

Glossary

Activities	Those actions that are not plans or projects. They may be controlled or managed by competent or relevant authorities on a continuing basis or may fall outside of any jurisdiction. Many 'recreational pursuits' are considered as 'activities' as no permissions are required to carry them out.
Annex I Bird Species	The species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat. These measures ensure the survival and reproduction of the birds in their area of distribution. Species listed on Annex I are in danger of extinction, rare or vulnerable.
Annex I Habitats Types	A natural habitat listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive for which Special Areas of Conservation can be selected.
Appropriate Assessment	The assessment of plan or project's implications on the conservation objectives of a European Site. The scope and content of what constitutes an appropriate assessment will depend on the location, size and significance of the proposed plan or project. The conclusions of the assessment should enable the competent authority to ascertain whether the proposal would adversely affect the integrity of the site. Appropriate Assessments are required by UK law for all European sites including pSPAs and cSACs and listed Ramsar sites for the purpose of considering development proposals likely to significantly affect them.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan is a plan, programme or strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Birds Directive	The abbreviated term for European Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds. This Directive aims to protect bird species within the EC through the conservation of populations of certain birds and the habitats used by these species.
CHaMP	Coastal Habitat Management Plan form an important link in the coastal planning process for managing European Marine Sites and Ramsar sites, ensuring that coastal Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) and flood and coastal defence strategies are compliant with the Habitats and Birds Directives.

Competent Authority	Includes any statutory body or public office exercising legislative powers whether on land or sea.
Compliance Monitoring	Monitoring undertaken against accepted standards to ensure that agreed or required measures are being followed.
Condition Monitoring	Monitoring undertaken against the conservation objectives to ensure that the Site's interest features are attaining favourable condition, as set out in the favourable condition table of the Regulation 33 advice document. For those interest features of which there is little or no knowledge, it involves monitoring to establish a baseline against which future change in the condition of the features can be assessed.
Conservation Objective	A statement of the nature conservation aspirations for a site, expressed in terms of the favourable condition that we wish to see the species and/or habitats for which the site has been selected to attain. Conservation objectives for European Marine Sites relate to the aims of the Birds and Habitats Directives.
CRoW Act	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000). This act is in 5 parts. Part I of the Act will create a public right of access to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. This will eventually open up some 1.2 to 1.8 million hectares of countryside for people's enjoyment. Part II of the Act introduces new rights of way legislation which is complex and wide ranging. Part III deals with nature conservation and wildlife protection. Part IV introduces new powers to manage Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). These include a requirement for local authorities to prepare and publish management plans for their AONB and provide for the establishment of Conservation Boards, where locally supported, to take on the management of an AONB. It will also place a duty on public bodies to have regard to the purpose of AONBs in carrying out their statutory functions. Part V draws together miscellaneous and supplementary material
DEFRA	The government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Formed in 2000 to integrate functions of old MAFF and DETR departments.
DETR	Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions.
DfT	Department for Transport. Government

DTLR	<p>department dealing solely with transport issues (formerly dealt with under the old DTLR).</p> <p>The government Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, which has now been broken up into two separate departments – Department for Transport (DfT) and The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).</p>
European Marine Site	<p>A European Site which consists of, or in so far as it consists of, areas covered intermittently or continuously by seawater.</p>
European Site	<p>A classified Special Protection Area, designated Special Area of Conservation, site of Community Importance (selected as a candidate SAC, adopted by the European Commission but not yet designated), candidate Special Area of priority species in respect of which Article 5 of the Habitats Directive applies.</p>
Exposure (to operations)	<p>The relative extent and intensity of the effects of broad categories of human activities currently occurring on the site to which the interest features or their component sub-features on the site are subject.</p>
FEPA licensing	<p>DEFRA strictly controls waste disposal at sea through a licensing system under the Food and Environmental Protection Act (FEPA) 1995. In the context of this Management Scheme, references to FEPA specifically concern the disposal of dredge spoil. Before issuing a disposal license, a full assessment is made of the effect the deposit may have on fish, water quality and marine life. A license is only issued if there will be no significant risk of damage to the marine ecosystem, no risk to human health and provided there would be no undue interference with other users of the sea. DEFRA policy is that dredged material should be used, wherever practicable, in a beneficial way, in preference to disposal at sea.</p>
Habitat	<p>The place in which a plant or animal lives.</p>
Habitats Directive	<p>The abbreviated term of European Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. It is the aim of this Directive to promote the conservation of certain habitats and species within the EC.</p>
Habitats Regulations	<p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 transpose the requirements of the Habitats Directive into national law and provide for the conservation of SACs and SPAs</p>

