

Appendix 1

‘WYE VALLEY VIEWS’ RESPONSES

The feedback and comments from the 14 public meetings and returned 132 Wye Valley View questionnaires were entered into a detailed database. While these responses cannot be considered as a statistically valid sample of the resident or visiting population (25,000 population or 2.5M visitors respectively) they do provide some useful qualitative information. Numerical analysis of the results is difficult due to the individual and qualitative and multiple nature of the comments made. For example on one form there could be comments on a range of issues in response to each question. The main questions considered here from the questionnaire are:

- 1) What do you consider to be the best features of the AONB?
- 2) What features would you most like to see conserved?
- 3) What features would you most like to see enhanced?
- 4) What other issues would you like to raise?

For the analysis the individual comments on the forms were grouped together into categories – landscape, wildlife, peace & tranquillity, transport, access, internal (JAC) and other. The summary table below shows the number of comments made under each topic and expresses this as a percentage of the total comments made on each of the main ‘questions’. It can be seen that the majority of comments were concerned with landscape (47%) and access (22%), with surprisingly, only 6% on wildlife.



Photo: AONB Unit

	Internal JAC	Landscape	Wildlife	Peace/ tranquillity	Transport	Access	Other	Total
Best features of AONB - no.s		129	15	26	5	30	21	226
Best features of AONB %		57%	7%	12%	2%	13%	9%	100%
Most like to see conserved no.s		118	13	1	8	33	15	188
Most like to see conserved %		63%	7%		4%	18%	8%	100%
Most like to see enhanced no.s	7	33	9		15	45	24	133
Most like to see enhanced %	5%	25%	7%		11%	34%	18%	100%
Other issues no.s	3	19	3		6	28	25	84
Other issues %	4%	23%	4%		7%	33%	29%	100%
% total comments on category	2%	47%	6%	4%	5%	22%	14%	100%

RESULTS

1) What do you consider to be the best features of the AONB?

226 comments were made in total. Of these, 57% related to the landscape of the AONB, 13% access, 12% peace and tranquillity, 7% wildlife, 5% 'other' and 2% transport.

Within the landscape category, the highest score (70 out of a total of 129) was for natural beauty & views. Within the Access category, the highest score (18 out of a total of 30) was for good paths and walks. Specific comments of note related to access to the river and its viewpoints, picnic sites, diversity of amenities and 'the ruins'.

2) What features would you most like to see conserved?

188 comments were made in total. Of these, 63% related to landscape of the AONB, 18% access, 8% to other, 7% wildlife and 4% transport. Within the landscape category, the highest scores out of a total of 118 were for general landscape (14) & Woodland (19). Within the access category, the highest score (17 out of a total of 33) was for paths and access to the countryside. Specific comments of note related to industrial relics, archaeological sites, access to historic

sites, tourism and its management, and Symonds Yat viewpoint.

3) What features would you most like to see enhanced?

133 comments were made in total. Of these, 34% related to access, 25% landscape, 18% other, 11% transport, 7% wildlife and 5% internal (JAC).

Within the landscape category, the highest score (8 out of a total of 32) related to woodland. Within the access category, the highest score (13 out of a total of 45) was for more paths and better access. Specific comments of note related to better public transport, improved signage, more viewpoints and picnic sites, improvements to access points, tourism and its links to local businesses.

4) What other issues would you like to raise?

84 comments were made in total covering a wide spectrum of topics. Of these, 33% related to access, 29% other, 23% landscape, 7% transport, and 4% for both wildlife and internal (JAC). Within the landscape category, the highest score (5 out of a total of 19) related to planning controls for polytunnels. Within the Access category, the highest score (4 out of a total of 28) related to more promotion of the history of the Wye Valley. Specific comments of note related to tourism and poor access for tourists to woodlands.



Photo: AONB Unit

Appendix II

Joint Advisory Committee

The Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) comprises representatives from the following organisations:

Local Authorities:

Forest of Dean District Council (2 councillors)
 Gloucestershire County Council (2 councillors)
 Herefordshire Council (4 councillors)
 Monmouthshire County Council (4 councillors)

Co-opted members - umbrella organisations:

Council for the Gloucestershire Countryside
 Gwent Committee for the Environment
 Council for the Protection of Rural England (Herefordshire branch)
 Country Land & Business Association
 National Farmers Union

Non-voting co-opted members:

Gwent Wildlife Trust representing the local Wildlife Trusts
 Lower Wye Valley Society
 River Wye Preservation Trust
 Central Council for Physical Recreation - Outdoor Pursuits Division
 Wye Valley Tourism representing the local Tourism Associations.

The overall membership of the JAC is currently being reviewed. Investigations are underway for including a representative from the two main government funding agencies.

The JAC is supported by a Technical Officers Working Party, which comprises representatives of the four local authorities and a range of Government agencies (see Appendix III).

Appendix III

Technical Officers' Working Party

The Technical Officers Working Party, which supports the Joint Advisory Committee of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) comprises representatives of:-

the four local authorities:

Forest of Dean District Council
 Gloucestershire County Council
 Herefordshire Council
 Monmouthshire County Council

and the following Government agencies:

Cadw
 Capital Region Tourism (Cardiff & South East Wales)
 Countryside Agency
 Countryside Council for Wales
 English Heritage
 English Nature
 English Sports Council
 Environment Agency
 Forestry Commission (South West)
 Forestry Commission (West Midlands)
 Forestry Commission (South Wales)
 Forestry Commission (Forest of Dean)
 Forestry Commission (Llandoverly)
 Heart of England Tourist Board
 Rural Development Service, DEFRA
 Sports Council for Wales

Appendix IV Joint Advisory Committee Organisations and Documents

ORGANISATION	ROLE IN THE AONB	DOCUMENTS, PLANS, STRATEGIES, ETC. RELEVANT TO THE AONB
VOTING MEMBERS OF THE WYE VALLEY AONB JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE		
LOCAL AUTHORITIES		
<p>FOREST OF DEAN DISTRICT COUNCIL Council Offices, High Street, Coleford, Gloucestershire GL16 8HG</p> <p>Joint Advisory Committee 2 members</p>	<p>Responsible for local land use planning and development control. Through the production of Local Plans a policy framework is established against which planning applications can be judged. Supplementary planning guidance documents can also be produced on significant topics or locations.</p> <p>Responsible for Environmental Health, housing, leisure interests, tourism and economic development.</p>	<p>District Local Plan Review Revised Deposit Version (January 2002)</p> <p>District Local Plan Review First Deposit Landscape Character Assessment SPG (July 2000)</p> <p>Forest of Dean Residential Design Guide</p> <p>English Bicknor Conservation Area – Character Appraisal (October 1995)</p> <p>Lower Lydbrook Conservation Area – Character Appraisal (October 1995)</p> <p>Forest of Dean Rural Development Programme – A Strategy 1995–2000 (September 1994)</p>
<p>GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL Shire Hall, Westgate Street, Gloucester GL1 2TN</p> <p>Joint Advisory Committee 2 members</p>	<p>Responsible for long term strategic planning including transport, minerals and waste, education and social services.</p> <p>Has teams dealing with landscape, archaeology, countryside management, Rights of Way, tourism and enterprise</p>	<p>Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2001/02-2005/06</p> <p>Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan 1997–2006 (adopted April 2003).</p> <p>Gloucestershire Structure Plan Third Alteration Deposit Draft 2003</p> <p>Symonds Yat Promontory Fort Management Plan (1997)</p> <p>‘Revised Deposit Draft Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002-2012’.</p>
<p>HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL Brockington, 35 Hafod Road, Hereford HR1 1SH</p> <p>Joint Advisory Committee 4 members (Vice-chairman JAC)</p>	<p>Responsible for long term strategic planning including transport, waste, education and social services.</p> <p>Has teams dealing with landscape, archaeology, ecology, countryside management, Highways and Public Rights of Way, tourism and economic development</p>	<p>Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan Deposit Draft (September 2002)</p> <p>Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (September 2002)</p> <p>Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Re-use and Adaptation of Traditional Rural Buildings</p> <p>Design and Development Requirements</p> <p>Tourism Strategy for Herefordshire 2002-2007 (2002)</p> <p>Herefordshire’s Local Transport Plan 2001/02-2005/06</p>

