WWF for a living planet

MPA Designations

A Summary of definitions and objectives

WWF-UK

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BACKGROUND

The term Marine Protected Area (MPA) is often used as an umbrella term for a range of marine spatial designations. In addition to the array of different designations, there are different types of management arrangements used within MPAs. These range from 'sustainable' or 'multiple or 'managed' use to Highly Protected Marine Reserves (HPMR)[1]. MPAs include examples of all the different categories of protected areas defined by the IUCN (see table attached) and reflect the varied objectives of MPAs. In the UK current MPA obligations are met using 'multiple' use MPAs where activities are allowed if they are compatible with the conservation objective of the site, and do not result in the degradation of conservation features. WWF-UK would like to see recognition of the benefits and value of HPMR in government conservation policy, and for this to be reflected in the implementation of HMPR along side 'multiple' use MPAs in a pragmatic, tiered approach to networks of MPA [2].

Additional spatial management zones often considered as MPAs, include fisheries 'closed areas' and 'No Take Zones' (NTZ) whilst strictly a fisheries management tool, they are sometime established for environmental purposes. For NTZs the current implementing legislation is through Sea Fisheries byelaws and could provide the basis for a HPMR. Where there are clear benefits to biodiversity conservation objectives, and monitoring of conservation features is carried out WWF believes such areas can contribute to meeting UK MPA obligations.

Although usually considered to be areas designated for conservation of biodiversity, there are also other types of marine spatial designations referred to as MPAs. They include areas of archaeological interest; military exercise areas; and safety zones around marine structures (such as oil platforms and offshore wind turbines) where access is restricted and which act as *de facto* reserves.

It should be remembered that MPAs are just one management tool in the marine conservation 'toolbox'. In order to address wider issues (such as shipping, pollution, fisheries etc) MPAs need to be nested within both a broader marine nature conservation policy and within a wider management framework - a Marine Spatial Plan. In addition, MPAs (especially HPMR) are most likely to be successful in delivering environmental benefits when established as networks of areas that include the very best sites and other representative areas that have a functional role to play in maintaining marine ecosystems.

NEXT STEPS

Confusion has arisen with regards to MPA terminology and the various definitions of MPAs. The spreadsheet (part 2) has been developed to:

- Research the existing definitions of Marine Protected Areas, from a nature conservation perspective that are used in the various different fora e.g. OSPAR, CBD etc

[1] HPMRs are areas of the sea bed that are set aside from all extractive uses to allow the recovery and conservation of ecosystem structure and function in order to maintain ecosystem goods and services (English Nature)

[2] A tiered approach to MPA network design as recommended by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD Technical Series No. 13, report of the *Ad Hoc* Technical Expert Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, January 2004).

- Establish a set of tables to illustrate the different types of marine designated areas and zones, the terms currently used to describe them, their definitions, objectives and their management regimes

Further work will be needed within the UK and Europe to seek clarification and to agree a set of transparent but simple (based on existing definitions as far as possible) definitions for the different types of MPAs and zones, with examples where possible, and to articulate this to external audiences.

WWF will in due course be publishing a more detailed position paper on defining MPAs and other sectoral management tools.

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MPA Designations. ***A summary of definitions and objectives. Part 2*** **. WWF-UK, Summer 2005.**

