes, industry sectors, etc.

Carbon neutral: a product or process that does not add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere over its life cycle.

Carbon sequestration: the capturing and storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by vegetation such as woodlands and blanket bogs through the natural process of photosynthesis.

Carbon sinks: places where large amounts of carbon are stored. This particularly relates to peat and organo-mineral soils which are found extensively across the open moorland of Dartmoor.

Catchment Sensitive Farming Delivery Initiative: national scheme run jointly by Defra, Environment Agency and Natural England in 40 priority catchments in England to encourage farming practices that reduce levels of pollution in watercourses from agriculture.

Circumpolar: occurring in all polar regions in the northern hemisphere.

Conservation Area: area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Conservation area designation provides the basis for policies and control over the demolition of unlisted buildings, the external appearance of buildings, and works to trees within the conservation area.

English Woodland Grant Scheme: the Forestry Commission's suite of grants designed to help promote the stewardship of existing woodlands, the creation of new woodlands, and an increase in the public benefits provided by woodland.



Environmental Stewardship Scheme: national agri-environment scheme comprising two tiers – Higher Level Scheme (HLS) and Entry Level Scheme (ELS). It will eventually replace the Countryside Stewardship and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) schemes.

Farm Environment Plan (FEP): a structured survey of all environmental features on a farm, as a pre-requisite for the Higher Level Scheme (HLS) of Environmental Stewardship.

Forest Design Plans: multi-purpose management plans developed by the Forestry Commission to guide the future management of coniferous forestry plantations.

Integrated Land Management Plans: plans prepared by the Ministry of Defence (Defence Estates) to guide the management of their training ranges.

Leats: artificial water courses, originally created to bring water from a river or a stream for agricultural, domestic or industrial purposes.

Listed Building: a building or structure included on a national list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Alterations to listed buildings are controlled through the planning system, under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

Local Development Framework: the portfolio of local development documents that provides the framework for delivering the spatial strategy for a planning authority area. The details of which documents will be prepared as well as a timetable for their production are contained in the Local Development Scheme.

Monument Management Scheme: on Dartmoor, a partnership scheme between English Heritage and the Dartmoor National Park Authority, enabling the Authority to repair and conserve archaeological sites of national importance.

Moorland Vision: vision of a grazed Dartmoor moorland landscape reflecting different conservation interests in different locations, agreed in 2006 by statutory agencies and supported by the farming community.

National Park purposes: the statutory purposes of national park designation, defined in Section 5 of the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949*, as amended by Section 61 of the *Environment Act 1995*.

Newtakes: large areas of the open moor of Dartmoor that were enclosed, particularly between 1780 and 1820, by distinctive drystone walls.

PAWS: plantations on ancient woodland sites i.e. the sites of ancient semi-natural woodland that have been planted either with conifers or broadleaved species. On Dartmoor the majority of PAWs are conifer plantations.

Pony drifts: annual round up of Dartmoor ponies on the open moorland that takes place every autumn.

Regional Spatial Strategy: the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides a broad development strategy for each English region for a fifteen to twenty year period. The RSS also informs the preparation of planning documents, and other regional and sub-regional strategies.



Rhôs Pasture: species-rich wet grazing pasture, often with a heath-like character limited to very restricted areas in England and Wales.

Scheduled Monuments: archaeological sites and features deemed to be of national importance and protected through the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979*.

Social inclusion: is aimed at ensuring a strong, healthy and just society by meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities by promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and the creation of equal opportunity for all. It is one of five shared principles set out within the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

Special qualities: features of the National Park that in combination give it its identity and merit its designation as a national park.

Statutory duty: in support of the primary national park purposes, National Park Authorities have a duty to seek to foster the economic and social wellbeing of the local communities within their national park.

Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal: an assessment process required of all landuse plans that are likely to have significant environmental effects. Its purpose is to assess where a plan may have negative environmental effects, and to consider alternatives to reduce any negative impact.

Sustainable development: the goal of the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (*Securing the Future, 2005*) is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

Swaling: controlled burning of moorland vegetation.

Unfavourable recovering condition: the Joint Nature Conservation Committee is required by statute to develop common standards throughout Great Britain for the monitoring of sites of national nature conservation importance (SSSIs) and for the analysis of the resulting information. The nature conservation component which is assessed is not the site itself, but the feature (e.g. habitat, species or earth science feature) for which it was designated. The categories of SSSI condition are: *Favourable condition; Unfavourable recovering condition i.e. it is considered to be moving towards the desired state; Unfavourable no-change, i.e. neither improving nor declining, and Unfavourable declining, i.e. moving away from the desired state.*

Water Framework Directive: European Union directive which commits member states to making all water bodies (surface, estuarine and groundwater) of good qualitative and quantitative status by 2015.

