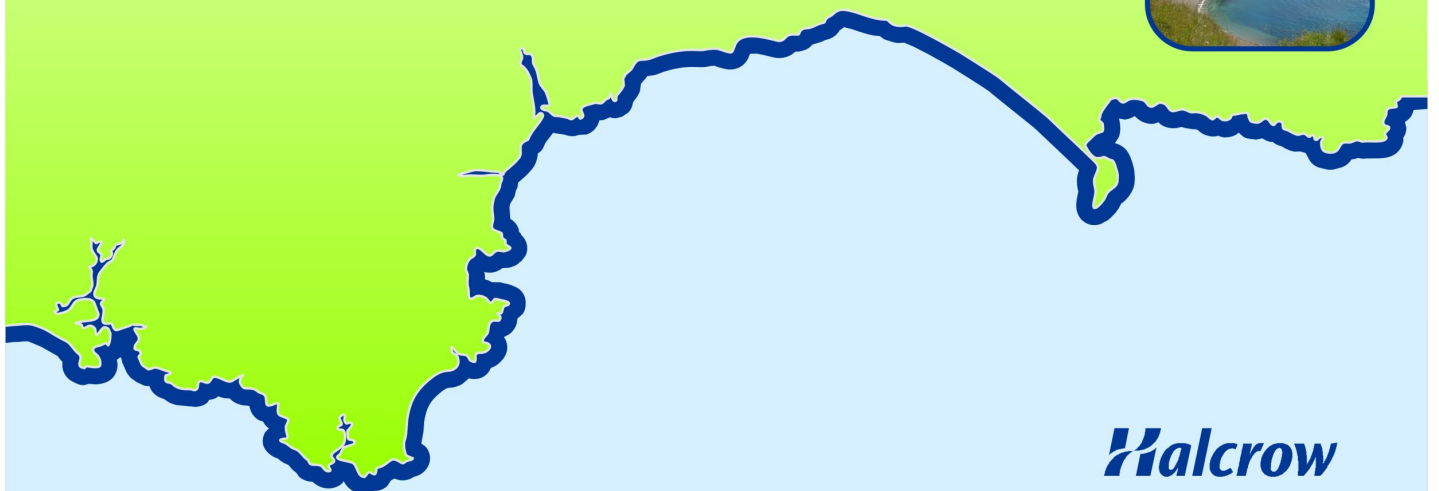


**South Devon and Dorset Coastal
Advisory Group (SDADCAG)**

**Shoreline Management Plan Review (SMP2)
Durlston Head to Rame Head**

Appendix K – Water Framework Directive Assessment

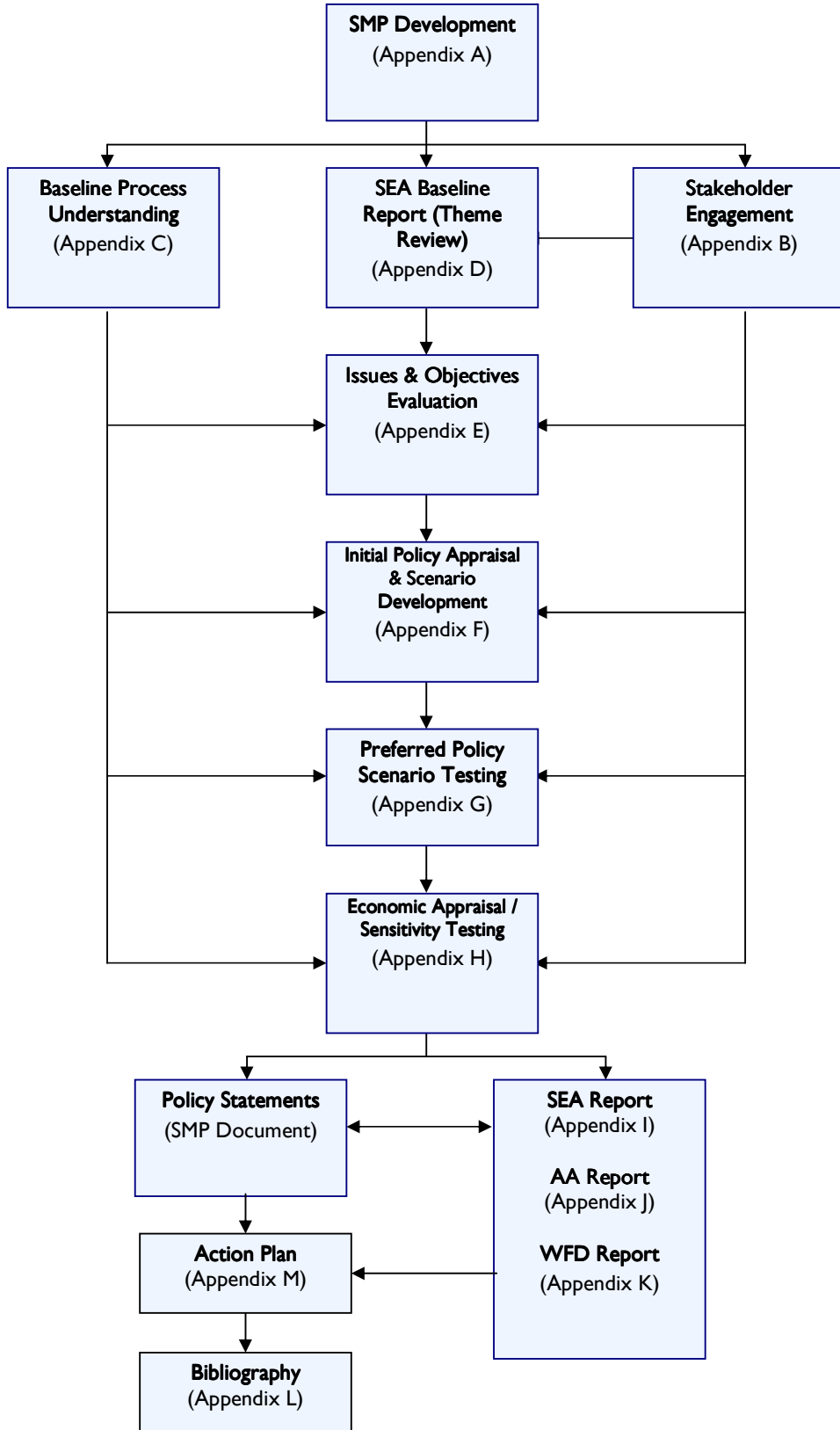


The Supporting Appendices

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.



Executive Summary

The Water Framework Directive (referred to in this report as the Directive) came into force in 2000 and is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date. The Directive will need to be taken into account in the planning of all new activities in the water environment including Shoreline Management Plans.

The methodology devised for this assessment follows the Guidance for the assessment of SMPs under the Water Framework Directive which has been developed by the Environment Agency.

As the draft policy options have already been set for this SMP2, a retrospective assessment of the policies in relation to the Directive has been undertaken and, therefore, it has not been practicable to influence the SMP2 policy development.

All the Transitional and Coastal (TraC) and Groundwater Bodies in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area were identified and assessed along with the freshwater bodies that are within Environment Agency's Tidal Flood Zone 2 (0.5% chance in any one year).

For all TraC and freshwater water bodies in the SMP2 area, the hydromorphological parameters that could be changed by potential SMP2 policies, with potential impact on the Biological Quality Elements (BQEs), were identified. Groundwater bodies were also considered.

The preferred SMP2 policies were, for each policy unit and for each epoch, assessed against the Environmental Objectives and a summary of the achievement (or otherwise) of the environmental objectives at the water body scale was completed.

Where any Environmental Objectives have not been met within a water body a Water Framework Directive Summary Statement was completed for that water body.

If all the Environmental Objectives were met within a water body there was no requirement to complete a Summary Statement.

There are 22 TraC water bodies, 94 River water bodies, 1 Lake water body and 15 Groundwater bodies identified in the South Devon SMP2 area.

There are no High Status sites in the South Devon SMP2 area.

For many of the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Management Areas, it is considered unlikely that the proposed policies will affect the current or target Ecological Status (or Potential) of the relevant Water Framework Directive waterbodies. Therefore, the proposed policies meet the Environmental Objectives set out at the beginning of this report.

However, there are 11 Management Areas where the proposed policies have the potential not to meet one or more the Environmental Objectives. These being:

- Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater) (includes Weymouth Harbour) 5g16 and 5g17 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.
