



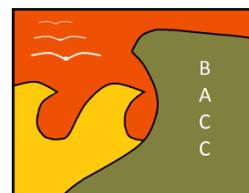
WWF-UK in partnership with
Natural England

How to determine governance requirements and structures for MPAs



Writing management plans toolkit

June 2017



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1. Introduction

This document forms part of the toolkit on *How to determine governance requirements and structures for MPAs* and covers guidance and approaches to writing management plans.

The purpose of the document is to provide a starting point to help with decision making on the approach to writing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plan that is most suited to the local circumstances. In addition it sign posts to other useful documents (Section 2.3). The document is based on current available information. Input from the European Marine Site Officers Network and outcomes from the UK SEAS Project will be added in due course.

This document was prepared after a combination of desk research and interviews with a selection of people involved in MPA management. It provides an introduction to a range of options and information available for preparing management plans. The document does not provide new information but brings together some existing information and ideas. It provides an initial guide to help Relevant Authorities, advisors and stakeholders consider what they might include in a plan and how it might be prepared and presented.

There are no rules concerning the content or format of a management plan¹. The management plan is not an end in itself but merely a tool to aid management of pressures and threats and improvement in site condition. It should suit the needs of those involved in management and be tailored to local circumstances.

¹ Existing guidance provides suggestions and recommendations for management schemes only, e.g.: DETR. 1998. European Marine Sites in England & Wales: A Guide to the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 and to the Preparation and Application of Management Schemes; and SNH, EN, EHS (DOENI), CCW and JNCC. 1998. Natura 2000: European marine sites: an introduction to management. Perth SNH..

2. Management planning

There is no legal requirement to produce a management plan or scheme for MPAs. For European marine sites (EMSs) relevant authorities may decide to prepare a management scheme as a framework for managing activities. In such cases, the relevant authorities are obliged to exercise their functions under the scheme in accordance with Regulation 36(1)².

Where plans are developed they should **focus on** the aim of achieving conservation objectives by **delivering site improvement**.

Various public authorities³ have a role in the management of a well-managed network of MPAs. The roles of public authorities with regard to management of MPAs are covered in a separate document⁴.

² The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

³ A generic term to cover authorities with functions that could affect MPAs

⁴ MPA National Steering Group. (2015) Marine Protected Area Management: Duties of public authorities in relation to Marine Protected Area (MPA) management.

2.1 Information/tools required for the preparation of management plans

The following list of information is required in preparing management plans⁵.

1. **Boundary maps and description of features and sub-feature** for each MPA.
2. **Conservation objectives** for each MPA produced by the relevant statutory nature conservation body.
3. **Pressures and threats** on the operations and activities likely to require management to achieve the conservation objectives and current level of risk.
4. **Site feature and condition information**, provided by the relevant statutory nature conservation body, to enable review of management measures in light of changing condition.
5. **Authorities responsible** for managing pressures and threats and implementing management measures and their duties.
6. **Legislation and mechanisms** available for managing the pressures and threats on MPAs.
7. **Documentation of existing management measures** in place to manage the pressures and threats.
8. **Inventory of monitoring activity** undertaken by partners.

The above information is required to:

1. Prepare prioritised **action plans** or develop **projects** to address management gaps and improve site condition.
2. **Monitor and review** effectiveness of management actions against site condition.

Management information can be made available on a **web-hub** which can be used as 'the management plan' and tool for accessing information by organisations involved in management. Public availability of the web-hub would also enable transparency and accountability to wider stakeholders and the public and provide a means for contact and awareness-raising.

⁵ List adapted from the Berwickshire & Northumberland Marine Nature Partnership: Principles of a Well-Managed Network of Marine Protected Areas.

2.2 Approaches to preparing management plans

The following approaches have all been used in the preparation of management plans.

The choice of approach may depend on, for example:

- the availability of staff time to lead plan preparation (e.g. a Project Officer/Coordinator);
- the availability of funds for involvement of stakeholders and/or an independent consultant;
- the timeframe for plan preparation; or
- whether stakeholder ownership of the plan is required.

The ultimate purpose of the plan should be to prioritise action to manage pressures and threats and improve site condition.