Map: Dartmoor National Park



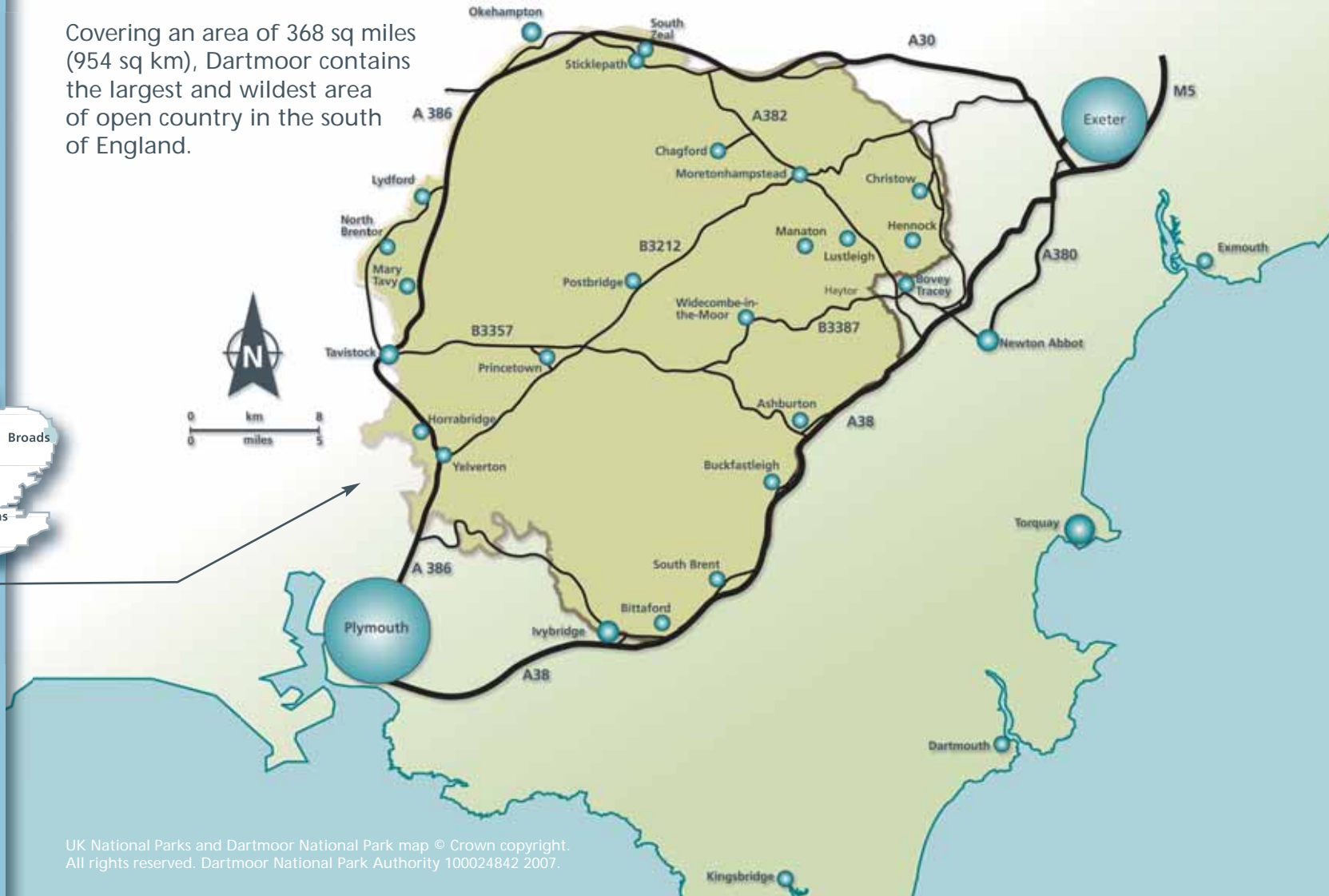
UK National Parks



Dartmoor National Park
One of Britain's breathing spaces

Dartmoor National Park

Covering an area of 368 sq miles (954 sq km), Dartmoor contains the largest and wildest area of open country in the south of England.



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