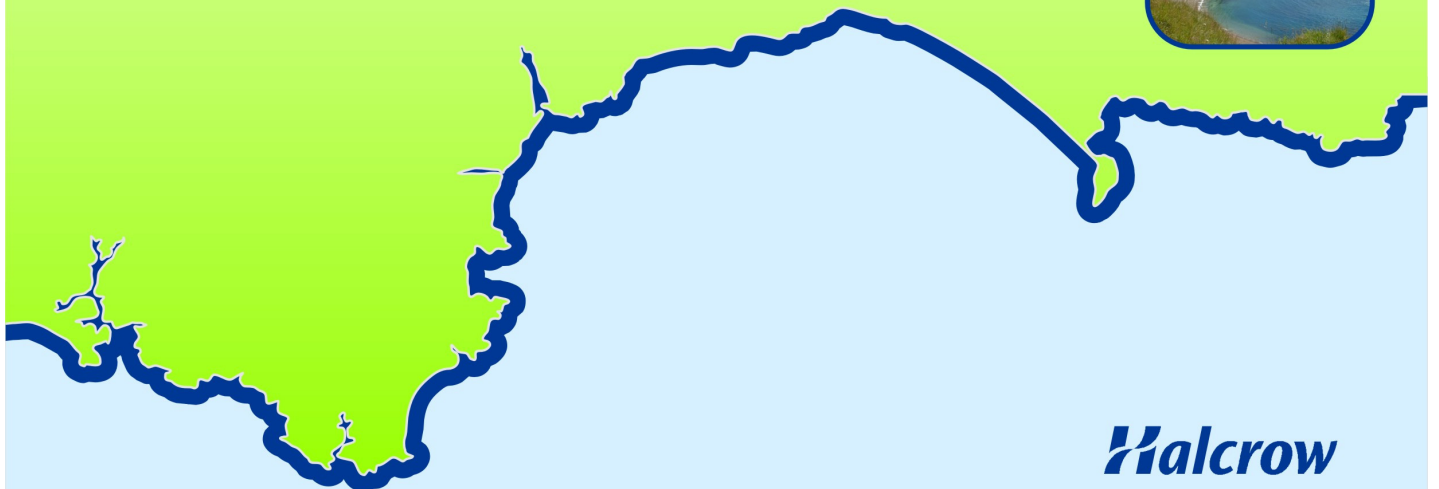


South Devon and Dorset Coastal
Advisory Group (SDADCAG)

Shoreline Management Plan SMP2
Durlston Head to Rame Head

Appendix D – SEA Environmental Baseline Report
(Theme Review)



The Supporting Appendices

These appendices and the accompanying documents provide all of the information required to support the Shoreline Management Plan. This is to ensure that there is clarity in the decision-making process and that the rationale behind the policies being promoted is both transparent and auditable. The appendices are:

A: SMP Development	This reports the history of development of the SMP, describing more fully the plan and policy decision-making process.
B: Stakeholder Engagement	All communications from the stakeholder process are provided here, together with information arising from the consultation process.
C: Baseline Process Understanding	Includes baseline process report, defence assessment, NAI and WPM assessments and summarises data used in assessments.
D: SEA Environmental Baseline Report (Theme Review)	This report identifies and evaluates the environmental features (human, natural, historical and landscape).
E: Issues & Objectives Evaluation	Provides information on the issues and objectives identified as part of the Plan development, including appraisal of their importance.
F: Initial Policy Appraisal & Scenario Development	Presents the consideration of generic policy options for each frontage, identifying possible acceptable policies, and their combination into 'scenarios' for testing. Also presents the appraisal of impacts upon shoreline evolution and the appraisal of objective achievement.
G: Preferred Policy Scenario Testing	Presents the policy assessment and appraisal of objective achievement towards definition of the Preferred Plan (as presented in the Shoreline Management Plan document).
H: Economic Appraisal and Sensitivity Testing	Presents the economic analysis undertaken in support of the Preferred Plan.
I: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report	Presents the various items undertaken in developing the Plan that specifically relate to the requirements of the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), such that all of this information is readily accessible in one document.
J: Appropriate Assessment Report	Presents the Appropriate Assessment of SMP policies upon European designated sites (SPAs and SACs) as well as Ramsar sites, where policies might have a likely significant effect upon these sites. This is carried out in accordance with the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations).
K: Water Framework Development Report	Presents assessment of potential impacts of SMP policies upon coastal and estuarine water bodies, in accordance with the requirements of EU Council Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive).
L: Metadatabase and Bibliographic database	All supporting information used to develop the SMP is referenced for future examination and retrieval.
M: Action Plan Summary Table	Presents the Action Plan items included in Section 6 of the main SMP document (The Plan) in tabular format for ease of monitoring and reporting action plan progress.

Within each appendix cross-referencing highlights the documents where related appraisals are presented. The broad relationships between the appendices are illustrated below.

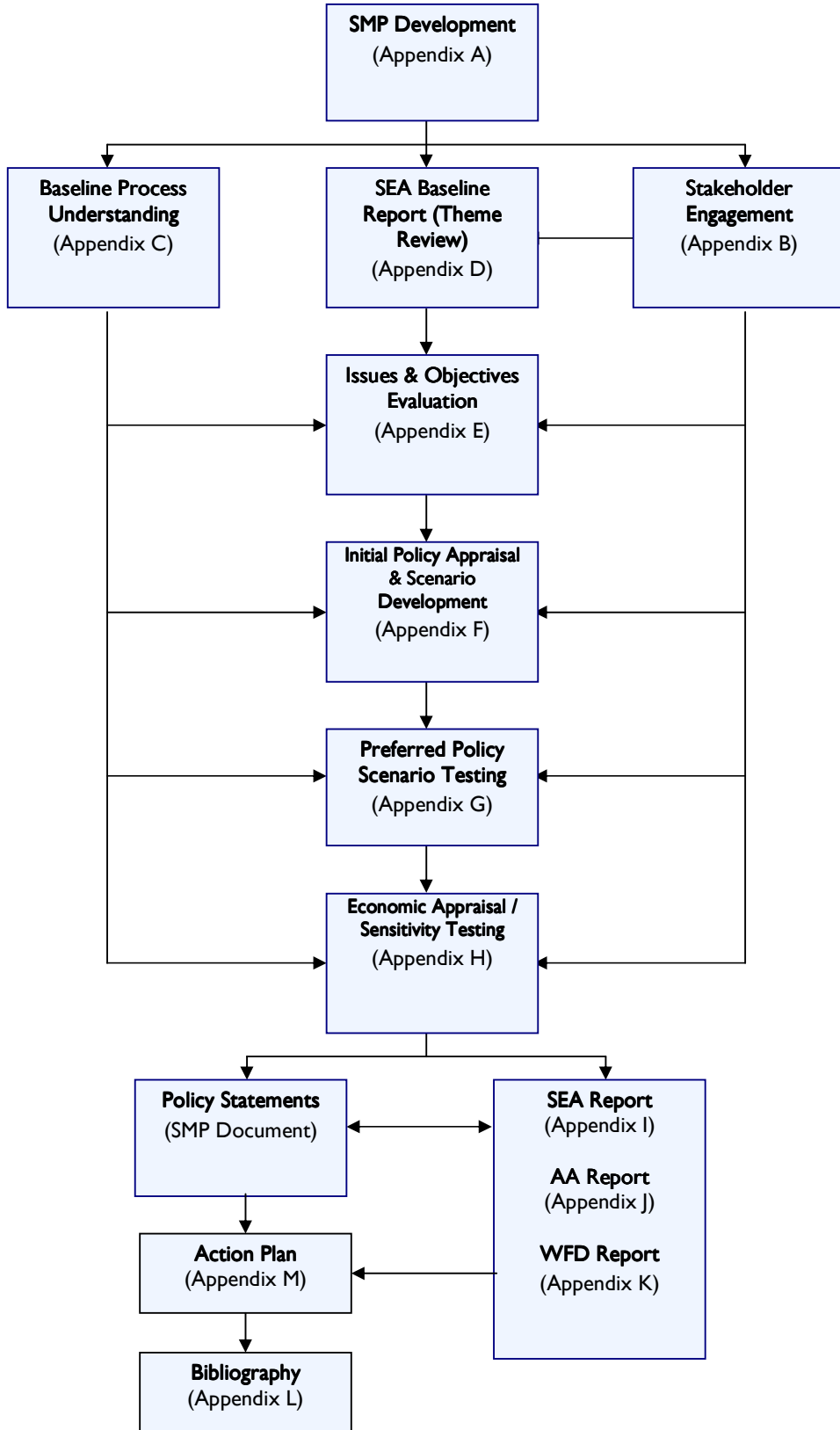


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ANNEX D.3 – NATIONAL CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

ANNEX D.4 – BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN HABITATS AND SPECIES

ANNEX D.5 – SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

D.1 Introduction

This Appendix contains the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Baseline Report (Theme Review), which identifies key environmental features along the coast and why these features are important to stakeholders (i.e. the benefits that the feature provides). Information from this review will be used as a basis for developing policy options and assessing the impacts and suitability of these options.

To underpin this assessment of the features and their benefits present along the shoreline the Theme Review identifies the key characteristics and importance of features for the Natural Environment, Landscape Character, Historic Environment, Land Use, Infrastructure and Material Assets, and Population and Health. These are preceded by an overview of the coastline, subdivided into 17 sections.

The inland boundary of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) has been taken to be 1 km inland of the coastline between Durlston Head and Rame Head, modified to include the whole indicative coastal flood risk zone where this extends further inland. Environmental features and assets lying wholly or partly within this area have been included in this Theme Review.

In developing this Theme Review, the Portland Bill to Durlston Head and Lyme Bay and South Devon SMPs have been reviewed as a starting point (Halcrow 1997, Mouchel Parkman 1998, Posford Duvivier 1998a, 1998b).

D.2 Description of Coastline

D.2.1 Section A: Durlston Head to White Nothe

The section of coastline extends from Durlston Head (to the south of Swanage) to White Nothe. Most of the coastline consists of high cliffs of outstanding landscape and geological value. Classic landforms along this coastline include Lulworth Cove and Durdle Door, formed from uplifting and tilting of Jurassic and Cretaceous rock sequences. Almost the entire coast lies within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site (WHS) for its geological importance, as well as the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for its ecology.

The frontage and its immediate hinterland are largely undeveloped, supporting agricultural land, Ministry of Defence (MoD) training areas and facilities. Much of the coast is currently undefended and erosion risks are generally low due to the resistant nature of the cliffs.

D.2.2 Section B: White Nothe to Redcliff Point

This is a mainly cliffed section of coast dominated by clay-rich cliffs, of outstanding landscape, ecological and geological value lying within the Dorset and East Devon WHS and Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC. This section of coastline experiences episodic landslide events that can cause tens of metres of retreat as a result of a single event. In places there is a risk of relict landslide complexes becoming reactivated.

The coast is currently mainly undefended, apart from a short stretch of defence in Ringstead Bay.

D.2.3 Section C Redcliff Point to Portland Bill

This section of coast extends from Redcliff Point to Portland Bill on the Isle of Portland. The Isle of Portland is an outcrop of limestone cliffs that forms the major promontory along the Dorset coast. These cliffs are fronted by rocky foreshores and raised beaches, which are often covered with the debris from frequent cliff falls and the debris from quarrying operations.

Portland Harbour breakwaters represent major human intervention along the frontage. These provide protection to Portland Harbour and an element of sea defence, which appears to have led to reduced erosion of the cliffs on the north-west harbour shore. The western extent of Portland Harbour is bounded by Chesil Beach and forms part of the landward side of the shingle ridge described in D.2.4.4.

The frontage comprises primarily open coast, with only one main river, the Wey, discharging into the sea at Weymouth. This is one of the more heavily developed stretches of coastline within the SMP area, incorporating the key service and tourism centre of Weymouth and the Isle of Portland. This coastal section lies within the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC.

D.2.4 Section D: Portland Bill to Thorncombe Beacon

This section of coast represents the eastern half of Lyme Bay, formed by the western side of the rocky headland of the Isle of Portland described in 2.3 and the depositional feature of Chesil Beach.

Chesil Beach is a unique shingle ridge feature extending from Chiswell to West Bay, where the Bridport Harbour's East Pier effectively forms its western boundary. Historical landward movement of the shingle bank has enclosed The Fleet between Portland Harbour and Abbotsbury, forming the largest tidal lagoon in Britain. Landward of the beach are the settlements of Chiswell, Abbotsbury, Burton Bradstock, West Bay, Bridport and Eype.

The outstanding geological features of the coastline have led to its inclusion within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage site. These include the cliff exposures of Portland and Purbeck Beds, the spectacular cliffs between West Bay and Burton Bradstock and Chesil Beach itself. The latter site is internationally designated for its wildlife value; Chesil Beach and The Fleet Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site and SAC. This stretch of coastline lies within the Portland and The Fleet Sensitive Marine Area designated for the importance of its marine wildlife, and also Sidmouth to West Bay SAC.

There are numerous Scheduled Monuments and Portland contains a Conservation Area with a number of listed buildings.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is predominantly agricultural and recreational but also includes industrial, extensive quarrying, urban and residential areas, whilst sea use comprises fishing, mussel beds, oyster beds and recreation. There is a harbour at West Bay maintained by West Dorset District Council.

D.2.5 Section E: Thorncombe Beacon to Beer Head

The Lyme Bay frontage from Thorncombe Beacon to Beer Head to the west of Beer, encompasses the settlements of Chideock, Seatown, Charmouth, Lyme Regis, Seaton and Beer. The coastline consists of undulating cliffs with shingle beaches. Some sections of the cliffs are subject to landslides, notably at Black Ven, Doghouse Hill and Golden Cap. Black Ven, between Charmouth and Lyme Regis, is considered to be the largest active coastal landslide and mudflow complex in Europe.

The Cobb, to the west of Lyme Regis, is a curved breakwater that shelters Lyme Regis Harbour. Major cliff stabilisation works have recently been completed at Lyme Regis.

The cliffs in this area are important for their coastal geomorphology and stratigraphy, for studying the interrelated process of cliff denudation and beach formation and of international importance for their fossil fauna. The coast lies within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site as well as part of the Sidmouth to West Bay SAC. This stretch of coastline is also designated an AONB and Heritage Coast.

There are several Scheduled Monuments within this stretch of coastline and over 30 archaeological sites and finds.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is predominantly agricultural with urban areas at Lyme Regis, Seaton and Beer and other, smaller, settlements, whilst sea use comprises fishing and recreation.

This area, particularly Lyme Regis, attracts a large number of visitors and consequently extensive recreational facilities have developed along the coastline, including numerous caravan parks.

D.2.6 Section F: Beer Head to Otterton Ledge

This length of coastline extends from Beer Head to the River Otter. It encompasses the settlements of Branscombe, Sidmouth and Otterton. The coastline consists mostly of steep cliffs fronted by rocks and shingle beaches. The cliffs are relatively soft and are prone to landslides and rock falls, especially near Sidmouth. Beer Head is formed from the westernmost extent of Cretaceous chalk, whilst the red sandstone sea stacks at Ladram Bay are classic coastal features, testament to the effects of marine erosion in sculpting this coastline, which is within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site and encompasses the Beer Quarry and Caves SAC.

Land use is mainly agricultural with a number of residential areas, most notably at Sidmouth, which is also a popular holiday resort. Sea use comprises fishing and some recreation. This length of coastline was prominent recently in the news for the beaching of the container ship MSC Napoli in January 2007.

D.2.7 Section G: Otterton Ledge to Straight Point

This short frontage includes the estuary of the River Otter and the settlement of Budleigh Salterton. The coastline forms an embayment, with a beach backed by cliffs, between the rock ledge at the eastern end of the unit and the headland at the western end. The cliffs become higher and more prone to erosion toward the west.

Land use here varies and includes agricultural, residential, recreational and amenity, whilst sea use comprises fishing and recreation.

The exceptional cobble beach and red sandstone cliffs around Budleigh Salterton are major landscape and geological features, included within the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site.

D.2.8 Section H: Straight Point to Holcombe

Extending from Straight Point to Holcombe, this frontage includes the whole of the Exe Estuary and encompasses the settlements of Exmouth, Starcross, Cockwood, Dawlish Warren and Dawlish. The coastline is dominated by the large spit at Dawlish Warren (a designated SAC for nature conservation) at the mouth of the River Exe, and the estuary is flanked by beaches backed with cliffs and headlands. The Exe Estuary itself is also internationally designated as a SPA and Ramsar site. The coastal processes taking place in and around the

estuary are extremely complex and the recently commissioned Exe Estuary Coastal Management Study (grant-aided by Defra/EA), will provide useful information for the SMP Review.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly residential with some agricultural and recreational uses, whilst sea use comprises fishing, recreation and small shipping from the Exeter River Canal.

The Triassic sandstone cliffs at Orcombe Point represent the western limit, and some of the oldest rocks, of the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site.

D.2.9 Section I: Holcombe to Hope's Nose

This frontage covers the Parson and Clerk rocks, near Holcombe, to Hope's Nose and includes the Teign Estuary. It encompasses the settlements of part of Holcombe, Teignmouth, Shaldon, Maidencombe and part of Torquay. The coastline consists mostly of cliffs, becoming higher and more indented towards the south subject to varying degrees of erosion, being fronted by stretches of narrow sandy beaches.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly urban, including commercial and residential areas, with agricultural and recreational areas in the central part of the unit, whilst sea use comprises fishing and recreation.

D.2.10 Section J: Hope's Nose to Berry Head (Tor Bay)

This frontage extends from Hope's Nose to Berry Head and covers the coastline of Tor Bay. It encompasses the settlements of part of Torquay, Paignton, Goodrington and part of Brixham. The coastline consists of a deeply recessed, cliffed bay, bounded by headlands and within the bay, there are a number of promontories that create pockets of sandy beaches.

The whole area is heavily populated, and is known as the English Riviera. Land use in this unit is mainly urban with some recreational areas, whilst sea use comprises fishing and recreation.

The international conservation designation of South Hams SAC lies within this coastal section.

D.2.11 Section K: Berry Head to Blackstone Point

From Berry Head to Blackstone Point, this frontage includes the Dart Estuary and encompasses the settlements of part of Brixham, Kingswear and Dartmouth. The coastline consists of indented cliffs forming numerous bays containing small sandy beaches and there are occasional rock falls from the cliffs.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly agricultural with residential developments around the settlements, whilst sea use comprises fishing and recreation.

The international conservation designation of South Hams SAC lies within this coastal section.

D.2.12 Section L: Blackstone Point to Start Point

This length of coastline extends from Blackstone Point to Start Point and includes Slapton Ley lagoon. It encompasses the settlements of Stoke Fleming, Blackpool, Strete, Slapton, Torcross, Beesands and Hallsands. The coastline consists of a long shallow bay, with high cliffs at both ends and low-lying land and minor cliffs in the central area.

The shingle ridge of Slapton Sands encloses Slapton Ley, the largest fresh water lagoon in south west England.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly agricultural with amenity and residential areas, whilst sea use comprises fishing, diving and recreation.

The international conservation designation of South Devon and Shore SAC lies within this coastal section.

D.2.13 Section M: Start Point to Bolt Head

Extending from Start Point to Bolt Head and including the beautiful Kingsbridge Estuary, this frontage encompasses the settlements of East Prawle, East Portlemouth and Salcombe. The coastline is dominated by steep high cliffs, with numerous small embayed beaches. The length is bounded by headlands and there is some cliff erosion from undercutting and rock falls.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly agricultural with commercial areas around Salcombe and scattered residential areas, whilst sea use comprises commerce, fishing, diving and recreation.