		NOTE: This table is not exhaustive and only aims to illustrate the wide variety of MPA definitions/ designations in use. Additonal examples of sectoral spatial tools are also illustrated. The examples given are considered of most relevance in the UK and European context. The table accompanies the WWF-UK briefing paper on MPA definitions.					
Fora	Term	Source	Definition	Objective	Management	Example	Status - statutory/ voluntary
Nature Conservation	Marine Protected Area	WWF	An area designated to protect marine ecosystems, processes, habitats and species including the essentials of marine biodiversity and which can contribute to the restoration and replenishment of resources for social, economic, and cultural enrichment. Areas such as catchments and islands enclosed within MPAs may well influence and be necessary for the management of the area, and may be counted for their identifiable and explicit reasons	The overriding aim is to achieve the conservation of marine ecosystems. Non-damaging, "multiple' use will be allowed in some areas whilst others may have stricter protection.	There must be the commitment and ability to undertake a set of management actions that will lead to effective and adequate management. For example, upon establishment, there should be a commitment to provide or seek resources to adequately manage the MPA		
Nature Conservation	Marine Protected Area (modified for ecoregional use)	WWF Baltic Ecoregion Action Programme	A sea area designated to protect marine ecosystems, processes, habitats and species including the essentials of marine biodiversity. Terrestrial areas enclosed within an MPA may also be included in order to appropriately manage marine values. Therefore, land areas such as catchments and islands could be included for explicit reasons. MPAs can be established in: inshore territorial waters (<12nm); offshore waters in the EEZ (<200nm) international waters	The objective is to achieve the conservation of marine ecosystems. The objective is to protect the full range of marine habitats and ecosystem processes in the designated area, not only to protect single species. Non-damaging, 'multiple' use will be allowed in some areas while others may have stricter protection.	There must be commitment and ability to undertake a range of management actions that will lead to effective and adequate management of the marine environment. For example, there must be a management plan for the marine area and a commitment to provide or seek resources to adequately manage the MPA.		
Nature Conservation	Highly Protected Marine Reserve	English Nature	HPMRs are areas of the sea bed that are set aside from all extractive uses to allow the recovery and conservation of ecosystem structure and function in order to maintain ecosystem goods and services (English Nature).	Biodiversity and ecosystem recovery, and science reference areas.	Currently a concept, implementation (designation and management) could be achieved via provisions within a Marine Bill and/or sectoral management tools such as fisheries byelaw for NTZ and consents regime.		
Fisheries/ Nature Conservation	Fisheries No Take Zone	WWF-UK	A fisheries 'No-Take Zone' (NTZ) is an area of sea that has been temporarily or permanently closed to all (not some gear types) fishing to protect fish stocks and natural habitats. NTZ's can enable the ecosystem within the area to recover (at least partially) from the effects of fishing.	The aim is to enable the ecosystem and biodiversity within the area to recover from the effects of fishing (removal of fish and impacts of gear on habitats and species).	Fisheries based measures such as byelaws.		
Fisheries	Closed Areas	WWF-UK	A closed area is a fisheries management tool which relates to a sea area closed (either permanenetly, temporally or seasonally) to either a certain fishing gear (or vessel size), or for a certain target species ususally for fish stock management/ recovery purposes.	This is a tool generally used for fish stock management, and more recently habitat conservation purposes. The tool does not necessarily affect other commercial or artisanal practices within the area concerned.	Key to the successful management of closed areas is establishing the management objective, the identification and monitoring of the site. This will allow evaluation of the management objectives.		
International Designations							
Nature Conservation	Ia Strict Nature Reserve	IUCN (www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/categories/index.html)	Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and or/environmental monitoring.	Protected area managed mainly for science. Objectives of management are: to preserve habitats, ecosystems and species in as undisturbed a state as possible; to maintain genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state; to maintain established ecological processes; to secure examples of the natural environment for scientific studies, environmental monitoring and education, including baseline areas from which all avoidable access is excluded; to minimise disturbance by careful planning and execution of research and other approved activities; and to limit public access.			
Nature Conservation	Ib Wildnerness Area	IUCN	Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land, and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition	Protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection. Objectives of management are: to ensure that future generations have the opportunity to experience understanding and enjoyment of areas that have been largely undisturbed by human action over a long period of time; to maintain the essential natural attributes and qualities of the environment over the long term; to provide for public access at levels and of a type which will serve best the physical and spiritual well-being of visitors and maintain the wilderness qualities of the area for present and future generations; and to enable indigenous human communities living at low density and in balance with the available resources to maintain their lifestyle.			
Nature Conservation	II National Park	IUCN	Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to a) protect the ecological integrity of one of more ecosystems for present and future generations, b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area and c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.	Protected area managed for ecosystem protection and recreation. Objectives of management are: to protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational or tourist purposes; to perpetuate, in as natural state as possible, representative examples of physiographic regions, biotic communities, genetic resources, and species, to provide ecological stability and diversity; to manage visitor use for inspirational, educational, cultural and recreational purposes at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state; to eliminate and thereafter prevent exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation; to maintain respect for the ecological, geomorphologic, sacred or aesthetic attributes which warranted designation; and to take into account the needs of indigenous people, including subsistence resource use, in so far as these will not adversely affect the other objectives of management.			