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
County Hall, Cwmbran NP44 2XH

Joint Advisory Committee
4 members

Responsible for long term strategic planning including transport, minerals and waste, education and social services.

Has teams dealing with landscape, countryside management, Rights of Way, tourism and economic development

Monmouthshire Draft Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)
Interactions between landscape and the rural economy in Monmouthshire: perspectives from the LANDMAP process (February 2001)
Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan Deposit Version (September 2001)
Countryside Environment Strategy and Action Plan for Monmouthshire 1998-2002

VOTING CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF THE WYE VALLEY AONB JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COUNCIL FOR THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE
COUNTRYSIDE

Joint Advisory Committee
Local representative

An umbrella organisation representing the voluntary conservation sector in Gloucestershire.

COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF RURAL
ENGLAND (HEREFORDSHIRE BRANCH)

Joint Advisory Committee
Local representative

A national charity where the local branch represents the voluntary conservation sector in Herefordshire on the JAC.

COUNTRY LAND AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Joint Advisory Committee
Local representative

National voluntary organisation representing the interest of landowners and country businesses.

GWENT COMMITTEE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Joint Advisory Committee
Local representative (Chair of JAC)

An umbrella organisation representing the voluntary conservation sector in Gwent, including Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
West Midlands Region

Wales Region

Joint Advisory Committee
Local representative from Herefordshire

National voluntary organisation representing the interests of farmers

NON VOTING CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF THE WYE VALLEY AONB JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR PHYSICAL RECREATION – OUTDOORS PURSUITS DIVISION Joint Advisory Committee Local representative	A national charity where a local representative represents recreational interests in the AONB.	
GWENT WILDLIFE TRUST 16 White Swan Court, Monmouth, NP25 3NY Joint Advisory Committee Trust Manager	Representing Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust, Herefordshire Nature Trust and themselves. Countywide charities that are part of the national Wildlife Trusts Partnership. Own and manage a number of significant reserves within the AONB. Provides environmental educational service, gives advice and campaigns. Runs membership scheme.	Biodiversity Guidance for Gwent 2001-2005 (Gwent Biodiversity Partnership 2002) Biodiversity Action Plan for Gloucestershire (Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership 2000) Herefordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Herefordshire Biodiversity Partnership 2000)
LOWER WYE VALLEY SOCIETY Joint Advisory Committee Committee member	Campaigns for, and gives advice on, the care and protection of the lower Wye Valley countryside. Operates a membership scheme.	
RIVER WYE PRESERVATION TRUST Joint Advisory Committee Local representative	An umbrella organisation representing the interests of organisations and user groups with an interest in the conservation of the River Wye.	
WYE VALLEY TOURISM ASSOCIATION Joint Advisory Committee Local representative	Represents the tourism industry within the lower Wye Valley.	

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE TO OFFER TECHNICAL ADVICE

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

COUNTRYSIDE AGENCY West Midlands Region 1st Floor, Vincent House, Quay Place, 92-93 Edward Street, Birmingham B1 2RA	Responsible for AONB designation. Gives advice on appropriate policy for those affected by the designation. Makes formal observation on AONB Management Plans (S.90 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). Grant aids core costs of AONB Management.	AONB Management Plans – A guide (2001 - CA23) Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – A Guide for AONB partnership members (2001 - CA24) Towards tomorrow's countryside – A strategy for the Countryside Agency (2001) Countryside Character Volume 5: West Midlands (1999 - CA11)
South West Region Bridge House, Sion Place, Clifton Down, Bristol BS8 4AS	Deals with landscape, recreation and access, and rural socio-economics.	Countryside Recreation – Enjoying the living countryside (1999 – CCP544) Protecting Our Finest Countryside – Advice to Government (1998 - CCP532)
Joint Advisory Committee Countryside Officer (Finest Countryside), West Midlands Region	Operates through regional offices.	The Wye Valley Landscape – an assessment of the AONB (1996 - CCP487)

COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES

South Wales Region

Unit 4, Castleton Court, Fortran Road, St Mellons,
Cardiff CF3 0LT

Joint Advisory Committee

District Officer for Gwent

Responsible for AONB designation. Gives advice on appropriate policy for those affected by the designation. Makes formal observation on AONB Management Plans (S.90 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). Grant aids core costs of AONB Management.

Deals with landscape, recreation and access.

National statutory nature conservation agency. Advises National Assembly for Wales on designation of sites under International Conventions and EU Directives (e.g. Ramsar, SPA, SAC) and under National Acts (e.g. NNR, SSSI). Makes formal observations on AONB Management Plans (S.90 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). Advises and supports Biodiversity Plans, Local Nature Reserves, etc.

Operates through regional offices

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan – Guidance for Local Authorities in Wales (2002)
Action for Wildlife (1997)

A Working Countryside for Wales (The Welsh Office 1996)
The Welsh Landscape (1996)

Energy – Policy and perspectives for the Welsh countryside (1992)

ENGLISH HERITAGE

South West Region

29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND

Joint Advisory Committee

Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments
(Gloucestershire)

Responsible for the conservation of the built heritage. Designates Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Provides advice on scheduled monuments, historic areas and buildings.

Operates through regional offices

ENGLISH NATURE

Somerset and Gloucestershire

Bronsil House, Eastnor, Ledbury, Herefordshire HR8
1EP

Herefordshire and Worcestershire

Bronsil House, Eastnor, Ledbury, Herefordshire HR8
1EP

Joint Advisory Committee

Lead Conservation Officer (Gloucestershire)

National Statutory nature conservation agency. Advises Government on designation of sites under International Conventions and EU Directives (e.g. Ramsar, SPA, SAC) and under National Acts (e.g. NNR, SSSI). Makes formal observations on AONB Management Plans (S.90 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). Advises and supports Biodiversity Plans, Local Nature Reserves, etc.

Operates through county offices.