1. Prepared by one person (e.g. Project Officer, Partnership coordinator) with support from the Management Group

It is common for the Project Officer or coordinator to prepare a management plan or updated management scheme in consultation with members of the management group. Input from management group members is generally through discussion at meetings, by the Project Officer meeting members individually and by their commenting on draft documents. Advisory groups, where they exist, are also invited to input and comment. Examples where this approach has been used include: the Lundy Management Plan 2016⁶; Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site Management Scheme 2014⁷; Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan 2016-2021⁸; and the Management Scheme for the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar European marine sites – consultation draft 2011⁹ (Box 1).

Having a lead person is an efficient approach to preparing a management plan provided the person has the necessary input from the management group and all

⁶ <https://www.landmarktrust.org.uk/globalassets/2.-old-website-images/lundy/marine-management-plan-2016-online-version.pdf>

⁷ http://www.xbordercurrents.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/V2-BNNC-EMS-FINAL-MANAGEMENT-SCHEME_JAN-2016-v1.1.pdf.

⁸ http://www.flamboroughheadsac.org.uk/documents/17-03-15%202016-2021%20Management%20Plan%20Final_2017%20Update.pdf

⁹ <http://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/asera/files/2015/06/Draft-2011-ASERA-Management-Scheme.pdf>.

partners are committed to the final plan. For the 2016-2021 Flamborough Head EMS Management Plan, letters of support were requested from each of the partners on the management group. All partners were supportive and two authorities formally adopted the plan.

Box 1: Severn Estuary European marine sites – preparation of the revised management scheme in 2011

The 2011 Management Scheme for the Severn Estuary was compiled by the Association of Severn Estuary Relevant Authorities (ASERA) Implementation Officer with support from the ASERA Working Group (a sub-group of the Management Group established to assist with administration and drafting of the Management Scheme, including commenting on various chapters).

The process for assembling the document involved gathering information from: the previous 2004 Management Scheme and associated documents; activity proformas compiled by Relevant Authorities in 2004 and 2009; the Regulation 33 advice; and data from NE and CCW. A workshop was held between ASERA and the countryside agencies to identify mechanisms for addressing impacts of activities on affected features. Information was brought together to produce the management scheme and action plans.

2. Produced by a Management Group with input from advisory groups and stakeholders

Several management plans have been produced by the management group with one person responsible for compiling the plan. Examples include:

- revisions to the Moray Firth Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme (2009)¹⁰, which were undertaken by the Moray Firth SAC Management Group;
- the Tamar Estuaries Management Plan 2013-2018¹¹ which was developed by the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF) with advice from the Port of

¹⁰ <http://www.morayfirth-partnership.org/assets/files/SAC%20REV%202/MF-SAC-MS%26AP-Rev-2-Second-Interim-Review-2011-amended-2012.pdf>.

¹¹ http://web.plymouth.gov.uk/tecf_temp20132018.pdf.

Plymouth Marine Liaison Committee (PPMLC) and Wembury Advisory Group (WAG);

- the Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan 2006¹² and the Amended 2011 document¹³ which was overseen by the Poole Harbour Steering Group and involved extensive consultation with harbour stakeholders: and
- the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2016-2020¹⁴ which was produced by the Management Group and included public consultation (Box 2).

One way of achieving this approach is through workshops that facilitate collective working (management group members and stakeholders) on key aspects of the management plan. For example, revisions to the Moray Firth Management Scheme¹⁵ were made in the 'spirit of joint working' and involved discussion and debate with people who live and work around the Firth through an initial workshop followed by meetings and extensive consultation.

A commitment to joint working is required. For example, the importance of working together is recognised in the Memorandum of Agreement¹⁶ for the Poole Harbour Steering Group.

Box 2: Partnership approach to the production of the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2016-2020

The Stour & Orwell Estuaries fall within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB which leads the partnership approach to managing the estuaries.

The aspiration was for the strategy to be a partnership document. Workshops, attended by members of the Management Group (consisting of Relevant Authorities, NGOs and representatives of local interest groups), were held around themes for inclusion in the management plan. At a follow up workshop a draft was presented of

¹² http://www.pooleharbouraqmp.co.uk/pdf/ph_amp2006_nontech_summary.pdf.

¹³

http://www.pooleharbouraqmp.co.uk/pdf/Poole%20Harbour_Aquatic_Management_Plan_2011_Update.pdf.

¹⁴ <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/Projects--Partnerships/Stour--Orwell/SO-Strategy-final.pdf>.

¹⁵ The Moray Firth Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme Revision 2 (2009) Amended January 2012. <http://www.morayfirth-partnership.org/assets/files/SAC%20REV%202/MF-SAC-MS%26AP-Rev-2-Second-Interim-Review-2011-amended-2012.pdf>.

