

Marine protected areas management in a few english- french keywords

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PANACHE

Protected Area Network Across
the Channel Ecosystem

Management

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Management

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Marine protected areas management in a few english-french keywords

La gestion d'aires marines protégées en quelques mots-clés franco-anglais

ABSTRACT

RÉSUMÉ

X

Que cela soit en France ou Royaume-Uni, les acteurs de l'environnement marin, rencontrent une multitude d'aires marines protégées (AMPs). En effet, les deux pays ont mis en place des AMPs variées, qu'elles soient nationales, communautaires ou bien internationales.

Ce réseau d'AMPs, partagé ou non entre les deux pays, est géré afin de parvenir à la protection et conservation de la biodiversité marine.

Pour cette gestion, on retrouve en France et au Royaume-Uni des singularités propres. Par exemple, les documents de gestion sont divers autant dans la forme que dans la définition : il se peut très bien que l'on retrouve une structure de document identique avec un nom différent.

Partant du principe de la multitude de termes techniques, qui peuvent se ressembler ou non, pour la gestion d'AMP, nous nous proposons dans ce document de présenter succinctement les termes que l'on peut être amené à retrouver dans les deux pays.

KEYWORDS:

MOTS-CLÉS : gestion, définitions, termes, réseau



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Guide to the glossary

Example 1:

Conservation advice package

cf. *Boite à outils*

- English keyword
- French equivalent

Example 2:

Plan de gestion



A **plan de gestion** (PdG) is a tool used to define, plan and monitor management in an objective and transparent manner

[...].

- French keyword
- Description of the French keyword



“A **management scheme** (MS) is a statement which clearly sets out, in sufficient detail, the measures necessary to conserve or restore a site’s features.” [...]

- Description of the corresponding English keyword

A

Aire Marine Protégée

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

Arrêté de protection de biotope

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

B

Boite à outils

cf.

[Conservation advice](#) **package**

C

Conservation advice package



A **Conservation Advice Package (CAP)** is a document produced for each [Natura 2000](#) site, for [MCZs](#), and for RAMSAR sites. It forms the cornerstone of work done by English managers, in particular for the [Management Scheme](#). It provides a set of information, such as the reasons for the site ([enjeux](#)), the species, and major features, to provide conservation objectives ([objectifs de conservation](#)) and advice to the relevant authorities on operations that may adversely affect the site (English Nature, 2001).

Specific **CAP** is mandatory by virtue of several English legislative instruments (Natural England, 2014):

- Regulation 35 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) for [Special Areas of Conservation](#) (SACs) and [Special Protection Areas](#) (SPAs);
- Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 for [Marine Conservation Zones](#) (MCZs); and
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

The **CAP** relies on five components:

- A general view of the site,
- Information about the reasons for the site,
- Conservation objectives ([objectifs](#)), and
- Advice on operations.



The **boîte à outils AMP** “contains technical elements developed for the marine sub-region (MSR) [...] to facilitate the preparation of [DOCObS](#) for marine Natura 2000 sites” (Antenne Manche-Mer du Nord, 2013) and, eventually, MPA management schemes. It follows a framework that was explained to maritime prefects in the circular of 14 May 2012 “on implementation of the Natura 2000 network at sea and the connection between the Habitats and Birds Directives and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).”

The **boîte à outils AMP** consists of:

- The typical layout of a Natura 2000 site [DOCOb](#) for the MSR (adapted from technical reference frameworks + “bottom-up” feedback);
- An assessment of species and habitats; and
- An inventory of measures.

Code de l'environnement



The **Code de l'environnement** consists of statutory enactments relating to the environment. It is the general legislative framework and comprises six parts: common provisions; physical environments; natural areas; wildlife; prevention of pollution, risks and nuisance; and applicable provisions. Practical applications of these enactments are defined by decrees, byelaws and circulars (ISIGE, 2001).

Conseil de gestion – Comité consultatif

cf. [Management group](#)

Conservation Objective



Conservation objective (“objectifs” in French, meaning “goals”) are long-term conservation objectives. Their role is to “express what needs to be achieved in order to maintain the favourable condition of the sites, including both the habitats and species it contains, and so deliver the Habitats and Birds Directives.” (MS Thanet Coast). For all MSs, the conservation objectives are the same as those written in the Advice Package (Conservation Advice Package).