HAT	in Great Britain. Highest Astronomical Tide. The boundaries of European marine sites can only extend to Highest Astronomical Tide to the landward side and to the extent of the features of interest seawards.
Precautionary Principle	A principle of ecologically sustainable development providing that, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.
Management Scheme	The framework established by the Relevant Authorities at a European Marine Site under which their functions (including any power to make bye-laws) are exercised so as to secure in relation to that Site, compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive
MNR Natura 2000	Marine Nature Reserves The European network of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Nationally Scarce/rare Species	for marine purposes, these are regarded as species of limited national occurrence.
National Rivers Authority	A relevant authority to the SWMEMS that became known as the Environment Agency under the Environment Act 1995
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Government department with responsibility for policy areas from the old DTLR and the Cabinet Office. It brings together regional and local government (including Regional Government Offices), housing, planning and regeneration, together with the social exclusion unit and neighbourhood renewal.
Operations	Operations which may cause deterioration or damage. Any activity or operation taking place within, adjacent to, or remote from a European marine site that has the potentials to cause deterioration to the natural habitats for which the site was designated, or disturbance to the species and its habitats for which the site was designated. Operations as defined in the Regulation 33 advice need to be translated into activities occurring on the site to determine whether any damage or deterioration is taking place. An activity can therefore cause the type of operations that are defined in the Regulation 33 advice. A recreational 'activity' may cause a noise 'operation'.
Plan/project	Any proposed development that is within a

	Relevant Authority's function to control, or over which a Competent Authority has a statutory function to decide on applications for consents, authorisations, licences or permissions.
Proforma	A tool for each relevant authority to help them complete the scoping exercise. The proforma will include information on the following: Description of the Activity; Management; Current Information; and Known Impacts
Ramsar Convention	The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 131 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1150 wetland sites, totalling 96.3 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.
Regulation 33Advice	This is the advice given by English Nature to the relevant authorities as to the conservation objectives for the SWMEMS following Regulation 33(2) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994
Relevant Authority	Are those competent authorities which have powers or functions which have, or could have, an impact on the marine area within or adjacent to a European marine site.
Rights of way	Highways (which can include anything from footpaths to bridleways to roads) along which any member of the public has a right to pass and re-pass at any time.
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are areas of land and sea that are considered important for threatened European habitats and species. They make up part of the Natura 2000 network of sites. This network of sites is designed to conserve rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats, wild animals and plants, both on land and at sea.
SF	Statutory function (only those that do not also qualify as a 'plan or project')
Sensitivity	The intolerance of a habitat, community or individual species to damage from an external force.
Sub-feature	An ecologically important sub-division of an interest features.
Shoreline Management Plan	A plan which identifies appropriate lines for coastal defence, based on land use and coastal processes.

SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest is a designation given to sites considered to be of nature conservation and/or geological importance in a national context.
SPA	A Special Protection Area is a site classified under the Birds Directive by Member States, where appropriate steps are taken to protect the bird species and their habitats for which the Site is classified.
Sites of Community Importance	The EC has adopted a list of 'sites of Community importance' designated by each EU country.
SWMEMS Management Group	Established in accordance with the draft guidance issued by the DETR and will facilitate the development and implementation of a management scheme for the South Wight Special Area of Conservation. This will guide the way in which relevant authorities will exercise their functions so as to secure compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
SWMEMS Advisory Group	The DETR guidance defines 'advisory group' as the body of representatives from local interests, user groups and conservation groups, formed to advise the management group.
SCOPAC	Standing Conference on the Problems Associated with the Coastline
Sub-feature	An ecologically important sub-division of an interest feature.
Sustainable	(in the context of this Management Scheme) the use of resources to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
SEMS	Solent European Marine Sites Management Scheme
SWMEMS	South Wight Maritime European Marine Site
Vulnerability	The exposure of a habitat, community or individual of a species to an external factor to which it is sensitive.