¹⁶ Appendix 1 of the Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan 2006: Amended 2011.

how each theme would be addressed. While one person was tasked with bringing all the information together, partners played a significant part in writing the plan.

Once partners had agreed on the draft plan there was a public consultation, Invitations to comment on the draft were advertised through the AONB newsletter, promoted through contacts and sent to those on distribution lists. Although the consultation did not generate a huge response, contact was established with new groups and individuals not previously engaged.

3. Prepared through consensus building with stakeholders.

Consensus building is a decision-making approach that involves all of those with an interest in the subject matter seeking an agreed way forward. Techniques used in consensus building are designed to ensure that all views are taken into consideration and contribute to the final outcome. The approach requires an independent facilitator to design and run the process which occurs over a period of months and can be costly¹⁷.

The first North East Kent Management Scheme (2001-2006)¹⁸ was prepared using a consensus building approach (Box 3). The approach helped to diffuse conflicts and built relationships, whilst developing a management scheme with a wide sense of ownership amongst the stakeholders¹⁹. The approach is appropriate for use where there are a large numbers of stakeholders and conflicting views.

Box 3: North East Kent European marine site – development of the first management scheme in 2001

A process for consensus building was designed and facilitated by an independent consultant. The process involved a sequential series of workshops, each with a different purpose, held over a period of months with data and information

¹⁷ See the part of the toolkit covering 'Techniques for engaging stakeholders in dialogue about MPA governance'.

¹⁸ <http://www.nekmpa.org.uk/factfile/ne-kent-mpa-management-scheme/2001-to-06-management-scheme/>.

¹⁹ Jones, P.J.S., Burgess, J. & Bhattachary, D. 2001. An evaluation of approaches for promoting relevant authority and stakeholder participation in European Marine Sites in the UK. English Nature (UK Marine SACs Project): http://www.ukmarinesac.org.uk/pdfs/stake_holder.pdf.

collection between.

A sequence of four consensus building workshops were held that were each attended by stakeholders representing around 67 different organisations and interests (e.g. 'wildlife experts, fishermen, bait diggers, dog walkers, birders, hoteliers, teachers, science experts, Councillors, sailors, surfers, officers from different authorities, the police and many others'). The main objective of the workshops was to consider: 'Whether or not any of the diverse human uses of the coast were causing harm to the internationally important wildlife and if so how they could best be managed'. Between the workshops, outputs were collated and further information gathered in response to questions raised by stakeholders. The final output was the production of the management plan.

As a consequence of bringing stakeholders involved in activities together and the area's status of need for regeneration, the workshops also considered: 'options for resolving clashes between different recreational activities'; and 'ways in which the coast could be used to generate new projects which would be compatible with its wildlife importance and which could both lead to new jobs and support a healthier local tourism industry'. Consequently, those involved in coastal and marine activities identified for themselves the actual or potential issues caused by activities and how they should best be managed. In addition, the needs of wildlife were considered alongside needs for regeneration.

4. Consultants prepare the management plan or undertake the review.

Where there is insufficient time within a partnership and funding is available, an independent consultant can be used to prepare a management plan (Box 4). The approach to preparing or reviewing a management plan by consultants needs to be agreed by the management group. There is, however, a risk of management group members not fully engaging in the process if undertaken by an independent consultant. Commitment and input to the plan is, therefore, important.

Box 4: Solent European marine site – review of the Management Scheme in 2011²⁰

ABP Marine Environmental Research Ltd (ABPmer), were commissioned by the Solent European marine site (SEMS) Management Group to undertake a review of the Solent European marine site management scheme.

The approach involved interviews with each Relevant Authority and workshops to gather information and to obtain views on aspects of the Management Scheme. In addition, consultation with the Strategic Stakeholder Group enabled other organisations to contribute to the review.

A draft report was circulated and presented to the Management Group for comment.

The work resulted in three final reports:

1. Update to SEMS Management Scheme
2. Revised Annual Monitoring Process
3. Requirement for a delivery plan

²⁰ [Summary and Implementation Plan](#) or http://www.solentems.org.uk/sems/sems_review_2011/.

2.3 Necessary content for a management plan

The first management schemes for EMSs followed the content proposed in the 'Natura 2000: European Marine Sites: an introduction to management' prepared in 1998 as part of the UK SACs project.