In French documents, two types of **objectifs** can be found: long-term objectives and management scheme objectives. Objectives are based on the reasons why the MPA was established. Management objectives can thus be defined (ATEN, *Cahier technique* no. 79).

With long-term objectives, “a status considered ideal can be achieved or maintained” for the protected area (ATEN, 79). They can be defined for each reason, whether principal or secondary. These objectives usually stem from the diagnosis of the initial condition of the protected area.

With management scheme objectives, medium-term issues can be solved and long-term objectives achieved. They are defined for the entire term of the management scheme (plan de gestion) and may be renewed (Aten, 79). These objectives must take influential factors into account.

Long-term objectives	Factors influencing the conservation status	Management scheme objectives
Heritage conservation		
➤ Maintain the foreshore's community habitats in a good state of	- Natural dynamics of benthic and pelagic populations. Some species, such as the Allis Shad, spend a part of their cycle at sea and another part in fresh water, in rivers. Knowledge of their biological cycles should	→ Improve knowledge of the natural dynamics of populations on the foreshore

conservation	thus also be gathered	
	- ...	→ ...

Table 1- Example of long term objectives and management scheme objectives

Source: Management Scheme of the Saint-Brieuc Bay National Nature Reserve (RNN), 2014-2018

D

Dashboard

cf. [*Evaluation*](#)

Document d'objectif (DOCOB)

cf. [*Management scheme*](#)

Domaine Public Maritime (DPM) du Conservatoire de l'Espace littoral et des Rivages Lacustres (CERL)

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

E

Échelle

cf. [Scale](#)

Enforcement

cf. [Police](#)

Enjeu



While “stake” is a common English equivalent of the term **enjeu**, it is not used in the same way in the UK. The reasons for a site’s designation or Conservation Objectives are usually used instead.



An **enjeu** can be a species or habitat that needs to be taken into account in the recurring concerns of an MPA in which it has been identified as relevant. Various designations can be found: *enjeux de conservation* (conservation stakes), *enjeux de connaissance du patrimoine* (heritage knowledge), *enjeux pédagogiques et socioculturels* (educational and socio-cultural stakes).

European Marine Site (EMS)

cf. [Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)](#)

Évaluation



Évaluation is essential for MPA management. It plays a key role in “assessing whether the expected objectives have been achieved.” (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, 2012). For each MPA, “when drafting the management scheme and the action plans, precise objectives and indicators must be included and monitoring must be set up.”

Assessing MPA management requires the use of a **tableau de bord**. The **tableau de bord** is a rendering and display tool used to assess the progress of long-term objectives and the effectiveness

of measures taken. It relies on the **indicateurs** ensuing from the various monitoring actions set up to assess the progress of long-term objectives.

G

Gestionnaire

cf.

Manager

M

Management scheme



“A **management scheme** (MS) is a statement which clearly sets out, in sufficient detail, the measures necessary to conserve or restore a site’s features.” The said measures are required.

The **management scheme** is drafted for coastal SSSIs and European Marine Sites (EMSs), which include UK Natura 2000 marine sites, but not all EMSs have one.

The structure of the **management scheme** varies between sites and depends on the opinion of the local management groups. The **MS** usually contains a brief description of the designated site and the reasons for its designation. The document then lists the conservation objectives and sets out the strategy to meet them, as well as indicators (targets) that can be used to assess the strategy’s effectiveness. The MS must define the actions needed to implement the strategy, the person responsible for each action, and the implementation timeframe.

The MS provides a detailed structure for monitoring, periodical assessment, and review. More specific information about a major species or habitat can be found, such as the factors that may influence the common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) in Cardigan Bay (DETR, 1998 and Cardigan Bay, Special Area of Conservation, Management Plan, 2001).

The reviews of an **MS** are described in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. MSs may be “amended from time to time.” In practice, a review is usually performed every six years, as is the case for the North East Kent (Thanet) MS.



A **plan de gestion** (PdG) is a tool used to define, plan and monitor site management in an objective and transparent manner. It allows the best possible benefit to be derived from all positive and negative experiences, as part of a gradual adjustment process, as and when assessments are made (Réserves Naturelles de France, CHIFFAUT A., 2006).

The **plan de gestion** is used for PNMs, RNNs / RNRs, PNs, and the CELRL’s DPM. Natura 2000 areas require **DOCObS**.