The international conservation designation of South Devon and Shore SAC lies within this coastal section.

D.2.14 Section N: Bolt Head to Wembury Point

This frontage, from Bolt Head to Wembury Point, includes the Avon, Erme and Yealm estuaries. It encompasses the settlements of Bolbery, Inner and Outer Hope, Thurlestone, Bantham, Bigbury on Sea, Challaborough and Wembury. The coastline consists of extensive lengths of steep, indented cliffs with numerous small sandy embayed beaches, punctuated by estuaries. Localised cliff erosion occurs throughout the frontage.

Land use along this stretch of coastline is mainly agricultural with amenity, residential and Ministry of Defence (military base) areas, whilst sea use comprises fishing, diving and recreation.

The international conservation designations of Blackstone Point SAC and Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC lie within this coastal section.

D.2.15 Section O: Wembury Point to Devil's Point

This section from Wembury Point to Devil's Point includes the eastern part of Plymouth Sound and encompasses the settlements of Heybrook Bay, Bovisand, Plymstock and Plymouth. The coastline covers the frontages around Plymouth Sound (internationally designated as a SAC) and the estuary mouths of the Rivers Plym and Tamar. It consists of cliffs of varying heights, which are subject to localised erosion, and beaches. The man-made Plymouth Breakwater protects the frontage against severe erosion by moderating inshore waves.

Land uses along this stretch of coastline vary and include agricultural, commercial, residential, recreational and Ministry of Defence (Plymouth Breakwater) areas. The central area around Plymouth and Plymstock is the biggest population centre in the SMP area. Sea use comprises fishing, recreation and navigation.

D.2.16 Section P: Tamar Estuary

This section comprises the Tamar Estuary, which lies on the border between Devon and Cornwall. The estuary complex is designated as a SPA for its international importance to birds. The estuary system is a large marine inlet comprising the estuaries of the rivers Tamar, Lynher and Tavy which collectively drain an extensive part of Devon and Cornwall. The Tamar river and its tributaries provide the main input of freshwater into the estuary, and form a ria (drowned river valley) with Plymouth Sound (Plymouth Sound and Estuaries are designated as a SAC for their nature conservation). The Tamar Estuary is important for its biological interests including intertidal habitats, waterbirds and invertebrates.

This stretch of the estuary encompasses the settlements of Plymouth and Torpoint.

D.2.17 Section Q: Mount Edgcumbe to Rame Head

This is the most westerly stretch of the SMP area, extending from Mount Edgcumbe to Rame Head in Cornwall.

It includes the western part of Plymouth Sound (Plymouth Sound and Estuaries are designated as a SAC for their nature conservation) and encompasses the settlements of Kingsand and Cawsand. The coastline covers the western frontages around Plymouth Sound and part of the estuary mouth of the River Tamar. It consists of cliffs of varying heights, which are subject to localised erosion, and beaches. The man-made Plymouth Breakwater protects the frontage against severe erosion by moderating inshore waves.

Land uses along this stretch of coastline vary and include agricultural, commercial, residential, recreational and Ministry of Defence (Plymouth Breakwater) areas. Sea use comprises fishing, recreation and navigation.

D.3 Natural Environment

D.3.1 General

As part of developing shoreline management policies it is important to understand the relationship between areas of value to nature, geological conservation and coastal processes, and also to understand how coastal management can alter coastal processes and impact on the natural environment.

This section reviews the status of the 'natural' features present on the shoreline between Durlston Head and Rame Head and includes areas designated for their international and national conservation importance.

Maps illustrating the different environment designations found within the SMP area are located in Annex D.1.

D.3.2 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

D.3.2.1 Overview

The natural environment of the study area is characterised by a diverse range of habitats including:

- Maritime cliffs and slopes;
- Mudflats and saltmarsh;
- Estuaries;
- Sand dunes;
- Coastal vegetated shingle;
- Coastal grazing marsh;
- Lowland deciduous woodland;
- Lowland meadow;
- Fen;
- Heathland and lowland dry acid or calcareous grassland;
- Reedbeds; and
- Saline lagoons.

The Dorset and East Devon coast (the 'Jurassic Coast') is the only natural UNESCO World Heritage Site in England. This 153km site stretches from Orcombe Point near Exmouth to Old Harry Rocks near Swanage, and was primarily designated for the following features:

- Sequencing of 185 million years of geological history from the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods;
- Contribution the area has made to earth sciences and understanding geology, particularly through the study of fossil beds;
- Remarkable varied coastal scenery and geomorphology with unique features such as Chesil Bank; and
- A combination of important habitats and conservation features.

The ecological and geological importance of the shoreline is recognised in a number of national and international designations. These are as follows:

(a) International Designations

International designations include Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the EC Birds Directive 1979 and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive, 1992. These designations are implemented in the UK by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulations), the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Ramsar Sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, signed at Ramsar in 1971.

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive determines the relationship between conservation and site use and requires that 'any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the conservation of a European site (i.e. an internationally designated conservation site) but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

Consequently, an Appropriate Assessment of the SMP will be carried out for this SMP, where appropriate but it is understood that the Coastal Advisory Group have not commissioned this work to date.

International designations in the SMP area are shown in Table 3.1. Further details of SPAs, pSACs, Ramsar Sites and SACs are given in Annex D.2.

Table 3.1 International Nature Conservation Designations

Designation	Location	Coastal Section
Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Sites	Tamar Estuaries Complex	P
	Chesil and The Fleet	D
	Exe Estuary	H
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	St Albans Head to Durlston Head	
	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs	A, B, C, D
	Crookhill Brick Pit	
	Chesil Beach and The Fleet	D
	Beer Quarry and Caves	F
	Sidmouth to West Bay	D, E, F
	River Axe	
	Dawlish Warren	H
	South Hams	J, K
	South Devon Shore Dock	L, M
	Blackstone Point	N
Proposed SAC (pSAC)	Plymouth Sound and Estuaries	O, P, Q
	Poole Bay to Lyme Bay Reefs	A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J and K
	Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone	L, M and an area offshore from N & M (separated from mainland) at Hand Deeps

(b) National Designations

National designations include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and regulated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, National Nature Reserves (NNRs), which are notified and regulated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Areas of Special Protection (ASP) notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

The national designations in the SMP area are shown in Table 3.2 and comprise 56 SSSIs, four NNRs and one ASP. Further details are provided in Annex D.3.

The condition of SSSIs in England is assessed by Natural England using categories agreed through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. When the SSSI is being adequately conserved and is meeting 'conservation objectives' it is reported to be in 'favourable condition', although there is still scope for enhancement. Natural England has a Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.

Table 3.2 National Conservation Designations

Designation	Biological/ Geological	Area (ha)	Coastal Sections
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)			
South Dorset Coast	B/G	1760.9 ha	A, B, C
Purbeck Ridge (West)	B	146.1 ha	A
Lodmoor	B	71.5 ha	C

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Designation	Biological/ Geological	Area (ha)	Coastal Sections
Radipole Lake	B	96.4 ha	C
Nicodemus Heights	B	7.89 ha	C
Chesil & The Fleet	B/G	990.4 ha	D
Portland Harbour Shore	B/G	29.5 ha	C
Isle of Portland	B/G	369.3 ha	C
Burton Bradstock	G	0.2 ha	D
West Dorset Coast	B/G	596.3 ha	D, E
Axmouth to Lyme Regis Undercliffs	B/G	334.6 ha	E
River Axe	B/G	69.5 ha	E
Sidmouth to Beer Coast	B/G	239.0 ha	E, F
Ladram Bay to Sidmouth	G	18.4 ha	F
Beer Quarry and Caves	B/G	27.8 ha	F
Otter Estuary	B/G	33.3 ha	F,G
Budleigh Salterton Cliffs	G	10.6 ha	G
Exe Estuary	B/G	2,181.6 ha	H
Dawlish Cliffs	G	8.5 ha	H
Dawlish Warren	B	207.0 ha	H
Kents Cavern	G	1.7 ha	J
Babbacombe Cliffs	G	13.5 ha	I
Hope's Nose to Walls Hill	B/G	64.7 ha	I, J
Daddyhole	G	3.6 ha	J
Saltern Cove	B/G	13.1 ha	J
Dyer's Quarry	G	0.8 ha	J
Meadfoot Sea Road	G	6.1 ha	J
New Cut Torquay	G	0.02 ha	J
Roundham Head	G	4.2 ha	J
Berry Head to Sharkham Point	B	67.9 ha	J, K
Scabbacombe	B	8.2 ha	K
Froward Point	B	32.1 ha	K
Lord's Wood	B	20.7 ha	K
Hallsands to Beesands	G	13.34 ha	L
Slapton Ley	B	254.72 ha	L
Prawle Point & Start Point	B/G	341.2 ha	L, M
Bolt Head to Bolt Tail	B	228.7 ha	M, N
Salcombe to Kingsbridge Estuary	B	651.5 ha	M
Wheal Emily	G	0.43 ha	N
Yealm Estuary	B	85.2 ha	N
Blackstone Point	B/G	7.38 ha	N
South Milton Ley	B	16.2 ha	N
Wembury Point	B/G	139.3 ha	N, O
Erme Estuary	B	431.4 ha	N
Rame Head & Whitsand Bay	B/G	160.09 ha	Q
Kingsand to Sandway Point	G	6.7 ha	Q
Wallsend Industrial Estate	G	0.76 ha	O
St. John's Lake	B	279.2 ha	P
Lynher Estuary	B	687.3 ha	P
Tamar-Tavy Estuary	B	1422.33 ha	P
Plymouth Sound Shores & Cliffs	B	45.0 ha	O, Q
Faraday Road	G	0.2 ha	O
Lockridge Mine	G	0.62 ha	P
Mount Wise	G	0.5 ha	P
Richmond Walk	G	0.205 ha	P
Western King	B/G	1.9 ha	O
National Nature Reserve			

Designation	Biological/ Geological	Area (ha)	Coastal Sections
Axmouth to Lyme Regis Undercliffs	B	334.6 ha	E
Dawlish Warren	B	207.0 ha	H
Berry Head	B	67.9 ha	J, K
Slapton Ley	B	254.72 ha	L
Area of Special Protection			
Berry Head and Berry Head (Southern Redoubt)	B	-	K

(c) Local Biodiversity

There is a range of statutory and non-statutory local conservation sites and locally important habitats as follows:

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

There are over 100 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within the SMP area, which are strategically important for biodiversity. SINCs are non-statutory sites but are given weight through the local planning system.

Local Nature Reserves

Statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNR) present within the SMP area are listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserve	Coastal Section
The Maer LNR	H
Exmouth LNR	H
Dawlish Warren LNR	H
Sugar Loaf Hill and Saltern Cove LNR	J
Salcombe to Kingsbridge LNR	M

Other Reserves

Other non-statutory nature reserves within the SMP are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Non-statutory Nature Reserves

Nature Reserve	Coastal Section
Radipole Lake RSPB Reserve	C
Lodmoor RSPB Reserve	C
Exe Estuary RSPB Reserve	H

(d) Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

The UK Government published its *Biodiversity: UK Action Plan* in 1994, in response to Article 6A of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In order to help meet the targets identified in this plan and to protect and enhance flora and fauna, a series of local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been developed. Those relevant to the SMP area include Purbeck Local BAP, Torbay Local BAP and Action for Biodiversity in the South West, which identify local contributions to achieving UK targets as well as local priorities for habitats and species.

The priority species and habitats for the SMP area potentially affected by changes in coastal management are detailed in Annex D.4.

D.3.3 Earth Heritage, Soils and Geology

D.3.3.1 Overview

The earth science interest of the coastline includes stratigraphic features, which are reflected in a range of designated earth heritage sites of local, regional, national or international importance. These display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of earth science and the geological history of Britain.

Natural erosion is a key driver in maintaining the geological interest of the coastline (the 'Jurassic Coast') in the SMP area by exposing rock sequences in the cliff faces and releasing fossils to the beach. Coastal defences are likely to be detrimental to this objective. Balancing collecting pressure, public access and scientific study is another challenge for management (Edmonds 2007).

The geomorphology of the area is varied and includes shingle banks, sand dunes and saltmarshes. The major shingle features of national importance are Chesil Beach and Slapton Sands, which enclose the large natural lagoons of The Fleet and Slapton Ley respectively. Dawlish Warren is a significant sand dune structure, located in the Exe Estuary at the mouth of the river.

(a) International Earth Heritage Designations

The international earth heritage designations include World Heritage Sites and Geoparks (see Table 3.5).

World Heritage Sites are administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which are elected by the General Assembly of States Parties. The UK government meets its obligations to protect World Heritage Sites through existing legislation, primarily through the planning system and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 15.

The European Geoparks Network (EGN) has signed formal agreements with UNESCO's Division of Earth Sciences giving the network UNESCO endorsement and giving the EGN responsibility for regulating membership of the UNESCO Global Network of Geoparks in Europe.

Table 3.5 International Conservation Designations

Designation	Location	Coastal Section
Geopark	English Riviera	I, J, K
World Heritage Site	Dorset and East Devon	A, D, E, F, G

(b) National Designations

The national designations in the SMP area are shown in Table 3.2 and comprise 37 geological SSSIs (Table 3.2)

(c) Local Earth Heritage Designations

There is a range of statutory and non-statutory local conservation sites and locally important habitats as follows:

- Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS); and
- Geological Conservation Review Sites.

Over 100 Geological Conservation Review (GCR) sites fall within the SMP area. The majority of the GCR sites are in 'favourable stable' condition (with the exception of small problem areas and Portland Harbour Shore, which has become obscured by vegetation since the construction of Portland Harbour breakwaters).

D.3.4 Air and Climate

The south of England experiences relatively warm dry summers and recently there has been increasing concern that climate change is accelerating towards higher temperatures. It is now generally accepted that global warming is taking place, with global mean air temperatures having increased by 0.3 to 0.6°C during the 20th century.

Global warming is predicted to increase pressure on coastal defences in the SMP area due to rising sea levels from thermal expansion and the melting of glaciers (Table 3.6 shows the Defra recommended allowances for net sea level rise in this region of the UK). Consequently, conflicts between coastal defence and protection of the coastline are likely to increase in the SMP area.

Table 3.6 Defra’s Recommended Allowance for Sea Level Rise (Defra 2006)

Region	Assumed Vertical Land Movement (mm/yr)	Net Sea Level rise (mm/yr)				Previous Allowances
		1990 - 2025	2025 - 2055	2055 - 2085	2085 - 2115	
South West and Wales	-0.5	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5	5 mm/yr constant

Future changes in climate and associated impacts on tide levels are difficult to predict but there is the potential for heavier rainstorms with increased incidences of flash flooding and storm surges. These are likely to change the frequency, extent, distribution and pattern of coastal flooding and erosion in the future.

The main industrial air polluter within the study area is SSEPG Operations Limited in Weymouth, which released substances into the air in 2007 during fuel and power production (www.environment-agency.gov.uk accessed 2009). The implementation of the SMP would not contribute to air pollution or be affected by this site.

As air quality and noise levels will not influence or be affected by the recommendations of this SMP, further consideration will not be given to potential issues relating to these receptors. Specific issues will be considered as part of the environmental assessment of any detailed projects arising from the SMP or future strategies.

D.3.5 Water

A Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment has been prepared by the Environment Agency (2009) and can be viewed in Appendix K of the SMP.

All rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater within the study area must achieve a standard of ‘good status’ by 2015 under the terms of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD); whereby ‘status’ is a measure of ecological, chemical, hydrological and morphological quality in surface waters.

Within the SMP area, there are 22 Transitional and Coastal Waterbodies, 94 River Waterbodies, 1 Lake Waterbody and 15 Groundwater Bodies.

This WFD-related assessment takes into consideration the potential effects of SMP policy options on the ecological quality elements of the coastal and transitional water bodies directly affected by the SMP, and the associated water bodies which may also experience some indirect effect (such as shifting in the upper tidal limit in rivers). The potential effects on ecological quality elements are associated with changes in hydrological regimes and water body morphology – including such factors as changes in current velocities, sediment accretion/erosion, water quality (turbidity, salinity) and tidal inundation.

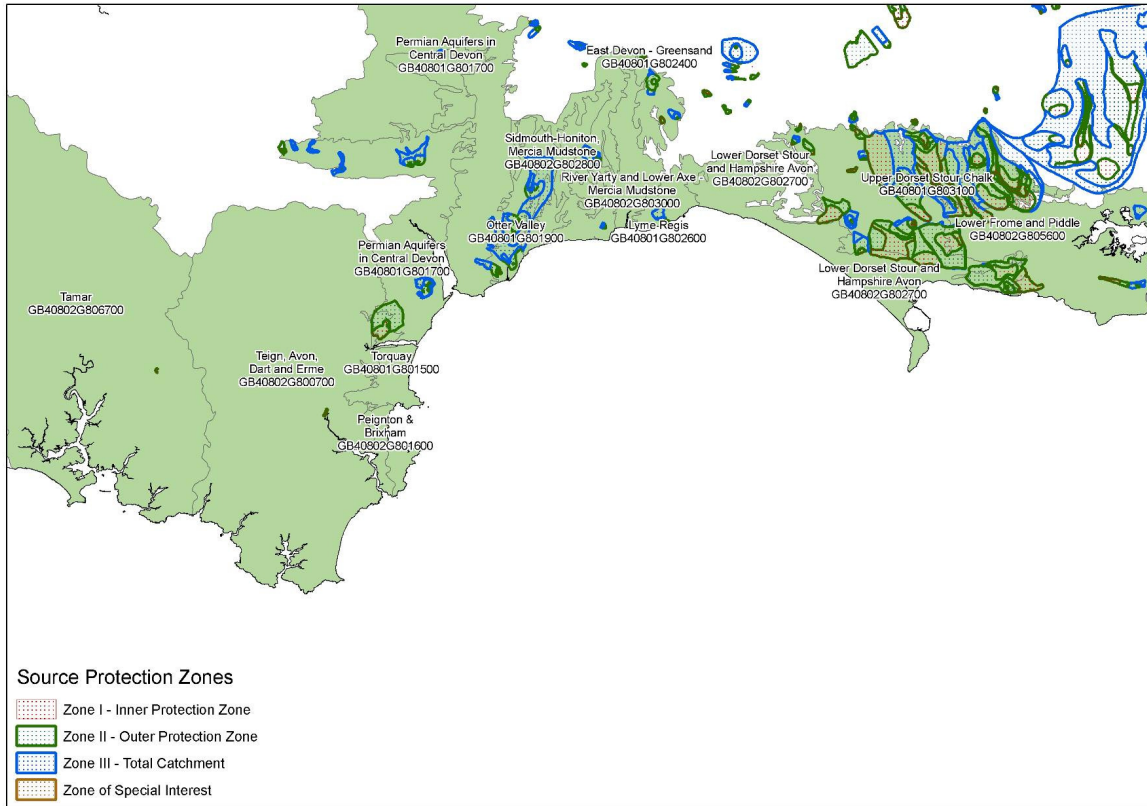
The WFD-related assessment also considers whether the SMP policies may have adverse consequences for water bodies protected under other EU legislation, in particular Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (related to the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive, respectively). Additionally, the potential for changes in groundwater bodies are considered insofar as such changes could affect dependent ecology (i.e. groundwater dependent ecosystems).