- Small Mouth to Grove Point 5g21 and 5g22 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Chiswell to Chesil Beach 6a02 and 6a03 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Chesil Beach and The Fleet 6a04 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.
- Exe Estuary (East bank – Exmouth to River Clyst) 6b01 to 6b07 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Exe Estuary (East bank – River Clyst to Topsham Sludge Beds) 6b09 to 6b11 – potential to fail WFD 2.
- Exe Estuary (West bank) 6b12 to 6b18 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Teign Estuary 6b30 to 6b35 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Dart Estuary 6b64 to 6b70 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Mount Batten Breakwater to Devil's Point (including Plym Estuary) 6c28 to 6c30 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.

- Tamar Estuary (East bank) 6c31 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.

There are several recommendations to look into where SMP boundaries could change to match those of the WFD waterbody boundaries, notably at Portland Bill, Beer Head, Hopes Hose, Dart Estuary, Blackstone Point, Salcombe Harbour and the Avon and Erme Estuaries. However, SMP Management Area boundaries are based on coastal processes and social and economic reasons and are realistically unlikely to change.

Mitigation Measures from the RBMP Programme of Measures have been included in Assessment Table 2.

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K.1 Introduction

K.1.1 Purpose of the Report

The Water Framework Directive (referred to in this report as the Directive) came into force in 2000 and is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date. The Directive will need to be taken into account in the planning of all new activities in the water environment. Therefore, the Environment Agency (the competent authority in England and Wales responsible for delivering the Directive) has recommended that decisions setting policy, including large-scale plans such as Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs), take account of the requirements of the Directive.

The 'Water Framework Directive Guidance for the Assessment of SMPs' has recently been developed by the Environment Agency and the first pilot assessment has been undertaken on the River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2. The guidance describes the methodology for assessing the potential hydromorphological change and consequent ecological impact of SMP policies and ensuring that SMP policy setting takes account of the Directive.

This guidance can now be applied to the assessment of the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 policy options in terms of the requirements of the Directive. The South Devon and Dorset SMP2 consultation draft policy options were completed in May 2009 and, therefore, it is not feasible for the Water Framework Directive assessment to influence the SMP2 policy development. Consequently, this report provides a retrospective assessment of the policies defined under the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 highlighting future issues for consideration at policy implementation stage.