The **DOCument d’OBjectifs** (DOCOb) is the reference legal document used for managing Natura 2000 sites in France. It sets out the conservation statuses, objectives, actions and their measures, and the assessment system.

The **plan de gestion** also includes: a "state of play" of the MPA in question, in the form of a data summary; long-term objectives and operations, which form the core of the management scheme; and an assessment of the management, of the management scheme itself, for optimal review.

The **DOCOb** is very similar in form to the PdG, with a view to achieving standardisation in France following work conducted by Aten (*Atelier techniques des espaces naturels*), Réserve Naturelle de France and the French Agency of MPAs.

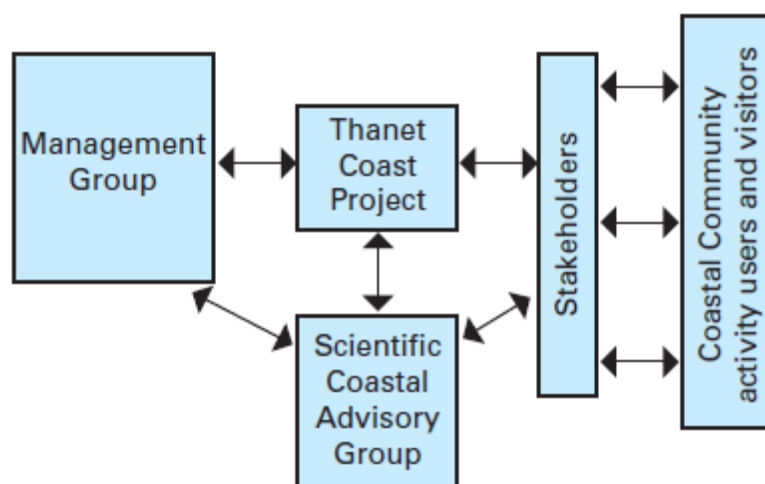
The **DOCOB** is subject to the same rule as in the UK and should be reviewed every six years. Management schemes should be reviewed every five years for nature reserves and every fifteen years for Marine Nature Parks.

Management group



The **management group (MG)** is also a governing body, mainly for EMSs. Its member authorities have legal responsibilities over the MPA. “They are committed to implementing the actions agreed in the MS. But they cannot do this alone, and so depend on the support of stakeholders and volunteers, along with the groups and interests that they represent.” It may also decide to pursue voluntary measures in accordance with the MS (Thanet Coast Project, 2009).

It is in direct contact with the other stakeholders in managing and co-ordinating the site. Here, on the North East Kent site, it is in direct contact with the scientific advisory group and the project team (Thanet Coast Project).



The **advisory group (AG)** can be several or unique. Indeed, the AG is constituted by experts which work on themes relevant for the MPA management. It assimilates to a scientific committee, like the Thanet East Coast, or in several themes groups as working groups.



The **conseil de gestion (CG)** is an MPA's governing body. The CG establishes the management scheme and defines the annual action plan for Marine Nature Parks (*Parcs naturels marins – PNMs*). Its assent is necessary to authorise activities in connection with the PNM. The PNM's agents are the resources at its disposal. Members include elected representatives of local communities, maritime professionals, user representatives, environmental protection societies, qualified personalities and government officers.

The **comité consultatif** is a body that can be found in Nature Reserves. It consists of civilian and military administrations, public institutions, local elected representatives, landowners, users, nature protection societies, and qualified scientists. “It advises on the reserve's functioning and management, and on the applicability of the measures provided for in the designation order. Its advice is sought when drafting the management scheme. It may ask the reserve's manager to carry out scientific studies and to seek opinions to ensure the conservation, protection and improvement of the reserve's natural environment” (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, 2014).

Manager



In the UK, there is no single **gestionnaire**. Various relevant organisations with responsibilities under the MS cooperate. These include authorities, agencies (Natural England, the Environment Agency), and water, harbour (if any) and fishing departments.



In France, **gestionnaires** (managers) are people or groups from various different backgrounds. One individual, the **gestionnaire**, may represent the site's managing authority, as is the case for the Baie de Somme Nature Reserve. Or an agency or authority may delegate management to a management board (the **conseil de gestion**), as is the case for Marine Nature Parks, which are managed by the Agence des Aires Marines Protégées (the **gestionnaire**) with delegation to a **conseil de gestion**.