Natural Areas in the West Midlands Region (1999)

Natural Areas in the South West Region (1999)

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WALES

Rivers House, St Mellons Business Park, St Mellons,
Cardiff CF3 0LT

Joint Advisory Committee
Conservation, Recreation and Navigation Manager

National agency dealing with the protection of the environment with responsibility for the regulation of air, land and water issues. Deals with flood defence, water resources and quality, waste control and air pollution.
Operates through regional and local offices

Local Environment Agency Plan – Wye Area (1999)
The Wye Catchment Management Plan Action Plan (1995)
The Lower Wye Catchment Management Plan
Consultation Report (June 1994)
Conservation & Recreation: The Wye Challenge (July 1992)

FORESTRY COMMISSION

Forest of Dean District
Bank House, Bank Street, Coleford, Gloucestershire
GL16 8BA

Government agency responsible for the multi-objective management of the state forests.

District Strategic Plans
Forest Design Plans
Dean Broadleaf Management Plan

Llanymddyfri Forest District

Llanfair Road, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire
SA20 0AL

Joint Advisory Committee
Deputy Surveyor (Wye & Avon)
Forest District Manager (Llandovery)

FORESTRY COMMISSION

West Midlands Region
Government Buildings, Block B, Whittington Road,
Worcester WR5 2FR

South West Region
Bank House, Bank Street, Coleford, Gloucestershire
GL16 8BA

South Wales Region
Cantref Court, Brecon Road, Abergavenny NP7 7AX

Joint Advisory Committee
Conservator, West Midlands Region
Woodland Officer (Forest of Dean),
South West Region
Operations Manager, South Wales Region

Government agency responsible for the regulation of forestry

England Forestry Strategy

Woodlands for Wales: The National Assembly for Wales
Strategy for Trees and Woodlands.

Regional Forestry Frameworks

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT,
FOOD & RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)

Responsible for the Countryside Stewardship scheme and other control and aid schemes linked to farming.

Rural England – A Nation committed to a living countryside (HMSO 1995)

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

CAPITAL REGION TOURISM
South East Wales Region
University of Wales Institute of Cardiff, Colchester Avenue, Cardiff CF23 9XR

A regional body working to increase the overall total of tourism expenditure in the region.

Tourism 2000 – A strategy for Wales (Wales Tourist Board 1994)

Joint Advisory Committee
Regional Strategy Director

VISIT HEART OF ENGLAND
Larkhill Road, Worcester WR5 2EF

An autonomous regional body working to increase the overall total of tourism expenditure in the region

Working for the Countryside – A strategy for rural tourism in England 2001-2005 (English Tourism Council 2001)

Joint Advisory Committee
Assistant Development Manager

SPORT ENGLAND
West Midlands Region
1 Hagley Road, Five Ways, Birmingham B16 8TT

Strategic lead organisation for sport in England responsible for delivering the Government's sporting objectives

Joint Advisory Committee
Regional Development Officer (Worcestershire and Herefordshire)

SPORTS COUNCIL FOR WALES
Sophia Gardens, Cardiff, CF1 9SW

National organisation responsible for developing and promoting sport in Wales

Joint Advisory Committee
Assistant Policy Development Officer

WYE VALLEY AONB
Hadnock Road, Monmouth NP25 3NG

A Nature Conservation Strategy (1999)
Woodland Management Guidelines 2nd Edition (1996)
A Strategy for Sustainable Tourism (1995)
Symonds Yat Management Plan (1994)
Wye Valley AONB Management Plan (1992)

Joint Advisory Committee
Wye Valley AONB Officer

Appendix V

Proposed Indicators for the South West of England AONBs

Topic/Headline	Proposed Indicator	Comment
Landscape		
Landscape character	<p>Historic features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % SAMs in favourable condition • listed and unlisted buildings at risk • % change in locally distinctive field boundaries <p>• changes in key ridges and views</p> <p>• Other locally distinctive features, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extent of woodland type(s) - condition of old routeways - historic gardens - length of undeveloped coastline (development within 300m of mean high water mark) etc 	<p>Data available from EH</p> <p>Data partly available from planning authorities and partly will have to be collected locally</p> <p>Importance to be locally determined, and much of the data collected locally</p> <p>Sites to be locally determined following baseline survey work, and data collected locally (photographic evidence from fixed point photography)</p> <p>Key indicators of local distinctiveness need to be locally determined. Some data readily available (eg from Forestry Commission) and some will need to be locally collected (eg unspoilt coastline).</p>
Land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of land managed under higher tier agri-environment schemes 	Data available from DEFRA
Biodiversity		
Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in BAP habitats 	Base line survey work nearing completion by EN and will be able to be supplied to AONB boundaries
Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • would require local identification 	Characteristic species will need to be locally determined; data availability depends on species chosen and likely to involve substantial local data collection
Water quality		
Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in pollution incidents 	Type of incidents to be used in monitoring requires local determination. Data currently available from Environment Agency and is regularly updated
Sea water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of all designated bathing beaches meeting Bathing Water Directive 	Data currently available from Environment Agency and is regularly updated
Access		
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of RoW in good condition 	Data should be available from RoW team
Social		
Affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of new homes built annually, in the AONB, which are affordable housing 	Data can be collated from the Local or County Planning Authorities and should include net new affordable dwellings completed per year, including new build and conversions. This may require analysis of housing data by AONB unit.

Access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of AONB population within x km of a convenience food shop 	Data is available from the Countryside Agency as part of their monitoring for the State of the Countryside. The data has been cut to an AONB level but may contain inaccuracies as it is based on ward boundaries.
Economic		
Employment changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in key employment sectors 	Categories to be locally selected. Data available from NOMIS data base and DEFRA. Smallest unit of disaggregation is ward, and sometimes larger to protect confidentiality. Will require data manipulation.
Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in relevant farming types + geographically specific data if required 	Categories to be locally selected. Data available from DEFRA

Produced by Baker Associates (November 2003)



Photo: ©Archie Miles

APPENDIX VI

List of acronyms and abbreviations for partners

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, often specifically used in reference to the Wye Valley AONB
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BL	Business Link
DI	Deer Initiative
CA	Countryside Agency
Cadw	Cadw
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Chambers of Commerce
CCC	County Community Councils, e.g. Community First in Herefordshire
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CFL	County Food Links organisations
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England
CPRW	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
CRoW	Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000
CRT	Capital Region Tourism
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMGs	Deer Management Groups
DTLR	Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EH	English Heritage
EHT	Earth Heritage and Geoconservation Trusts
EN	English Nature
ERDP	England Rural Development Programme
FC	Forestry Commission
FTA	Forest of Dean Tourism Association
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOSW	Government Office South West
GOWM	Government Office West Midlands
HA	Highways Agency
HC	Herefordshire Council
HETB	Heart of England Tourist Board

HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HNT	Herefordshire Nature Trust
HW	Heartwoods
JAC	Joint Advisory Committee
LAs	Local Authorities
LA-LCC	Local Authorities – Landscape, Countryside & Conservation services
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LHA	Local highways authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWVS	Lower Wye Valley Society
MPAs	Mineral Planning Authority
MPC	Mobile phone companies
NAAONB	National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
NFU	National Farmers Union
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NT	National Trust
ODI	Offa's Dyke Initiative
PAWS	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
P&CCs	Parish and Community Councils in the Wye Valley AONB
PGP	Hewelsfield and St. Briavels Parish Grassland Project
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
RDAs	Regional Development Agencies
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
RUG	Recreational user groups
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SHTA	South Herefordshire Tourism Association
SMR	Sites and Monuments Register
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TOWP	Technical Officers' Working Party
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WDA	Welsh Development Agency
WDI	Wales Deer Initiative
WDP	Woolhope Dome Project
WT	Woodland Trust
WiT	County Wildlife or Nature Trusts
WVG	Wye Valley Graziers Association
WVT	Wye Valley Tourism Association
UC	Utilities companies

Appendix VII Glossary

Term used	Explanation/definition
Affordable Housing	Low cost housing for sale or rent, often from a housing association, provided to meet the needs of local people who cannot afford accommodation through the open market.
Aggregates	Sand and gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used in the construction industry for purposes such as making concrete, mortar, asphalt or roadstone, drainage or bulk filling.
Agri-environment Schemes	A range of schemes operated by DEFRA designed to encourage environmentally friendly farming and public enjoyment of the countryside, includes Countryside Stewardship in England and Tir Gofal in Wales.
Alder Phytophthora	A fatal fungal infection of trees believed to be a relatively recent hybrid of fungi <i>Phytophthora cambivora</i> and <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> , the plant pathogen is capable of inflicting widespread damage to trees in the Alder family.
Alien species.	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. Also known as non-indigenous, exotic, invasive or introduced species.
Amenity	The pleasant or normally satisfactory aspects of a location, which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	An ancient woodland site, believed to have had continuous woodland cover since 1600 AD, composed principally of native tree species that have not obviously been planted.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, with the primary purpose of designation being to conserve natural beauty.
Biodiversity	The common term for "biological diversity", the variety of life and the natural processes of which living things are a part. The term includes living organisms, the genetic differences between them and the communities in which they occur.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	A plan, programme or strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Biodiversity Action Plans are a key means by which the UK Government commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity at Rio de Janeiro (1992) is to be met.
bio-fuels	currently methane, alcohols and biodiesel, all of which may be made from sustainable agricultural crops, producing valuable by-products
Bridleway	A public right of way for walkers and those on horseback, or leading a horse, together with pedal cyclists.
Broadleaved Trees	Trees belonging to the botanical group Angiospermae, carrying broad leaves, which usually shed all their foliage at the end of the growing season. Also known as deciduous or hardwood trees.
Browsing	A method of feeding by herbivores in which the leaves and peripheral shoots are removed from trees and shrubs.
Buffer Zone	The region near the border of a protected area providing a zone of transition between areas managed for different objectives.
Carrying Capacity	Attempts made to measure the maximum amount of use that a resource can accommodate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological capacity is the maximum level of use consistent with no reduction in the valued ecological attributes of an area; • Physical capacity is the maximum level of use that can be accommodated in space or time; • Perceptual capacity refers to the point at which enjoyment falls due to feelings of overcrowding. (Burton 1974).
Catchment Abstraction Management Plans (CAMs)	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.

Climate change	The anticipated impact of modern human activity on the global environment leading to an estimated 3 –8 degree centigrade rise in temperatures in the UK over the next 100 years, with additional environmental consequences.
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	European Union wide policy that supports agriculture through price support, market management and measures to improve the agriculture industry. Undergoing a Mid term review, introducing decoupling and more modulation and cross compliance.
Common Land	Defined in section 22 of the Commons Registration Act 1965 as land subject to rights of common (as defined in this Act) whether those rights are exercisable at all times or only during limited periods
Community Strategy	Defined in the Local Government Act 2000 as provision of a new duty and responsibility for Local Authorities to work closely with others to improve the local quality of life and promote well being. A Community Strategy links the work of key stakeholders in a Local Authority area across the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.
condition monitoring	Monitoring condition of the AONB to assess changes over time. Differs from performance monitoring that monitors completion of actions etc within the plan
Coniferous Woodland	Wooded land on which more than 75% of the tree crown cover consists of coniferous species.
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.
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.
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.
Countryside	The term used for all land outside the built-up area boundaries defined in local plans. The rural environment and its associated communities.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	Contains measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interests of those who own and manage the land concerned; it amends the law relating to rights of way; it amends the law relating to nature conservation by strengthening protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest including tougher penalties and by providing extra powers for the prosecution of wildlife crime; it provides a basis for the conservation of biological diversity; and it provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, including the requirement for local authorities to produce AONB management plans every five years and places a duty on public bodies to have regard to the purposes of AONB designation.
Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS)	An agri-environment scheme administered by DEFRA, which enables farmers and land managers to enter ten year management agreements to maintain or enhance certain landscapes and features.
Cross Compliance	The linking of a farmer's eligibility for agricultural subsidies to environmental conditions and good farming practice.
Decoupling	Breaking the link between farm subsidies and production to reconnect farmers to their markets, reduce damaging environmental impacts and cut red tape.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	Central government body with the aim of sustainable development, which means a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, including: a better environment at home and internationally, and sustainable use of natural resources; economic prosperity through sustainable farming, fishing, food, water and other industries that meet consumers' requirements; thriving economies and communities in rural areas and a countryside for all to enjoy.
Entry Level Scheme (ELS),	Proposed agri-environment scheme to be introduced in 2005 with the aim to encourage a large number of farmers across a wide area of farmland to deliver simple yet effective environmental management.

Environmental Impact Assessment	Defined under the Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988, where developers are required to provide in addition to a planning application, an environmental statement, evaluating the likely environmental impact of the development, together with an assessment on how impacts may be mitigated.
Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	Introduced in 1987 to offer incentives to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices, which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. There are 22 ESAs in England, covering some 10% of agricultural land. The Wye Valley is not an ESA.
Erosion	It is 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. It can also refer to a gradual process of removing something which can be accelerated by human activity.
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG).	Charity that exists to provide farmers, landowners and other clients with the opportunity for environmental gain through cost effective, quality solutions. FWAG has local groups throughout England, Scotland and Wales, with over 90 Farm Conservation Advisers. FWAG provides farmers and landowners with practical advice on making adjustments to farm operations and enhancing farm features in order to support wildlife, landscape, archaeology, access and other conservation issues.
Food Miles	The distance food travels from farm to plate.
Footpath	A public right of way for walkers.
Forest	An extensive track of land covered mainly with trees and undergrowth, sometimes intermingled with pasture.
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.
General Permitted Development Order	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 grants rights to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application for planning permission (the thresholds for GDP are generally smaller in AONBs).
Genetically Modified Organism (GMOs)	The modification of the genetic characteristics of a plant or animal by the insertion of a gene or modified gene from another variety or species.
Geographical Information System. (GIS)	Computer based systems for managing, analysis and presenting geographically referenced data.
Geomorphology	The branch of physical geography which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface and the distribution of land and water etc. together with the natural processes that contribute to the evolution of landscapes.
Grassland	Any plant community in which grasses and/or legumes comprise the dominant vegetation.
Grazier	Commoners who exercise their right to 'common of pasture' turning their stock onto a common to graze, and/or grazing undertaken by the landowners own or landowners' nominee stock.
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).
green	Often used instead of 'sustainable' but implies something different in terms of 'green' tourism, which is concerned with the environment as an attraction rather than 'sustainable' tourism that considers the environment, economy and social impact of tourism on an area.
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.
Habitat	A place in which a particular plant or animal lives, or the wider interaction of plants and animals that are found together.
Heath	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, heather moor and moss-moor. Heath under 300 metres above sea level is referred to as Lowland Heath.