A further consideration of possible impacts on groundwater relates to their use for public (or other) water supply. Such considerations are primarily related to No Active Intervention and Managed Realignment policies,

which will result in a geographical change in the shoreline in the vicinity of a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

The delineation of an SPZ implies a connection between the ground surface and the underlying abstracted aquifer. Zone 3 of an SPZ is the total catchment of a groundwater abstraction. Inundation of ground within Zone 3 by tidal waters following implementation of an SMP policy presents a potential route for saline water to enter the aquifer. However, there are no locations in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 where Zone 3 of the Source Protection Zones extends as far as the coastline (see Figure D1).

Figure D1 Groundwater Body Source Protection Zones within the SMP2 Area.



There are over 70 designated bathing waters within the study area where the water quality results have been monitored by the Environment Agency and compared against the standards in the European Bathing Water Directive. All of the sites monitored in 2008 were recorded as 'good' or 'excellent' water quality (with the exception of Plymouth Hoe East and Exmouth, which were recorded as having 'poor' quality).

The main industrial polluters releasing substances to water within the study area is CEFAS Laboratory in Weymouth, which released tritium and carbon 14 into sewers in 2007 and Bridport (West Bay) Sewage Treatment Works run by Wessex Water, which released various substances into the water in 2003 (www.environment-agency.gov.uk accessed 2009). The recommendations of the SMP are unlikely to affect or be affected by activities at these sites.

D.4 Landscape Character and Visual Amenity

D.4.1 General

Coastal defence provision (and therefore SMP policy) may have an impact on the landscape of an area. The significance of this will depend upon the type of defence and the importance placed upon a particular landscape. The visual appearance of the natural and built landscape is an important factor in determining its appeal to residents and visitors.

This section reviews the status of the existing landscape character of the shoreline between Durlston Head and Rame Head.

Maps illustrating the different landscape designations within the SMP area are located in Annex D.1.

D.4.2 Landscape and Visual Amenity

D.4.2.1 Overview

The study area includes some of the finest coastal scenery and areas of visual importance to be found within the British Isles.

The coast is composed predominantly of sea cliffs, punctuated by estuaries, rias, cobble beaches, isolated stacks, raised beaches and lagoons. These features owe their variety and interest to the relief and orientation of the coastline, the different properties, lithology and structure of the rocks and coastal processes. The coastline of Dorset is internationally renowned for the rock strata exposed along the cliffs and coastal landforms such as Lulworth Cove, Durdle Door and Chesil Beach. Other landscape types include highly developed urban centres and undeveloped agricultural land, much of which exhibits ancient (Medieval) field patterns.

The high value of the landscape in the SMP area (with the exception of Portland) is recognised by the designation of six Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) designated to conserve natural beauty but safeguard agriculture, forestry and industry; and four Heritage Coasts; areas of coastline with exceptional scenic quality exceeding 1 mile in length and containing features of special significance and interest, particularly for recreation. Key characteristics of these sites are provided in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Landscape Designations within the SMP Area

Site Name	Key Characteristics	Coastal Sections
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		
Dorset	Downs, heaths, vales, lowlands, coast and scarplands.	A, B, C, D, E
Purbeck and West Dorset	Purbeck ranges from creeks and flats of Poole Harbour to Studland's white sands, climbing to a series of chalk and limestone cliffs, including Lulworth Cove.	B, C
East Devon	Wooded combes, vast areas of heathland, fertile river valleys and breathtaking cliffs and hilltops.	E, F, G, H
South Devon	High coastal plateaux, high cliff coastline, estuaries and river valleys, coastal lowlands, inland river plateaux and village settlements.	K, L, M, N, O
Cornwall	Coast, rugged moors, tranquil valleys and complex geology.	Q
Tamar Valley	Unspoilt drowned valley river system, steep gorges, meandering rivers, ancient woodlands and wetlands.	P
Heritage Coasts		
Purbeck and West Dorset	Purbeck ranges from creeks and flats of Poole Harbour to Studland's white sands, climbing to a series of chalk and limestone cliffs, including Lulworth Cove.	A, B, C, D, E
East Devon	A richly coloured landscape. Sandstone cliffs back pebble beaches, their vivid Devon red broken by the white chalk headland at Beer.	E, F, G, H

Site Name	Key Characteristics	Coastal Sections
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		
South Devon	Rugged cliffs and headlands, interspersed with lower-lying areas, sandy beaches and the five distinctive river estuaries of the Dart, Avon, Yealm, Erme and Salcombe bounded by open mixed farmland plateaux.	K, L, M, N, O
Cornwall	A tiny stretch of heritage coast is at Rame Head on the western tip of the entrance to the natural harbour of Plymouth Sound. Rame Head is a treeless conical headland with an ancient chapel. The sheltered eastern side of the headland is softened by woodland and contrasts with the exposed cliffs to the west.	Q

Natural England has divided England into a series of 'Landscape Character Areas', describing the ecological, geomorphological and cultural features and characteristics that contribute to a particular landscape. Within the SMP area there are seven 'Landscape Character Areas', as described in Table 4.2. Within the landscape character areas there are both important natural resources and habitats, but also areas of human habitation that could potentially be affected by changes in coastal management.

Table 4.2 Key characteristics of landscape character areas in the SMP Area

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Coastal Sections
I36: South Purbeck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High historical interest (e.g. early settlements, medieval industrial sites and dramatically-sited Corfe Castle). • Diverse landscape with sharp contrasts within a small area; strongly influenced by underlying chalk, limestone, shale and clay rocks. • Coastline encompasses chalk, limestone/shale cliffs and sheltered bays. • Open, windswept chalk ridge and limestone plateau. • Sheltered central valley and steep-sided minor valleys. • Abrupt transition to heathland to the north. 	A, B
I37/I38: Isle of Portland/Weymouth Lowlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied area; underlying broad ridge, valley pattern and spectacular coastline. • Open, largely treeless, ridge tops with large, commonly arable, fields. • Valleys with villages, mixed farming and valley-side woodlands. • Exposed, windswept coastal grassland. • Distinctive coastline of Chesil Beach enclosing the brackish lagoons of The Fleet. • Dramatic wedge-shaped peninsula of the Isle of Portland with its distinctive "untidy" character and strong sense of history. • Extensive urban and urban fringe land use around Weymouth. 	C, D
I39: Marshwood and Powerstock Vales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowl-shaped clay vale surrounded by irregular ridges and hills of Upper Greensand with deeply-incised valleys. • Pasture vale landscape with woodland, regular field pattern and hedgerow oaks. • Scattered hamlets/farms linked by narrow lanes in clay vale; compact villages on valley floors elsewhere. • Wooded and heathy scarps. • Upper Greensand summits and conical hills with patches of heathland. • Distinctive coastline with undulating farmland to cliff edge; slumped, mobile cliffs are punctuated by prominent headlands. • Attractive stone buildings built of limestone and Ham Hill Stone. • Prominent hill forts overlooking the vales. 	D, E

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Coastal Sections
I47: Blackdowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrast between open, heathy windswept plateaux and ridges, and sheltered lush valleys. • High ground with rectilinear field patterns and straight roads. • Slopes and vales with strong patterns of small, irregular fields and sunken lanes. • Wooded scarps and slopes. • Beech shelterbelts and avenues on high ground. • Hamlets and villages mainly in valleys with buildings of chert, cob and thatch. • Distinctive coastal landscape of unstable undercliffs, irregular headlands and valley saltmarshes. • Several coastal settlements but remote inland areas. 	E, F, G, H
I48: Devon Redlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils derived from red Permo-Triassic sandstone and red-tinged cob buildings give the name to this character area. • Hilly landscape of villages, hamlets, farmsteads, hedgebanks and winding lanes, cut through by steep-sided valleys with wide floodplains. • Large woodlands confined mainly to steep valley sides with small, irregular broad-leafed woods. • Cob and thatch rural buildings. • Extensive urban development, roads and railways on the lower valleys and coast. • Open flood meadows with little tree cover in the lower valleys, extending to open saltmarsh on the coast. • Distinctive area of Pebble Bed heaths in the east. 	F,G,H, I
I51: South Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rounded hills, without a strong pattern, separated by steep, intricate wooded valleys. • Red and pink soils appear when parts of this mixed farming area is ploughed. • Wooded rias with large expanses of tidal water and mudflats, extending far inland. • Diverse and complex coastline with fine scenery and spectacular views, often looking deep inland along the rias. • Sunken lanes link numerous farmsteads and hamlets, with cob, slate and thatched buildings. • Wildflower rich, often treeless, Devon banks. • Villages and towns generally in sheltered valley locations, with towns located at the heads of the rias. • Distinctive landscape of ball clay extraction in the Bovey Basin. • Cliffs and long, sandy beaches. 	K, L, M, N, O
I52: Cornish Killas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating slate plateau with little woodland and few hedgerow trees. • Numerous broadleaved wooded valleys, varying greatly in size. Northern valleys generally narrow and densely wooded. In the south there are drowned valleys with wide estuaries. • Rugged coastal scenery. Exposed and windswept cliffs in the north with limited access to the sea, more sheltered and wooded in the south. • Outstanding historic parks, mainly in the sheltered valleys in the south. • Generally a dispersed settlement pattern of hamlets, farmsteads and small fishing villages. • Variable field pattern dominated by stone-built Cornish hedges. • Important archaeological and industrial-archaeological sites. 	P, Q

D.5 Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)

D.5.1 General

This section reviews the heritage features found between Durlston Head in Dorset and Rame Head in Cornwall including both archaeological and historic elements in the terrestrial and marine environments.

The Government’s policy on archaeological remains is set out in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’, which states that *“Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in ‘good condition’”*.

Heritage maps showing features of historical importance (including the designated and non-designated sites and assets identified below) are provided in Annex D.I.

D.5.2 Terrestrial

D.5.2.1 Overview of Designated Heritage Assets

a) World Heritage Sites

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site, adopted by UNESCO, falls within the SMP area. The world heritage status gives recognition to Cornwall and West Devon’s historic landscape and outstanding buildings associated with the copper and tin mining, and these counties contribution to the industrial revolution.

b) Scheduled Monuments

There are 184 Scheduled Monuments along the coastline within the SMP area (see Annex D.5 for further details). These are designated by English Heritage as monuments of national importance. The Scheduled Monuments range from old fortifications and castles to settlements, batteries and earthworks.

c) Registered Parks and Gardens

There are 26 Registered Parks and Gardens within the SMP area and these are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Registered Parks and Gardens in SMP Area

Name	Eastings	Northing	Area (ha)	Coastal Section
Lulworth Castle	385065	82286	352.6	A
Encombe	394392	78279	336.8	A
Abbotsbury Gardens	356536	84943	15.3	D
Rousdon	329393	90513	102.7	E
Connaught Gardens	312056	86966	1.1	F
Powderham Castle	296509	84010	265.3	H
A La Ronde And The Point-In-View	300669	83423	11.5	H
Watcombe Park And Brunel Manor	291770	67721	12.4	I
Oldway Mansion	288831	61502	7.8	J
Princess Gardens And Royal Terrace Gardens	291528	63532	4.7	J
Castle Tor	293458	63711	0.5	J
Greenway	287404	54802	34.9	K
Coleton Fishacre	291069	50713	13.1	K
Sharpham House	282195	58029	137.2	K
Overbecks (Sharpitor)	272815	37427	3.0	M
Langdon Court Hotel	251648	49688	63.5	N
Flete	262607	50896	223.7	N
Mount Edgcombe	245002	51845	227.3	Q
Saltram House	251985	55443	137.4	O
Devonport Park	245513	55136	16.2	P
Port Eliot	235542	58642	220.4	P
Antony	242022	56468	127.7	P

Name	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)	Coastal Section
Langdon Court Hotel	251648	49688	63.5	N
Civic Square, Plymouth	247716	54375	1.7	O
Cotehele	242155	68584	56.7	P
The Hoe	247766	53876	19.1	O

d) Listed Buildings

There are 4618 listed buildings within the SMP area. Due to the high number of these heritage assets within the SMP area, these have not been tabulated. However, their locations are mapped on drawings in Annex D.I.

e) Built Conservation Areas

There are numerous built Conservation Areas within the Cornish parts of the SMP area. Due to the high number of these heritage assets within the SMP area, these have not been tabulated. However, their locations are mapped on drawings in Annex D.I.

f) Registered Battlefields

There are no known Registered Battlefields within the SMP area.

D.5.2.2 Overview of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

As well as designated built features, potentially significant non-designated historic and archaeological sites and landscapes are present within the SMP area, some of which may be buried. Many of these archaeological interest features date from the prehistoric, Roman, early Medieval and later periods. These should be investigated through desk study and field evaluation (if appropriate) where schemes are implemented. The value of these historic assets to amenity, recreation and landscape value should also be considered further at scheme level.

The Historic Environment Records (HERs), the Dorset Coast Historic Environment Survey and the Wessex Regional Archaeology Property Audit contain details of numerous archaeological sites and finds within the SMP area ranging from prehistoric caves at Torbay through to Victorian and modern fortifications at Plymouth. Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys underway along the coastline of the SMP area will provide a basis for developing management priorities with respect to archaeological or historic sites of differing levels of importance. However, archaeological finds have not been identified and described individually since these are mostly anticipated to have local rather than strategic importance.

D.5.2.3 Overview of Historic Environment along the Coast

An overview of the historic resource along the coast within the SMP area is provided below: -

- Coastal Section A: Durlston Head to White Nothe

There are a number of isolated monuments along this coastal strip, including wartime buildings, which often sit close to the cliff edge.

Clavell Tower at Kimmeridge Bay is a prominent feature in the landscape. This tower was constructed in 1830 as an observatory and folly, with three storeys and a distinctive Tuscan colonnade. Cliff erosion led to the dismantling and rebuilding of Clavell Tower by Landmark Trust (2006 – 2008).

Durlston County Park and Castle, built in 1886 and owned by Dorset County Council also lies within this coastal section, together with two Registered Parks and Gardens: Lulworth Castle and Encombe.

- Coastal Section B: White Nothe to Redcliff Point

There are two Scheduled Monuments located along this coastal strip, comprising the Fishpond at West Ringstead SM and a Medieval Settlement at West Ringstead SM. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within this stretch of coastline.

- Coastal Section C: Redcliff Point to Portland Bill

There is a number of isolated monuments along this coastal strip, including scheduled sites at The Verne Citadel, Portland Castle and Portland Bill Stone Loading Quay (all Portland) and Sandsfoot Castle (remains of, which are currently falling into the sea), Nothe Fort and a Romano-Celtic temple and remains. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within this stretch of coastline.

- **Coastal Section D: Portland Bill to Thorncombe Beacon**

There is a number of listed buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch, but no scheduled monuments are currently at risk from flooding or erosion.

Abbotsbury Gardens is a Registered Parks and Gardens present in this coastal section,

- **Coastal Section E: Thorncombe Beacon to Beer Head**

There is a number of listed buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch, particularly within Lyme Regis and Seaton. There are three scheduled monuments in the vicinity of Golden Cap including the remains of St Gabriel's church. There is also a scheduled monument at Lyme Regis.

This stretch of coast also includes Rousdon Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Axmouth Bridge Scheduled Monument.

Within the Axe Estuary, there is a Roman/Medieval harbour, wrecks and potential palaeo-environmental deposits.

- **Coastal Section F: Beer Head to Otterton Ledge**

There is a number of listed buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch. Connaught Gardens are a Grade II Registered Park and Garden located in Sidmouth. Other scheduled monuments potentially at risk are the Prehistoric Field System, Berry Cliff Camp and High Peak Camp.

- **Coastal Section G: Otterton Ledge to Straight Point**

There are a number of listed buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch, particularly focused within Budleigh Salterton, but no scheduled monuments are at risk.

Palaeo-environmental deposits are present within the Otter Estuary.

- **Coastal Section H: Straight Point to Holcombe**

This stretch of coast includes Powderham Castle, and A La Ronde and the Point-In-View Registered Parks and Gardens. No scheduled monuments within this coastal section are currently at risk of flooding or erosion.

Within the Exe Estuary, there is a Medieval harbour at Le Turffe, canal (and hulks/fish traps not on the Historic Environment Record), and at Dawlish Warren, there are prehistoric deposits and WWII features.

- **Coastal Section I: Holcombe to Hope's Nose**

Two scheduled monuments lie along this coastal strip including a prehistoric field system at Walls Hill and Kent's Cavern at Torquay; these are not at flood or erosion risk.

This stretch of coast includes Watcombe Park and Brunel Manor Registered Park and Garden, which is unlikely to be at risk. There is a designated wreck site off Teignmouth, known as Church Rocks, but this should not be affected by SMP policy.

- **Coastal Section J: Hope's Nose to Berry Head (Tor Bay)**

Seven scheduled monuments lie along this coastal strip. These are Ashhole Cavern, The Bishop's Palace, Chambered Tomb, Berry Head Fort and Battery, WW2 Coastal Battery at Battery Gardens, Torre Abbey and Windmill Hill Cave.

This stretch of coast also includes three Registered Parks and Gardens; Oldway Mansion, Princess Gardens and Royal Terrace Gardens, and Castle Tor.

- Coastal Section K: Berry Head to Blackstone Point

There are 14 scheduled monuments along this coastal strip. These include D-Day landing craft sites, churches, castles, forts and batteries, including Dartmouth Castle, Berry Head fort and battery and Bayards Cove Castle, however, many of these are not at flood or erosion risk due to the resistant nature of this coastline.

This stretch of coastline also includes three Registered Parks and Gardens; two of which are in the inner estuary; Greenway and Sharpham House, and Coleton Fishacre.

A range of features of historic interest are present in the Dart Estuary including World War (WW) defences and slipways.

- Coastal Section L: Blackstone Point to Start Point

One Scheduled Monument lies along this stretch of coastline; Site of Chapel at Manor Farm – however, this should not be at flood or erosion risk. No Registered Parks and Gardens lie along this stretch of coastline.

The ruins of Hallsands, a lost fishing village located in this coastal section, is considered an important heritage asset. The site of the old village is closed but a viewing platform has been constructed by South Hams District Council.

Palaeo-environmental deposits and a submerged forest are present at Blackpool Sands, and prehistoric deposits and WWII sites have been identified at Slapton.

English Heritage desire to protect the archaeology on this undefended section of coastline.

- Coastal Section M: Start Point to Bolt Head

24 Scheduled Monuments lie within this stretch of coastline; however, many of these are not at risk due to the resistant nature of this shoreline.

Overbecks Registered Park and Garden.

Two wreck sites (Salcombe Cannon and Moor Sand at Prawle Point) lie along this stretch of coastline, but these are unlikely to be affected by SMP policy.

World War 2 anti-aircraft batteries are present between Salcombe and Splat Cove.

Coastal Section N: Bolt Head to Wembury Point

Seven Scheduled Monuments lie within this stretch of coastline and include hill forts, a Roman settlement site and an anti-aircraft Gunsite; most of these are not at risk due to the resistant nature of this coastline.

Langdon Court Hotel and Flete Registered Parks and Gardens and two wreck sites (Erme Ingot and Erme Estuary) lie along this stretch of coastline.

Thurlestone organic deposits, which lie to the north-east of Thurlestone Beach, Thurlestone Sands Submerged Forest and WW2 pillboxes (e.g. at Challaborough Beach) are present within this coastal section, together with an early Medieval settlement at Meadowsfoot Beach.

There is a Bantham Ham Roman/Dark Age site within the Avon Estuary.