K.1.2 Background

The EU Water Framework Directive was transposed into law in England and Wales by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003. The requirements of the Directive need to be considered at all stages of the river and coastal planning and development process. For the purposes of large-scale plans, such as SMPs, the consideration of the requirements of the Directive when setting and selecting policies must be necessarily high level but sets the framework for future delivery of smaller-scale strategies or schemes. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface and groundwaters in each EU member state. The default Environmental Objectives of relevance to the SMP2 are shown in Table I.1.

Specific mitigation measures will be set for each River Basin District (RBD) to achieve the Environmental Objectives of the Directive. These measures are to mitigate impacts that have been or are being caused by human activity. In other words, measures to enhance and restore the quality of the existing environment. These mitigation measures will be delivered through the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) process and listed in a Programme of Measures within the RBMP. The RBMPs were published in December 2009.

Table 1.1 Environmental Objectives in the Directive

Generic environmental objectives (based on Article 4.1 of the Water Framework Directive).

Objective	Description
WFD1	No changes affecting high status sites.
WFD2	No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status/Potential (delete as appropriate) or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status/Potential (delete as appropriate).
WFD3	No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies.
WFD4	No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.

From EA Guidance “Water Framework Directive: step by step process for assessing Shoreline Management Plans (OI 82_09)”.

1.2.1 Preventing deterioration in Ecological Status or Potential

As stated in Table 1.1, a default Objective in all water bodies is to prevent deterioration in either the Ecological Status or, for HMWBs or AWBs, the Ecological Potential of the water body. Any activity which has the potential to have an impact on ecology (as defined by the biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological Quality Elements listed in Annex V of the Directive) will need consideration in terms of whether it could cause deterioration in the Ecological Status or Potential of a water body. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the possible changes associated to baseline policies for each water body within the SMP2 area so that a decision making audit is available should any later failure to meet the Environmental Objectives need to be defended.

1.2.2 Achieving Objectives for EU protected sites

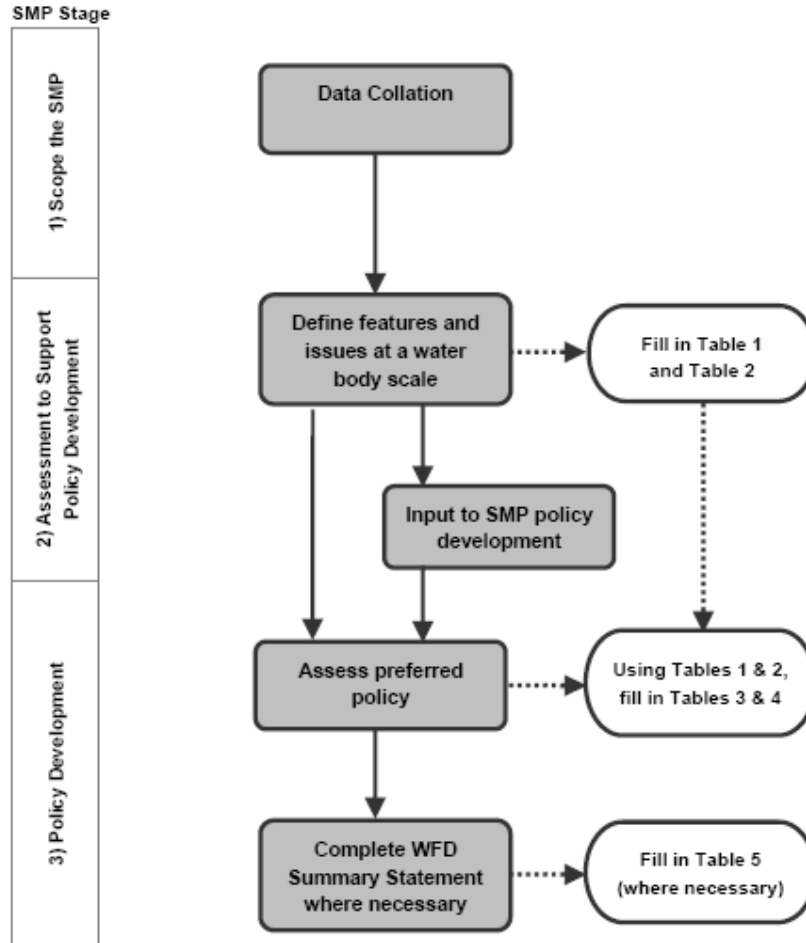
Where there are sites protected under EU legislation (e.g. the Birds or Habitats Directives, Shellfish Waters Directive), the Directive aims for compliance with any relevant standards or objectives for these sites. Therefore, where a site which is water dependent in some way is protected via designation under another EU Directive and the Good Ecological Status or Good Ecological Potential targets set under the Water Framework Directive would be insufficient to meet the objectives of the other relevant environmental Directive, the more stringent targets would apply.

K.2 Assessment Methodology

The methodology devised for this assessment follows the Guidance for the assessment of SMPs under the Water Framework Directive which has been developed by the Environment Agency.

As the policy options have already been set for this SMP2, a retrospective assessment of the policies in relation to the Directive has been undertaken and, therefore, it has not been practicable to influence the SMP2 policy development or consider opportunities for delivering mitigation measures from the RBMP.