There can thus be:

- A single manager (with an advisory committee, a scientific council) from an association, a community, an agency, or a committee;
- A management board with members from relevant public administrations, local elected representatives, users, authorised nature protection societies, and qualified scientists.

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009



The **Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009** (MCAA) is one of the most recent and most influential pieces of legislation concerning MPAs. This eight-part document focuses particularly on how to best enable public access to the English coasts. However, it deals with issues relating to both the public and the protection of marine and coastal nature areas. Part 5 of the Act is about nature conservation.

PART 5	
NATURE CONSERVATION	
CHAPTER 1	
MARINE CONSERVATION ZONES	
<i>Designation of zones</i>	
116	Marine conservation zones
117	Grounds for designation of MCZs
118	Further provision as to orders designating MCZs
119	Consultation before designation
120	Publication of orders designating MCZs
121	Hearings by appropriate authority
122	Amendment, revocation and review of orders designating MCZs
<i>Duties relating to network</i>	
123	Creation of network of conservation sites
124	Report
<i>Duties of public authorities</i>	
125	General duties of public authorities in relation to MCZs
126	Duties of public authorities in relation to certain decisions
127	Advice and guidance by conservation bodies
128	Failure to comply with duties etc

Figure 1- Excerpt from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Source: www.legislation.gov.uk

As we can see from the overview in *Figure 1*, this act establishes a new type of MPA: the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). It incorporates the other MPAs – and is categorised as such by Section 123 of the same Part 5 – to improve the coherence of the MPA network. This list defines as MPAs: MCZs, European Marine Sites (Natura 2000: Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas), Ramsar sites, and SSSIs with a marine area. The MCAA does not really provide any more precise information about management documents, particularly for MCZs, but it does detail their designation and the duties of each institution with regard to them (Legislation.gov.uk, 2015 and JNCC, 2015 [2]).

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

cf. [Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)](#)

Marine Protected Area (MPA)



A **marine protected area (MPA)** is “set up primarily for the conservation of our marine biodiversity and to protect species and habitats of international and national importance” (UK Marine Protected Areas Centre, 2007). The UK usually cites IUCN’s definition to define its MPAs.



An **aire marine protégée (AMP)** is “a defined sea area within which a long-term nature protection objective has been defined and a number of management measures have been implemented to support this objective: scientific survey, action plan, good conduct charters, protection of the public maritime domain, regulations, monitoring, information to the public, etc.” (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, 2012).

A recap chart of French and English MPAs can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

- **Arrêté préfectoral de protection de biotope (APPB)** ¹



Arrêtés préfectoraux de protection de biotope (APPB) are departmental (i.e. county level) regulatory measures taken by French regional authorities (prefects or maritime prefects). They are “dedicated to the conservation of habitats for protected species. They are a regulatory tool [...] whose implementation is quite flexible. They are part of the protected areas primarily arising from the Strategy for Protected Areas Creation currently implemented

¹ Biotope protection areas

and are ranked as IUCN Category IV² as a management area. Indeed, most APPBs are monitored either directly through a committee under the authority of the prefect, or indirectly within the framework of schemes such as Natura 2000 and by ownership by local actors.” (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 2003-2014 [1]).

- **Domaine Public Maritime (DPM) du Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral et des Rivages Lacustres (CERL)**



The **CERL** has, since 2002, been able to act directly upon the **DPM**. Its “purpose is the protection of coastal and lake areas. Public access to them is encouraged but is consistently limited by the vulnerability of each site. [...] This protection mode may overlap with other regulatory or contractual schemes.” (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 2003-2014 [2]).

- **Natura 2000 / European Marine Site (EMS)**



“The **Natura 2000** Network is at the heart of the policy of conservation of the European Union and is a key element of the objective aiming to halt the decline in biodiversity.

This Network implemented following the application of the Birds Directive from 1979 and the Habitats Directive from 1992 aims to ensure the long-term survival of species and habitats of special concern, with high stakes of conservation in Europe. It consists of a set of natural terrestrial and marine sites, identified for their rare or fragile species of flora and fauna and natural habitats they shelter.” (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 2003-2014 [3]).

² Category IV: Habitat/Species Management Area. Protected areas ranked as IUCN Category IV aim to “protect particular species or habitats, where management reflects this priority. Many will need regular active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.”

