

Glossary

AIFCA	Association of Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authorities
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ALB	Arm's Length Body
B&PSC	Byelaw and Permitting Sub-Committee
BTWG	Byelaw Technical Working Group
Cefas	Centre for the Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIFCA	Cornwall Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
CO	Chief Officer
COG	Chief Officers' Group
DCC	Devon County Council
DCO	Deputy Chief Officer
DPO	Data Protection Officer
Defra	Department of Environment, Fisheries & Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EBFM	Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
EIR	Environment Information Regulation
EMS	European Marine Site
EU	European Union
FAP	Financial Administrative Penalty
F&GPSC	Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee
FIP	Fishery Improvement Plan
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
FOI	Freedom of Information Act
FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared Radiometer - camera
FRMPs	Fisheries Research and Management Plans
FPV	Fisheries Patrol Vessel
GDPR	General data Protection Regulations
GIS	Geographical Information System
GWG	Governance Working Group
HLO	High Level Objective
HPMA	Highly Protected Marine Areas
IA	Impact Assessment
ICES	International Convention for the Exploitation of the Seas

IFCA	Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
IFCO	Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Officer
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IVMS	Inshore Vessel Monitoring System
MaCCA	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
M&CP	Monitoring & Control Plan
MCRS	Minimum Conservation Reference Size
MCSS	Monitoring Control Surveillance System
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MEDIN	Marine Environmental Data and Information Network
MLA	Marine License Application
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NE	Natural England
NGO	Non-Governmental organisations
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NIMEG	National Inshore Marine Enforcement Group
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OM	Office Manager
OWW	Official Written Warning
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
RSA	Recreational Sea Angling
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Site of Community Importance
SEERF	Severn Estuary Ecological Research Forum
SIFCA	Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
SMMR	Sustainable Management of Marine Resources (project)
SNCB	Statutory nature Conservation Bodies
SOP	Standard Operating System
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SV	Survey Vessel
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
TAG	Technical Advisory Group

TCG	Tactical Enforcement Group
T2 & T3 (MCZs)	Tranche 2 and Tranche 3 (MCZs)
TrAC	Trends in Analytical Chemistry (sampling methodology)
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	Welsh Government
Wrt	with reference to
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
25YEP	25 Year Environment Plan

Definitions

This section gives a definition of general terms used in this document.

Severn Estuary – the area of tidal water above the M48 road bridge.

Bristol Channel – the area of the District below the M48 road bridge

Ecosystem based Fisheries Management:

‘A systematic approach to fisheries management in a geographically specified area that contributes to the resilience and sustainability of the ecosystem; recognises the physical, biological, economic and social interactions among the affected fishery-related components of the ecosystem, including humans; and seeks to optimise benefits among a diverse set of societal goals’. (NOAA definition).

‘An integrated approach to managing fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries which seeks to manage the use of natural resources, taking account of fishing and other human activities, while preserving both the biological wealth and the biological processes necessary to safeguard the composition, structure and functioning of the habitats of the ecosystem affected, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties regarding biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems.’ *The Common Fisheries Policy (Article 4)*

Natural Capital:

‘Natural Capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large. They do this by providing us with clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards.’ (25YEP)

Precautionary Principle:

D&S IFCA will follow the direction laid out by the UK Government -

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/meetings/committees/ilgra/pppa.htm>. A definition of the Precautionary Principle is available on the D&S IFCA website [D&S IFCA Decision Making & the Precautionary-Principle-](#)

Sustainability - Brundtland (1987): This is the most commonly quoted definition and it aims to be more comprehensive than most:

Sustainable development:

'The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- *The concepts of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given, and:*
- *The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environments ability to meet present and future needs.'*

UK Marine Policy Statement:

The UK Marine Policy Statement requires that marine plans deliver:

'a clear, spatial and locally-relevant expression of policy, implementation and delivery' and 'greater coherence in policy' taking 'a forward-looking, proactive and spatial planning approach to the management of the marine area, its resources, and the activities and interactions that take place within it'.

Draft Fisheries Bill Objectives

Draft Fisheries Bill set out eight Fisheries Objectives, which include the following:

(a) the sustainability objective is that –

(a) fish and aquaculture activities are—

(i) environmentally sustainable in the long term, and

(ii) managed so as to achieve economic, social and employment benefits and contribute to the availability of food supplies, and

(b) the fishing capacity of fleets is such that fleets are economically viable but do not overexploit marine stocks.

(b) the precautionary objective is that –

(a) the precautionary approach to fisheries management is applied, and

(b) exploitation of marine stocks restores and maintains populations of harvested species above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield

(c) the ecosystem objective is that –

(a) fish and aquaculture activities are managed using an ecosystem-based approach so as to ensure that their negative impacts on marine ecosystems are minimised and, where possible, reversed, and

(b) incidental catches of sensitive species are minimised and, where possible, eliminated

(d) the scientific evidence objective is that -

(a) scientific data relevant to the management of fish and aquaculture activities is collected,

(b) where appropriate, the fisheries policy authorities work together on the collection of, and share, such scientific data, and

(c) the management of fish and aquaculture activities is based on the best available scientific advice.