Hedgerow	Lines of trees and/or shrubs which delineate the boundaries of fields.
Heritage	Historic or cultural associations.
Higher Tier Scheme (HTS)	Agri-environment scheme to be introduced in 2005 to concentrate on the more complex types of management needed to achieve the objectives of the ELS where land managers need advice and support, where agreements need to be tailored to local circumstances and where management needs to be carefully targeted.
Highway	Any way over which the public have a right to pass and repass.
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 Authorities in the Wye Valley are Herefordshire Council and Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire County Councils.
Historic Parks and Gardens	Parks and Gardens containing historic features dating from 1939 or earlier and registered by Cadw or English Heritage in three grades as with historic buildings.
Honeypot Site	Features or facilities which attract significant numbers of visitors through their reputation or position.
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. It is 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.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape Assessment	Non statutory document setting out the special qualities of the landscape, tracing its evolution and forces for change
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area	Unique individual geographical areas in which landscape types occur, which share generic characteristics with other areas of the same type but have their own particular identity.
Landscape Character Assessment	Is a method for identifying, understanding and expressing the different patterns and features i.e. woodlands, hedgerows, building styles and historic artefacts which give a place a distinctive character.
Landscape Feature	A prominent eye-catching element, e.g. wooded hill top or church spire.
LEADER +	European Community initiative for assisting rural communities in improving the quality of life and economic prosperity of their area. Local initiatives are 'Herefordshire Rivers' and Adventa in Monmouthshire.
Listed Building	A building of architectural or historical importance, graded according to its merit (I, II*, II) and subject to special controls.
Local Access Forum	Set up under CRoW Act to represent a balance of local interests and views, providing independent guidance to the relevant local authorities and the Countryside Agency on how to make the countryside more accessible and enjoyable for open air recreation in ways that address social, economic and environmental interests. Each county has one covering their respective areas of the Wye Valley.
Local Agenda 21	Taking the initiative from the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, local authorities at County and District level promote community involvement in projects to improve and enhance local areas and environments: setting a local agenda for the 21st century.

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 Distinctiveness	Essentially the sum of points of connection between the place and the person. Local distinctiveness is fundamentally about giving professionals a mandate to care for landscape detail, by linking meaning and identity. It is an expression of how landscapes are valued as places which have a distinctiveness and significance that communities cherish as their own and seek to find alternatives to the spread of uniformity in the countryside.
Local Nature Reserve	Site acquired, declared and managed by local authorities in co-operation with EN in order to protect its wildlife value for the benefit of the local community.
Local Planning Authority	The Local Authority, normally the local borough or district council, which is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Local Produce	Local production and local producers from within a radius up to 30 miles of a market, or 50 miles in the case of large cities or remote areas, but never more than 100 miles.
Local Transport Plan	A plan produced by the Highway Authority setting out future proposals for transport infrastructure over the following 5 years and attracting possible Government funding.
Meadow	Land, usually level and low lying, devoted to grasses and short herbs, which is mown annually for hay.
Methodology	The specific approach and techniques used for a given study or project.
Modulation	Modulation involves the transfer of money paid to farmers from direct CAP agricultural support payments to a wider range of rural development measures.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Designated by English Nature or Countryside Council for Wales under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to protect and conserve nationally important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations and to promote scientific research.
National Parks	National Parks are extensive areas each with their own managing authority to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities. There are currently ten National Parks in England and Wales plus the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads that have equivalent status. In October 1999, the Countryside Agency began the process of designating the New Forest and South Downs as National Parks. Sister designation to AONBs, National Parks are living and working landscapes with an increasing focus on supporting the communities and economic activity that underpin their natural beauty.
National Trail	Routes based on Public Rights of Way through the nation's finest and most characteristic countryside, allowing an extensive journey on foot, horseback or by bicycle and capable of attracting tourist use from home and abroad.
Natural Beauty	Legislation and associated guidance defines natural beauty as including the physical elements of flora, fauna, geology (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.
Nature Conservation Strategy for the Wye Valley AONB	A non-statutory document published in 1999 by the AONB unit with Countryside Council for Wales and English Nature outlining the priorities and actions needed to ensure the wildlife of the AONB is conserved and enhanced.
Organic Agriculture	A method of production, which puts the highest emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, additives and medical products. The word 'organic' may only be applied to products that have been obtained in accordance with EC Regulation 2092/01

Parkland	A large piece of ground usually comprising woodland, pasture and formal gardens, currently or once attached to a country house or mansion.
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.
Permissive Path	A route where the landowner has granted permission for public use but which is not dedicated as a public right of way.
Planning Policy Guidance Notes	A series of numbered documents issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) setting out government policy and advice on planning issues.
Planted Ancient Woodland Sites	Ancient Woodland Sites in which the former tree cover has been replaced, often with non-native trees. PAWS often retain important ancient woodland features including characteristic flora, fauna and archaeology.
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.
Precautionary Principle	Principle applied, to err on the side of caution where significant environmental damage may occur, but where knowledge on the matter is incomplete, or when the prediction of environmental effects is uncertain.
Protected Area	A geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.
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).
Public Transport	Methods of transporting passengers including buses, trains and taxis but not car passengers.
Quiet Lane	Section 208 of the Transport Act 2000 makes provision for local traffic authorities to designate roads for which they are responsible as Quiet Lanes, enjoying voluntary speed restrictions and promotion for non-motorised traffic.
Recreation	Any pursuit engaged upon during leisure time, other than pursuits to which people are normally highly committed i.e. shopping, housework, child care etc.
Regional Planning Guidance	Policy guidance and advice issued for each region in England by the Secretary of State on the basis of advice provided by Regional Planning Bodies.
Regional Route	Longer named paths, promoted on the initiative of Local Authorities, signed and fully waymarked, and based on public rights of way, offering more than a days travelling, perhaps following a theme or feature that offer tourism potential, such as the Wye Valley Walk
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Non-statutory sites of regional geological or geomorphological importance recognised by English Nature, Countryside Council for Wales and local authorities.
Renewable energy	Energy generated from resources that are non-fossil fuels, and are unlimited, rapidly replenished or naturally renewable such as wind, water, sun, wave and refuse. Thus the technology includes wind turbines, wave generators, biofuels, solar power, wood fuel burners and boilers etc.
Rights of Way Improvement Plans	Sections 60 to 62 of the CRoW Act require local highway authorities to prepare and publish Rights of Way Improvement Plans for improving rights of way in their areas, taking into account the needs of the public including people with disabilities.
Riparian	Of or relating to, or located on, the banks of a stream or river.
Run-off	Portion of rainfall, melted snow or irrigation water that flows across the ground's surface and is eventually returned to streams.