- **OSPAR**



“The aims of the **OSPAR** (Oslo-Paris Convention) network of MPAs are:

- to protect, conserve and restore species, habitats and ecological processes which have been adversely affected by human activities;
- to prevent degradation of, and damage to, species, habitats and ecological processes, following the precautionary principle;
- to protect and conserve areas that best represent the range of species, habitats and ecological processes in the maritime area.”(OSPAR Commission, 2015).

OSPAR MPAs can be found within waters both under and beyond national jurisdiction, in order to be selected by the OSPAR Commission to complete the OSPAR network of MPAs.

- **Parc naturel marin (PNM) / Marine conservation zone (MCZ)**



A **Parc naturel marin (PNM)** is a “defined area, exclusively at sea, in which remarkable natural heritage and significant socio-economic activities coexist, for which a triple objective has been defined (protection and knowledge of nature, and sustainable resource management), and for which a management board has been set up that involves authorities (and groups of authorities), socio-professional players, users, and the State (minority).” (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, 2014 [1]).



A **Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)** is a marine area protecting a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology and can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh inshore and UK offshore waters (beyond 12 NM). This includes rare, threatened features as well as a range of marine wildlife (JNCC, 2015 [1] and Defra, 2012).

- **Parc national (PN)³**



“**Parcs nationaux** are therefore key points in terms of international renown for the protection of the environment and landscapes. Their priorities are:

- the protection of biodiversity, an essential assignment that the national authorities expect from a national park; however, since the Law of 2006, a national park is also responsible for protecting its cultural heritage which is often very remarkable;
- good governance which aims at ensuring a better functioning of institutions reinforcing relations with local players;
- excellent management of heritage and tourist centres, by which the national parks must be worthy of the symbolical dimension which distinguishes them from other formulas of protection and more so from ordinary natural environments.” (Parcs Nationaux de France, 2008).

³ National park

- **Ramsar**



Ramsar areas stem from the convention on wetlands of international importance, called the **Ramsar Convention**. “It is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.” It brings together 168 countries.

The Convention covers various sites of different types: “marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.” The governing body is the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), which meets every three years to define the work plan for the years to come and other tasks.

“In France, **Ramsar** sites are also designated in connection with the Natura 2000 scheme which is progressing in terms of implementation and network.” (Outils juridiques pour la protection des espaces naturels). Likewise in the UK, in addition to existing sites, studies to designate new sites are conducted in connection with Natura 2000 sites.

- **Réserve naturelle nationale (RNN) / Réserve naturelle régionale (RNR)⁴**



Whether national (**réserve naturelle nationale**) or regional (**réserve naturelle régionale**), nature reserves ensure land-sea continuity where they include part of the DPM and French territorial waters.

“**RNNs** are a tool for the long-term protection of rare or characteristic areas, species and geological objects, and functional natural environments representative of biodiversity in France. The sites are managed by a local organisation in cooperation with the territory’s stakeholders. They are protected from any human intervention likely to damage them but may give rise to environmental restoration or management measures, depending on the conservation objectives” (Réserves naturelles de France [1]).

RNRs have the same characteristics as RNNs but are created by the French Regions. They are a recent tool (2002 law on grassroots democracy) and, together with former regional nature reserves, they enable administration and provide opportunities under regional nature protection policies (Réserves naturelles de France [4]).

- **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)**



SSSIs “protect the best of England’s natural habitats, wildlife and geological heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.” Over time, “legislation governing its protection has been strengthened, most significantly by the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act of 2000. [...] **SSSIs** are subject to stricter controls to protect wildlife, habitats and geological formations than most other types of designated area. Almost 30 per cent of the area of SSSIs is in the care of private landowners [...]. The remaining area is owned by

⁴ National Natural Reserve and Regional Natural Reserve

conservation organisations, local authorities, government agencies and public utilities.” (Natural England, 2011).

Monitoring



Monitoring (**suivis**) is used to “assess the effectiveness of the measures taken.” It is defined to assess the MPA’s medium-term aims (French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, 2012 [2]). Examples include the Marine Megafauna Aerial Survey carried out within the framework of the PACOMM programme, and the Littoral, Shorebirds and Benthic Macrofauna observatory.