Fora	Term	Source	Definition	Objective	Management	Example	Status - statutory/ voluntary
Nature Conservation	III Natural Monument	IUCN	Area containing one, or more, specific natural or natural/cultural feature which is of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.	Protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features. Objectives of management are: to protect or preserve in perpetuity specific outstanding natural features because of their natural significance, unique or representational quality, and/or spiritual connotations; to an extent consistent with the foregoing objective, to provide opportunities for research, education, interpretation and public appreciation; to eliminate and thereafter prevent exploitation or occupatio inimical to the purpose of designation; and to deliver to any resident population such benefits as are consistent with other objectives of management.			
Nature Conservation	IV Habitat/Species Management Area	IUCN	Area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species.	Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention. Objectives of management are: to secure and maintain the habitat conditions necessary to protect significant species, groups of species, biotic communities or physical features of the environment where these require specific human manipulation for optimum management; to facilitate scientific research and environmental monitoring as primary activities associated with sustainable resource management; to develop limited areas for public education and appreciation of the characteristics of the habitats concerned and of the work of wildlife management; to eliminate and thereafter prevent exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation; and to deliver such benefits to people living within the designated area as consistent with the other objectives of management.			
Nature Conservation	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	IUCN	Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.	Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation. Objectives of management are: to maintain the harmonious interaction of nature and culture through the protection of landscape and/or seascape and the continuation of traditional land uses, building practices and social and cultural manifestations; to support lifestyles and economic activities which are in harmony with nature and the preservation of the social and cultural fabric of the communities concerned; to maintain the diversity of landscape and habitat, and of associated species and ecoystems; to eliminate where necessary, and thereafter prevent, land uses and activities which are inappropriate in scale and/or character; to provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism appropriate in type and scale to the essential qualities of the areas; to encourage scientific and educational activities which will contribute to the long term well-being of resident populations and to the development of public support for the environmental protection of such areas; and to bring benefits to, and to contribute to the welfare of, the local community through the provision of natural products and services.			
Nature Conservation	VI Managed Resource Protected Area	IUCN	Area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while providing at the same time a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.	Protected area managed mainly for sustainable use of natural ecosystems. Objectives of management are: to protect and maintain the biological diversity of other natural values of the area in the long term; to promote sound management practices for sustainable production purposes; to protect the natural resource base from being alienated for other land-use purposes that would be detrimental to the area's biological diversity, and to contribute to regional and national development.			
Nature Conservation	Marine Protected Area	IUCN	Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment".				
Nature Conservation	Marine and Coastal Protected Area	Convention on Biological Diversity	Any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings				
Nature Conservation	Ramsar sites	Ramsar Convention		Mission Statement: "The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, a a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world" (Ramsar COP8, 2002). Ramsar sites are classified to meet the UK's commitments under the Ramsar Convention. These sites comprise of globally important wetland areas and may exten into the marine environment up to a depth of 6m.	Although they have not been formally transposed into UK law, it is Government policy that Ramsar sites that are concurrent with European marine sites (SACs and SPAs) should be managed through Habitats Regulations Management Schemes where appropriate.	Wash, England Bury Inlet, South Wales	Statutory – contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention have a general statutory duty to promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves.
Nature Conservation	Marine Reserves	Various	Definition varies: IUCN use means strict protection (ie category I) but meaning varies widely by country, often with legal defintion, such as Belize where it is a multiple-use zoned area partly closed to extraction, or Kenya, an MPA were traditional fishing is allowed (source: Marine Protected Areas for Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises: A World Handbook for Cetacean Habitat Conservation, 2004)				
Shipping	Special Areas	International Maritime Organisation (IMO) http://www.imo.org/Environment	In Annexes I, II and V, MARPOL 73/78 defines certain sea areas as "special areas" in which, for technical reasons relating to their oceanographical and ecological condition and to their sea traffic, the adoption of special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution is required. Under the Convention, these special areas are provided with a higher level of protection than other areas of the sea.	The 1973 MARPOL Convention includes regulations aimed at preventing and minimizing pollution from ships - both accidental pollution and that from routine operati		North Sea for oil, garbage and SOx emmissions.	Statutory