Rural Development Regulation	<p>Known as the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy and is concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation of farms • Safety and quality of food products • Fair and stable incomes for farmers • Environmental challenges • Supplementary or alternative job-creating activities to arrest rural depopulation • Improvement of living and working conditions and the promotion of equal opportunity. EEA <p>The programme for England under European Regulation EC 1257/1999 is aimed at diversifying farming and forestry businesses and increasing competitiveness, developing new food and non-food products, ensuring the sustainable management of Less Favoured Areas and significantly increasing the areas covered by environmental schemes.</p>
Rural Regeneration	<p>The process of undertaking initiatives for public benefit in areas of social and economic deprivation, through the maintenance or improvement of the physical, social and economic infrastructure and by assisting people who are at a disadvantage because of their social and economic circumstances.</p>
Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	<p>A structure identified by Cadw and English Heritage for protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p>
Second Home	<p>A fixed property which is the occasional residence of a household that usually lives elsewhere.</p>
Section 106 agreement	<p>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.</p>
Sense of Place (Genius Loci)	<p>Concept used to describe the memories and feelings of connectedness evoked by places where people live and work. The essential character of an area: 'Genius Loci' literally means 'spirit of the place'.</p>
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<p>Area identified by Countryside Council for Wales and 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.</p>
Sites and Monument Record (SMR)	<p>A database of sites of archaeological interest and potential within a particular area, usually a county.</p>
Social Exclusion	<p>A summary term describing the collective difficulties experienced by people and/or areas which suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, inadequate housing, poor skills, low income etc.</p>
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	<p>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. All candidate SACs in UK are SSSIs.</p>
Special Wildlife Sites Species	<p>Categorisation developed by County Wildlife Trusts to identify the best places for wildlife outside legally protected areas.</p> <p>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.</p>
Statutory	<p>Denotes something that is defined in legislation.</p>
Statutory Undertaker	<p>Statutory undertakers are organisations authorised by statute or licensed by central government to perform various public undertakings. Section 98 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 defines a statutory undertaker as any person authorised by any enactment to carry out any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour or pier undertaking or any relevant airport operator.</p> <p>The New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 defines as Statutory Undertakes all utilities namely electricity, gas, water, telephone, cable telephone, television and other telecommunications companies.</p>

Sudden Oak Death	Popular name given to the fungus <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> , which infects foliar (leaf) hosts such as Rhododendron and Viburnum and fatally infects bark canker hosts, principally oaks. First identified in Germany in 1993, and then US in 2001, SOD possibly threatens a number of British Deciduous varieties.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Sustainable	Documents prepared to support and amplify policies in the development plan. Such guidance must be consistent with national and local planning policy. When equal consideration is made of the environmental, social and economic impacts of a development or project.
Sustainable Development	The widely used definition is "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".
Sustainable Drainage Plans (SUDS)	Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) note 25 - Development and flood risk seeks to ensure that flood risk is considered on a catchment scale. It directly identifies the potential for SUDS to reduce flooding downstream of developments and promotes the development of teamwork to encourage the incorporation of sustainable drainage in developments. It suggests that local authorities should work closely with the Environment Agency, sewerage undertakers, navigation authorities and prospective developers to enable surface water run-off to be controlled as near to the source as possible through SUDS.
Sustainable Tourism Strategy	Non statutory document published in 1995 describing a framework for recreation and tourism to occur in harmony with natural beauty and communities of the Wye Valley AONB
Sustrans	A sustainable transport charity, working on practical projects to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport in order to reduce motor traffic and its adverse effects.
Tir gofal Tourism	Agri-environment scheme in Wales, working on a whole farm approach. Describes the activity of people taking trips away from home and the industry which has developed in response to this activity.
Town and Country Planning System,	System by which all forms of development is planned and controlled. Currently under government review with the introduction of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDF)
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.
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.
Veteran Tree	Tree which by virtue of its great age, size or condition, is of exceptional value whether in cultural terms, for its landscape contribution or for the benefit of wildlife. 'Great age' is further defined as an individual tree older than half the natural lifespan for that species.
Viewpoint	Publicly accessible positions from which particularly impressive scenic views can be enjoyed. Viewpoints are often associated with interpretive material.
Viewshed	A North American concept for a discrete area which may be mapped or viewed from one or more viewpoints which has inherent scenic qualities and/or aesthetic values as determined by those who view it. The immediate foreground of a viewshed often enjoys more consideration than the far distance or background. Building on the concept of the 'Viewshed' recent work in England has developed the concept of a Strategic View which either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contains clear views of readily recognisable natural and/or built elements • has a role in defining the visual attractiveness, context or sense of place of an area • contains good examples of landscape unique to the area

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.

Whole Farm Conservation Plans

Plans that consider individual farms as a whole, producing tailor-made conservation plans considering farm type, location and any particular wildlife value, identifying adjustments to management practices that can significantly benefit wildlife.

Wildlife Corridor

A continuous feature, normally broadly linear, which facilitates the movement of wildlife through rural or urban environments.

Woodland Grant Scheme

A scheme administered by the Forestry Commission to provide grants to help create new woodlands and to encourage the good management and regeneration of existing woodlands.

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.

Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

One of the 50 AONBs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and covers 326 square kilometres of south Herefordshire, eastern Monmouthshire and western Gloucestershire for which this management plan has been produced.