Surveillance is one of the “key elements in the success of a protected area.” In the action plan, this consists in imposing sanctions via a **police** (enforcement) function if the regulations in force in the MPA are not observed.

The enforcement function is carried out by different organisations in the various MPAs. In some cases, it may refer to the surveillance function. This function must enable “Proper implementation of existing regulations.” It may be carried out by law-enforcement officers from various organisations: Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage – ONCFS (*National Hunting and Wildlife Agency*), PNMs, RNNs, etc.

An assessment (**évaluation**) can be carried out to determine whether the management scheme objectives have been achieved for each long-term objective. It stems from the action plan, which provides for an assessment and for the creation of indicators. It is thus connected to the aims of the management scheme.

N

Natura 2000

cf. *Marine Protected Area (MPA)*

O

Objectif

cf. *Conservation Objective*

OSPAR

cf. *Marine Protected Area (MPA)*

P

Parc national

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

Parc naturel marin

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

Plan d'action

cf. [*Management scheme*](#)

Plan de gestion

cf. [*Management scheme*](#)

Police

cf. [*Surveillance*](#)

R

Ramsar

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

Réserve naturelle nationale / Réserve naturelle régionale

cf. [*Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)*](#)

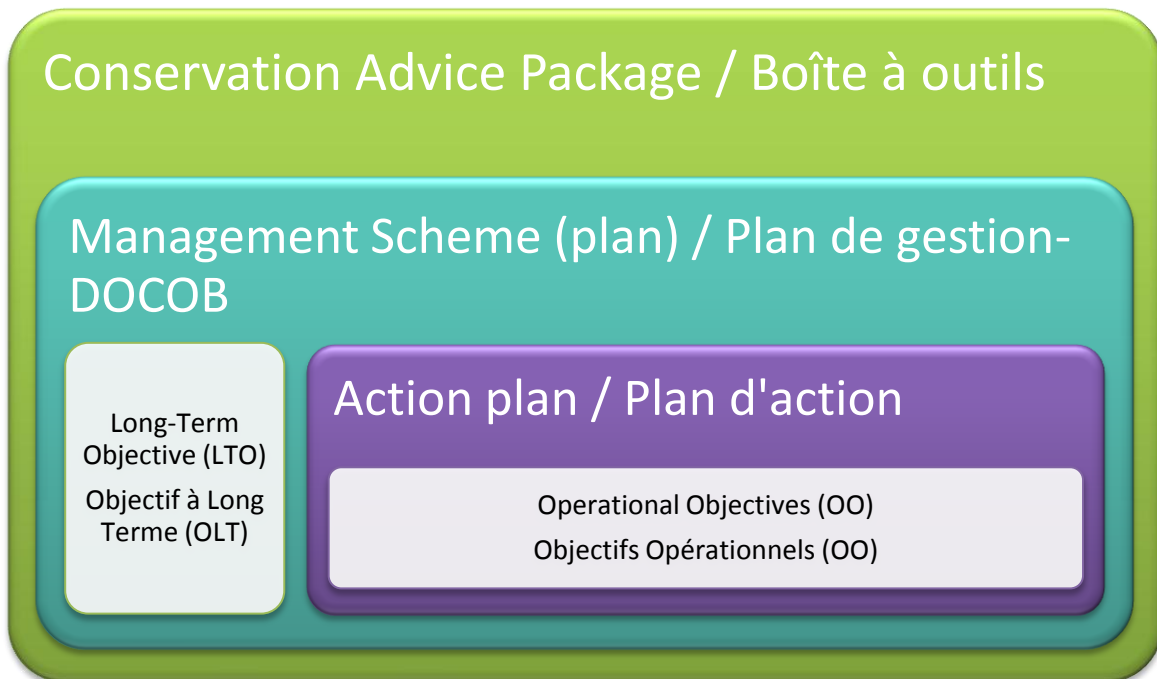
Revision

cf. [*Management scheme*](#)

S

Scale

Across the many tools relating to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), the different scales fit in with one another according to the following principle:



Site of special scientific interest

cf. [Marine Protected Area \(MPA\)](#)

Stakes

cf. [Enjeux](#)

Suivi

cf. [Monitoring](#)

Surveillance

cf. [Monitoring](#)

T

Tableau de bord

cf. [Evaluation](#)

The Offshore Marine Conservation Regulations 2007



The Offshore Marine Conservation Regulations 2007 are the first piece of legislation to transpose the Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) Directives for marine sites, beyond 12 nautical miles. They apply to the UK's offshore marine area, beyond 12 nautical miles, in the following zones: British Fishery Limits and the seafloor in the waters of the British continental shelf. They are intended to manage players that impact the natural heritage of the designated sites. The Regulations' content focuses on the classification of protected areas, their protection, their management (Part 2, Section 19), conservation measures, and monitoring and surveillance (Part 4) (JNCC, 2015 [3] and Legislation.gov.uk,2015 [2]).