Fora	Term	Source	Definition	Objective	Management	Example	Status - statutory/ voluntary
Shipping	Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas	IMO http://www.imo.org/Environment	A Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is an area that needs special protection through action by IMO because of its significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities.	Minimise the impact of shipping related activities in vulnerable and sensitive areas.	The introduction of Associated Protective Measures (APM) such as routing and re	Wadden Sea PSSA; Western European PSSA.	Statutory
EU Designations							
Nature Conservation	Special Protection Areas	EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 79/409/EEC		To provide for the protection of rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species in the European territory of Member States	See Habitats Directive below.		Statutory – designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive) (79/409/EEC)
Nature Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation	EU Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, 92/43/EEC (EU Habitats Directive)	A site of Community importance designated by the 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	The objective of SACs is to conserve rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitat types (listed in Annex I) and habitat of listed species (Annex II).	Together - the network of SACs and SPAs form the Natura 2000 network. European marine sites (SACs and SPAs below highest astronomical tide) have been selected with many activities already taking place and it is recognised that, at their current levels these are normally compatible with the conservation interest of the sites. It is, therefore, not the aim to exclude human activities from European marine sites, but rather to ensure that they are undertaken in ways that do not threaten the nature conservation interest. In the UK the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, make provisions for European Marine Sites to have a management scheme if existing management measures are not in place (i.e. underlying SSSI management agreements), and are particularly relevant in subtida areas. The primary focus of a management scheme is to manage ongoing operations and activities taking place within a EMS, promoting sustainable use. During the development of a management scheme, ongoing activitites are assessed to determine whether or not they are causing deterioration or disturbance to the fea then be undertaken and fed back into the management of the site. Management sch	Cardigan Bay, Wales Lundy, England	Statutory – designated under the EU Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) (92/43/EEC) through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 in Britain, with equivalent legislation in Northern Ireland.
Regional Seas Conventions							
Nature Conservation	Marine Protected Area	OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic http://www.ospar.org	An area within the [OSPAR] maritime area for which protective, conservation, restorative or precautionary measures, consistent with international law have been instituted for the purpose of protecting and conserving species, habitats, ecosystems or ecological processes of the marine environment" (OSPAR 03/17/1-E, Annex 9). This definition currently encompasses the full range of IUCN categories for marine protected areas (listed in IUCN, 1994) and could include areas enclosed by site based fisheries protection measures and non-extractive use areas.	Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation			Statutory
Nature Conservation	Baltic Sea Protected Area	HELCOM http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec15_5.html		"To protect species and natural habitats and nature types of the marine and coastal ecosystems of the Baltic Sea Area to conserve biological and genetic diversity and to protect ecological processes."	In HELCOM Recommendation 15/5, the Commissionrecommended the Contracting Parties that "management plans should be established for each BSPA to ensure nature protection and sustainable use of natural resources. These management plans shall consider all possible negatively effecting activities, such as: extraction of sand, stones and gravel; oil and gas exploration and exploitation; dumping of solid waste and dredge spoils; constructions; waste water from industry, municipalities and households; intensive agriculture and intensive forestry; aquaculture; harmful fishing practices; tourism; transport of hazardous substances by ship through these areas; military activities ..."		Statutory
Nature Conservation	Specially Protected Areas	Barcelona Convention http://www.oceanlaw.net/texts/unepmap2.htm		The objective of specially protected areas is to safeguard: (a) representative types of coastal and marine ecosystems of adequate size to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain their biological diversity; (b) habitats which are in danger of disappearing in their natural area of distribution in the Mediterranean or which have a reduced natural area of distribution as a consequence of their regression or on account of their intrinsically restricted area; (c) habitats critical to the survival, reproduction and recovery of endangered, threatened or endemic species of flora or fauna; (d) sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational interest.	"1. The Parties shall, in accordance with the rules of international law, adopt planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures for the specially protected areas. 2. Such measures should include for each specially protected area (a) the development and adoption of a management plan that specifies the legal and institutional framework and the management and protection measures applicable; (b) the continuous monitoring of ecological processes, habitats, population dynamics, landscapes, as well as the impact of human activities; (c) the active involvement of local communities and populations, as appropriate, in the management of specially protected areas, including assistance to local inhabitants who might be affected by the establishment of such areas; (d) the adoption of mechanisms for financing the promotion and management of specially protected areas, as well as the development of activities which ensure that management is compatible with the objectives of such areas; (e) the regulation of activities compatible with the objectives for which the specially protected area was establish		Statutory
National and UK							
Nature Conservation	Marine Protected Area	UK	The Review of Marine Nature Conservation, working report to Government, 2004 refers to the CBD definition for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas				
Nature Conservation	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England, Wales, Scotland) Areas of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	UK		SSSI - To protect areas of important flora, fauna, geological and/or physiographical features. In open coastal areas of the marine environment the boundaries of these sites currently extend only as far as the mean low water mark (England and Wales) or the mean low water spring mark (Scotland) and therefore only cover the intertidal interests of the site. However, in the majority of SSSI designated estuaries in England, a 'whole ecosystem approach' is taken and the boundary extends subtidally to cover the whole of the estuary (e.g The Humber SSSI)	This designation is based around planning systems and land ownership and usually extends only down to the low water mark. A consequence of SSSI notification is the limitation of prevention of operations that are potentially damaging to wildlife interest within the site.	Dee and Mersey Estuaries	Statutory –SSSIs under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1985 and by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) in England, Wales and Scotland. In Northern Ireland some areas are designated as Areas Of Special Scientific Interest under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