A considerable amount of information was assembled in the production of the original management schemes for EMSs. Much of this information forms standing advice and constitutes an important component of a management scheme. It should be readily available and does not need repeating in successive management plan updates. This information is suitable for inclusion as web-based content in a suite of supporting documents that can be updated when necessary (Box 5). Similarly, information relating to more recently designated Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) and Nature Conservation MPAs (NC MPAs) could be referenced in the same way. As much of the supporting information is available on the JNCC or other websites such as Natural England's Designated Sites System, hyperlinks could be made directly to these sites rather than repeating the information on local MPA sites. However, while the format of the information may be suitable for use by Relevant Authorities, a different format may be required for wider use.

Box 5: Content that provides context to the MPA management plan that could be made available on a web-hub

- Boundary maps
- Description of MPAs – features and sub-features (and reasons for designation)*
- Conservation objectives and Measures of Favourable condition (tables) for each MPA feature/sub-feature*
- Pressures and threats (operations likely to cause deterioration of habitats or disturbance of species) on MPAs from human activities*
- Legislative and policy context
- Duties of public authorities
- Monitoring framework

*Information made available through Regulation 35²¹ advice.

²¹ Regulation 35(3) of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

Information that is periodically updated, specifically MPA site condition and the corresponding management actions, should be covered by a regularly revised management plan (Box 6). As Government is required to report on the achievement of objectives in relation to the MPA network every six years, management plans should also establish the process for reporting.

Box 6: Content for a regularly updated management plan

- Brief introduction on purpose of the document and component parts to the management plan (and where they are located e.g. on a web-hub)
- Aim/objectives of management plan
- Latest site condition information
- Priorities for management (based on site condition and risk)
- Management action plan – by theme and public authority – documenting existing and new management measures, gaps in management and projects
- Reporting process

2.4 Examples of good practice

Good practice demonstrated in the preparation or content of management plans provides ideas that can be applied in the development of future management plans and schemes. A selection of examples of good practice illustrated by management plans are highlighted below (Table 1).

Table 1: Examples of good practice

Example	Description
Application of the Ecosystems Approach	The Ecosystems Approach ²² was adopted for the development of the North East Kent European marine sites Management Scheme 2007-2012, the first revision of the original Management Scheme. The approach was applied through a process of stakeholder dialogue with representatives from a wide range of organisations and interests in the area. A series of three stakeholder workshops were held ²³ resulting in shared and agreed management outcomes. While application of the ecosystems approach proved challenging, it started the process of thinking about the management of the EMS in an ecosystems context. The ecosystem approach is not necessarily easy to apply and might best be used as 'guiding principles'.
Management structure	Inclusion of the management structure for MPA(s) helps the wider public to understand who is responsible for management. For example, both the Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan ²⁴ and the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy ²⁵ set out the governance structure and responsibilities for the management plan. In addition, the Lundy Management Plan lists the roles and responsibilities of each organisation ²⁶ .
Aims and	A clear set of aims and objectives provide a framework for MPA

²² For further information on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ecosystems Approach: <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>.

²³ See Sections 2.2 & 2.3, pages 7-10 of the North East Kent European marine sites Management Scheme 2007-2012. http://www.nekmpa.org.uk/media/2044769/Management_Scheme_Overview_final_April07.pdf.

²⁴ See pages 23-25, 2016-2021 Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan: http://www.flamboroughheadsac.org.uk/documents/17-03-15%202016-2021%20Management%20Plan%20Final_2017%20Update.pdf

²⁵ See page 6 of the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2016-2020: <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/Projects--Partnerships/Stour--Orwell/SO-Strategy-final.pdf>.

²⁶ See pages 6-9 of the Lundy Marine Management Plan 2016: <https://www.landmarktrust.org.uk/globalassets/2.-old-website-images/lundy/marine-management-plan-2016-online-version.pdf>.