W

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981



The **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** is one of the first fundamental English instruments. Two years earlier, in 1979, the UK had ratified two significant instruments: the Berne Convention and Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds. There are four parts to this document: the first part deals with wildlife; the second with nature conservation, countryside and National Parks; the third part addresses public rights of way; and the last one, the Act's miscellaneous and general provisions.

Management documents are only mentioned in the second part. Two English MPAs are detailed: Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are regulatory protection schemes for areas with remarkable landscape, geology and fauna or flora, and Marine Nature Reserves (MNRs), a specific status integrated with National Nature Reserves (NNRs). An MNR can stretch as far as three nautical miles; however, the only area to have received this designation, Lundy Bay, has since become a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) (Vong L., 2010).

Sections 28J, 28K and 28L, which deal with SSSIs, set out the conditions of the management scheme (MS), the English equivalent of the French *plan de gestion*. Sections 28K and 28L are more detailed and deal with management notices and possible appeals. Section 35 focuses on MNRs in general:

definition, byelaws, powers that can be exercised over them, etc. and is completed by Section 37 on byelaws applicable to MNRs (Legislation.gov.uk, 2015 [3]).

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Appendix

Appendix 1– List of MPAs

A list of French and English MPAs can be found below. Only MPAs recognised as such by law are listed; for instance, national parks exist in the UK but are not recognised as MPAs.

French MPAs	English MPAs
Arrêté préfectoral de protection de biotope (APB)	-
DPM	
Natura 2000	European Marine Site (EMS)
OSPAR	OSPAR
Parc naturel marin	≈ Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)
Parc national	-
RAMSAR	RAMSAR
Réserve Naturelle Nationale / Réserve Naturelle Régionale (RNN/RNR)	-
-	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



PANACHE

Protected Area Network Across
the Channel Ecosystem

PANACHE is a project in collaboration between France and Britain. It aims at a **better protection** of the Channel marine environment through the **networking** of existing marine protected areas.

The project's five objectives:

- **Assess** the existing marine protected areas network for its ecological coherence.
- **Mutualise** knowledge on monitoring techniques, share positive experiences.
- **Build** greater coherence and foster dialogue for a better management of marine protected areas.
- **Increase** general awareness of marine protected areas: build common ownership and stewardship, through engagement in joint citizen science programmes.
- **Develop** a public GIS database.

France and Great Britain are facing similar challenges to protect the marine biodiversity in their shared marine territory: PANACHE aims at providing a **common, coherent and efficient reaction**.

PANACHE est un projet franco-britannique, visant à une **meilleure protection** de l'environnement marin de la Manche par la **mise en réseau** des aires marines protégées existantes.

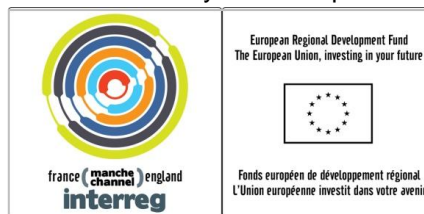
Les cinq objectifs du projet :

- **Étudier** la cohérence écologique du réseau des aires marines protégées.
- **Mutualiser** les acquis en matière de suivi de ces espaces, partager les expériences positives.
- **Consolider** la cohérence et encourager la concertation pour une meilleure gestion des aires marines protégées.
- **Accroître** la sensibilisation générale aux aires marines protégées : instaurer un sentiment d'appartenance et des attentes communes en développant des programmes de sciences participatives.
- **Instaurer** une base de données SIG publique.

France et Royaume-Uni sont confrontés à des défis analogues pour protéger la biodiversité marine de l'espace marin qu'ils partagent : PANACHE vise à apporter une **réponse commune, cohérente et efficace**.

- www.panache.eu.com -

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