- Coastal Section O: Wembury Point to Devil's Point

Over 20 Scheduled Monuments lie within this stretch of coastline together with Registered Parks and Gardens and two wreck sites (Coronation Inshore and Cattewater) lie along this stretch of coastline.

- Coastal Section P: Tamar Estuary

Part of this coastal section lies within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The status of this site was achieved through the recognition of Cornwall and West Devon's historic landscape and outstanding buildings associated with the copper and tin mining, and these counties contribution to the industrial revolution.

Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens also lie within this estuary section.

- Coastal Section Q: Mount Edgcumbe to Rame Head

Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and listed buildings lie along this stretch of coastline.

D.5.3 Marine

D.5.3.1 Overview

The marine environment between Durlston Head and Rame Head has preserved countless underwater artefacts and potentially contains many buried landscapes.

There are 706 historic wreck sites within the SMP area with the majority of these sites present in Dorset. Due to the high number of protected and other wrecks within the SMP area, these have not been tabulated. However, their locations are mapped on drawings in Annex D.I.

D.6 Land Use, Infrastructure and Material Assets

D.6.1 General

This section reviews the status of the built environment present along the coastline between Durlston Head and Rame Head and comprises commercial/industrial areas, residential developments, recreational interests and current and future land uses.

Maps illustrating current land use within the SMP area are provided in Annex D.1.

D.6.1.1 Commerce and Industry

Industrial and economic activities within the SMP area include: -

- Ports and Harbours (Section 6.1.2)
- Stone and mineral extraction e.g. at Portland Bill
- Dredging activities e.g. at Plymouth Sound
- Roads and railway lines
- Light industry
- Military establishments e.g. military assets and firing ranges at Lulworth Camp
- Agriculture

D.6.1.2 Port and Harbour Activities

Numerous ports and harbours are situated along the SMP coastline and these are listed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Ports and Harbours in SMP Area

Name	Details	Coastal Section
Portland Harbour	Mixed port	C, D
Bridport (West Bay)	Small port	D
Lyme Regis	Small harbour (the Cobb)	E
Seaton	Port and small harbour	E
Exe Estuary, Exmouth	Harbour for fishing fleet	H
Exeter	Coastal shipping	H
Teign Estuary and Teignmouth	Small port	I
Torquay	Small port with large marina	J
Paignton	Small harbour with sailing club	J
Brixham	Large harbour for fishing fleet	J
Dart Estuary	Port facilities	K
Dartmouth	Trust port	K
Salcombe and Kingsbridge Estuary	Harbour at Salcombe	M
Plymouth Sound	Several major concentrations of dock facilities	O, P, Q

D.6.1.3 Agriculture

Agricultural Land Classifications across the SMP area are shown on Figure 4 (Annex D.1). This reveals a predominance of Grade 3 agricultural land under Defra's Agricultural Land Classification system. This grading applies to land with moderate limitations to its agricultural use due to the soil, relief and climate, or some combination of these factors that restricts the choice of crops, timing of cultivations or the level of yield (also see www.defra.gov.uk/erdp).

Smaller areas of Grade 2 (good) to Grade 5 (very poor) agricultural land for crop production are present within the SMP area.

D.6.1.4 Infrastructure

The only motorway within the SMP area is the M5, the southern end of which crosses the upper part of the Exe estuary. The A35, A30 and A38 are the main trunk roads connecting the study area to other parts of the country.

A small number of “A” roads are present within the SMP area, principally:

- A354 from Weymouth to Portland;
- A35 from Bridport to Charmouth;
- A3052 from Lyme Regis to Sidmouth;
- A376 from Exeter to Exmouth;
- A379 from Exeter to Torquay;
- A3022 from Torquay to Brixham;
- A379 from Dartmouth to Kingsbridge;
- A381 from Kingsbridge to Salcombe; and
- A379 from Kingsbridge to Plymouth.

“B” roads and minor roads provide access to settlements and some other locations along the coastline, whereas other parts of the coast are accessible only on foot or by sea.

D.6.1.5 Fisheries

Within the SMP area, the Dorset and Devon Sea Fisheries Committee and the Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee are responsible for sea fisheries as far as six nautical miles from the high water mark.

Many coastal fishing ports and harbours (see Table 6.1 above) are located between Rame Head and Durlston Head. Fishing fleets along the SMP coastline comprises a combination of offshore vessels (predominantly based at Brixham and Plymouth), inshore boats and inshore scallop dredgers/beam trawlers. Commercial otter and beam trawling and gill netting (e.g. for sole, plaice, dab, flounder, turbot, brill, whiting, pollack, ling, conger eel, john dory, ray, gurnard, dogfish, monkfish, red mullet and black bream) is undertaken in the SMP area. A bass fishery is present at Sidmouth Bay.

The coastline supports the largest brown crab fishing fleet in the UK (Posford Duvivier, 1998a, b). Other shellfish targeted include lobsters, velvet, green shore and spider crab, crayfish, prawns and whelks.

Some areas are currently not subject to commercial shellfish cultivation, which generally occurs in the larger estuaries and supports stocks of Pacific and native oysters, cockles, mussels and other bivalve molluscs.

Diadromous fishing (e.g. salmon, sea trout and eel) is carried out in the major rivers of the SMP area such as at the Exe, Teign, Dart, Tavy and Tamar.

Bait collecting also occurs in the SMP area such as at Torbay, the Exe, Salcombe and Kingsbridge. Bait digging, especially for lugworms, is carried out over the lower part of the shores (Duvivier, 1998a, b).

D.6.1.6 Mineral Extraction and Landfill

Landfill is not a major problem along the coastline; however several areas suffer from localised tipping (e.g. along Portland Harbour Shore) or areas where historic tipping has been carried out.

Details of these areas have been requested from the relevant Local Authorities but the information has not been made readily available.

Table 6.2 lists details of historic and active landfills known to lie within or adjacent to areas of flooding or at erosion-risk, accessed from the Environment Agency website (www.environment-agency.gov.uk).

Table 6.2 Historic and Active Landfills in SMP Area (www.environment-agency.gov.uk accessed 2009 or *personal comms, Environment Agency)

Name of Landfill	Active (A) or Historic (H)	Coastal Section
Lodmoor	H	C
Pottery Lane, Weymouth	H	C
Swannery Car Park, Weymouth	H	C
Old Brewery, West of Brit, Bridport	H	D
Manor Farm, Charmouth	H	E

Name of Landfill	Active (A) or Historic (H)	Coastal Section
Land South of Little Catherston Farm	H	E
Extension to Land south of Little Catherston Farm	H	E
Former Gas Holder Site, Lyme Regis	H	E
Refuse Tip east of Spittle's Lane	H	E
South Farm Road, Budleigh Salterton	H	G
Imperial Recreation Ground	H	H
Greenland Lake (Dawlish Warren)*	H	H
Sladnor Park	H	I
Clennon Valley Tip, Goodrington Sands	H	J
Oxencove	H	J
Sharkham Point Tip	H	K
Waterhead Creek	H	K
Radford Quarry, Oreston	H	O
Chelson Meadow	A	O
Laira Lipson College	H	O
School Playing Field, Laira	H	O
Laira	H	O
Allotments Embankment Road	H	O
Embankment Road	H	O
Tothill Park Recreation Ground	H	O
Blagdons Shipyard	H	O
Cattledown Junction Playing Field	H	O
MacAdam Road	H	O
Cattledown Road	H	O
Severnside Waste Paper	H	O
Stonehouse Lake	H	P
Stonehouse Playing Fields	H	P
Victoria Park	H	P
Antony Road Car Park	H	P
Southdown Quarry	H	P
Millpool	H	P

D.6.2 Future Land Use/Planning Targets

D.6.2.1 Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

A review of other plans, policies and programmes (PPPs), which are relevant to the South Devon and Dorset SMP has been carried out to identify environmental objectives which may provide constraints or synergies within the SMP. The documents of relevance to the plan are provided in Annex D.6.

D.6.2.2 Overview

The purpose of this Section is to identify proposals for development in the coastal zone contained in local plans.

It is important to recognise that the 100 year time horizon of the SMP is well beyond the time scale of current development plans, which do not extend beyond the plan period of the Regional spatial Strategy, up to 2026. The SMP not only needs to have regard to planned development but also should serve as an influence on the longer term location, scale and nature of future development in the coastal zones. The purpose of this Section is to provide an overview of relevant planning policies at national, regional and local level, and to identify proposals for development in the coastal zone contained in existing and emerging planning documents.

Future built development and land use change will be managed through the statutory planning system, so that planning applications will be determined having regard to national, regional and local policies.

D.6.2.3 National Planning Policy

National Policies including Guidance and Statements of relevance to development within the SMP area are listed below. In relation to development in the coastal zone, particular attention should be paid to PPS1 and PPS25. Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) are superseding older Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and are of importance, as they represent the government's policy position on specific subjects.

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development.
- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1.
- Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts.
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing.
- Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms.
- Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres.
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.
- Planning Policy Guidance 14: Development on Unstable Land.
- Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment.
- Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning.
- Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning.
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy.
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control.
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk.
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism.

More detailed information on these policies is contained within Annex D.6.

D.6.2.4 Regional Planning Guidance

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the south-west sets out a regional framework for the location and scale of development and guides the planning process at a local level. The RSS recognises the need for an integrated approach to managing the coastal zone, recognising the links between the natural and historic environment, social, recreational and economic value of the coastal area, as well as flood and erosion risk management, the relevant policies are detailed below in section (a). The draft RSS will guide development in the south-west up to the year 2016 and will, upon adoption, supersede the Structure Plans for Somerset & Exmoor National Park and Devon (detailed further below in sections (b) and (c) below as these are the current statutorily adopted planning policies for the area). Adoption for the RSS was expected in summer 2009.

It should be noted that on 6th July 2010 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced the revocation of regional strategies (including Regional Spatial Strategies) with immediate effect.

However, reference to the RSS is retained in this and the other SMP documents for reference as it was a valid planning document during the development and appraisal of policy options for this SMP and was only revoked following completion of the policy appraisal and preferred policy selection process.

(a) The Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy

Pertinent policies from the latest version of the RSS, which includes the Proposed Changes to the RSS made by the Secretary of State in 2008, have been identified below and are detailed further in Annex D.8. It should be noted that the RSS does not allocate land on an ordnance base, but simply indicates a general area for the focus of development, so it is not possible - at this stage - to confirm which allocations, or parts of allocations, would be within the coastal zone.

Development Policy A: The primary focus for development in the South West will be the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs). The 21 SSCTs include three in the SMP area, namely Plymouth, Torbay and Weymouth. These SSCTs are a primary focus for new development (housing and employment).

Development Policy B sets criteria to guide which Market and Coastal Towns should accommodate additional housing, employment shopping and other services.

- **Policy SR33** states that Councils in the area should plan for balanced growth of Plymouth, South East Cornwall and South West Devon area.
- **Policy SR35** states that Plymouth's economy will be stimulated with 42,000 jobs over the plan period and about 1,575 new dwellings per annum.
- **Policy SR37** states that provision for 11,700 jobs and 500 dwellings per annum will be made in Torbay over the plan period.

Other relevant policies in the Draft RSS are as follows:

- **ENV1 (Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Historic Environment).**
- **ENV3 (Protected Landscapes).**
- **Policy E5 (Waterside Employment Sites).**
- **Policy TO2 (Safeguarding and Investing in Tourism Destinations).**
- **CO1 (Defining the Coastal Zone).**
- **Policy FI (Flood Risk).**

(b) The Devon Structure Plan

The Devon Structure Plan will be superseded by the RSS, upon its adoption. Until this point, the Devon Structure Plan will form the basis for planning policy and decisions. The Devon Structure Plan sets out strategic planning policies for development and other land uses over a 15 year period. It provides a framework for detailed decisions by local authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans.

The Devon Structure Plan was adopted in October 2004 and covers the period up to 2016. The document is the current Structure Plan for the whole of Devon, including Plymouth, Torbay and Dartmoor National Park, but excluding Exmoor National Park.

The Devon Structure Plan seeks to direct major housing and employment areas towards Barnstaple, which should maintain and develop its role as a sub regional centre. Elsewhere, the Structure Plan seeks to promote the distinctive natural assets in the county, particularly along the coastal areas as well as safeguarding economic assets associated with maritime industries, including ports and tourism facilities. Pertinent policies are outlined below and are detailed in Annex D.6.

- **Proposal ST19: Strategic Development Sites.**
- **Policy ST21: Regeneration Priority.**
- **Policy CO3: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.**
- **Policy CO4: Areas of Great Landscape Value.**
- **Policy CO5: Coastal Preservation Area.**
- **Policy CO9: Biodiversity and Earth Science Diversity.**
- **Policy CO10: Protection of Nature Conservation Sites and Species.**
- **Policy CO14: Conserving Agricultural Land.**
- **Policy TR13: Ports.**
- **Policy TO2: Tourism Development in Other Settlements.**

(c) The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan (Formerly the Dorset County Structure Plan)

The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan will be superseded by the RSS, upon its adoption. Until this point, the Structure Plan will form the basis for planning policy and decisions. The Structure Plan establishes the broad context for new development and the conservation of the environment in the area up to 2011. It provides a framework for detailed decisions by local authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans.

The Structure Plan was adopted in July 2000 and covers the period up to 2011. The document is the current Structure Plan for the whole of Dorset, including Poole and Weymouth.

The Structure Plan aims to exploit the potential of the Poole-Weymouth railway corridor for further growth and promote the economic regeneration of the Weymouth/Portland/Dorchester area. Pertinent policies are outlined below and are detailed in Annex D.6.

- **Economic Policy G**
- **Environment Policy J**
- **Environment Policy K**
- **Environment Policy L**
- **Environment Policy M**
- **Tourism Policy A**
- **Tourism Policy B**
- **Tourism Policy D**

(d) Cornwall Structure Plan (2004)

The Cornwall Structure Plan will be superseded by the RSS, upon its adoption. Until this point, the Cornwall Structure Plan will form the basis for planning policy and decisions. The Cornwall Structure Plan sets out policies to guide changes in development and transport over the next 10-15 years and these policies are used by local councils as a basis for making planning decisions and for drawing up more detailed plans.

The Structure Plan looks at future changes likely to affect Cornwall, including the number of new people and jobs. The Plan considers the new types of development that may arise and where they should be located. This includes the number of new houses likely to be needed in each District Council area in Cornwall and in the county's larger towns.

The vision for the Plan is for Cornwall to be a special place with a strong and sustainable community. Pertinent policies are outlined below.

- **Policy 2: Character Areas, Design & Environmental Protection.**
- **Policy 4: Maritime Resources.**
- **Policy 7: Renewable Energy Resources.**
- **Policy 13: Tourism and Recreation.**

D.6.2.5 Local Planning Policy

Local Plans and Unitary Development Plans

This section reviews the relevant local policies for the SMP and has been undertaken in relation to the local planning authorities falling within the SMP boundary. These local authorities include the following:

- Purbeck District Council;
- West Dorset District Council;
- Weymouth and Portland Borough Council;
- East Devon District Council;
- Exeter City Council;
- Teignbridge District Council;

- Torbay District Council;
- South Hams District Council;
- Plymouth City Council; and
- Caradon District Council.

Each Council listed above is required under The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) to introduce a new system of development plan preparation. Under this new system Structure Plans, Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance are to be replaced by a 'Local Development Framework' (LDF). Once the LDFs are adopted the Local Plan will cease to be the statutory planning document guiding development principles, housing and employment sites within the local authority areas. Until such time, the Local Plans will remain the statutory basis for development control decisions. Accordingly, an indicative date for adoption of the LDF has been given for each local authority within the SMP boundary. The following sections are an overview of the Local Plan and Local Development Framework for each Local authority.

(a) Purbeck District

(i) Purbeck District Council Local Plan

The Purbeck District Local Plan Final Edition sets out policies and proposals to guide development in Purbeck District up to 2011. The policies and proposals aim to meet the needs for housing, jobs and services, whilst protecting the District's high quality environment.

The Local Plan was not formally adopted as it is not in 'general conformity' with the Structure Plan. The Final Edition was published and forms part of the Statutory Development Plan with the Council now focused on preparing the Local Development Framework. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy CA 1 (Internationally Important Nature Conservation Sites)
- Policy CA 2 (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)
- Policy CA 6 (Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)
- Policy CA 7 (Purbeck Heritage Coast)
- Policy AH 2 (Development in River or Coastal Floodplains)
- Policy AH 3 (Development at Risk from Flooding Outside River or Coastal Floodplains)
- Policy SS25 (Swanage Pier)

(ii) Purbeck District Council Local Development Framework

The Core Strategy Public Consultation Draft was published in and covers the period up to 2026. The council has a vision that Purbeck will be a place which retains and enhances the unique qualities of its towns, villages, countryside and coast.

The Vision for the south east area of Purbeck is for the town of Swanage to be enhanced to ensure that its role as a dual centre for both residents and tourists is maintained. Provision of enhanced public spaces along the seafront to develop the town's role as a visitor destination will be encouraged.

The housing requirement for Purbeck as set out in the RSS Proposed Changes is 5,150 dwellings over the plan period 2006-2026. The Council has not included the proposal for 2,750 dwellings in their consultation document due to outstanding objections by the Council. A district-wide provision of 2,400 dwellings is considered.

(b) West Dorset District

(i) West Dorset Local Plan

The current West Dorset District Local Plan was adopted by the Council on 14 July 2006 and contains policies and proposals for development in the area until 2016. The Plan will help the local community thrive socially and economically, whilst ensuring that development does not harm the environment, or threaten the special characteristics of West Dorset. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6.

- Policy SA1 (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)
- Policy SA2 (Heritage Coast Protection)
- Policy AH5 (Slope Instability (Landslide) Policy for the Lyme Regis and Charmouth Area)

(ii) West Dorset Local Development Framework

The West Dorset District Council Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper was published in July 2007. The Report sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the area up to 2026. The Council's vision for the area is to ensure that the beauty of the coast, countryside and historic settlements remain.

The town of Lyme Regis will retain its unique physical and visual character while developing its role as a visitor and educational centre in the World Heritage Coast. It will need to adapt to the effects of global warming, due to its position on an unstable coastline.

(c) Weymouth and Portland Borough

(i) Weymouth and Portland Borough Local Plan

The Weymouth and Portland Local Plan was adopted on 15 December 2005. The Plan sets out detailed policies for the promotion and control of development and use of land within the Borough up to the year 2011. The plan aims to protect and enhance the quality of the countryside and coast and promote sustainable development. The Plan makes provision for 977 residential units and 13.25 ha of employment land over the plan period. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy NI3 (Heritage Coast and Portland Coastline)
- Policy NI6 (SSSIs and Sensitive Marine Areas)
- Policy E3 (Retention of Harbour, Marine and Fishing Industry Facilities)
- Policy E4 (Weymouth Town Centre and Harbourside Commercial Area)
- Policy TO4 (Tourist Development at the Pavilion and Ferry Terminal Area)
- Policy TO5 (Tourism Development at Osprey Quay and Castletown)
- Policy TO6 (Tourism Development on the Esplanade, Weymouth Beach and Seafront)

(ii) Weymouth and Portland Local Development Framework

The Council's Core Strategy was published in June 2009 for consultation. The vision contained in the strategy is for Weymouth and Portland to be exciting places to live and work by 2026. The Borough will have a strong, diversified economy building on its advantages in the marine sector, advanced engineering, tourism and leisure.

