



Shoreline Management Plan 2

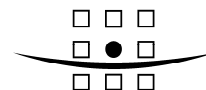
River Tyne to Flamborough Head

North East Coastal Authorities Group
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Final Report

A COMPANY OF



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Term | Definition |
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| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: A statutory designation 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. |
| Beach nourishment | Artificial process of replenishing a beach with material from another source. |
| Benefits (related to issue) | The service that a feature provides. In other words, why people value 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 sports 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 that 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 | The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Procedural Guidance produced by Defra to provide a nationally consistent structure for the production of future generation Shoreline Management Plans. |
| Downdrift | Direction of longshore movement of beach materials. |
| Ebb-tide | The falling tide, part of the tidal cycle between high water and the next low water. |
| Ecosystem | Organisation of the biological community and the physical environment in a specific geographical area. |
| Environmental impact assessment | Detailed studies that predict the effects of a development project on the environment. They also provide plans for mitigation of any significant adverse impacts. |
| ESA | Environmentally Sensitive Area. A non-statutory designation for an area where special land management payments are available through agreement with Defra to provide farming practices which are beneficial to the environment. |
| 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. Usually 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 | A non-statutory designation by the Countryside Commission for coasts of 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. |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserves. A statutory designation for sites established by local authorities in consultation with Natural England (formerly English Nature). These |

| Term | Definition |
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| | sites are generally of local significance and also provide important opportunities for public enjoyment, recreation and interpretation. |
| 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. A statutory designation by Natural England (formerly 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. |
| Objective | A desired state to be achieved in the future. An objective is set, through consultation with key parties, to encourage the resolution of the issue or range of issues. |
| 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, Retreat or Advance the Existing Line of Defence, and Hold the Retired Line). |
| Policy Development Zone (PDZ) | A length of coastline defined for the purpose of assessing all issues and interactions to examine and develop management scenarios. 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 | A combination 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 prevent the progressive encroachment into, and the loss of wetlands. |
| RIGS | Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites. A non-statutory designation 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. |
| 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 (92/43EEC) and will form part of the Natura 2000 site network. All SACs sites are also protect as SSSI, except those in the marine |

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| | environment below the Mean Low Water (MLW). |
| SAM | Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A statutory designation under 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. A non-statutory designation for an area usually identified by local authorities as having a strategic landscape importance. |
| SMA | Sensitive Marine Area. A non-statutory designation for nationally important locations around the coast that require a cautious and detailed approach to management. They are identified by Natural England (formerly 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. |
| SMP | Shoreline Management Plan. A non-statutory plan, which 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. A non-statutory designation defined by the Wildlife Trusts and Local Authorities as sites of local nature conservation interest. These form an integral part in the development of planning policies relating to nature conservations issues. |
| SPA | Special Protection Area. A statutory designation for internationally important sites, being set up to establish a network of protected areas of birds. |
| SSSI | Sites of Special Scientific Interest. A statutory designation notified by Natural England (formerly English Nature), representing some of the best examples of Britain's natural features including flora, fauna, and geology. |
| 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. A statutory designation to protect the marine conservation importance of a site and to provide a focus for liaison, co-operation and education for a sustainable marine environment. |
| 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).

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