Figure 2.1 Water Framework Directive Assessment process for SMPs.



K.2.1 Scoping the SMP2 – data collation

All the Transitional and Coastal (TraC) water bodies present within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area were identified, and all the landward freshwater water bodies that potentially could be influenced by SMP2 policies using our (Environment Agency) Tidal Flood Zone 3 maps were also identified.

For each of these waterbodies' its WFD ID number, classification details (including Biological Quality Element (BQE) information and Artificial / Heavily Modified Water Body designation) and its environmental objectives was identified, as far as possible from the Draft River Basin Management Plan.

All the Groundwater bodies (GWBs) that could potentially be impacted by SMP policies were identified by reviewing the Water Framework Directive compliance mapping for groundwater risk and the GWBs designated as being **'at risk'**, **'probably at risk'** or at **'Poor Status'**, with regard to saline intrusion, within the

SMP2 area. Again for each waterbody its ID number, classification details (including Biological Quality Element (BQE) information) and environmental objectives were identified

The locations of groundwater abstractions with Source Protection Zones (SPZs) within the SMP2 area were also identified.

Any discrepancies between water body boundaries and SMP2 boundaries were examined and any locations where changes of the SMP2 boundary would be recommended to attain consistency with water body boundaries were identified for the next round of SMPs.

K.2.2 Defining features and issues

The next step was to identify the relationships between Biological Quality Elements and their physical dependencies for each of the Water Framework Directive Waterbodies.

The Water Framework Directive features which SMP2 policies may affect are the Biological Quality Elements (BQEs) of water bodies. The issues are the hydromorphological and physical parameters (upon which the BQEs are dependent) that could potentially be changed.

For all TraC and freshwater water bodies in the SMP2 area, the hydromorphological parameters that could be changed by potential SMP2 policies, with potential impact on the BQEs, were identified using Assessment Tables 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d and 1e.

The key features and issues identified in Assessment Tables 1a – 1e were then transferred into Assessment Table 2 and the water body classification and Environmental Objectives set out in Section 2.1 were used to populate the final column of Assessment Table 2.

K.2.3 Assess preferred policies against WFD environmental objectives

The preferred SMP2 policies were, for each policy unit and for each SMP epoch, (0 -20, 20-50 & 50-100 years), confirmed and recorded in Table 3. The policies were then assessed against the Environmental Objectives (Table 1.1). Using the information provided in tables 1a – 1e and table 2, the potential impacts of the short term SMP2 policy for each Management Area was assessed against the Environmental Objectives.

The potential changes to the relevant physical and hydromorphological parameters were identified and noted.

The assessment of the SMP2 policies also considered potential for them to impact upon any landward freshwater bodies. These landward freshwater bodies could potentially be impacted where SMP policy for a policy unit is No Active Intervention (NAI) or Managed Realignment (MR), as these policies could result in saline inundation of a freshwater habitat.

Groundwater bodies were also considered as NAI and MR policies could result in the freshwater – saltwater interface moving landwards, which combined with abstraction pressures could result in saline intrusion and deterioration of the Groundwater body.

For Management Areas where the extent of the total catchment of the groundwater abstraction (identified by zone 3 of Source Protection Zone) extended to the coastline, it was considered that an SMP2 policy could potentially cause deterioration in the quality of the abstraction due to saline intrusion. Consideration was also given to Transitional and Coastal waterbodies where SMP2 policies could lead to a deterioration in status or potential as a result of groundwater pollution.

Following the assessment of SMP policies for each Policy Unit, a summary of the achievement (or otherwise) of the environmental objectives at the water body scale was completed (assessment table 4). This table also considers the cumulative effect of SMP policies on each water body.

Where any environmental objectives have not be met for one or more Policy Units within a water body, then in order to document the justification behind the selection of the preferred SMP policy, a Water Framework Directive Summary Statement was completed for that Waterbody (assessment table 5).

If all the environmental objectives were met within a water body there was no requirement to complete a Summary Statement.

As this is a retrospective assessment, completed after the preferred policies have been established, the WFD summary statements can be used to make a note of areas where the WFD objectives could be compromised

by future delivery of SMP policies, and how the Article 4.7 can or cannot be used to defend this. These issues must be taken into account in subsequent SMP policy delivery stages.

Any recommendations for local management options, further investigations or monitoring requirements that are made in the Water Framework Directive summary statement, will also include in the action plan within the SMP report, together with any associated deadlines or suggested timescales.

K.3 Results

K.3.1 Scoping the SMP2 – data collation

3.1.1 Transitional and Coastal water bodies (TraC)

There are 22 TraC water bodies (Tables 1a & 1b) within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area (Figure 3.1). Including 12 Transitional water bodies, 7 of which are designated as Candidate Heavily Modified and 5 of which are not yet designated and 10 Coastal water bodies, 8 of which are designated as Candidate Heavily Modified and 2 of which are not yet designated in the River Basin Management Plan.

3.1.2 Freshwater bodies (FWBs)

There are 94 freshwater bodies identified (Table 1c) in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area and 1 Lake waterbody (Table 1d). Of these, 17 river and the Lake waterbody are designated as Candidate Heavily Modified.

Freshwater bodies were identified as those that are with Tidal Flood Zone 3 and within the SMP2 area.

