Glossary and further reading for the Forest to Sea Vision and Strategic Action Plan

1. Mire - *a wetland that forms peat.*
2. Headwater - *a tributary of a river close-to, or forming part of, its source.*
3. Scowle - *deep outcrops of iron ore, the main representatives of early open cast iron ore mining.*
4. Permeability - *the ability of fluids to pass through materials, such as rocks.*
5. Ramsar Site - *wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands.*
6. Special Protection Area (SPA) - *a protected area for wild birds, designated under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.*
7. Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - *an area that protects one or more special habitats and/or species – terrestrial or marine – listed in the Habitats Directive.*
8. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - a *conservation designation designed to protect areas of land or water that are considered particularly valuable for their wildlife, geology or landform features.*
9. 25 Year Environment Plan - *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.*
10. Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) - *Local Nature Recovery Strategies map nature recovery actions. They target actions in locations where they are most needed and where they provide the best environmental outcomes.*
11. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) - *strategies that involve working with nature, as part of nature, to address societal challenges, supporting human well-being and biodiversity locally. They are actions or measures inspired by, supported by, or copied from nature. Find out more.*
12. UK River Obstacles Map - *man-made barriers reduce the diverse benefits that healthy rivers provide to people and nature everywhere. The River Obstacles database can be used to reconnect our rivers by prioritising restoration and mitigation efforts.*
13. Tufa - *Tufa formation is associated with hard-water springs, where groundwater rich in calcium bicarbonate comes to the surface. On contact with the air carbon dioxide is lost from the water and a hard deposit of calcium carbonate (tufa) is formed.*
14. LWD - *Large Woody Debris, sometimes installed as leaky dams, can be used to slow the flow of water, increasing habitat diversity, infiltration and function as a Natural Flood Management intervention. They are an example of a NbS - mimicking natural process as trees fall or are felled by beavers into rivers.*

15. Natural Flood Management (NFM) - *using natural processes to reduce the risk of flooding. These processes protect, restore, and mimic the natural functions of catchments, floodplains and the coast to slow and store water. Find out more.*
16. Beaver Feasibility Study –*The report is available on request via beavers@gloucestershirewildlifetrust.co.uk, and a summary is available on the GWT website at https://www.gloucestershirewildlifetrust.co.uk/beaver-feasibility-project.*
17. Check, Clean, Dry - *invasive species can be small and hard to spot so are easily spread on damp equipment and clothing. This campaign aims to increase awareness of biosecurity around aquatic invasives. Find out more.*
    - ***Check** your equipment, boat, and clothing after leaving the water for mud, aquatic animals or plant material. Remove anything you find and leave it at the site.*
    - ***Clean** everything thoroughly as soon as you can, paying attention to areas that are damp or hard to access. Use hot water if possible.*
    - ***Dry** everything for as long as you can before using elsewhere as some invasive plants and animals can survive for over two weeks in damp conditions.*
18. Soil capping - *a hard crust that occurs when rainfall or irrigation water droplets impact the soil surface. The energy of the droplets causes soil particles to detach and block the coarser surface pores, reducing the permeability of the soil.*
19. Ghost pond - *historical ponds that were filled in or drained during reclamation of land for agriculture and development.*
20. Environmental Land Management scheme (ELMs) - *a government scheme that will pay landowners for certain land-based environment and climate goods and services.*
21. Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) - *a government scheme that gives farmers a choice of actions that reward and support sustainable food production while protecting and enhancing nature.*
22. Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) *a government scheme that provides locally informed, confidential, on-farm advice about issues including soil management, nutrient, slurry, and manure management, and water resources and natural flood management.*
23. Storing silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil (SSAFO) - *the rules you need to follow if you control, manage or look after a farm or an installation on a property. Find out more.*
24. Farming Rules for Water (RfW) - *Government legislation introduced to reduce and prevent diffuse water pollution from agricultural sources. It covers applying and storing fertilisers and the management of soil and livestock.*
25. Water Framework Directive (WFD) - *the main law protecting water in the UK. Originating from the EU Water Framework Directive it applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters, and groundwaters. It states that members should aim to achieve good ecological status for all surface water and groundwater bodies.*

26. Ecological Status - *the overall health of water bodies, including rivers, lakes, and coastal waters, based upon the status of the biological, hydromorphological, and physio-chemical quality elements. Ranked from bad to high, with good (the second-best category) being the goal for all surface waterbodies.*
27. Blue and Green Infrastructure (BGI) - *integrating the green (soft areas, plants and trees) with the blue (watercourses, ponds, lakes and storm drainage) elements to make our urban spaces more resilient, pleasant and healthy places to live, work and play. Find out more*
28. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) - *drainage systems that are considered to be environmentally beneficial, causing minimal or no long-term detrimental damage. They provide an alternative to the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses.*
29. Rain garden - *coming in several different formats, from a shallow depression to a raised planter, they are planted areas designed to capture rainwater flowing off roofs and slow the flow of the water back into drains and eventually watercourses.*
30. Swale - *a shallow, gently sloped, vegetated channel designed to collect, convey, and filter stormwater runoff, promoting infiltration into the soil and reducing the risk of flooding.*
31. Depaving - *also known as desealing, this is the act of removing impermeable surfaces in areas such as car parks and driveways and replacing with a permeable surface, especially green space. Depaving can help manage stormwater runoff, ensuring that runoff is less polluted.*
32. Outfall safari - *an innovative, citizen science method for locating, assessing the impact of, and reporting on polluting water drainage pipes.*
33. Rapid Response Catchment - *watercourses that are at risk from flooding extremely quickly following heavy rainfall. Find out more.*
34. Our Shared Forest Commitment - *The Forest of Dean Land Management Plan from Forestry England.* Released in 2019 this plan lays out how the forest will be managed for wildlife, people, and sustainable forest products.
35. Forester's Forest - *a National Lottery Heritage Fund Landscape Partnership programme aiming to raise awareness and participation in the built, natural and cultural heritage that makes our Forest special. Find out more.*
36. Riverfly - *a dynamic network including citizen scientists working together to protect the water quality of our rivers and using aquatic invertebrates to monitor water quality. Find out more.*
37. Big Water Watch - *a free and open yearly survey run by The Rivers Trust using citizen scientists to gather data on the health of the UK's rivers. Find out more.*
38. Freshwater Watch - *a global citizen science project developed by environmental charity Earthwatch Europe to allow groups around the world to monitor and protect freshwater environments.*

39. Waterwatch Collective Gloucestershire - *a hub for citizen scientists in Gloucestershire and the Severn Vale, creating a community that has access to the latest data and the knowhow to proactively collect more. Find out more.*
40. Flood Action Groups - *a voluntary group of local residents, who meet on a regular basis, to work on behalf of the wider community to help to try and reduce the impact of future flood events.*

Further reading

- Forestry England's Forest Plan - *a plan for each local forest area, describing the woodlands are they are now, outlining the main points considered for management, and setting out how they aim to manage the woodlands in their care over the next 30+ years. Find out more*
- Severn Trent's Environmental Protection Scheme - *Helping farms across the region protect their local environment, local water courses and improve farm infrastructure and river health*. Find out more.
- Shoreline Management Plans – *Government guidance on how coastal flood and erosion risks will be managed in your area.* Find out more.
- Coastal Squeeze - *the loss of natural habitats or deterioration of their quality arising from anthropogenic structures or actions, preventing the landward transgression of those habitats that would otherwise naturally occur in response to sea level rise in conjunction with other coastal processes.* Find out more.
- *UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) - an independent certification standard for verifying sustainable woodland management in the UK that is used for both Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certification.* Find out more.