Fora	Term	Source	Definition	Objective	Management	Example	Status - statutory/ voluntary
Nature Conservation	Marine Nature Reserve (England and Wales)	UK	Areas covered by tidal waters out to British territorial limits for the purpose of protecting representative areas of those which contain especially interesting marine fauna and flora or other features.	To conserve inter-tidal and shallow-sea ecosystems and coastal features and provide opportunities for the study of marine flora and fauna and geological and physiographical features of special interest.	The MNR arrangements are, in common with the other site safeguard provisions of the 1981 Act, based on the voluntary approach and are thus dependant on securing the co-operation of all the local interests concernced - e.g. fishermen, divers, local authorities - to fully agree the detailed provisions for protecting each site. Byelaws are the key legislative tool available for MNR protection. They may restrict or prohibit certain activities, but cannot interfere with normal rights of passage and functions of the local authority or public entities, or unnecessarily restrict the earning capacity of individuals.	Lundy Marine Nature Reserve: Designated in 1986. The aim is to manage the MNR for the benefit of it's wildlife, reconciling this with the sustainable use of its fisheries. Skomer Marine Nature Reserve.	Statutory – designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Nature Conservation	Marine National Park	Scotland www.snh.org.uk	Areas of land or sea - usually extensive areas which are of the very highest value to their nation for their scenery and wildlife, and often their cultural heritage.	To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area; promote the sustainable use of natural resources; promote access, enjoyment and understanding; promote the sustainble economic and social development of local communities.	They provide positive management and additional resources to safeguard the special qualities of these areas for the long term.		Statutory - designated under the National Parks Act (Scotland) 2002
Nature Conservation	Sensitive Marine Areas	England	Nationally important areas that are notable for their marine and plant communities or which provide ecological support to adjacent statutory site. (From www.wirral.gov.uk)	Their aim is to raise awareness and disseminate information on nationally important subtidal areas to be taken into account in estuarine and coastal management planning.	The majority of SMAs have become statutory SACs under the Habitats Directive and many are managed under Habitats Regulations Management Schemes. However, SMAs are still used to inform planning policy at a wider level and to highlight areas of national marine importance.	St Ives Bay, Robin Hood's Bay and Orfordness	Non statutory
Nature Conservation	Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas or Voluntary Marine Nature Reserves	UK		Public awareness/ eduacation/ conservation.	Usually established by agreement with users of subtidal and foreshore areas and other interested parties.	Wembury, Devon Wildlife Trust, South West England Helford, Cornwall	Non statutory
Nature Conservation	National Nature Reserves	UK		Established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain, including intertidal and subtital areas concurrent with land tenure, and as places for scientific research. This does not mean they are "no-go areas" for people. It means that we must be careful not to damage the wildlife of these fragile places.	NNRs can be managed in a number of ways: English Nature may either directly own the land, or hold it on lease It may have a nature reserve agreement in partnership with the owners It may declare as a NNR land which is held and managed as a nature reserve by an 'approved body' e.g. the Wildlife Trusts Each NNR has its own reserve management plan. The work is carried out by a Site Manager and a varying number of estate workers. The management plan, which is normally updated every five years, identifies the objectives of the reserve and lists the operations needed to achieve these objectives.	Sandwich and Pegwell Bay, Kent Farne Islands, Northumberland	Statutory in England - English Nature has powers, stemming from the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to designate land as a National Nature Reserve (NNR)