It should be noted that some River waters bodies within the SMP2 area have been ruled out as they are either located on a section of coastline that is not connected to the tidal flood plain (e.g. cliffed section or steeply sloping channel), or they are protected by flood defences and dunes etc. There is little potential flood plain and landward recession of the mouths of these freshwater rivers and is not likely to impact them as waterbodies.

Any issues or potential impacts of the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 policy that affect landward freshwater bodies have been identified in the table below.

Table 3.1 Landward freshwater bodies that have the potential to be impacted by the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 policies.

Potential Issue identified with respect to Freshwater bodies	Freshwater bodies that may be impacted by SMP2 policies (ID number)
Hold The Line policies for Exe transitional water body could lead to increased tide locking in, and therefore prolonged increased water depths for, adjacent freshwater bodies, in response to climate change and sea level rise.	GB108045008950, GB108045008960, GB108045008980, GB108045008970, GB108045009010, GB108045008930, GB108045008920, GB108045008900
Hold The Line policies for Teign transitional water body could lead to increased tide locking in, and therefore prolonged increased water depths for, adjacent freshwater bodies, in response to climate change and sea level rise.	GB108046005350, GB108046005360, GB108046005370, GB108046005380
Hold The Line policies for Dart transitional water body could lead to increased tide locking in, and therefore prolonged increased water depths for, adjacent freshwater bodies, in response to climate change and sea level rise.	GB108046005080, GB108046005170, GB108046005150, GB108046005090, GB108046005050

3.1.3 Groundwater bodies (GWBs)

There are 15 Groundwater bodies identified (Table 3.2, Figure 3.2 & Figure 3.3) in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area. All GWBs have been classified as being at Good Chemical Status and either Not at Risk or Probably Not at Risk of Saline Intrusion under the WFD in the draft River Basin Management Plan.

Table 3.2 Groundwater Body Issues

Groundwater Body	Issue
Upper Dorset Stour Chalk GB40801G803100	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Torquay GB40801G801500	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Permian Aquifers in Central Devon GB40801G801700	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Otter Valley GB40801G801900	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
East Devon – Greensand GB40801G802400	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Lyme Regis GB40801G802600	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Teign, Avon, Dart and Erme GB40802G800700	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Exeter-Whiddon Down Culm GB40802G800900	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Paignton & Brixham GB40802G801600	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Central Devon and Exe - Aylesbeare Mudstone GB40802G801800	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Lower Dorset Stour and Hampshire Avon GB40802G802700	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Sidmouth-Honiton, Mercia Mudstone GB40802G802800	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
River Yarty and Lower Axe - Mercia Mudstone GB40802G803000	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Lower Frome and Piddle GB40802G805600	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.
Tamar GB40802G806700	Not at risk of saline intrusion with regard to chemical status and at good status – no issues.

3.1.4 Source Protection Zones

The extent of the abstraction zones of the Groundwater bodies were identified through the use of Zone 3 of the Environment Agency's Source Protection Zones.

Where zone 3 of an abstraction extends as far as the coast the SMP2 policy could cause deterioration in the quality and quantity of the abstraction owing to saline intrusion.

SMP2 Policy has the potential to cause the deterioration in the quality of abstractions due to saline intrusions where there are Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention policies. 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 (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.2 Groundwater Body Chemical Status within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Area.

