

TERMS USED WITHIN CAMRA

Internal	Term	Description
	All Party Parliamentary Beer Group	A group of MPs that 'promote the wholesomeness and enjoyment of beer and the unique role of the pub in UK society'.
	All Party Parliamentary Save the Pub Group	A group of MPs that 'promote and campaign for the interests of pubs, landlords, and the communities around these pubs'.
	Article 4	Local planning authorities can issue Article 4 directions to restrict national permitted development rights. Currently an owner can knock down their building, or change its use, by simply notifying the Council if it is not listed or in a conservation area or an Asset of Community Value.
	Barrel	A thirty six gallon container
*	BEER	Quarterly magazine for members
	Beer Duty Escalator	A scheme by which the Chancellor increased duty each year by inflation plus 2%. Ended in 2013.
*	Branch	A group of CAMRA members that campaign locally. Have an elected committee that oversee activities. Report into either an Area Organiser or Regional Director. Involvement with a Branch is open to all CAMRA members
*	Branches Committee	The Committee of Regional Directors that meets to talk and deal with issues affecting CAMRA's branches
	Cask Breather (or aspirator)	A device that draws in carbon dioxide when beer is drawn out of a cask instead of air.
	Bright Beer	Can be used in several ways but usually means a beer that has been racked into another container leaving the yeast and sediment behind.
	Cask Marque	A scheme that monitors the quality of beer in pubs. If the quality is deemed good enough, they are awarded the 'marque'.
	Cask Report'	An annual report on the real ale market that CAMRA produces with a number of other organisations.
	Club	For CAMRA purposes, a building covered by a Club Premises Certificate.
	Change of Use	The process of changing the use of land from one recognised use class to another e.g. pub (A4) converted to retail (A1)
	Club Premises Certificate	Enables a club to legally serve alcohol to its members and bona fide guests.
	Cuckoo Brewery	A brewery that does not have its own brewery but brews at others. Also known as 'gypsy brewing'.
	Cyclops	A scheme using simple pictograms to describe the taste and appearance of a beer.
	Empty Belly Poster	A poster that has a blank part to allow information to be added.
	Finings	This is added to beer to get it to drop clear.

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	Firkin	A nine gallon container
	Free of tie	A pub (or other drinking establishment) that can purchase its beer from whoever they choose regardless of ownership.
	Freehouse	Premises that are free of tie and may buy beer and all other products from anywhere. Some premises are partially free of tie. See Tied House Most pub chain companies, although they do not have a brewery, will specify a beer list that the tenant or manager has to purchase from if they have not negotiated otherwise.
*	Key Campaigns	The main campaigns that CAMRA is concentrating at that time.
	Key Stone	A wooden 'bung' through which the tap is hammered to allow the beer to be served.
	Kil or Kilderkin	An eighteen gallon container.
	Lead Committee	There are four lead committees within CAMRA: Finance & General Purposes, Membership, Marketing and Communications (MarComs) and Public Affairs.
*	LocAle	A scheme run by CAMRA to encourage pubs to stock beers produced locally.
	Local Planning Authority	The public body responsible for the planning control of a particular area; usually the local district Council.
	Localism Act	Enabling legislation enacted in November 2011, establishing a 'Community Right to Bid' for land registered as an Asset of Community Value, allowing communities to delay the sale of a valued pub for up to six months while they raise funds to bid for it.
	Managed House	Premises where staff are directly employed by a controlling brewer or Pub Company, which retains ownership of all products until they are sold.
	Microfiltration	A technique that removes particles such as yeast and proteins from a beer creating a clear product. The removal of yeast means that any beer that has been micro filtered is not real ale.
*	National Inventory (NI)	A register of public houses in the United Kingdom with interiors which have been noted as being of significant historic interest, having remained largely unchanged for at least 30 years, but usually since at least World War II. The NI contains the finest examples from the various regional inventories.
	Permitted Development Rights	Entitlement to change the use of a land asset without the need for a planning application
	Pin	A 4.5 gallon container. A polypin is a plastic version.
	Pub is the Hub	An organisation set up to help pubs in rural areas.
	Pub Manager	This is an employee of the brewery or pub chain. The business risk lies with the owner rather than the person unlike tenancies.
*	Pubzilla	A CAMRA database, which is used by branches to store information on pubs.
*	Regional Inventory	A register of public houses in a particular UK region with interiors which have been noted as being of significant historic interest, having remained largely unchanged for at least 30 years, but usually since at least World War II.

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	Restrictive Covenants	This is where a pub is sold but cannot remain a pub. Currently, pub chains have undertaken not to use them. They reduce competition.
	Secondary fermentation	The fermentation that takes place in a bottle or cask separate from the first fermentation that takes place in the fermenter in the brewery. It is the secondary fermentation that defines real ale.
	Shive	The bung on the top of the cask, which is broached by a spile.
	Small Breweries' Relief	Also known as Progressive Beer Duty and Small Brewers' Relief. Introduced in 2002, small brewers benefit from reduced beer duty on their beer if they produce below 60,000 hectolitres per annum.
	Sparkler	A nozzle fitted to a handpump that, when tight, creates a large head.
	Spile	A wooden 'peg' that is put in the top of a real ale cask to allow the beer to breath
*	Super Regional Conferences	Conferences that are held around the country for members to contribute to CAMRA's strategy and discussion of issues. Open to any member and complements CAMRA's Members' Weekend and AGM.
	Sustainable Communities Act	The Act seeks to open up the work of local communities to greater transparency by including 'local people' in the proposal process. Used by CAMRA to help protect pubs.
	Tenant	This is a person who leases their pub from a brewery or pub company. They operate like a small business.
	Tied House	Premises that are contractually obliged to source products from a controlling brewer or pub company. Some ties are only partial. A tie may cover beer, wine, spirits as well as food and services such as gaming machines and television screens. See Freehouse.
	Tut	The stopper in the centre of a shive, which is pushed through when the cask is spiled.
	Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. In England and Wales, these include A1 (Shops), A3 (restaurants and cafes) and A4 (pubs, wine bars or other drinking establishments that are not night clubs)
	Vent	To broach a cask
	What Pub	CAMRA's online pub database, which is open to all members to put forward updates.
*	What's Brewing	Monthly newspaper for CAMRA members