Example	Description
objectives	management at the local level. They set the management of the area in the context of national legislation and policy, wider social, economic and environmental considerations and partnership working. Examples of management plans listing aims and objectives are the 2016-2021 Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan ²⁷ ; the Humber Management Scheme 2015 ²⁸ ; and the Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan, Amended 2011 ²⁹ .
Use of guiding principles	Guiding principles have been used in some management plans. They set the context for managing the MPA and/or delivery of the plan within the wider setting of the designated site(s), for example the Lundy Marine Management Plan ³⁰ . Guiding principles were developed based on the statutory and non-statutory policies applying to Poole Harbour ³¹ . The purpose of the 24 principles was to provide a framework for current and future management of the Harbour. For each management topic within the plan, reference was made to the applicable guiding principles. Guiding principles have been also been included in the Fal & Helford Management Scheme ³² specifically to support the overall aim of the plan of maintaining the features of the site.
Legislation and policy drivers	Various plans include the legislative background to MPA management. A comprehensive description of legislation and policy applicable to the management of MPAs is provided in the 2016-2021 Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan ³³ . In particular, the plan provides a useful diagram summarising the legislative drivers

²⁷ Pages 26-27: http://www.flamboroughheadsac.org.uk/documents/17-03-15%202016-2021%20Management%20Plan%20Final_2017%20Update.pdf.

²⁸ Page 11: <http://www.humburnature.co.uk/admin/resources/2016-hms-1.-introduction.pdf>.

²⁹ Page 10:

http://www.pooleharbouraqmp.co.uk/pdf/Poole%20Harbour_Aquatic_Management_Plan_2011_Update.pdf.

³⁰ See Summary section of the Lundy Marine Management Plan 2016:

<https://www.landmarktrust.org.uk/globalassets/2.-old-website-images/lundy/marine-management-plan-2016-online-version.pdf>.

³¹ Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan, Amended 2011, Chapter 4, pages 14-15:

http://www.pooleharbouraqmp.co.uk/pdf/Poole%20Harbour_Aquatic_Management_Plan_2011_Update.pdf.

³² See page 9 of the Fal & Helford Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/search?q=3118614&num=100>.

³³ See Chapter 2, pages 13-18, 2016-2021 Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan:

http://www.flamboroughheadsac.org.uk/documents/17-03-15%202016-2021%20Management%20Plan%20Final_2017%20Update.pdf.

Example	Description
	leading to the statutory management actions to be undertaken by public authorities. The Humber Management Scheme 2015 ³⁴ also provides a useful summary of statutory considerations for managing EMSs and for conserving biodiversity.
Links with other plans	It is helpful to show how management plans link with, and take account of, other plans, strategies and documents covering marine and coastal management, e.g. River Basin Management Plan and Marine Plans. The Humber Management Scheme 2015 ³⁵ includes a clear diagram illustrating the various types of plans associated with the Humber Estuary and the links between them. The Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy ³⁶ makes various references to other supporting, overlapping or related plans and documents when describing objectives for management; it also includes a list of plans with web-links in an appendix.
Action plan prioritisation	Use of a prioritisation system for the various actions listed within an action plan can help to distinguish those of the highest priority for implementation. A system of 'high' 'medium' and 'low' has been applied in the Stour & Orwell Action Plan (2016-2020) ³⁷ , while the traffic light system to highlight priority actions has been used in the Flamborough Head ³⁸ and Humber Management Schemes ³⁹ .
Listing management actions	Most action plans list actions by activity. Some, for example the Management Scheme for the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast ⁴⁰ , also categorise actions by organisation so that each

³⁴ See Section 2.4, page 10 of the Humber Management Scheme 2015: Introduction:

<http://www.humburnature.co.uk/admin/resources/2016-hms-1.-introduction.pdf>.

³⁵ See page 13 of the Humber Management Scheme 2015: Introduction:

<http://www.humburnature.co.uk/admin/resources/2016-hms-1.-introduction.pdf>.

³⁶ See Section 5 and Appendix 4 of the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2016-2020:

<http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/Projects--Partnerships/Stour--Orwell/SO-Strategy-final.pdf>.

³⁷ Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy Action Plan 2016-2020 – see link to 'Action Plan':

<http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/estuaries/stour-and-orwell-estuaries-management-group/management-strategy/#ap>.

³⁸ See Action Plan, Table A2 of the 2016-2021 Flamborough Head European Marine Site Management Plan:

http://www.flamboroughheadsac.org.uk/documents/17-03-15%202016-2021%20Management%20Plan%20Final_2017%20Update.pdf

³⁹ See Section 11, page 8 of the Humber Management Scheme Action Plan 2016:

<http://www.humburnature.co.uk/admin/resources/2016-action-plan-final.pdf>.

⁴⁰ See pages 38-53 of the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site: Management Scheme 2014: http://www.xbordercurrents.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/V2-BNNC-EMS-FINAL-MANAGEMENT-SCHEME_JAN-2016-v1.1.pdf.