Key policies supporting development include Policy Option TC3a for a mixed use development at the pavilion and ferry terminal site and Policy TC4 which supports the Waterside Loop project to enhance the public realm.

(d) East Devon District

(i) East Devon District Local Plan

The East Devon District Local Plan was adopted on 19 July 2006. The Plan contains East Devon District Council's policies and proposals for development and use of land in the District until 2011. The Plan makes provision for 400 dwellings in Seaton and 91 in Sidmouth. Allocations of employment land comprise 1.39 ha in Exmouth, 2.2 ha in Seaton and 0.51 ha in Sidmouth. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy EN2 (Areas of Great Landscape Value)
- Policy EN3 (Land of Local Amenity Importance)

(ii) East Devon Local Development Framework

To inform production of the Core Strategy and other Local Development Framework documents, the Council produced an Issues and Options Report in December 2008. The Report identifies a number of issues for the area. The Core Strategy's objectives include the promotion of environmental sustainability, opportunities for business growth and raising the household income in the district above regional averages. Adoption of the Council's Core Strategy is expected in 2011.

(e) Exeter City

(i) Exeter City Local Plan

The Exeter Local Plan First Review was adopted on 31 March 2005 and covers the period from 1995 to 2011. The Plan aims to provide a wide range of development opportunities particularly for employment, housing, shopping and commercial leisure, but without damaging environmental assets.

The Plan makes provision for 22.2 ha of employment land and between 1,235 and 1,416 dwellings over the plan period. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy EN4 (Flood Risk)

(ii) Exeter City Local Development Framework

The Core Strategy Preferred Options report was published in October 2006 for consultation. The Strategy contains the Council's vision for Exeter over the plan period. The vision is to stimulate growth and regeneration of the City, enhance Exeter's regional and sub-regional role, and improve the well being of the community, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

As indicated by the RSS, Exeter will provide 7,875 dwellings and up to 60 hectares of employment land between 2006 and 2021.

(f) Teignbridge District

(i) Teignbridge District Local Plan

The Teignbridge District Council Local Plan (1989 – 2001) was adopted in October 1996 and forms part of the statutory development plan. While the Local Plan has now expired, a number of policies have been saved by the Secretary of State to be used in the determination of planning applications. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy ENV1 (Development in coastal preservation areas, areas of great landscape value and nature conservation zones)
- Policy ENV2 (Development in coastal preservation areas)
- Policy R7 (Use of the coast and Teign and Exe Estuaries for water and beach recreation)

(ii) Teignbridge Local Development Framework

The Teignbridge Core Strategy is currently being prepared by the Council. A draft is expected to be published for consultation in 2010. The Core Strategy will provide the vision for Teignbridge up to 2031.

(g) Torbay Borough

(i) Torbay Borough Local Plan

The Plan was adopted with modifications on 5 April 2004 and provides a framework for the sustainable development of Torbay up to 2011. Torbay is the UK's leading long-stay holiday resort with its three towns – Torquay, Paignton and Brixham – stretching around a sheltered bay on the south coast of Devon. The plan aims to provide for sustainable development that meets people's needs without harming the environment. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy L3 (Coastal Preservation Areas)
- Policy NCI (Protected Sites – internationally important sites)
- Policy NC2 (Protected Sites – nationally important sites)
- Policy EP8 (land Stability)
- Policy EP12 (Coastal Protection Zone)

(ii) Torbay Borough Local Development Framework

The Torbay District Council Core Strategy Regulation 25 Consultation document was published in September 2009. The Core Strategy aims to regenerate Torbay and increase economic prosperity. The Council's vision is for the new English Riviera to become one of the most beautiful seafront cities in Europe.

The Core Strategy indicates that the RSS makes provision for 15,000 new homes and 10,100 new jobs in the district by 2026.

Torbay Harbour Area Action Plan

The Area Action Plan was published for consultation in September 2009 and will help shape the development of the harbour over the next 20 years. The AAP promotes the vision for the harbour to become a place of exceptional quality and a showcase for the "New English Riviera", highly regarded and used by the local community and visitors to the bay.

(h) South Hams District

(i) South Hams Local Plan

The South Hams Local Plan was adopted in April 2004 and covers the area of the South Hams district that is outside of Dartmoor National Park. The plan covers the period from 1989 to 2001 but a number of the policies have been "saved" by the Secretary of State for the purposes of determining planning applications. The Plan includes housing allocations of 227 to Kingsbridge, 51 in Salcombe and 226 to Dartmouth. Employment land allocations include 0.2 ha in Kingsbridge and 3.86 ha in Dartmouth. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy SHDC 6 (Tourist Attractions)

- Policy SHDC 7 (Touring Caravan/Camping Sites)
- Policy SHDC 17 (Nature Conservation Sites of Local or Regional Importance)
- Policy SHDC 21 (Environmental Management)

(ii) South Hams Local Development Framework

The Council's Core Strategy was adopted in December 2006. The Council's vision for the area is to improve the well-being of the people of the South Hams by providing affordable homes and good job opportunities.

The LDF strategic objectives relevant to the SMP are:

- SO18 (Conserve and enhance the quality of the district's countryside and coastal landscapes)
- SO21 (Provide for recreational use and enjoyment of the district's towns, villages, countryside and coast)
- SO22 (Achieve development which is of a high quality, respects its location and is compatible with the sustainable management of land, soil, air and water.)

The housing and employment context for South Hams is set by the Devon Structure Plan which makes provision for 8,350 new homes and 105 hectares of new employment land in the district between 2001 and 2016.

(i) Plymouth City

(i) Plymouth City First Deposit Local Plan

With the adoption of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy (April 2007), the First Deposit Local Plan (2001) has been superseded as a material planning consideration.

(ii) Plymouth City Local Development Framework

The Plymouth Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2006-2021 was adopted by the Council on 23 April 2007. The vision for the area is that by 2020 Plymouth will be one of Europe's finest most vibrant waterfront cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.

The Strategy proposes 17,250 new dwellings and 37,000 new jobs between 2006 and 2026.

Sutton Harbour is an area which the Council is seeking to consolidate and develop as an attractive and sustainable mixed-use city quarter creating a unique, high quality environment that will attract investment and new residents. An Area Action Plan will be prepared by the Council to guide the development options.

The following policies are relevant to the SMP and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy CS21 (Flood Risk)

(i) Caradon District

(i) Caradon Local Plan

The Local Plan First Alteration was adopted in August 2007 and forms part of the statutory development plan for the area. The Plan makes provision for 130 houses in Saltash. Pertinent policies are outlined below and detailed in Annex D.6

- Policy CL6 (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty & Heritage Coast)
- Policy CL7 (Development Near Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Heritage Coast)
- Policy CL10 (The Coastal Zone)
- Policy CL11 (Heritage Coasts)
- Policy CL15 (The Coast)

The Cornwall Structure Plan makes provision for 4,000 new dwellings between 2001 and 2016 in Caradon.

(ii) Caradon Local Development Framework

From 1 April 2009, six District Councils and the Cornwall County Council became a unitary authority – Cornwall Council. Work is underway to produce a Local Development Framework for the new authority, and until this is produced existing planning policy will be used to determine applications.

D.6.3 Other Proposed/Ongoing Developments

In addition to the planned future developments described in 7.2, there are a number of other ongoing or proposed developments along the coastal zone that have been identified:

- Within Portland Harbour, there is a new 600 berth marina being constructed along with land-based commercial property associated with the National Sailing Academy at Osprey Quay in preparation for the 2012 Olympic Games, for which Weymouth and Portland will be hosting the sailing events;
- Also within Portland Harbour, new residential apartments are being constructed. This development again being linked to the 2012 Olympic Games;
- At Weymouth, there are proposals to construct a marina extending out into Weymouth Bay from the present north harbour arm;
- Construction of a gas storage facility at Portland which will require defences where the proposed pipeline makes landfall;
- At Exmouth, a new RNLI lifeboat station is to be constructed that will extend out across the foreshore;
- Extension of Brixham harbour breakwater to facilitate development in this part of Tor Bay;
- Redevelopment and regeneration of the East End Waterfront in Plymouth (Coxside and Cattedown area).

D.7 Population and Human Health

D.7.1 General

This section reviews the status of the populations and settlements along the coastline between Durlston Head and Rame Head and comprises residential developments, issues relating to the health of the populations and recreational interests.

Maps illustrating current land use within the SMP area are provided in Annex D.1.

D.7.1.1 Residential

The SMP area contains a number of towns together with the cities of Exeter and Plymouth, as shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Urban areas in the Study Area

Town / City	Population	Coastal Section
Portland	12,650	C, D
Weymouth	50,696	C, D
Bridport	13,328	D
Lyme Regis	4,525	E
Seaton	8,400	E
Sidmouth	11,786	F
Budleigh Salterton	4,931	G
Exmouth	33,712	H
Exeter	114,697	H
Dawlish	10,725	H
Newton Abbot	23,580	I
Teignmouth	15,655	I
Shaldon	1,500	I
Torquay	65,947	I, J
Paignton	50,493	J
Brixham	17,929	J, K
Dartmouth	5,661	K
Kingsbridge	5,670	M
Salcombe	1,944	M
Saltash	14,506	P
Torpoint	8,866	P
Plymouth	247,923	O, P

Sustainable coastal erosion and flood risk management of these settlements is one of the main objectives of the SMP, in order to meet social and economic needs.

The properties at risk of coastal erosion or flooding will be identified during at a later stage in the SMP development.

D.7.1.2 Health

Flooding events/coastal erosion have adverse impacts upon human health and significant socio-economic consequences. Flooding affects people both physically (e.g. through loss of property, injuries and potentially loss of life) and psychologically (e.g. impacts on human health such as emotional distress can be caused by the event itself, as well as the fear of a flooding event). Socio-economic factors such as the financial burden (e.g. loss of property, the cost of repairs after a flood event, changes in insurance and loss of jobs where businesses are affected) created by flooding or cliff erosion can continue to have an impact well after the event has occurred.

Access to healthcare services needs to be maintained during flood events.

D.7.1.3 Recreation, Tourism and Amenity Interests

The SMP coastline dominates recreation in the area and provides a valued resource for water and land based recreation. Land-based activities generally rely on the natural environment and comprise beaches, walking, fishing, wildfowling, fossil collecting, bird watching and rock climbing. Outdoor activity centres, golf courses and amusement parks also attract tourists to the region.

The coastline is extensively used for yachting, dinghy sailing, water skiing, motor cruising and scuba diving. Safe access to the water for recreation is an important issue within the SMP area. Bathing beaches recommended by the Marine Conservation Society are listed in Table 7.2. Peak periods of activity tend to be in summer months (between May and September), and during races and regattas. The quality of the bathing waters within the study area is described in Section 3.5.

Table 7.2 Bathing Beaches Recommended by the Marine Conservation Society

Nearest Town	Beach Name	Lifeguard Cover	Coastal Section
Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge Bay	No	A
West Lulworth	Durdle Door - East	No	A
West Lulworth	Durdle Door - West	No	A
Weymouth	Bowleaze Cove	No	A
Weymouth	Church Ope Cove	No	A
Weymouth	Lulworth Cove	No	A
Weymouth	Ringstead Bay	No	B
Weymouth	Weymouth - Lodmoor	RNLI	C
Portland	Portland Harbour - Castle Cove	No	C
Portland	Portland Harbour - Sandsfoot Castle	No	C
Burton Bradstock	Hive Beach. Burton Bradstock	No	D
Lyme Regis	Charmouth - West	RNLI	E
Bridport	Eypemouth	No	D
Bridport	West Bay - East	RNLI	D
Bridport	West Bay - West	RNLI	D, E
Chideock	Seatown	No	E
Sidmouth	Sidmouth - Jacobs Ladder	No	F
Exmouth	Budleigh Salterton	No	G
Dawlish	Dawlish - Coryton Cove	No	H
Dawlish	Dawlish - Town	No	H
Dawlish	Dawlish - Warren	Yes	H
Exmouth	Exmouth	No	H
Exmouth	Sandy Bay	RNLI	H
Exmouth	Shaldon	No	H
Shaldon	Ness Cove	No	H
Teignmouth	Teignmouth - Holcombe	No	H, I
Teignmouth	Teignmouth Back Beach	No	I
Torquay	Ansteys Cove	No	I
Torquay	Babbacombe Bay. Torquay	No	I
Babbacombe	Beacon Cove	No	I
Brixham	Shoalstone Beach	No	J
Torquay	Maidencombe - Torbay	No	J
Torquay	Meadfoot - Torbay	No	J
Brixham	St Marys Bay - Devon	No	K
Dartmouth	Dartmouth Castle and Sugary Cove	No	K
Dartmouth	Blackpool Sands. Stoke Fleming	RNLI	L
Dartmouth	Slapton Sands - Monument	No	L
Slapton	Slapton Sands - Torcross	RNLI	L
Salcombe	Hope Cove	No	M

Nearest Town	Beach Name	Lifeguard Cover	Coastal Section
Salcombe	Mill Bay	No	M
Salcombe	Salcombe - North Sands	No	M
Salcombe	Salcombe - South Sands	No	M
Bigbury	Bigbury on Sea (North)	Yes	N
Bigbury	Bigbury on Sea (South)	Yes	N
Bigbury	Challaborough	RNLI	N
Holbeton	Mothecombe - Meadowsfoot & Coastguards Beach	No	N
Kingsbridge	Bantham	RNLI	N
Thurlestone	Thurlestone - North	RNLI	N
Thurlestone	Thurlestone - South	RNLI	N
Plymouth	Wembury	No	N
Plymouth	Plymouth Hoe - East	No	O
Plymouth	Plymouth Hoe - West	No	O
Plymouth	Portwrinkle	No	O
Plymouth	Cawsand Bay	Yes	Q
Plymouth	Kingsand Bay	Yes	Q

The coastline also attracts a significant number of visitors due to the excellent facilities provided by yacht moorings, marinas and sailing clubs (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3 Marinas, yacht and sailing clubs in SMP Area

Marinas	Coastal Section
Weymouth	C
Bridport (West Bay)	D
Tor Bay	J
Plymouth Sound	O, P, Q
Yacht and Sailing Clubs	Coastal Section
Weymouth	C
Exmouth	H
Teignmouth	I
Torquay	I
Brixham	J, K
Paignton	J
Salcombe	M
Plymouth	O, P, Q

Tourism within the SMP area focuses on resorts (such as Weymouth, Lyme Regis, Exmouth and Plymouth) and local recreational assets such as Country Parks, coastal paths, Abbotsbury Swannery, nature reserves, museums, castles and forts.

There is extensive tourism-related infrastructure along the study area, including coastal camping and caravan parks and numerous holiday parks, some located close to the coast in sensitive locations such as at Durdle Door and Ladram Bay. Visitor pressure such as demand for car parking has significant environmental consequences in popular locations such as Lulworth Cove.

D.8 Glossary

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Designated by the former Countryside Agency (now Natural England). The purpose of the AONB 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.
ASP	Area of Special Protection	This is an Area of Special Protection (ASP) for wild birds notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
	National Character Area	England has been divided into areas with similar landscape character, which are called National Character Areas (NCAs); previously known as Joint Character Areas (JCAs). 159 separate National Character Areas in England have been mapped. These areas are identified by the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) on the basis of geomorphology, vegetation and human activity.
LLA	Local Landscape Area	Areas which represent landscapes of importance at a local level. They are identified as areas that enhance local amenity and environmental quality and provide attractive settings for villages and urban areas. These areas are promoted in Local Development Frameworks.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve	These are established by local authorities in consultation with Natural England. These sites are generally of local significance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. They also provide important opportunities for public employment, recreation and interpretation. This is a non-statutory designation.
NNR	National Nature Reserve	Designated by Natural England. These represent nationally important wildlife and geological sites, protecting and managing sensitive features, pristine habitats, rare species and significant geology. This is a statutory designation.
PSA	Public Service Agreement	Targets set by the Government for Government departments. Part of the PSA target for Defra includes: To care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and to preserve biological diversity by bringing into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.
	Ramsar Site	Wetland sites, especially waterfowl habitats, designated under the Ramsar Convention as wetlands of international importance.
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	A UK charity working to promote the conservation of birds and other wildlife through the protection and re-creation of habitats.
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 SAC

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		sites are also protected as SSSI, except those in the marine environment below the Mean Low Water (MLW).
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	A county designation, usually designated because of its wildlife value. This is a non-statutory designation.
SLA	Special Landscape Area	A county level designation, promoted by local council.
SM	Scheduled Monument	Scheduled monuments are nationally important archaeological sites which have been awarded Scheduled status in order to protect and preserve the site for the educational and cultural benefit of future generations.
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan	A non-statutory document that sets out strategic level guidance designed to assist coastal defence decision making for a defined length of coast over a defined period.
SPA	Special Protection Area	Special Protection Area. These are internationally important sites, being set up to establish a network of protected areas for birds under the EU Wild Birds Directive.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	These sites, notified by Natural England, represent some of the best examples of Britain's natural features including flora, fauna, and geology. This is a statutory national designation.

D.9 Sources of Information

D.9.1 Difficulties experienced in obtaining data

The Theme Review has been prepared on the basis of publicly available information. Consultation has been undertaken in the course of developing the SMP (refer to **Appendix B**) and information from this has also been included within this Appendix.

D.9.2 Reports

- Edmonds, R (2007). **Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site: Statement on Site Condition and Conservation Work Programme.**
- Halcrow (1997). **Portland Bill to Durlston Head Shoreline Management Plan: Stage I Data Collation and Objective Setting; Volume I – Final Report.** Report prepared for Portland Bill to Durlston Head Coastal Group.
- Mouchel Parkman (1998). **Portland Bill to Durlston Head Shoreline Management Plan: Stage II.** Report prepared for Portland Bill to Durlston Head Coastal Group.
- Posford Duvivier (1998a). **Lyme Bay and South Devon Draft Shoreline Management Plan – Introduction; Volume I – Core Report, Volume II – Supporting Document.** Report prepared for the Lyme Bay and South Devon Coastline Group.
- Posford Duvivier (1998b). **Lyme Bay and South Devon Draft Shoreline Management Plan – Introduction; Volume 3 – Atlas.** Report prepared for the Lyme Bay and South Devon Coastline Group.