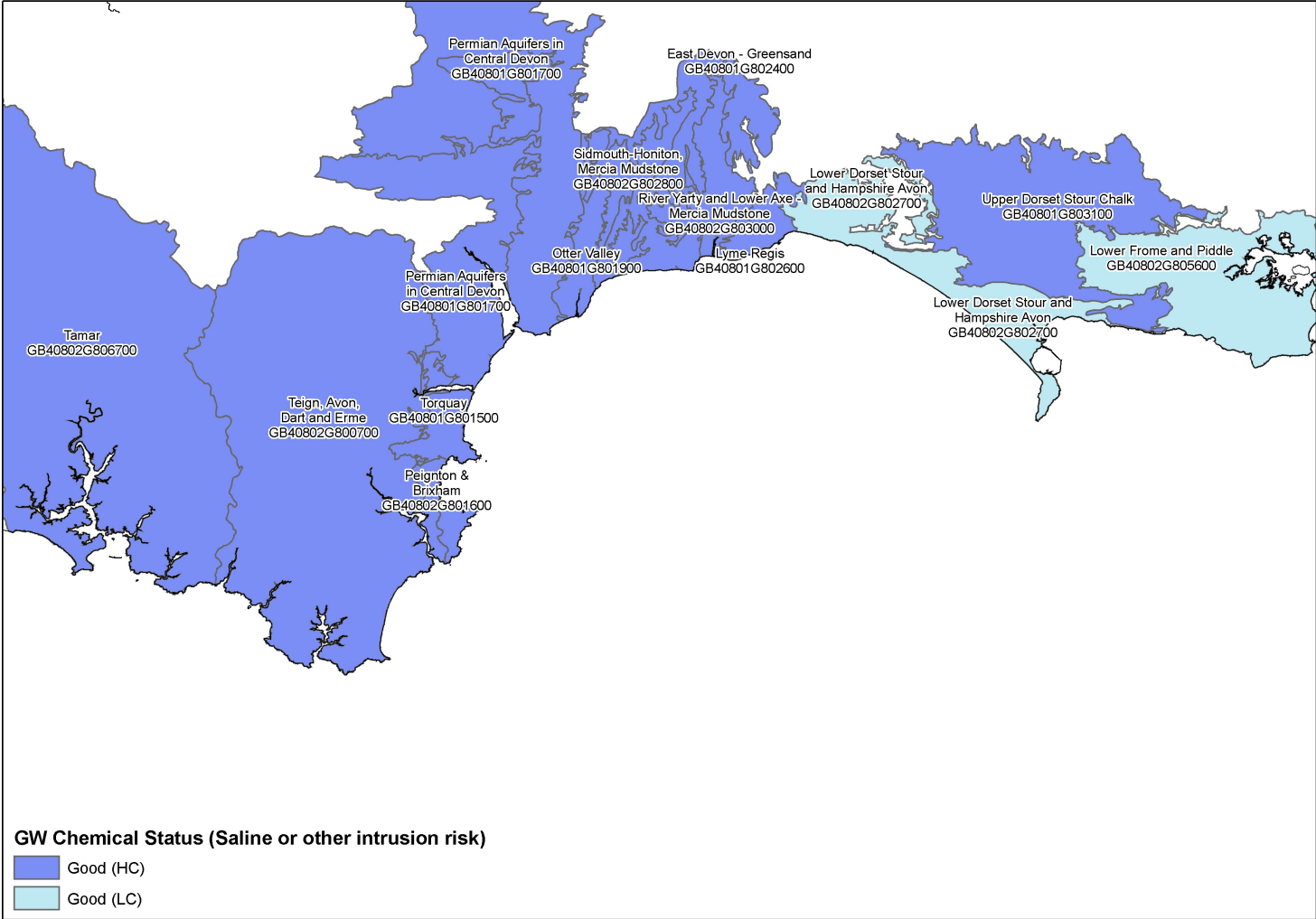


Figure 3.3 Groundwater Body Chemical Risk within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Area.