Nature Conservation	National Parks (England and Wales)	UK		To preserve and enhance areas of natural beauty, including coastal areas for public enjoyment and to take due regard of the economic and social wellbeing of those who live within the park boundaries		Coastal National Parks include Exmoor, Pembrokeshire and the North Yorkshire Moors. There are no Marine National Parks in England or Wales at present	Statutory – National Parks are set up under the National Park and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Nature Conservation	Highly Protected Marine Reserves/ Areas	UK	Areas of the sea bed that are set aside from all extractive uses to allow the recovery and conservation of ecoystem structure and function in order to maintain ecosystem goods and services. (English Nature)	Biodiversity and ecosystem recovery, and science reference areas.	Currently a concept, implementation (designation and management) could be achieved via provisions within a Marine Bill, and/ or sectoral management tools such as byelaws for fisheries NTZ, and consents regime.		
Nature Conservation	No Take Zone	UK	An area of sea that has been temporarily or permanently closed to fishing and other extractive activities to protect fish stocks and natural habitats. (From JNCC webite).	To enable the ecosystem within the area to recover (at least partially) from the effects of fishing or other activities such as dredging. From JNCC website.	No-take Zones for all extractive activities cover a similar remit to HPMR. Management through sectoral management tools such as fisheries NTZ.		
Fisheries	Fisheries No Take Zone	UK		Fish stock management and recovery and/or nature conservation/ protection/ recovery.	Prohibit the removal of sea fish	Lundy No Take Zone (January 2003): An area of sea (3.3 km sq) on the east-side of Lundy Island Marine Nature Reserve off the North Devon coast has been confirmed by Government as the first statutory No Take Zone (NTZ) for marine nature conservation in the UK .	To alleviate pressure on fish and shellfish stocks and help restore the wildlife value of the marine environment around Lundy Devon Sea Fisheries Committee enforce the byelaw with assistance from the Lundy Island warden. Statutory i.e. byelaw making powers of the Sea Fisheries Committees under the Sea Fisheries Act 1966
Fisheries	Fisheries No Take Zone	UK			An area where fishing is not allowed (RCEP, Turning the Tide, 2004)	St. Agnes Voluntary No Take Zone, Cornwall.	This is a five year demonstration trial (began in 1997) to assess the effectiveness of the St Agnes NTZ in contributing to a sustainable local fishery using experimental potting (lobster) to compare Catch Per Unit Effort between the NTZ and normally fished control areas; tagging to estimate spill-over effects; compliance monitoring; and sea bed mapping. This work will be carried out in conjunction with local fisherman and volunteers; Promote an informed debate about the potential use of NTZ in inshore fisheries management throughout the county, through talks, workshops and a NTZ Roadshow in conjunction with the Cornish Fish Producers Organisation; Facilitate the creation of new NTZ in inshore waters around the Cornish coast; Develop new marine and fisheries conservation projects for Cornwall. Non statutory.
Fisheries	Closed Area	EU	A closed area is a fisheries management tool which relate	This is a tool generally used for fisheries management, and more recently environmental (habitat protection) purposes. Tool does not necessarily affect other commercial or artisanal practices within the area concerned.		Darwin Mounds fisheries closed area.	Protection of cold water coral site from damaging bottom trawling activities. Fisheries closed area in this example precedes designation as a marine SAC under the Habitats Directive (pending). Key to the successful management of closed areas is establishing the management objective and monitoring of the site. Statutory - emergency powers under taken under Article 7 of the Common Fisheries Policy, Regulation 2371/2002. Permanent measures taken under Council Regulation 604/2004.