D.9.3 Websites (accessed December 2007)

- <http://www.countryside.gov.uk/>
- <http://english-heritage.org.uk>
- <http://environment-agency.gov.uk>
- <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

ANNEX D.I

FIGURES

ANNEX D.2 INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

Designation	Location	Coastal Section	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Tamar Estuaries complex	P	1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Egretta garzetta</i> ▪ <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
	Chesil Beach and The Fleet	D	748.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>
	Exe Estuary	H	2345.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> • Slavonian Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> • regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 23,513 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6) including: Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>, Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>, Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>, Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, Dark-bellied Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>, Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>, Slavonian Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>, Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>.</p>
Ramsar Sites	Exe Estuary	H	2345.71	<p>Qualifying Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> <p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marine beds (e.g. sea grass beds) ▪ Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems) ▪ Estuarine waters ▪ Tidal flats ▪ Salt marshes ▪ Freshwater marshes / pools: permanent ▪ Canals and drainage channels <p>Noteworthy Flora:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Romulea columnae</i> ▪ <i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i> ▪ <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> ▪ <i>Zostera</i> spp. <p>Noteworthy Fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ▪ <i>Egretta garzetta</i> ▪ <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ▪ <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ▪ <i>Mergus serrator</i> ▪ <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> ▪ <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> ▪ <i>Tringa erythropus</i> ▪ <i>Sympetrum sanguinum</i> ▪ <i>Brachyton pratense</i>
	Chesil Beach and The Fleet	D	748.11	<p>Qualifying Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> <p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand / shingle shores (including dune systems) • Tidal flats • Salt marshes • Coastal brackish / saline lagoons • Saline / brackish marshes: permanent <p>Noteworthy Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i> (Nationally Rare) ▪ <i>Ruppia spiralis</i> (Nationally Scarce) ▪ <i>Zostera</i> spp. (Nationally Scarce)
Special Areas of Conservation	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs	A, B, C	1447.5	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual vegetation of drift lines ▪ Perennial vegetation of stony banks ▪ Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Gentianella anglica</i>

Designation	Location	Coastal Section	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
	Chesil and The Fleet	D	1631.63	<p>Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Coastal lagoons • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Perennial vegetation of stony banks • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>)
	Beer Quarry and Caves	F	31.1	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ▪ <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinm</i> ▪ <i>Myotis bechsteini</i>
	Sidmouth to West Bay	D, E, F	897.3	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Perennial vegetation of stony banks • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts • Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ▪ <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
	Dawlish Warren	H	58.84	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryonic shifting dunes • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (“white dunes”) • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”) • Humid dune slacks <p>Species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>
	South Hams	J, K	129.53	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts ▪ European dry heaths ▪ Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) ▪ Caves not open to the public ▪ Submerged or partially submerged sea caves ▪ Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> ▪ <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinm</i> ▪ <i>Barbastella</i> ▪ <i>barbastellus</i> ▪ <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
	South Devon Shore Dock	L, M	341.01	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
	Blackstone Point	N	7.38	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
	Plymouth Sound and Estuaries	N, O, P, Q	6402.03	<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time ▪ Estuaries ▪ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide ▪ Large shallow inlets and bays ▪ Reefs

Designation	Location	Coastal Section	Area (ha)	Qualifying Features
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco uccinellietalia maritima</i>) Species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i> ▪ Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSACs)	Poole Bay to Lyme Bay Reefs	A, B, C, D, E, H, I, J and K (Dorset and Devon coast)	60,227.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reefs ▪ Submerged or partially submerged seacaves
	Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone	L, M and an area offshore from N and M (separated from the mainland at Hand Deeps) (Devon Coast)	37,374.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reefs

ANNEX D.3 NATIONAL CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

Designation	Biological/Geological Area (ha)	Summary	% in Favourable Condition	Coastal Sections (Key below)
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)				
South Dorset Coast	B/G 1760.9 ha	Combination of internationally important geological interest with a rich range of wildlife habitats supporting populations of several rare plants and animals. The cliffs expose a complete section through the Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous rock succession. The site includes the type localities for the Kimmeridge Clay, the Kimmeridgian Stage, the base of the Portlandian Stage and the Purbeck Beds as well as the standard reference section for the Oxfordian of southern England. Numerous features of great importance for studies of Palaeontology, sedimentology, stratigraphy and environments of rock formation are present and have been studied by geologists for well over 150 years. The site is also of national importance for its physiographic interest. Most of the rock units are very fossiliferous contain assemblages of fossil vertebrates. The majority of unimproved limestone grassland in Dorset falls within this site which also includes one of the main areas of unimproved chalk grassland in the county. The character of these calcareous grasslands is strongly influenced by their maritime location and also very locally there is 'chalk heath' on clay with flints over the chalk. Among the many scarce and localised plants and animals of the chalk and limestone are the largest national populations of two rare species -- Early Spider Orchid <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> * and Lulworth Skipper butterfly <i>Thymelicus acteon</i> . Unimproved grassland, scrub and woodland typical of more neutral soils are found on the clays and sands of the Wealden, the Kimmeridge, Oxford and Gault Clays and the Reading Beds. Of the woodlands, those of the Tyneham Valley are especially notable for their lichen communities which include several rare species.	66 (25.07% unfavourable recovering, 4.41% unfavourable no change & 4.52% unfavourable declining)	A, B
Purbeck Ridge (West)	B 146.1 ha	This site lies on the Upper Chalk of the Purbeck escarpment over which are superficial deposits of Clay with Flints. It includes a large area of mainly north-facing broad-leaved woodland as well as well as calcareous and acid grassland and scrub on varying aspects. Great Wood has abundant Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and frequent Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> all formerly coppiced, with scattered Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> standards. There is a rich ground flora: on the lower, moister slopes, Ramsons <i>Allium ursinum</i> , is dominant with Primrose <i>Primula vulgaris</i> , Cuckoo Pint <i>Arum maculatum</i> . Lesser Celandine <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> , Wood Sedge <i>Carex sylvatica</i> and Wood Melick <i>Melica uniflora</i> . Dog's Mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> tends to dominate the drier mid-slopes whereas Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> is particularly abundant on the upper, more acid soil. Wood Sorrel <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , Pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i> , Greater Woodrush <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> and Creeping Soft-grass <i>Holcus mollis</i> are also frequent. The presence of Small Leaved Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i> , a species of very infrequent occurrence in Dorset woodlands, is of particular interest. The woodland also supports good populations of Early Purple Orchid <i>Orchis mascula</i> , Toothwort <i>Lathraea squamaria</i> a local plant, parasitic on Hazel, and a rich bryophyte and lichen flora, including the rare lichen <i>Lecidea cinnabaria</i> . The downland supports a range of community types including acid grassland, calcareous grassland and scrub. Differing aspects and varying levels of grazing, along with the range of soil types gives rise to a great diversity of flora and fauna. The closely grazed, south facing herb-rich, chalk grassland slopes are an increasingly rare feature in Dorset. There is a rich bryophyte community with several species which are rarely found in chalk grassland. Of particular interest in the fauna is the chalk downland butterfly community with at least twenty-five breeding species including the rare Lulworth Skipper <i>Thymelicus acteon</i> and Adonis Blue <i>Lysandra bellargus</i> . The uncommon mollusc, the Large Chrysalis Snail <i>Abida secale</i> has been recorded on the chalk downland.	51.24 (48.76% unfavourable declining)	A
Lodmoor	B 71.5 ha	An area of reedbed and brackish grassland of outstanding interest for birds. Construction of a sea wall in the early 20th century has prevented regular tidal inundation, but the low-lying land is still influenced by saline groundwater. Frequent flooding by freshwater occurs. The site is notable for waders on passage and wildfowl in winter, and several nationally rare species breed. The central part of Lodmoor comprises brackish grassland in which creeping bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> is dominant with marsh foxtail <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> and strawberry clover <i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> . The many ditches are fringed with sea club-rush <i>Scirpus maritimus</i> and locally bulrush <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> . The rare water crowfoot <i>Ranunculus baudotii</i> is frequent. Towards the southern side of this area saltmarsh increases and species such as sea milkwort <i>Glaux maritima</i> , arrowgrass <i>Triglochin maritima</i> and salt mud rush <i>Juncus gerardi</i> are frequent. Taller saltmarsh vegetation of cord grass <i>Spartina anglica</i> and sea aster <i>Aster tripolium</i> occurs in pools along the southern margin. Stands of reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> occur to the west and east of this central grassland. Those in the west have been much reduced by refuse tipping and reclamation; the eastern reedbeds grade into drier grassland in which tall fescue <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> , tufted hair grass <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and other tall grasses are abundant. The fringes of these marshes support scrub vegetation, including much bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> . The reed/scrub areas support breeding bird species of particular note. Bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> and cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i> nest regularly, while marsh warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i> and savi's warbler <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> may breed. Various wildfowl are present in winter, depending on the extent of flooding. However the site is perhaps best known for its great range of wading birds. In addition to regular winter gatherings of many of the commoner species such as lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> and snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> , there are small numbers of more uncommon waders including jack snipe <i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> , greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i> and ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> . Passage migrants regularly include wood and green sandpipers <i>Tringa glareola</i> and <i>T. ochropus</i> , spotted redshank <i>T. erythreus</i> and wimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> . Scarce and more exotic species frequently occur. This damp coastal site also supports vigorous populations of two scarce insects; short winged conehead <i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i> and lesser marsh grasshopper <i>Chorthippus albomarginatus</i> .	48.26 (41.41% unfavourable no change & 10.34% unfavourable declining)	C
Radipole Lake	B 96.4 ha	Lake and reedbeds formed from former estuary enclosed in 1920s. More than 50 breeding bird species including reed warbler, Cetti's warbler, bearded tit and nightingale. Large migration roosts. Important for wintering wildfowl especially shelduck. Rich invertebrate fauna.	0 (Unfavourable declining)	C

Designation	Biological/Geological Area (ha)	Summary	% in Favourable Condition	Coastal Sections (Key below)
Nicodemus Heights	B 7.89 ha	Forms part of a complex range of habitats including limestone grasslands, cliffs and quarries found on the Isle of Portland. The limestone geology, southern maritime position and land use history give the Island a unique ecological character and rich biodiversity and make Portland one of the key limestone areas in Britain. The southern part of the site has been disturbed by past quarrying activity and the plant communities are the result of natural recolonisation of the calcareous substrates. In the north grassland has developed on thin soils over upper Portland beds. The site is important for limestone grassland communities; for Nationally Rare and Scarce bryophytes and higher plants; for the endemic plant early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> *; and for the Nationally Scarce butterfly silver-studded blue <i>Plebejus argus cretaceus</i> . The unimproved limestone grassland is of high quality. These grasslands also support substantial colonies of the endemic and Nationally Scarce plant early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> *. Small areas of scrub occur within the site, often associated with hollows, boulders and rocks left behind by historic quarrying activity. In the southern part of the site is an area of open vegetation on a stony substrate which contains a variety of plants associated with unimproved calcareous conditions, including marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i> and wild parsnip <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> . This part of the site forms the core of a large population of the Nationally Scarce butterfly silver-studded blue <i>Plebejus argus cretaceus</i> . This butterfly has suffered population declines throughout its range and the <i>cretaceus</i> race is now confined to Portland. Nicodemus Heights SSSI supports one of the three largest colonies on Portland. The site also supports a large population of small blue <i>Cupido minimus</i> , a declining butterfly for which Portland is a stronghold.	0 (100% unfavourable declining)	C
Chesil & The Fleet	B/G 990.4 ha	Nationally important shingle structure. Internationally important coastal geomorphology. The Fleet is the largest tidal lagoon in Britain. Internationally important for wildlife.	93.27 (5.26% unfavourable recovering, 0.77% unfavourable no change & 0.70% unfavourable declining)	D
Portland Harbour Shore	B/G 29.5 ha	The cliffs along the north-western shore are of outstanding geological importance. The site includes maritime grassland and the intertidal shore itself. There are outstanding sections in the Corallian (Oxfordian) rocks. The site includes the type localities for several formations including the Nothe Clay, and Nothe Grit, Bencliff Grit and the Sandsfoot Clay, and Grit: several of which are more thickly developed here than in the standard section a few miles to the east at Osmington. A key site in Jurassic stratigraphic studies. The site contains the thickest <i>baylei</i> – <i>cymodoce</i> Zone Kimmeridge Clay in Dorset. The Lower Kimmeridge Clay (<i>baylei</i> , <i>cymodoce</i> , <i>mutabilis</i> Zones) of Smallmouth Sands has yielded one of the most varied Kimmeridgian reptile faunas. It is the best site for forms such as the turtles (4 species) and the pterosaurs (3 species). The causeway along the south western shore of the Harbour supports extensive, rich maritime grassland.	74.36 (21.97% unfavourable no change & 3.67% destroyed/part destroyed)	C
Isle of Portland	B/G 369.3 ha	Internationally important for its geological interest. Rich assemblage of plants and animals associated with limestone grassland, scrub and coastal habitats. Bird migration observatory.	36.19 (14.48% unfavourable recovering, 3.23% unfavourable no change & 46.10% unfavourable declining)	C
Burton Bradstock	G 0.2 ha	Cliff Hall Road provides an excellent section of the junction of the Aalenian/Bajocian Inferior Oolite, with the mainly Toarcian Bridport Sands. In particular it provides what is probably the best exposure of rocks of <i>aalensis</i> subzone, <i>levesquei</i> Zone age in Britain.	100	D
West Dorset Coast	B/G 596.3 ha	Internationally important geological site, famous for its fossil reptiles. Undercliffs support a number of rare plants and animals. Rare herb-rich grassland areas adjoining the coastline.	76.55 (18.83% unfavourable recovering, 3.46% unfavourable no change & 1.16% unfavourable declining)	D, E
Axmouth to Lyme Regis Undercliffs	B/G 334.6 ha	Largest and most important landslip area on British coast. Exposures to lias and cretaceous rocks. A species-rich naturally developed ashwood, rich grassland and cliff flora.	100	E
River Axe	B/G 69.5 ha	River supporting diverse aquatic and marginal flora representing various plant communities. Short-leaved water starwort <i>Callitriche truncata</i> is nationally scarce. Diverse invertebrates include damselflies and Medicinal leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> . Breeding birds include kingfisher and sand martin. Migratory salmon, bullhead and sea trout and non-migratory brown trout. Otters are present. Contrasting patterns of meander formation are nationally important.	0 (Unfavourable No Change)	E
Sidmouth to Beer Coast	B/G 239.0 ha	Most westerly species-rich chalk grassland in England including a diverse invertebrate fauna. Important geological and stratigraphic features.	89.35 (8.26% unfavourable recovering & 2.40% unfavourable declining)	E, F
Ladram Bay to Sidmouth	G 18.4 ha	Nationally important site for coastal geomorphology, including a series of well developed cliffs, stacks and shore platforms cut in the red sandstones of the Keuper Marl.	100	F
Beer Quarry and Caves	B/G 27.8 ha	Eight species of hibernating bats. Exposures of clay-filled chalk pipes illustrating solutional processes in chalk landscapes	100%	F
Otter Estuary	B/G 33.3 ha	The Otter Estuary contains a wide range of saltmarsh communities which together with additional areas of tall herb and scrub, support high numbers of breeding and overwintering bird species. Otterton Point is an important location for vertebrate palaeontology.	95.67 (4.33% unfavourable declining)	F, G

Designation	Biological/Geological Area (ha)	Summary	% in Favourable Condition	Coastal Sections (Key below)
Budleigh Salterton Cliffs	G 10.6 ha	Coastal section exposing the full thickness of the Lower Triassic Budleigh Salterton Pebble Beds, a sequence of textually mature conglomerates deposited by braided rivers.	100	G
Exe Estuary	B/G 2,181.6 ha	The waters, foreshore and low-lying land of the Exe Estuary are of international importance for wintering wildfowl and waders. Many rare species of plant occur too, whilst the sandbanks and mudflats support communities of invertebrates that are of national significance. The site also contains key features of geological interest and has been the subject of considerable scientific research.	84.81 (10.44% unfavourable recovering, 2.41% unfavourable no change & 2.35% unfavourable declining)	H
Dawlish Cliffs	G 8.5 ha	Nationally important continuous exposures of inter-bedded aeolian sands and water-laid breccia-filled, fluvial channels of Permian age.	45.84 (54.16% unfavourable declining)	H
Dawlish Warren	B 207.0 ha	This site consists of a large sand-spit with adjoining tidal land at the mouth of the Exe Estuary, an area of international importance for several species of wildfowl and wading birds. It is particularly noted for its flora and over-wintering and migratory bird populations.	0 (66.99% unfavourable no change & 33.01% unfavourable declining)	H
Kents Cavern	G 1.7 ha	Kents Cavern is an important Quaternary site, significant for studies in palaeontology and stratigraphy and for elucidating environmental and faunal changes during the Quaternary Period. The cave deposits have yielded numerous vertebrate remains of Late Pleistocene age. Human remains and stone artefacts are also associated with these deposits. Kent's Cavern is also notable for the presence of sediments assigned to the Hoxnian Interglacial Period.	100	J
Babbacombe Cliffs	G 13.5 ha	Oddicombe breccias faulted against Devonian limestones. Cavity and fissure system cut into limestone and filled with Permian sandstones and siltstones. Type section of Babbacombe shales illustrating inverted structure, richly fossiliferous Barton limestone and facies change from high energy reef environment to deeper water conditions.	100%	I
Hope's Nose to Walls Hill	B/G 64.7 ha	This site is important for its botanically rich habitats; in particular the limestone grasslands support many rare and local plants, and the lichen flora is very rich. The site also displays an outstanding combination of features of geological importance.	73.11 (19.26% unfavourable recovering, 4.90% unfavourable no change & 2.74% destroyed/part destroyed)	I, J
Daddyhole	G 3.6 ha	Important for geological features. Supports several rare and locally distributed plant and animal species.	64.57 (35.43% unfavourable recovering)	J
Saltern Cove	B/G 13.1 ha	Saltern Cove is an important geological locality. It also supports a diverse intertidal flora and fauna including communities characteristic of both sediment and rocky shores.	100	J
Dyer's Quarry	G 0.8 ha	Daddyhole limestone horizons containing rich fossil fauna dominated by corals.	100%	J
Meadfoot Sea Road	G 6.1 ha	This locality forms the type section of the Devonian Meadfoot Beds of the old terminology and displays lithological and palaeontological characters typical of the Meadfoot facies of the Meadfoot Group shallow water, outer shelf sediments. In addition to being the best locality displaying the Meadfoot facies, the east end of the site has yielded interesting sedimentary structures which have not been recorded elsewhere in the Meadfoot Group.	100	J
New Cut Torquay	G 0.02 ha	The section provides one of the best known and most fossiliferous exposures of the Staddon facies of the Lower Devonian Meadfoot Group. The road cutting reveals a series of inter-bedded red shales, siltstones and sandstones which show traces of burrowing and bioturbation. The site is famed for its rich fossil fauna containing numerous brachiopods and homalonotid trilobites with bivalves and tentaculitids. The brachiopod fauna is indicative of an Emsian age and is dominated by the species <i>Plebejochonetes plebejus</i> . The faunal and lithological features indicate that the sediments were deposited in a near-shore inner-shelf marine environment, which contrasts with the deeper water facies typical of most of the Meadfoot Group in the Torbay area. Apart from providing exposure of the key lithological features of the Staddon facies, New Cut is unique within the British marine Devonian for yielding abundant homalonotid trilobite remains and is the type locality for <i>Homalonotus champernownei</i> Woodward.	0 (100% unfavourable, no change)	J
Roundham Head	G 4.2 ha	Key site for demonstrating Permian sedimentary environments.	100	J
Berry Head to Sharkham Point*	B 67.9 ha	This site is important for its extensive area of limestone grassland containing many nationally rare plants and for its important assemblages of lichens. Also, the sea cliffs support the largest Guillemot colony to be found along the south coast of England. In addition, important geological features are to be found at Shoalstone Beach.	86.58 (4.81% unfavourable recovering & 8.61% unfavourable no change)	J, K
Scabbacombe	B 8.2 ha	Field eryngo <i>Eryngium campestre</i> (RDB, one of only five British sites)	0 (Unfavourable recovering)	K
Froward Point	B 32.1 ha	This site is important for its coastal plant communities and in particular for the maritime heathland and grassland, which support several local and rare species.	100	K
Lord's Wood	B 20.7 ha	The site comprises one of the best examples of oak-hazel-ash woodland in Devon and is an important representative of woods developed on loamy soils in western and northern Britain.	100	K