Photo: ©Archie Miles

Maps

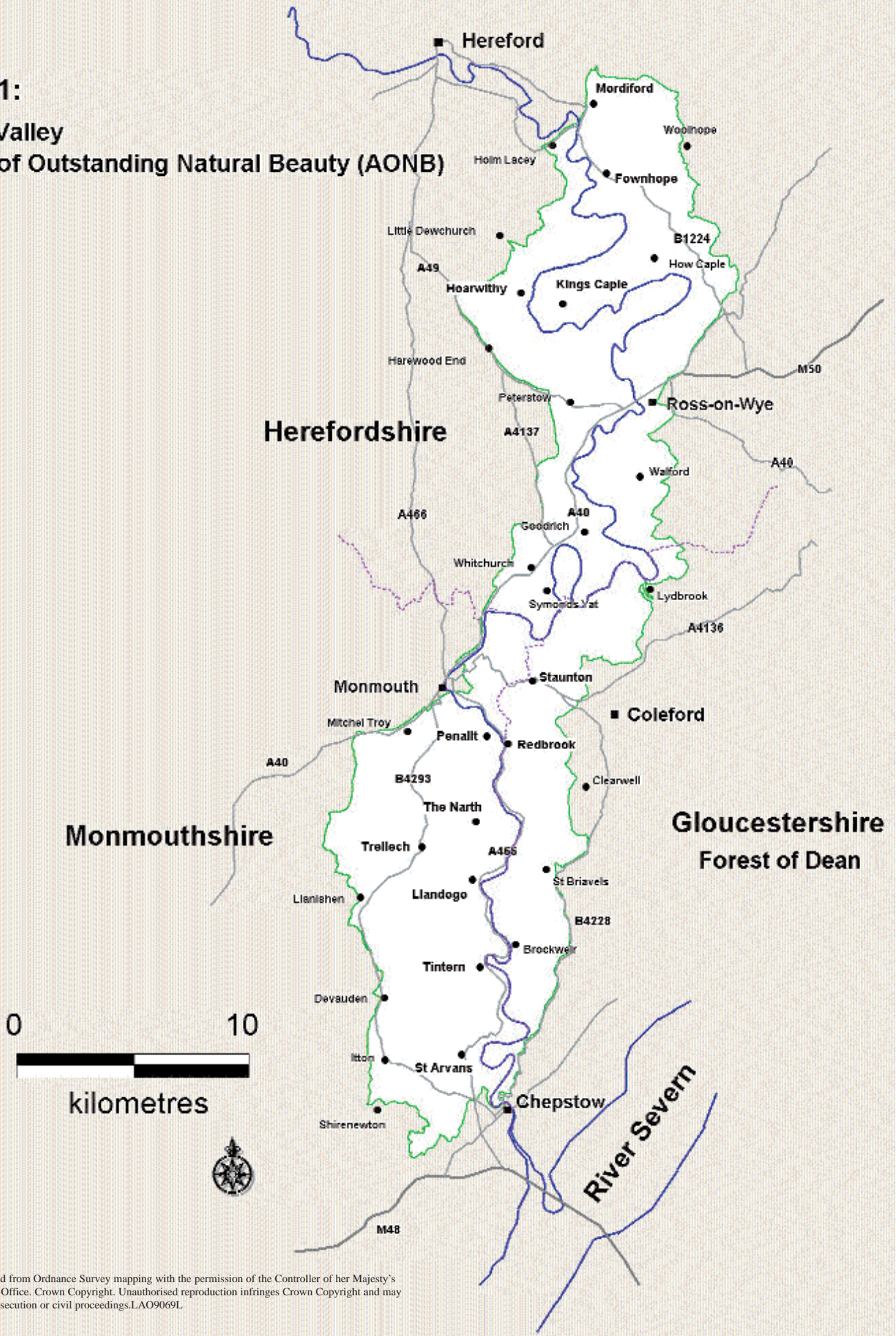
- Map 1** Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Map 2** Designated Nature Conservation Sites in the Wye Valley AONB
- Map 3** Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Wye Valley AONB
- Map 4** Landscaped Zones in the Wye Valley AONB

Further maps of the simplified geology, landform and woodland cover can be found in *The Wye Valley Landscape - An assessment of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*, 1996, CCP 487, (ISBN 0 86170 461 4), available from Countryside Agency Publications, tel: 0870 120 6466 or www.countryside.gov.uk



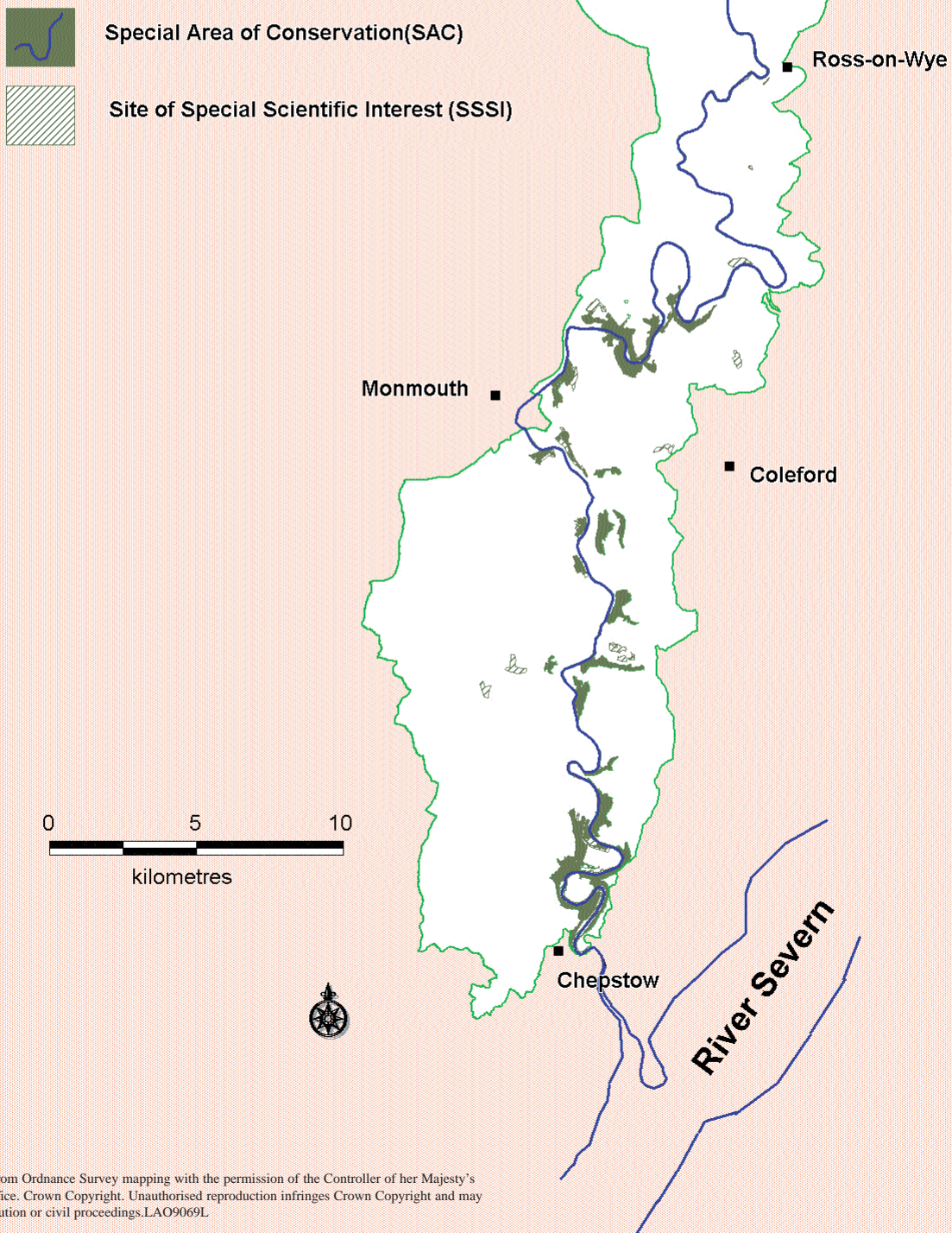
Photo: AONB Unit

Map 1:
Wye Valley
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)