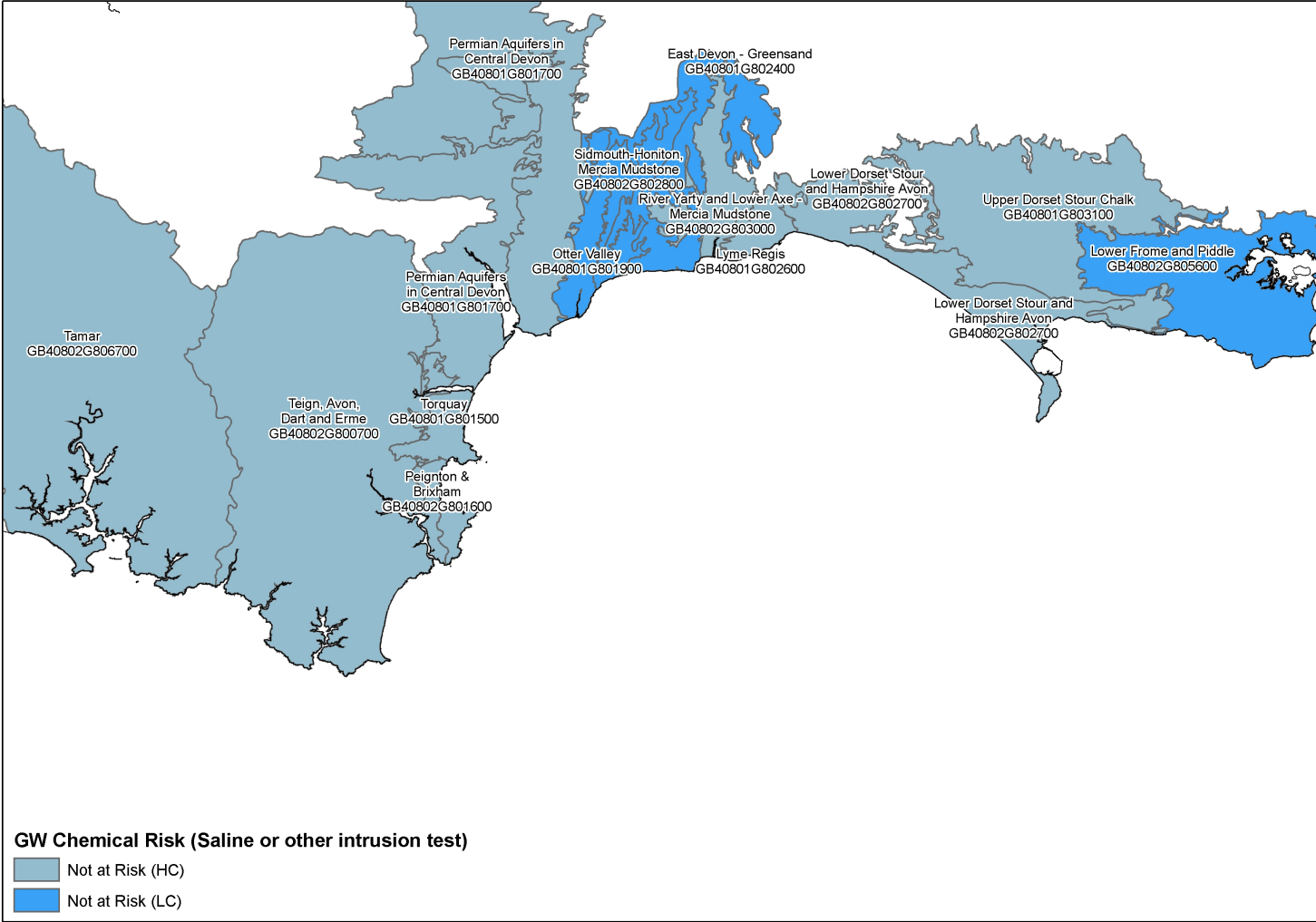
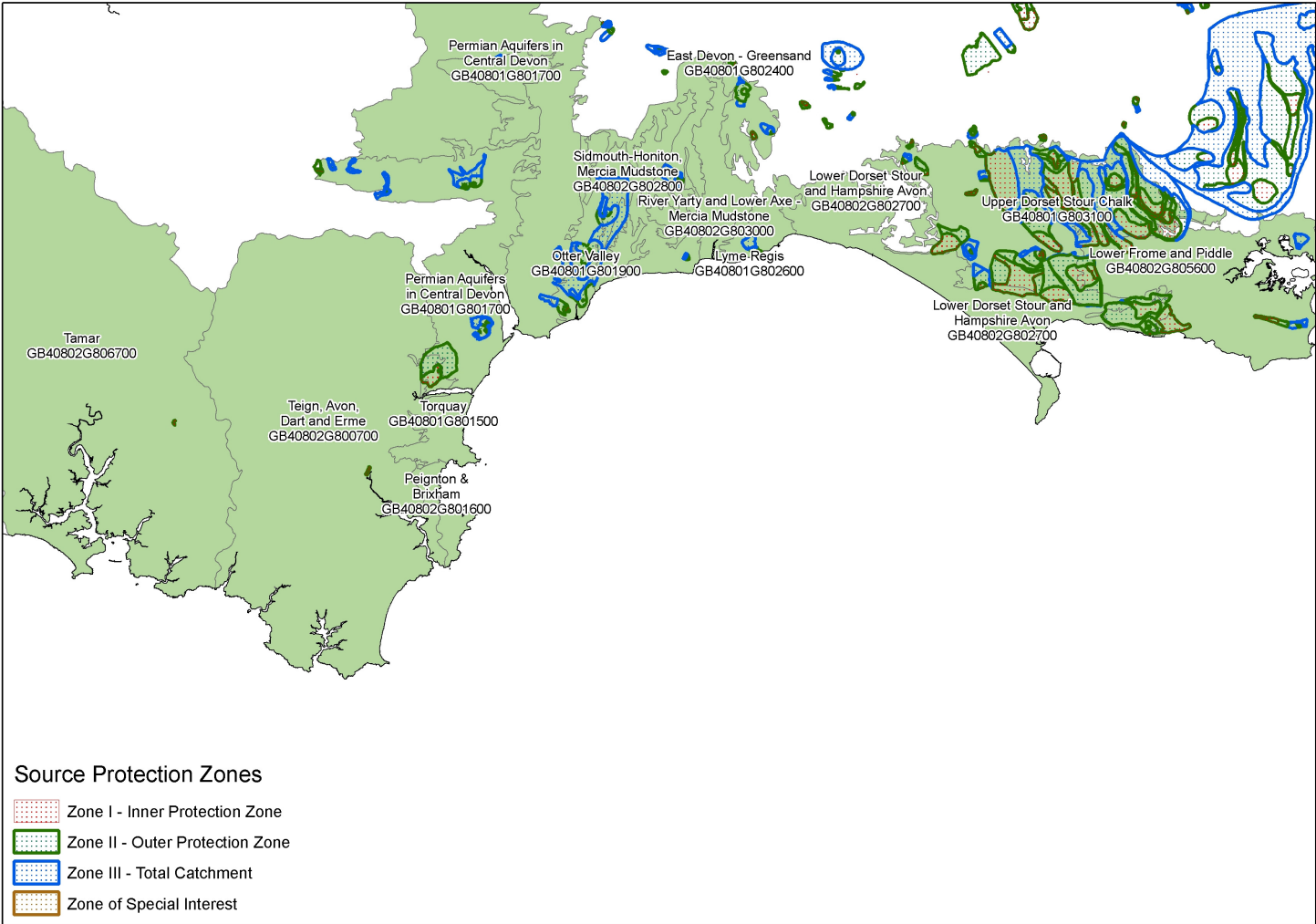


Figure 3.4 Groundwater Body Source Protection Zones within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Area.



3.1.4 Boundary Issues

There are several boundary issues within the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area.

The majority of the Transitional and Coastal waterbody boundaries are inconsistent with the SMP2 Management Area boundaries.

SMP2 and WFD Water body boundaries are consistent in the following areas:

- Portland Harbour (North Breakwater) to Small Mouth SMP2 Management Area (MA) is consistent with the northern boundary of Portland Harbour Water Framework Directive Water Body (WFD WB).
- Small Mouth to Grove Point SMP2 MA is consistent with the southern boundary of Portland Harbour WFD WB.
- Axe Estuary SMP2 MA seaward boundary is consistent with Axe Transitional WFD WB.
- Otter Estuary SMP2 MA seaward boundary is consistent with Otter Transitional WFD WB.
- Teign Estuary SMP2 MA seaward boundary is consistent with Teign Transitional WFD WB.
- Berry Head to Kingswear (South) SMP2 MA boundary is consistent with southern limit of Tor Bay Coastal WFD WB.
- Yealm Estuary SMP2 MA Yealm Estuary is consistent with Yealm Transitional WFD WB.