Fora	Term	Source	Definition	Objective	Management	Example	Status - statutory/ voluntary
Fisheries	Fisheries boxes or 'protected areas'	EU	"Since fishing is not totally prohibited, these boxes are not true no-take zones and should correctly be called 'protected areas' since they may be closed only seasonally, protect only some fish stocks and restrict only certain types of vessels or gears. However, they do allow us to look at the probable effects of no-take zones as a management tool." (CEFAS http://www.cefas.co.uk/publications/files/notakezones.htm])	Fish stock management		The North Sea 'Plaice Box'	To protect undersize flatfish which were being caught directly and indirectly by trawl fisheries in the area. Statutory - EU Council Regulation
Shipping	Marine Environmental High Risk Areas	UK	First outlined in the Report of Lord Donaldson's inquiry into the prevention of pollution from merchant shipping, 1994). The concept of MEHRAs is to identify comparatively limited areas of high environmental sensitivity, which are also at risk from shipping (i.e. marine pollution). (DfT http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consult/mehra/pdf/chaps1-4.pdf)	Once MEHRAs have been formally identified, the location of these sites will be brought to the attention of ship owners and insurers to encourage shipping to plan routeing to avoid these sites and hence reduce the risk of pollution. [DfT http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consult/mehra/pdf/chaps1-4.pdf]. Publication of MEHRAs in UK pending.	Mangement measures include ship routing measures.	Australia has designated MEHRAs in advance of the UK, in parts of the Great Barrier Reef PSSA. Currently remains a concept in UK.	Designation is likely to be voluntary, however APM may have statutory basis.
Protected wrecks (MCA website)	Exclusion zones	UK	Where all activity which causes damage to wrecks is prohibited (includes the use of towed fishing gears).	To protect wrecks of historical, artistic and archaeological importance.			Statutory - Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 (DCMS)
Protected wrecks (MCA website)	Protected Places	UK	Diving is not prohibited on an aircraft of vessel designated as a protected place. However, it is an offence to conduct unlicensed diving or salvage operations to tamper with, damage, remove or unearth any remains or enter any hatch or other opening.				Protection of Military Remains Act 1986
Protected wrecks (MCA website)	Controlled Sites	UK	Within the site it is an offence to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any remains, enter any hatch or conduct diving, salvage or excavation operations for the purposes of investigating or recording the remains, unless authorised by licence.				Protection of Military Remains Act 1987
Protected wrecks (MCA website)	Monuments	UK	In relation to maritime scheduled monuments, once a wreck has been scheduled, public access to it ie diving on the site, is not currently restricted. However, it is an offence to demolish, destroy, alter or repair it without scheduled monument consent.				
Oil and Gas	Safety zones	UK	The *Petroleum Act 1987* allowed for the creation of safety zones at all offshore surface installations and subsea structures, excluding pipelines. Under this legislation, a zone of 500m radius (an area of approximately 78 hectares) is created when surface structures such as platforms become operational, and when mobile drilling rigs are on-location.				Statutory - The Petroleum Act 1987.
Wind energy exclusion zone	Areas closed to other activities on health and saftey grounds.	UK					
Royal Navy ports, artillery ranges and explosives dump sites	Areas closed to fishing activity	UK					
Nature conservation/ spatial planning	Sectoral Management Zones	UK		Zoning within a MPA allows for varying levels of management such as high protection zones, (which excludes harmful activities) within a larger sustainable use MPA. Zoning within a marine spatial plan allows for certain activities to be controlled/ prohibited or given exclusive access.			