Example	Description
according to organisation	organisation can distinguish their role and required input to managing the MPA(s). A separate document of Action Plans for each Relevant Authority has been produced for the Severn Estuary European marine sites ⁴¹ .
Web-based management plans	As well as a downloadable version, the Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2016-2020 has been produced as a web-based document ⁴² . This has the advantage of direct links to specific content within the strategy, as well as links to external, related documents, such as actions Shoreline Management Plan actions, other plans and reference material.

⁴¹ Action Plans for the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar European marine sites:

<http://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/asera/files/2015/06/Draft-2011-ASERA-Management-Scheme.pdf>.

⁴² <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/estuaries/stour-and-orwell-estuaries-management-group/management-strategy/#ap>.

3. Available guidance

The following information and guidance is available to assist in the preparation of management plans (Table 2). Note that there is little recent guidance available.

An evaluation of MPA management in Wales, found that a lack of clarity about the information available to assist MPA management⁴³. It proposed identifying relevant reports and information portals and making them available via data sharing initiatives.

Table 2: Available guidance relevant to preparing MPA management plans

Guidance	Brief summary
DETR. 1998. <i>European Marine Sites in England & Wales: A Guide to the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 and to the Preparation and Application of Management Schemes.</i> (Not available as web-based content).	A useful document that sets out the legislative framework and processes for setting up a management scheme, as well as approaches to addressing issues on sites. It also includes extracts from relevant Directives.
EN, SNH, CCW, EHS (DOENI), JNCC & SAMS. 2001. <i>Natura 2000: European Marine Sites ecological sensitivity and management requirements.</i> http://www.ukmarinesac.org.uk/pdfs/synthesis1.pdf .	A document produced as part of the UK Marine SACs LIFE funded Project. It describes a range of sensitive marine species and features along with approaches to management. Useful references to other documents are included in each section.
EN, SNH, CCW, EHS (DOENI), JNCC & SAMS. 2001. <i>Natura 2000: Indications of Good Practice for Establishing Management Schemes on European marine sites. Learning from the UK Marine SACs Project 1996-2001.</i> Peterborough, English Nature. http://www.ukmarinesac.org.uk/pdfs/good_	A document produced as part of the UK Marine SACs LIFE funded Project. It is a useful document based on previous work undertaken as part of the Marine SACs project. It covers 'building support and partnerships', meeting the need for information' and 'determining the management measures' in an easy to read

⁴³ Hatton-Ellis, M., Kay, L., Lewis, M., Lindenbaum, K., Wyn, G., Bunker, A., Winterton, A., Howard, S., Barter, G., Camplin, M. & Jones, J. 2012. MPA Management in Wales 2: Evaluation of current MPA management in Wales. CCW Marine Science Report No 12/06/03.
<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s61681/Countryside%20Council%20for%20Wales%20-%20MPA%20Management%20in%20Wales%202.pdf>.

Guidance	Brief summary
prac1.pdf .	format.
European Commission. 2000. Managing Natura 2000 sites: <i>The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC</i> . Luxembourg, European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/provision_of_art6_en.pdf .	A comprehensive and technical document aimed at providing guidelines to member states on the interpretation of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.
Jones, P.J.S., Burgess, J. & Bhattachary, D. 2001. <i>An evaluation of approaches for promoting relevant authority and stakeholder participation in European Marine Sites in the UK</i> . English Nature (UK Marine SACs Project). http://www.ukmarinesac.org.uk/pdfs/stakeholder.pdf .	A document produced as part of the UK Marine SACs LIFE funded Project. The research assessed approaches and values of stakeholder engagement in the development of the first Management Schemes.
Marine Management Organisation. 2014. <i>MMO marine nature conservation byelaws and marine conservation zones</i> .	The document summarises the duties of the MMO and the approach taken with management measures for MCZs.
Natural England & JNCC. 2012. <i>Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the UK</i> . Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the UK - Natural England .	A two-page summary of the collection of designations that make up the network of MPAs.
SNH, EN, EHS (DOENI), CCW and JNCC. 1998. <i>Natura 2000: European marine sites: an introduction to management</i> . Perth SNH. (Not available as web-based content).	A document produced as part of the UK Marine SACs LIFE funded Project. It describes the rationale and principles behind the development of management schemes and provides the legislative context. It also sets out proposed content for a management scheme, on which the first management schemes were based.