Designation	Biological/Geological Area (ha)	Summary	% in Favourable Condition	Coastal Sections (Key below)
Hallsands to Beesands	G 13.34 ha	This site is notified for its geological and geomorphological features, including Variscan Structures of South West England and Coastal Geomorphology of England.	100	L
Slapton Ley	B 254.72 ha	Beach enclosing a coastal lagoon, open water, vegetated shingle, reed-bed, tall herb fen and fen woodland plant communities, an assemblage of breeding birds of lowland open waters and their margins, a breeding population of the rare Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i> , non-breeding passage birds, wintering bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> , a vascular plant assemblage, and a lichen assemblage.	0 (73.77% unfavourable no change & 26.23% unfavourable declining)	L
Prawle Point & Start Point	B/G 341.2 ha	The stretch of coastline which includes Prawle Point and Start Point is of national importance for its geology, lichens and invertebrates, and supports a good variety of rare flowering plants and breeding birds. The intertidal area is of major biological importance.	20.85 (15.48% unfavourable recovering, 26.19% unfavourable no change & 37.47% unfavourable declining)	L, M
Bolt Head to Bolt Tail	B 228.7 ha	This site is of high botanical value due to the presence of many rare or local flowering plants and lichens and is also important for its invertebrate fauna and for breeding birds.	11.07 (71.19% unfavourable recovering & 17.73% unfavourable no change)	M, N
Salcombe to Kingsbridge Estuary*	B 651.5 ha	The Salcombe-Kingsbridge Estuary possesses a very rich and diverse intertidal and subtidal flora and invertebrate fauna, with certain communities being outstanding examples of their type in the North-east Atlantic.	61.79 (38.21% unfavourable no change)	M
Wheal Emily	G 0.43 ha	At Wheal Emily a vein carrying antimony-lead mineralisation is associated with a north-west to south-east trending fault zone which cuts strata of Lower Devonian age. The underground workings demonstrate the geological setting of the mineralisation although the amount of <i>in situ</i> ore is limited. The ores are a complex intergrowth of jamesonite with subsidiary galena and copper- and lead-bearing complex sulphides (bournonite, boulangerite, semseyite, and meneghinite). Some of the complex sulphides are known from only one or two other localities in Britain. The Wheal Emily mineralisation has been long considered to be an isolated occurrence. The recent discovery, however, of nearby stratiform orebodies, associated with volcanic rocks and faulting, puts the mineralisation into a new context and underlines the importance of the site to our understanding of antimony mineralisation. The site is of the highest research interest.	100	N
Yealm Estuary	B 85.2 ha	Example of a ria, which shows a transition to estuarine conditions in its upper reaches. The inlet is steep sided and narrow with several tributaries. A sand bar at the entrance provides some shelter from the prevailing south westerly winds. There is a diverse range of biological communities, reflecting the influence of marine conditions far up the inlet.	100	N
Blackstone Point	B/G 7.38 ha	Comprises internationally rare <i>Rumex rupestris</i> (shore dock). The species is a European coastal endemic that is threatened throughout its range with its world status recorded as vulnerable. The site lies on the cliffs slopes and raised beach of overlain quaternary and periglacial deposits forming head, which provides the ideal habitat for the shore dock. The underlying geology of the site consists of slates from the Dartmouth Group of the Lower Devonian period. This provides the freshwater seepage habitats, which are needed by the shore dock communities.	100	N
South Milton Ley	B 16.2 ha	South Milton Ley is one of the best examples of freshwater reedbed in Devon and is of particular importance for its breeding bird community and for the variety of birds using the site on passage.	0 (100% unfavourable no change)	N
Wembury Point	B/G 139.3 ha	The site comprises extensive reefs of interest for their intertidal plant and animal communities together with coastal sand, shingle and steep slopes of sea-cliff grassland and mixed scrub. It is also of interest for the diversity of passage and wintering birds and for nesting species associated with the scrub; at least one nationally rare species of bird breeds on the site. The landform itself is also of interest, displaying a wave-cut platform, head terrace and degraded fossil cliffline.	82.42 (8.78% unfavourable no change & 8.80% unfavourable declining)	N, O
Erme Estuary	B 431.4 ha	This small secluded estuary contains estuarine, saltmarsh, freshwater and oak-hazel woodland habitats. It supports an important breeding bird community and, provides feeding and roosting grounds for waterfowl on passage and in winter.	64.84 (23.89% unfavourable recovering, 9.20% unfavourable no change & 2.08% unfavourable declining)	N
Rame Head & Whitsand Bay	B/G 160.09 ha	Rame Head & Whitsand Bay SSSI; 8km of coastal cliff habitats comprising the largest colony of the nationally rare shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> in mainland Britain. The site also supports significant populations of other rare plant species including slender bird's-foot-trefoil <i>Lotus angustissimus</i> and early meadow grass <i>Poa infirma</i> . Whitsand Bay is also designated for its geology and coastal geomorphology. The Dartmouth Beds within Bull Cove contain a fossiliferous horizon, which has yielded important marine fossils. Whitsand Bay is one of a suite of south-west facing beaches on the English Channel coast backed by a cliff-line of Devonian grits and slates exhibiting a 'slope-over-wall' form and little affected by retreat.	31.67 (68.33% unfavourable recovering)	Q
Kingsand to Sandway Point	G 6.7 ha	Nationally important geomorphology. The rock platform along the Kingsand beach section is the only exposure in south west England of an extrusive rhyolite flow of Permian age.	100	Q
Wallsend Industrial Estate	G 0.76 ha	This disused quarry exposes a succession through the Devonian Plymouth Limestone, typically yielding a coral-stromatoporoid fauna of late Givetian age. Associated conodonts confirm this correlation.	0 (100% unfavourable declining)	O

Designation	Biological/Geological Area (ha)	Summary	% in Favourable Condition	Coastal Sections (Key below)
St. John's Lake	B 279.2 ha	This site forms part of the Tamar-Lynher estuarine system. At low tide, extensive mudflats are exposed providing important feeding grounds for wintering wildfowl and waders. The lake has interesting areas of species-rich saltmarsh, and the underlying Devonian slates form fringing shingle beaches and shallow rock cliffs. Although much of the site is bare mud, there are considerable areas covered with green alga <i>Enteromorpha</i> and beds of narrow leaved eel grass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and dwarf eel grass <i>Z. noltii</i> .	100	P
Lynher Estuary	B 687.3 ha	The Lynher estuary forms the western arm of the Tamar-Tavy-Lynher ria complex. Unusually for a ria system the Estuary has developed extensive saltmarsh, which together with adjacent productive mudflats provide important feeding and roosting grounds for wintering wildfowl and waders. Freshwater input from the rivers Tiddy and Lynher give rise to a gradient of salinity along which transitional marsh communities have developed ranging from saltmarsh to freshwater fen and willow carr. Elsewhere exposures of Devonian slate support fringing brown-algal beds, backed by narrow shale beaches and low rock cliffs with stunted trees and scrub. Sheviock and Wacker Woods are important remnants of former extensive ancient woodland.	100	P
Tamar-Tavy Estuary	B 1422.33 ha	The Tamar Estuary system is a large marine inlet on the English Channel coast into which discharges a series of rivers with an extensive catchment within Devon and Cornwall. It is of international importance for nature conservation, in particular as a wintering site for wildfowl and waders.	91.96 (5.62% unfavourable recovering, 2.16% unfavourable no change & 0.26% unfavourable declining)	P
Plymouth Sound Shores & Cliffs*	B 45.0 ha	An open bay into which run several estuaries forming a complex ria system. The coastline is steeply sloping and rocky. Several major ecological zones have been identified for the Sound and its tributaries. This SSSI encompasses examples from the open coast and sheltered bay parts of the system (sections of the inner zones are represented in other SSSIs), and includes shore communities with a south-western influence.	100	O, Q
Faraday Road	G 0.2 ha	This road section exposes a series of crinoidal limestones, slates and tuffs which have yielded a rich macro- and microfauna indicating a mid-late Eifelian age. It is of interest as its stromatoporoid limestone development marks the first appearance of stromatoporoids in the Plymouth Limestone Group. A key mid-Devonian palaeontological and stratigraphic locality.	0 (100% unfavourable declining)	O
Lockridge Mine	G 0.62 ha	Rich in fluorite and sphalerite. Typical example of lead mineralisation outside Carboniferous limestone area.	100%	P
Mount Wise	G 0.5 ha	Mount Wise Shell Bed, rich fossil location useful for correlation purposes with Lummaton Shell Beds in Torquay area.	0 (Unfavourable no change)	P
Richmond Walk	G 0.205 ha	Section through fossiliferous Devonian limestones, important for interpreting changing palaeoecology and illustrating the transition from black argillaceous limestones to massive grey stromatoporoid limestones.	0 (Unfavourable declining)	P
St John's Lake	B 279.2 ha	Estuarine system with mudflat and saltmarsh supporting wintering wildfowl (6,000) and waders (10,000) such as wigeon, mute swan, brent geese, shelduck, teal and black-tailed godwit.	100%	P
Western King	B/G 1.9 ha	Complex series of Devonian limestones containing conodont microfossils and laminated sediment infilling solutional cavities. Population of Field eryngo <i>Eryngium campestre</i> (RDB, one of only five British sites).	100%	O
National Nature Reserve (NNR)				
Axmouth to Lyme Regis Undercliffs	B 334.6 ha	The NNR has been shaped by past and present day landslips. The site is internationally important for its geology, fossils, geomorphology and a mosaic of habitats including bare ground, grasslands and woodlands.		E
Dawlish Warren	B 207.0 ha	Contains a full range of coastal habitats, from mudflats to sand dunes. Up to 8,000 wading birds rest at Warren Point at high tide and the site supports over 600 plant species, including the rare Warren crocus which is unique to the area. New species are still being found, notably the diminutive petalwort, an internationally rare liverwort.		H
Berry Head	B 67.9 ha	The reserve comprises two separate areas: Berry Head promontory (as far south as Durl Head), and Sharkham Point, 11 km south of Durl Head. The two areas are separated by St Mary's Bay. Berry Head is an extensive out-crop of Devonian limestone, the north flank of which has been extensively altered by quarrying. Caves at the site provide breeding roosts for greater and lesser horseshoe bats. The steep sea cliffs are home to a guillemot colony and areas of scrub provide breeding sites for whitethroat and cirl bunting. The reserve's areas of grassland, scrub and cliffside are home to many nationally rare plants including small hare's-ear, white rock-rose and goldilocks aster. Eight species of orchid can be seen at the site including early purple, green winged, bee, common spotted and pyramidal.		J, K
Slapton Ley	B 254.72 ha	The reserve includes the largest natural freshwater lake in south-west England. A shingle 'bay bar' separates the lake from the sea. The bar is a nationally important example of this type of feature and demonstrates the links between seabed features and shoreline landforms. The reserve is the only British locality for strapwort, and has a nationally important population of breeding Cetti's warbler. There are 2,000 species of fungi here, 29 of which have been described as new to science. Slapton Ley is also an important staging post for wintering and passage birds.		L
Area of Special Protection (ASP)				
The Berry Head and Berry Head (Southern Redoubt)	B	Area of coastal waters lying off Berry Head and the Southern Redoubt as an area of special protection for wild birds under section 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The site is particularly important for guillemots.	Unknown	K

KEY:

A: Durlston Head to Portland Bill

B: Portland Bill to Bridport Harbour, West Bay

C: Bridport Harbour, West Bay to the Cobb, Lyme Regis

D: The Cobb, Lyme Regis to Beer Head

E: Beer Head to Otterton Ledge

F: Otterton Ledge to Straight Point

G: Straight Point to the Parson and Clerk Rocks

H: The Parson and Clerk rocks to Hope's Nose

I: Hope's Nose to Berry Head

J: Berry Head to Blackstone Point

K: Blackstone Point to Start Point

L: Start Point to Bolt Head

M: Bolt Tail to Wembury Point

N: Wembury Point to Rame Head

ANNEX D.4

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN HABITATS AND SPECIES

Biodiversity Action Plan broad habitats and priority species within the SMP Area:

Habitats
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Purbeck
Lowland heathlands and associated habitats
Rivers
Reedbed
Lowland wet grassland
Broad-leaved woodland
Parkland
Arable
Calcareous grassland
Maritime cvliff and slope
Maerl beds
Torbay Biodiversity Action Plan
Lowland calcareous grassland
Urban
Farmland
Broadleaved-woodland
Marine habitats
Maritime cliff and slope
Earth heritage
Parkland and veteran trees
Wetlands
Devon Biodiversity Action Plan
Alder/willow wet woodland
Caves, karst and mines
Cities, towns and villages
Flower rich meadows and pasture
Lowland heathland
Oak woodland
Parkland and wood pasture
Pits, quarries and cuttings
Rhos pasture
Sea cliff and slope

Species-rich hedgerows	
Estuaries	
Rocky foreshore	
Rocky seabed	
Freshwater reedbed	
Grazing marsh	
Rivers, streams, floodplains and fluvial processes	
Species	
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Purbeck	
Nail fungus	<i>Porina punctata</i>
Churchyard lichen	<i>Lecanatis hemispherica</i>
Golden hair lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>
Thatch moss	<i>Leptodontium gemmascens</i>
A moss	<i>Habrodon perpusillus</i>
Lizard orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>
Fairy shrimp	<i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>
Southern damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>
Speckled footman moth	<i>Coscinia cribraria bivittata</i>
Micro moth	<i>Eudarcia richarsoni</i>
Reed leopard moth	<i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i>
Micro moth	<i>Stenoptilia graphodactyla</i>
Robber fly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>
a weevil	<i>Cathormiocerus britannicus</i>
a water beetle	<i>Graphoderus cinereus</i>
a spider	<i>Enoplagnatha tecta</i>
great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>
sand lizard	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>
Torbay Biodiversity Action Plan	
Seabirds	
Cirl hunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>
Small blue butterfly	<i>Cupido minimus</i>
Horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus sp</i>
White rock rose	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>
Seahorse	<i>Hippocampus</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and basking sharks	
Devon Biodiversity Action Plan	
Devon whitebeam and related species	Sorbus sp

Golden hair lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Freshwater pearl mussel	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Pink seafan	<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>
Southern damselfly	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>
White-clawed crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>
Brown hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>
Greater horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Wolverine	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>

ANNEX D.5

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
31915	Bowl Barrow 900m South East Of Chideock Farm	380069	81117	0.090625	A
Do694	Round Barrow On Boat Knoll	386654	81286	0.064627	A
33176	Bowl Barrow On St Aldhelm's Head, 470m North East Of St Aldhelm's Chapel	396328	75955	0.037943	A
22960	Romano-Celtic Temple And Associated Remains At Jordan Hill	369892	82069	0.065261	C
21955	Bowl Barrow 550m South Of Chaldon Down Buildings: Part Of The Chaldon Down Round Barrow Cemetery	378367	81348	0.116203	A
33165	Early Christian Enclosure On St Aldhelm's Head	396071	75561	0.281688	A
21957	Bowl Barrow 660m South Of Chaldon Down Buildings: Part Of The Chaldon Down Round Barrow Cemetery	378373	81255	0.090665	A
21913	Wardstone Barrow: A Bowl Barrow On The Dorset Coastal Ridge 300m South Of Chideock Farm	379340	81336	0.04515	A
31916	Two Bowl Barrows 560m And 650m North West Of Newlands Farm	380501	81281	0.144962	A
33177	Bowl Barrow On Emmett's Hill	395809	76486	0.018911	A
33194	Group Of Medieval Strip Lynchets At East And West Man	397759	76530	13.839519	A
22964	Portland Castle	368461	74360	0.357918	C
21954	Bowl Barrow 200m South East Of Hill Barn: One Of A Group Of Three Barrows	377547	81143	0.081282	A
29091	Medieval Settlement At West Ringstead	374860	81643	10.811011	B
Do803	Portland Bill Stone Loading Quay	367968	68480	0.015172	C
Do64	Preston Roman Villa	370308	82700	0.578128	C
Do780	The Verne Citadel	369292	73519	15.334401	C

Durlston Head to Rame Head SMP2
Appendix D – SEA Environmental Baseline Report (Theme Review)

Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
21956	Bowl Barrow 650m South Of Chaldon Down Buildings: Part Of The Chaldon Down Round Barrow Cemetery	378312	81251	0.032924	A
21942	Flower's Barrow: A Small Multivallate Hillfort And Associated Outwork On Rings Hill	386461	80590	8.566757	A
29083	The Warren Field System	379714	80759	125.508471	A
33198	Sandsfoot Castle	367468	77394	0.515493	C
33199	Nothe Fort, Tramway And Searchlight Battery At The Nothe	368669	78728	1.22702	C
33194	Group Of Medieval Strip Lynchets At East And West Man	397627	77160	7.923764	A
31916	Two Bowl Barrows 560m And 650m North West Of Newlands Farm	380629	81337	0.1016	A
21973	Bowl Barrow On Hambury Tout: The Eastern Of Two Round Barrows On Hambury Tout	381639	80294	0.035897	A
29094	Fishpond At West Ringstead, 590m South Of Pit House	375092	81460	0.094042	B
29096	Alum Works, Other Multi-Period Industrial Remains And An Associated Group Of Jetties And Breakwaters, Kimmeridge Bay	390880	78759	2.417455	A
21972	Bell Barrow On Hambury Tout: The Western Of Two Round Barrows On Hambury Tout	381581	80291	0.090623	A
33199	Nothe Fort, Tramway And Searchlight Battery At The Nothe	368508	78740	0.033463	C
21951	Bowl Barrow 470m South East Of Down Barn: An Outlier Of The Chaldon Down Barrow Group	378213	81553	0.144261	A
Do284	Sandy Barrow W Of East Farm Dairy	373027	82586	0.052224	B
Do51	Rufus Castle	369676	71136	1.086533	C
21941	Two Barrows In Halcombe Vale, 700m South West Of Monastery Farm	385665	80482	0.168245	A

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
29093	Icehouse At Ringstead, 660m South West Of Pit House	374612	81593	0.015604	B
33194	Group Of Medieval Strip Lynchets At East And West Man	397331	76033	11.869737	A
21971	Bowl Barrow North Of Red Hole, 630m Sse Of Newlands Farm	381198	80393	0.047429	A
Do158	Kingston Down Romano-British Farm	395693	77965	32.331038	A
21952	Two Bowl Barrows 560m South East Of Hill Barn	377920	81020	0.091329	A
Do153	The Old Prison And Pump	402987	78750	0.002498	A
35242	Raf Portland, Site Of Rotor Early Warning Radar Station	369569	73356	4.072223	C
33180	Bowl Barrow On Swyre Head	393413	78455	0.115655	A
Do68	Bindon Hill Camp	383434	80239	57.471532	A
21953	Two Bowl Barrows 200m South East Of Hill Barn: Two Of A Group Of Three Barrows	377586	81175	0.362339	A
33164	Pillow Mound 145m South East Of Eastington Farm	398407	77699	0.083955	A
Do781	Battery 200yds (180m) E Of The Naval Cemetery	369451	74061	1.029276	C
Do163	Portland Open Fields	368295	69421	12.626671	C
Do773	Mesolithic Sites Near Culver Well	368398	69083	14.291226	C
33194	Group Of Medieval Strip Lynchets At East And West Man	397965	77192	6.417358	A
33199	Nothe Fort, Tramway And Searchlight Battery At The Nothe	368701	78792	0.012201	C
29045	St Catherine's Chapel, Field System And Quarries At Chapel Hill	357328	84669	17.004827	D
Do171	Round Barrow 250yds (230m) S Of Chapel Coppice	357379	84319	0.100121	D
29599	Bind Barrow	349406	88806	0.056249	D
Do163	Portland Open Fields	368295	69421	12.626671	C
29046	Duck Decoy At Abbotsbury Swannery, 630m Ssw Of Horsepool Farm	357604	84042	0.401043	D
29600	Bowl Barrow 550m North West Of Cogden Farm	350137	89137	0.041467	D