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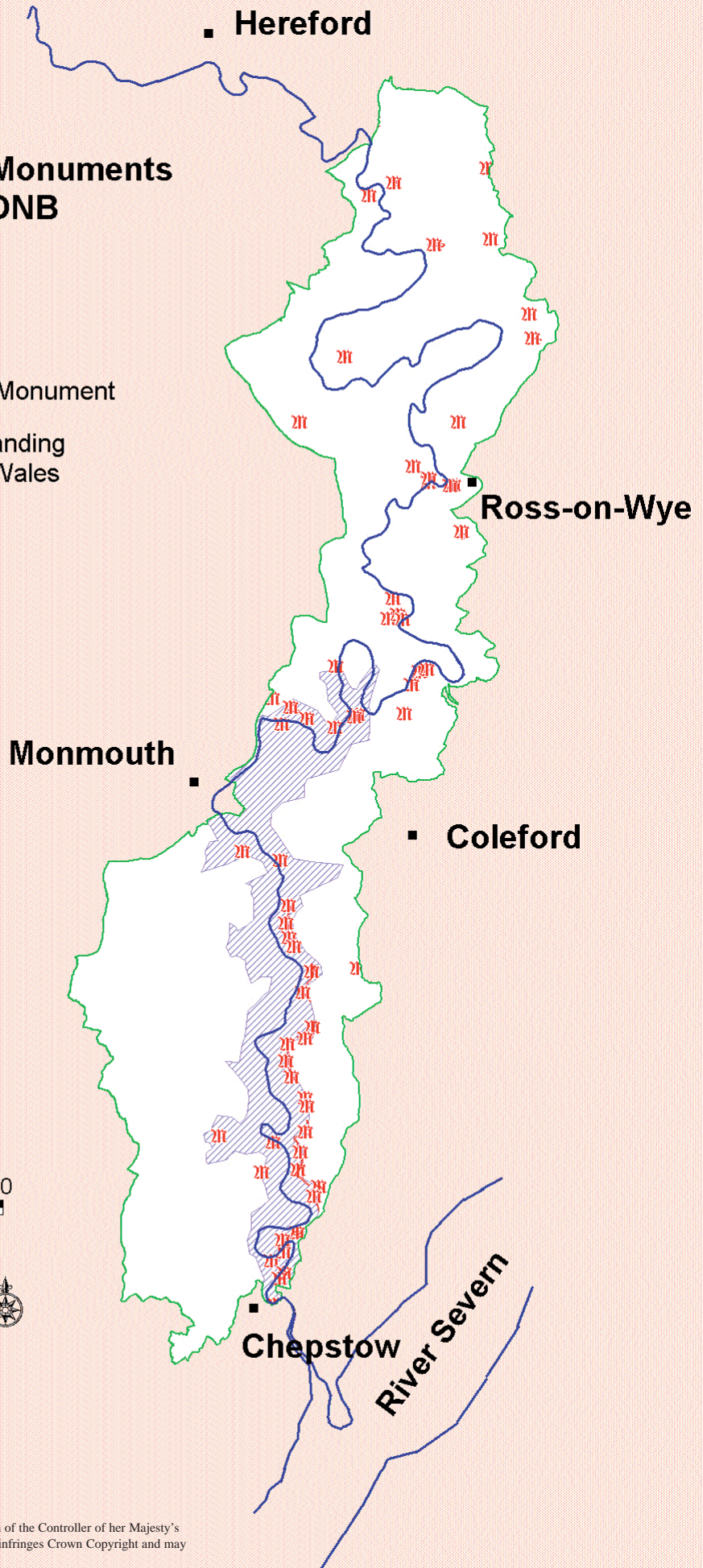
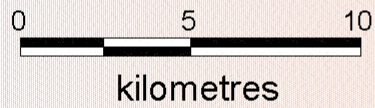
**Map 2:
Designated Nature Conservation Sites
in the Wye Valley AONB**



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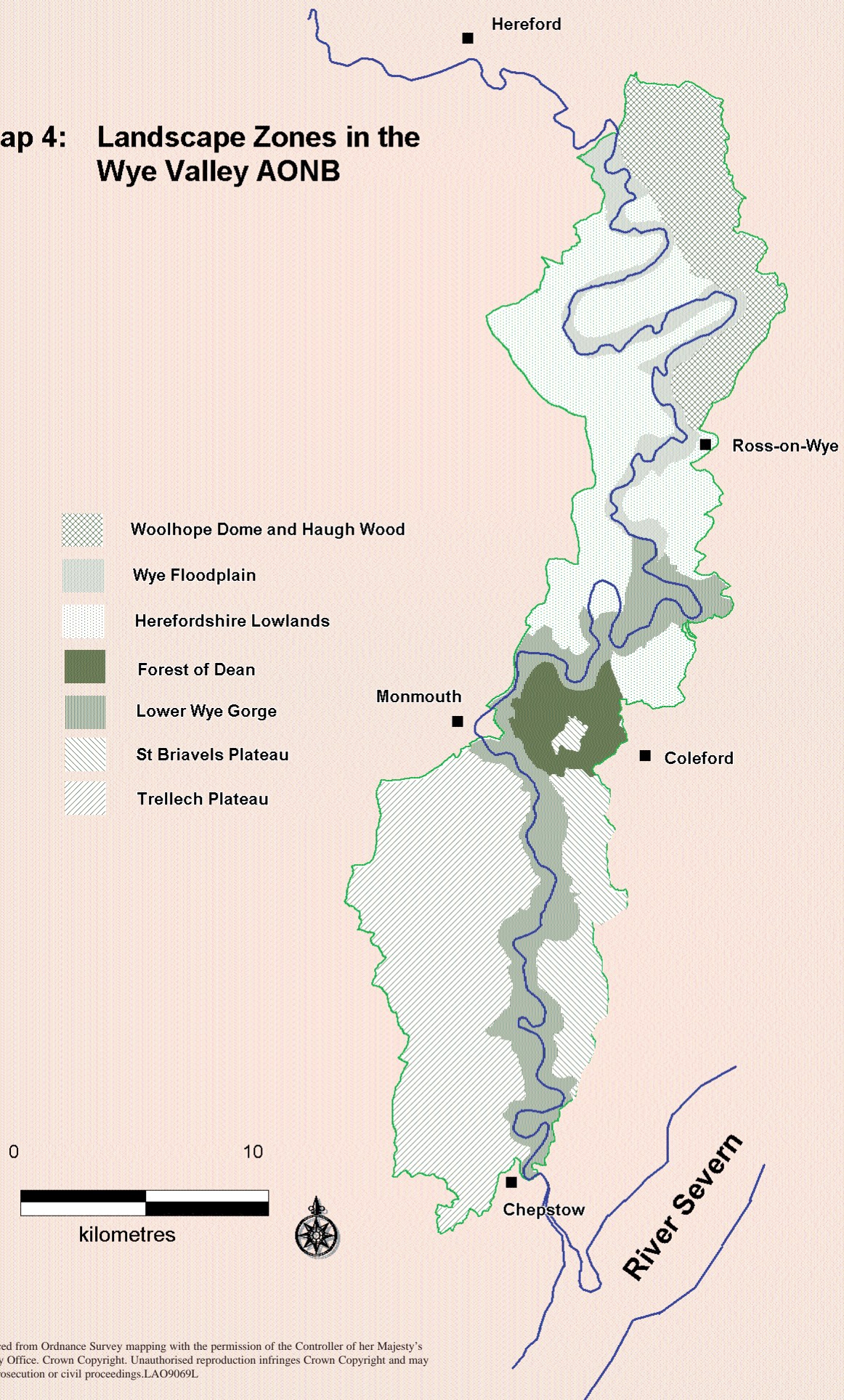
Map 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Wye Valley AONB

-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales



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Map 4: Landscape Zones in the Wye Valley AONB



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