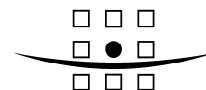


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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Designated by the Countryside Commission. The purpose of the AONB designation is to identify areas of national importance and to promote the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty. This includes protecting its flora, fauna, geological and landscape features. This is a statutory designation.
Beach nourishment	Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another source.
Benefits (related to issue)	The service that the feature provides. In other words, why people value it or use a feature. For example, a nature reserve as well as helping to preserve biodiversity and meet national legislation, may also provide a recreation outlet much like a sport centre provides a recreation function.
Berm crest	Ridge of sand or gravel deposited by wave action on the shore just above the normal high water mark.
Brackish water	Freshwater mixed with seawater.
Breaker zone	Area in the sea where the waves break.
Coastal squeeze	The reduction in habitat area which can arise if the natural landward migration of a habitat under sea level rise is prevented by the fixing of the high water mark, e.g. a sea wall.
Defra	Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs
Defra Procedural Guidance	Shoreline Management Plan Guidance produced by Defra to provide a nationally consistent structure for the production of future generation shoreline management plans.
Downdrift	Direction of alongshore movement of beach materials.
Ebb-tide	The falling tide, part of the tidal cycle between high water and the next low water.
Ecosystem	Organization of the biological community and the physical environment in a specific geographical area.
Environmental impact assessment	Detailed studies which predict the effects of a development project on the environment. They also provide plans for mitigation of the adverse.
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area. This is an area where special land management payments are available through agreement with Defra to provide farming practices which are beneficial to the environment. This is a non-statutory designation.
Feature	Something tangible that provides a service to society in one form or another or, more simply, benefits certain aspects of society by its very existence. This will be of a specific geographical location and specific to the SMP.
Fetch	Area of water where waves are generated by the wind.
Flood-tide	Rising tide, part of the tidal cycle between low water and the next high water.
Foreshore	Zone between the high water and low water marks.
Geomorphology/ Morphology	The branch of physical geography/geology which deals with the form of the Earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of the land, water, etc.
Groyne	Shore protection structure built perpendicular to the shore; designed to trap sediment.
Heritage Coast	These are coasts designated by the Countryside Commission for their scenic quality, their largely undeveloped nature and their special wildlife and historic interest. Local authorities assist with the management of Heritage Coasts often with Heritage Coast officers. This is a non-statutory designation.
LNR	Local Nature Reserves. These are established by local authorities in consultation with English Nature. These sites are generally of local significance and also

Term	Definition
	provide important opportunities for public enjoyment, recreation and interpretation. This is a statutory designation.
Management Area (MA)	A collection of Policy Units that are interdependent and should therefore be managed collectively.
MDSF	Modelling and Decision Support Framework. Mapping linked computer tool used in the evaluation of assets at risk from flooding or erosion.
Mean sea level	Average height of the sea surface over a 19-year period.
MHW	Mean High Water. The average of all high waters observed over a sufficiently long period.
MLW	Mean Low Water. The average of all low waters observed over a sufficiently long period.
NNR	National Nature Reserves. Designated by English Nature. These represent some of the most important natural and semi-natural ecosystems in Great Britain, and are managed to protect the conservation value of the habitats that occur on these sites. This is a statutory designation.
Objective	An objective is set, through consultation with key parties, to encourage the resolution of the issue or range of issues. It is a desired state to be achieved in the future.
Offshore zone	Extends from the low water mark to a water depth of about 15 m (49 ft) and is permanently covered with water.
Policy	In this context, "policy" refers to the generic shoreline management options (No Active Intervention, Hold the Existing Line of Defence, Managed realignment and Advance the Existing Line of Defence).
Policy Development Zone (PDZ)	The coastline was divided into reasonably sized sections or PDZ's for the purpose of assessing all of the issues and the interactions in order to develop the preferred management policy. These zones are only used in the procedure of developing policy. Policy Units and Management Areas are then used for the final definition of the policies and the management of the coast.
Policy Scenario	The combinations of policies selected against the various feature/benefit objectives for the whole SMP frontage.
Policy Units	Sections of coastline for which a certain coastal defence management policy has been defined. These are then grouped into Management Areas for management purposes.
PV	Present Value. The value of a stream of benefits or costs when discounted back to the present day. For this SMP the discount factors used are the latest provided by Defra for assessment of schemes, i.e. 3.5% for years 0-30, 3.0% for years 31-75, and 2.5% thereafter.
Ramsar	Designated under the, "Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat." 1971. The objective of this designation is to stem the progressive encroachment into, and the loss of wetlands.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites. These are identified by locally developed criteria, and are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSI's. This is a non-statutory designation.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation. This designation aims to protect habitats or species of European importance and can include Marine Areas. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and will form part of the Natura 2000 site network. All SACs sites are also protected as SSSI, except those in the marine

Term	Definition
	environment below the Mean Low Water (MLW).
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
Setback	Prescribed distance landward of a coastal feature (e.g. the line of existing defences).
SLA	Special Landscape Area. An area identified as having a strategic landscape importance.
SMA	Sensitive Marine Area. A generic term used to describe nationally important locations around our coast which require a cautious and detailed approach to management. They are identified by English Nature for their important benthic populations, spawning or nursery areas for fish, fragile intertidal communities, or breeding, feeding, and roosting areas for birds and sea mammals. This is a non-statutory designation.
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan. It provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and presents a policy framework to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance. These sites are defined by the Wildlife Trusts and Local Authorities as sites of local nature conservation interest. These are non-statutory but form an integral part of the formulation of planning policies relating to nature conservation issues.
SPA	Special Protection Area. These are internationally important sites, being set up to establish a network of protected areas of birds. This is a statutory document.
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest. These sites, notified by English Nature, represent some of the best examples of Britain's natural features including flora, fauna, and geology. This is a statutory designation.
Storm surge	A rise in the sea surface on an open coast, resulting from a storm.
Swell	Waves that have travelled out of the area in which they were generated.
Tidal prism	The volume of water within the estuary between the level of high and low tide, typically taken for mean spring tides.
Tide	Periodic rising and falling of large bodies of water resulting from the gravitational attraction of the moon and sun acting on the rotating earth.
Topography	Configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.
Transgression	The landward movement of the shoreline in response to a rise in relative sea level.
Updrift	Direction opposite to the predominant movement of longshore transport.
VMCA	Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas. Their purpose is to protect the marine conservation importance of the site and to provide a focus for liaison, co-operation and education for a sustainable marine environment. This is a statutory designation.
Water table	The upper surface of groundwater; below this level, the soil is saturated with water.
Wave direction	Direction from which a wave approaches.
Wave refraction	Process by which the direction of approach of a wave changes as it moves into shallow water.

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ABP Mer prepared the Estuary Assessment (refer Appendix I).

Jan Brooke provided valuable assistance regarding the Water Framework Directive and how it could be taken into account in the SMP (refer Appendix F).



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## **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A – SMP Development

APPENDIX B – Stakeholder Engagement

APPENDIX C – Baseline Processes Understanding

APPENDIX D – Natural and Built Environment Baseline (Thematic Studies)

APPENDIX E – Issues and Objective Evaluation

APPENDIX F – Water Framework Directive Assessment

APPENDIX G – Scenario Testing

APPENDIX H - Economic Appraisal and Sensitivity Testing

APPENDIX I - Estuary Assessment

APPENDIX J - Metadatabase and Bibliographic database