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
Do383	Lynchets S Of Stavordale Wood	356431	84592	2.764218	D
29574	Three Bowl Barrows North East Of Thorncombe Beacon, 160m, 190m & 400m South West Of Down House	343775	91720	0.158737	E
Do805	Remains Of Bridge In Cellar Of No 2 Bridge Street	334252	92109	0.003291	E
Do372	St Gabriel's Church	340209	92408	0.028095	E
29578	A Group Of Four Bowl Barrows On Golden Cap 515m South East And 630m South East Of St Gabriel's House	340722	92201	0.034585	E
29574	Three Bowl Barrows North East Of Thorncombe Beacon, 160m, 190m & 400m South West Of Down House	343597	91617	0.15178	E
29578	A Group Of Four Bowl Barrows On Golden Cap 515m South East And 630m South East Of St Gabriel's House	340557	92104	0.091761	E
29574	Three Bowl Barrows North East Of Thorncombe Beacon, 160m, 190m & 400m South West Of Down House	343755	91812	0.125448	E
29642	Roman And Earlier Settlement At Honeyditches	323775	90970	7.33735	E
33042	Axmouth Bridge	325302	89983	0.028213	E
29640	Hawkesdown Camp And Associated Outwork	326293	91416	4.224635	E
33035	Clyst St Mary Bridge And Causeway	297159	91091	0.192181	H
29640	Hawkesdown Camp And Associated Outwork	326508	91432	0.19323	E
33049	Prehistoric Field System On The Cliffs Above Littlecombe Shoot	318412	88291	1.95545	F
Dv55	High Peak Camp, Sidmouth	310338	85939	0.242858	F
29637	Berry Cliff Camp	318827	88201	3.898897	F
33027	Prehistoric Field System At Walls Hill	293413	65038	5.451738	I
10717	Kent's Cavern, Torquay	293419	64138	1.429249	I
33026	Ashhole Cavern	293699	56681	0.089107	J
33048	The Bishop's Palace, Tower Road	288613	60768	0.360453	J

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
33025	Chambered Tomb, 630m North West Of Elberry Farm	289319	57329	0.02007	J
29694	Berry Head Fort And Battery And Hardy's Head Battery	294474	56512	6.272418	J
33036	World War Ii Emergency Coastal Battery And Remains Of A Victorian Practice Battery, At Battery Gardens	292082	56906	3.764951	J
24840	Torre Abbey	290810	63687	9.506224	J
29694	Berry Head Fort And Battery And Hardy's Head Battery	294050	56667	0.067381	K
10874	Windmill Hill Cave, Brixham	292457	55981	0.070011	K
33059	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site On The River Dart Immediately To The South Of Lower Noss Point	287967	52695	1.064651	K
29695	The Old Redoubt, 540m South West Of Berry Head Fort	294167	56107	1.784587	K
33060	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site On The River Dart, 270m South East Of Maypool Cottage	287809	54137	0.447938	K
33797	Earthwork Enclosures And Field Systems, 430m North East Of Lower Well Farm	286363	57548	3.851793	K
34878	Medieval Chapel Of The Holy Ghost And St Katherine At Warland, 250m South West Of Totnes Bridge	280466	60186	0.006423	K
Dv185	Gomerock Tower	288874	50503	0.011124	K
33800	Civil War Fieldwork Known As Gallant's Bower	288386	50188	1.624531	K
24234	Dartmouth Castle	288640	50288	0.456931	K
33058	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site On The River Dart, 560m South Of Waddeton Court	287235	56181	0.984508	K
22213	Bayard's Cove Castle: A Blockhouse In Dartmouth	287858	50965	0.031015	K
33793	Bowl Barrow 690m North Of Longwood House	288214	53610	0.11891	K
24839	Cornworthy Priory	282300	55606	3.049247	K
33792	Hillfort Known As Greenway Camp, Immediately North East Of Cart Wood	288921	53710	9.401576	K

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
Dv903	Site Of Chapel At Manor Farm	286139	48436	0.021609	L
33788	Medieval Settlement, Site Of Quadrangular Castle And Relict Garden Between Ilton Farm And Ilton Castle Farm	272682	40482	3.459422	N
34885	Medieval Farmstead, Boundary Work And Earthwork Enclosures 350m South East Of Middle Soar	271428	36831	0.90456	N
33788	Medieval Settlement, Site Of Quadrangular Castle And Relict Garden Between Ilton Farm And Ilton Castle Farm	272378	40250	6.842795	N
33781	Hilltop Enclosure 380m East Of Middle Soar	271530	37015	0.558161	N
34884	Field Systems, Hut Circles And Four Beacons, 510m South Of Middle Soar	271209	36592	4.383477	N
33778	Bowl Barrow 400m South Of Home Farm, Forming An Outlying Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	276196	42210	0.142844	M
33777	Bowl Barrow 530m South East Of Duncombe Court, Forming An Outlying Part Of A Barrow Cemetery.	275805	43371	0.208896	M
34883	Two Hut Circles And Associated Field Systems And Enclosure At Mousehill Brake	269894	37785	1.277059	N
33774	Coaxial Field Systems And Associated Later Remains Between Deckler's Cliff And Gammon Head	276126	36438	51.66934	M
33799	Fort Charles	273372	38056	0.113653	M
33762	Coaxial Field System And Semaphore Station At Signal House Point	277029	35411	8.301418	M
34887	Coaxial Field System, Hut Circles And Medieval Farm Buildings At Starehole Bottom	272409	36497	13.68615	N
33771	Four Barrows 470m South West Of Hope Cove, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	267191	39345	0.999866	N
33776	Three Bowl Barrows 310m West Of Home Farm, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	275707	42684	0.136274	M

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
33779	Two Bowl Barrows 440m South East Of Duncombe Court, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	275547	43132	0.78938	M
34888	Regular Aggregate Field System 480m West Of West Soar	269886	37493	4.06609	N
34880	Medieval Farmstead And Field System At Warren Barn, 500m South And 400m South West Of West Soar	270259	37057	1.779144	N
34880	Medieval Farmstead And Field System At Warren Barn, 500m South And 400m South West Of West Soar	270086	37268	1.623813	N
33776	Three Bowl Barrows 310m West Of Home Farm, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	275867	42608	0.268921	M
33776	Three Bowl Barrows 310m West Of Home Farm, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	275968	42568	0.346793	M
34886	Post-Medieval Animal Pound 430m South Of East Soar Farm	272025	36671	0.021816	N
34882	Bowl Barrow 210m South Of West Soar	270355	37331	0.074239	N
33773	Five Round Barrows 570m South Of Hope Cove, Forming Part Of A Round Barrow Cemetery	267424	39123	1.253207	N
33761	Iron Age Cliff Castle Known As Bolt Tail Camp	266983	39656	12.151008	N
33768	Slight Univallate Hillfort Known As Holbury Camp, 750m East Of Holwell Lodge	262381	50501	4.561274	N
33759	Iron Age Promontory Fort Known As Oldaport Camp	263235	49293	14.42367	N
33760	Roman Settlement Site At Bantham Ham	266391	43685	13.214188	N
33768	Slight Univallate Hillfort Known As Holbury Camp, 750m East Of Holwell Lodge	262094	50533	0.605134	N
33070	World War Ii Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite, 100m West Of Princes Cottages	250772	49123	1.284131	N

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
33768	Slight Univallate Hillfort Known As Holbury Camp, 750m East Of Holwell Lodge	262440	50665	0.334983	N
33782	Four Bowl Barrows 270m West Of The Downs	267124	43225	1.277937	N
Co833	No 5 Redoubt 450yds (410m) Nw Of Maker Farm	243818	51959	0.369106	Q
Co979	Incomplete Palmerstonian Fort 650yds (600m) W Of Forder	242136	50069	1.043484	Q
Co462	Battery At Wearde Quay	242464	57713	0.131747	P
Py517	Fort Stamford	249340	52731	3.030278	O
Co832	Earthwork Redoubts Nos 1, 2 And 3	243277	51520	0.339248	Q
Py882	Round Barrow On Barrow Hill	251294	52766	0.041865	O
29678	Worth's Cattedown Bone Cave 150m North Of Cattedown Wharves	249463	53605	0.198112	O
Dv720	Watch House Battery And Ditch	249066	50878	3.107916	O
Py946	Eastern King Battery	246614	53588	0.39913	O
12614	The Coastal Fortifications Of Drake's Island	246988	52859	0.012186	O
Co315	Mount Edgcumbe Blockhouse	245607	53172	0.007725	Q
26245	The Royal Citadel Mid 17th Century Bastioned Artillery Defence, Incorporating Late 16th Century Artillery Fort And 18th Century Statue, On The Hoe	248034	53855	10.059935	O
33052	Laira Emplacement, Immediately South West Of Laira Battery	251284	56202	2.223172	O
Co1085	The Ballast Pond	244082	54720	0.179204	P
Co980	Musketry Lines And Road Block, Near Wringford Farm	242644	50328	0.060225	Q
Py176	Firestone Bay Artillery Tower	246377	53518	0.007374	O
Py945	No 1 Basin And No 1 Dock, South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	244791	54412	0.99069	P
Co832	Earthwork Redoubts Nos 1, 2 And 3	243631	51226	0.382086	Q
Dv719	Fort Bovisand	248774	50707	1.225277	O
Co452	Chapel At Earth Barton	238138	56325	0.029953	P

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
Co982	Civil War Breastwork, Inswork Point	243821	53347	0.016945	P
Co980	Musketry Lines And Road Block, Near Wringford Farm	242587	50391	0.036991	Q
24278	Trehan Cross, At Trehan Village	240449	58114	0.001508	P
Co604	Chapel At Shillingham	240737	57240	0.007725	P
Co646	St Julian's Well	244654	52169	0.045202	Q
33065	Laira Battery	251466	56287	1.241628	O
35821	Boheterick Lime Kiln With Adjacent Quay And Ancillary Buildings, 140m South East Of Cotehele Bridge	242287	67892	0.266771	P
Py214	17 New Street	248259	54072	0.005022	O
26235	Stump Cross, 600m West Of Shevioc Barton	236292	55036	0.007844	P
33071	Mount Pleasant Redoubt	245942	55757	1.396048	P
Co578	Trematon Castle	241041	57977	1.161963	P
29629	Mount Batten: Prehistoric And Romano-British Settlement	248761	53202	0.538481	O
Co649	Scraesdon Fort	239238	54922	9.072072	P
29617	Cawsand Fort	243315	50391	1.600168	Q
33066	Efford Fort And Efford Emplacement	251387	56586	4.879091	O
12614	The Coastal Fortifications Of Drake's Island	246825	52869	0.148518	O
Co831	Grenville Battery 550yds (500m) Ssw Of Maker Farm	243846	51129	0.379257	Q
Py180	Stonehouse Manor Wall	246250	54210	0.0034	O
Py1022	Bullpoint Gunpowder Magazines And Camber	243535	57673	3.837827	P
Py654	The West Ropery (Site Of), South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	245176	54196	0.303742	P
Py177	Western Kings Artillery Tower	245946	53345	0.002844	O
29665	Resolution Fort: Civil War Town Defences At Friary Court	248701	54680	0.059679	O
12614	The Coastal Fortifications Of Drake's Island	246954	52814	0.878287	O
Py924	Lee Moor Tramway Bridge	251998	56835	0.017358	O
Co613	Earthwork On Berry Down	237612	55444	0.820734	P

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Monument Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Area (Ha)	Coastal Section
Co314	Mount Edgcumbe Round Barrow	244962	52688	0.123607	Q
Py664	The Scrive Board, South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	244861	54130	0.337804	P
29630	Mount Batten: 17th Century Artillery Tower, Civil War Breastwork, And World War Ii Remains	248593	53218	1.256519	O
Py840	Ernesettle Battery	244840	59256	1.466888	P
Py217	Plymouth Castle (Remains Of)	248289	53959	0.0043	O
Co267	Promontory Fort And St Michael's Chapel, Rame Head	241802	48292	9.552702	Q
Co980	Musketry Lines And Road Block, Near Wringford Farm	242710	50236	0.006187	Q
Co623	Inswork Chapel	242646	52739	0.010335	P
Py660	Slip No 1 (The Covered Slip), South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	245157	53984	0.201137	P
15557	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site, 170m North Of Saltash Pier	243332	58868	0.238928	P
Co832	Earthwork Redoubts Nos 1, 2 And 3	243461	51354	0.313965	Q
Upton Fort, Coastal Artillery Battery and two Searchlight Emplacements is proposed by English Heritage as a new Scheduled Monument within the study area.					

ANNEX D.6

PLANNING FRAMEWORK

National Planning Policies

Document	Relevance
PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. PPS1 will aim to ensure that urban and rural development within the study area is developed in a sustainable way that benefits the local community, conserves the environment, and ensures economic growth and employment, as well as making prudent use of natural resources. The PPS also identifies the potential impact of the environment on proposed developments by avoiding new development in areas at risk of flooding and sea-level rise, and as far as possible, by accommodating natural hazards and the impacts of climate change.
Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1 (2007)	Supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. This will have a direct and indirect impact on the climate and environment of the study area. The PPS also identifies that modern human activity has the potential to cause more extreme weather events, including hotter and drier summers, flooding and rising sea-levels leading to coastal realignment.
PPG2 – Green Belts (1995)	Stipulates that general policies controlling development in the countryside apply with equal force in Green Belts but there is, in addition, a general presumption against inappropriate development (harmful to the Green Belt) within them. Such development will not be approved, except in very special circumstances.
PPS3 – Housing (2006)	Underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and their goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.
PPG4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1994)	Identifies that the planning system should operate on the basis that applications for development should be allowed, having regard to the development plan and all material considerations, unless the proposed development would cause demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance. Also, development control should not place unjustifiable obstacles in the way of development which is necessary to provide homes, investment and jobs, or to meet wider national or international objectives.
PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres (2005)	Aims for town centres to promote their vitality and viability by planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. This will result in the development and enhancement of coastal towns in the study area.
PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	Identifies that local planning should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages (including through the provision of affordable housing) and for strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Aims to ensure that sites of geological importance and geological features are protected in the same way as other nature conservation interests, providing protection for much of the study area.
PPG14 – Development on Unstable Land (1990)	Seeks to identify that the Government wishes to encourage the full and effective use of land in an environmentally acceptable manner. However, difficulties have been experienced in developing land in areas of past and present mining and in other areas where land is unstable or potentially unstable. It is also identifies that, in the context of the management of coastal zones, coastal authorities may wish to consider the introduction of a presumption against built development in areas of coastal landslides or rapid coastal erosion.
PPG15 – Planning and the	Specifies that it is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship

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Document	Relevance
Historic Environment (1994)	that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The Historic Environment should be protected and enhanced, where possible.
PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (1990)	PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. Development should pay heed to the location or potential location of archaeological remains and should seek to minimise the impact that it has on the archaeological record.
PPG20 – Coastal Planning (1992)	<p>Seeks to identify that it is the role of the planning system to reconcile development requirements with the need to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, improve the landscape, environmental quality, wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities of the coast. Local authorities should recognise that on-shore development can often have an impact off-shore. There is a need to protect the environment while providing appropriately for development, and the need to plan with due regard for hazards from flooding, erosion and unstable land, are not unique to the coast.</p> <p>Opportunities for development on the coast are limited by physical circumstances, such as risk of flooding, erosion and land instability, and by conservation policies. Policies should aim to avoid putting further development at risk from flooding, erosion and land slips. It is highlighted that stretches of coast damaged by industrial and urban development, mining or waste disposal, will need proposals for improving the environment. This will be an essential prerequisite for restoring the physical environment and securing economic and physical regeneration. Further, policies should encourage the imaginative re-use of disused commercial docks as part of the regeneration of such areas, whilst conserving and restoring landmarks and structures of special historic interest.</p>
PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004)	Encourages the use of appropriate land and the development of existing energy production for renewable energy sources, including wind, water, tidal, solar and biomass.
PPS23 – Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	Seeks to establish the role of planning in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and ensuring that other uses and developments are not as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution.
PPS25 – Planning and Flood Risk (2006)	The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. The PPS also identifies that extensive, low-lying coastal lands around most British estuaries are particularly susceptible to flooding. Changes to the drivers associated with coastal erosion (surges, waves, coastal sediment supply and morphology, and relative sea level rise) will affect the probability of flooding to new developments.
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2007)	Identifies that the planning system, by taking a pro-active role in facilitating and promoting the implementation of good quality development, is crucial to ensuring that the tourism industry can develop and thrive throughout the UK. Maximising the economical, social and environmental benefits. The guidance identifies that tourism can become the focus of regeneration in urban areas and a key element of rural diversification and revitalisation of market towns and villages. Tourist developments should be located where they are accessible and sustainable. It is also identified that caravan sites should be relocated away from visually intrusive locations, or from sites prone to flooding or coastal erosion.

Policies contained in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy

Proposed new wording of policy statement by Secretary of State
<p>Policy FI (Flood Risk) Taking account of climate change and the increasing risk of coastal and river flooding the priority is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend existing properties and, where possible, locate new development in places with little or no risk of flooding • Protect flood plains and land liable to tidal or coastal flooding from development • Follow a sequential approach to development in flood risk areas • Use development to reduce the risk of flooding through location, layout and design.
<p>Policy ES4: Waterside Employment Sites Within coastal settlements and the developed coast, waterside sites must be safeguarded for social and economic uses which require such a location, giving priority to maritime industries.</p>
<p>Policy TO2: Safeguarding and Investing in Tourism Destinations Within the context of Policy CO1, Local Authority Destination Management Organisations and atakeholders should collaborate across administrative boundaries to define the future role of tourism in each of the nine recognised destination zones, identify the measures required to support it and develop action plans for their delivery. Such plans should identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the need to allocate specific sites for new tourism related investment; • the development needs of existing businesses to tackle the seasonality challenge; • the nature and mix of new investment required; and • the necessary infrastructure and investment required to support the industry within the context of the need for regeneration and economic viability <p>The role of existing resorts should be maintained and enhanced, especially the major resorts of ... Weston-super-Mare, by safeguarding existing high quality accommodation and facilities, developing new facilities where appropriate and be of an appropriate scale and supporting the specialisation of resorts into particular markets suited to their location.</p>
<p>CO1 Defining the Coastal Zone Within the undeveloped coast there will be a presumption against development unless it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not detract from the unspoilt character and appearance of the coast, and • Is essential for the benefit of the wider community, or • Is required to improve public access for informal recreation, or • Is required to support the sustainable management of fisheries, and • Cannot be accommodated reasonably outside the undeveloped coast zone
<p>ENVI Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Historic Environment The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural and historic environment in the South West will be protected and enhanced, and developments which support their positive management will be encouraged. Where development and changes in land use are planned which would affect these assets, Local Authorities will first seek to avoid loss of or damage to the assets, then mitigate any unavoidable damage, and compensate for loss or damage through offsetting actions. Priority will be given to preserving and enhancing sites of international or national landscape, nature conservation, geological, archaeological or historic importance. Tools such as characterisation and surveys will be used to enhance local sites, features and distinctiveness through development, including the setting of settlements and buildings within the landscape and contributing to the regeneration and restoration of the area.</p>