Although many of the SMP2 Management Area boundaries are inconsistent with water body boundaries they have been set on the basis of coastal processes and/or socioeconomic reasons and, hence, it is often not appropriate to adjust them. There are, however, a few locations where the changing the SMP boundary could be considered, in the future, to logically align with the WFD water bodies without affecting the SMP policy setting. These areas are:

- SMP MA boundary at Portland Bill to match Dorset/Hampshire Coastal WFD WB (Figure 3.5).
- SMP MA boundary at Beer Head to match Lyme Bay East Coastal WFD WB (Figure 3.6).
- SMP MA boundary Hope's Nose to match western boundary of Lyme Bay West WFD WB (Figure 3.7).
- SMP MA boundary for Dart Estuary to match with Dart Transitional WFD WB (Figure 3.8).
- SMP MA boundary Blackstone Point to Strete to match Dart Transitional WFD WB (Figure 3.8).
- SMP MA boundary Salcombe Harbour to match Salcombe Harbour WFD WB (Figure 3.9).
- SMP MA boundary Avon Estuary to match Avon Transitional WFD WB (Figure 3.10).
- SMP MA boundary Erme Estuary to match Erme Transitional WFD WB (Figure 3.10).

3.1.5 High Status water bodies.

There are no high status waterbodies in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 area.

Figure 3.5 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Portland Bill.

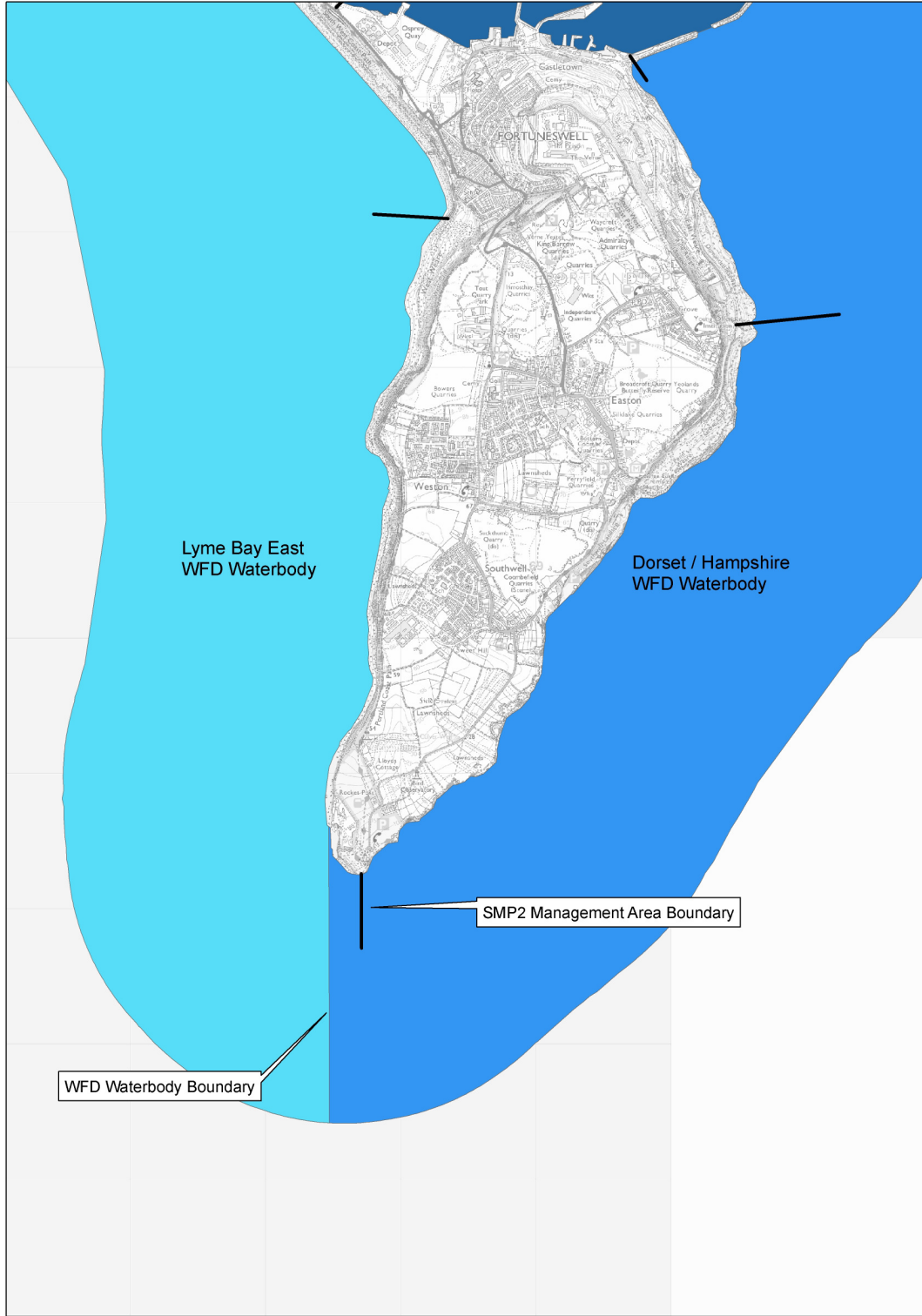


Figure 3.6 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Beer Head.

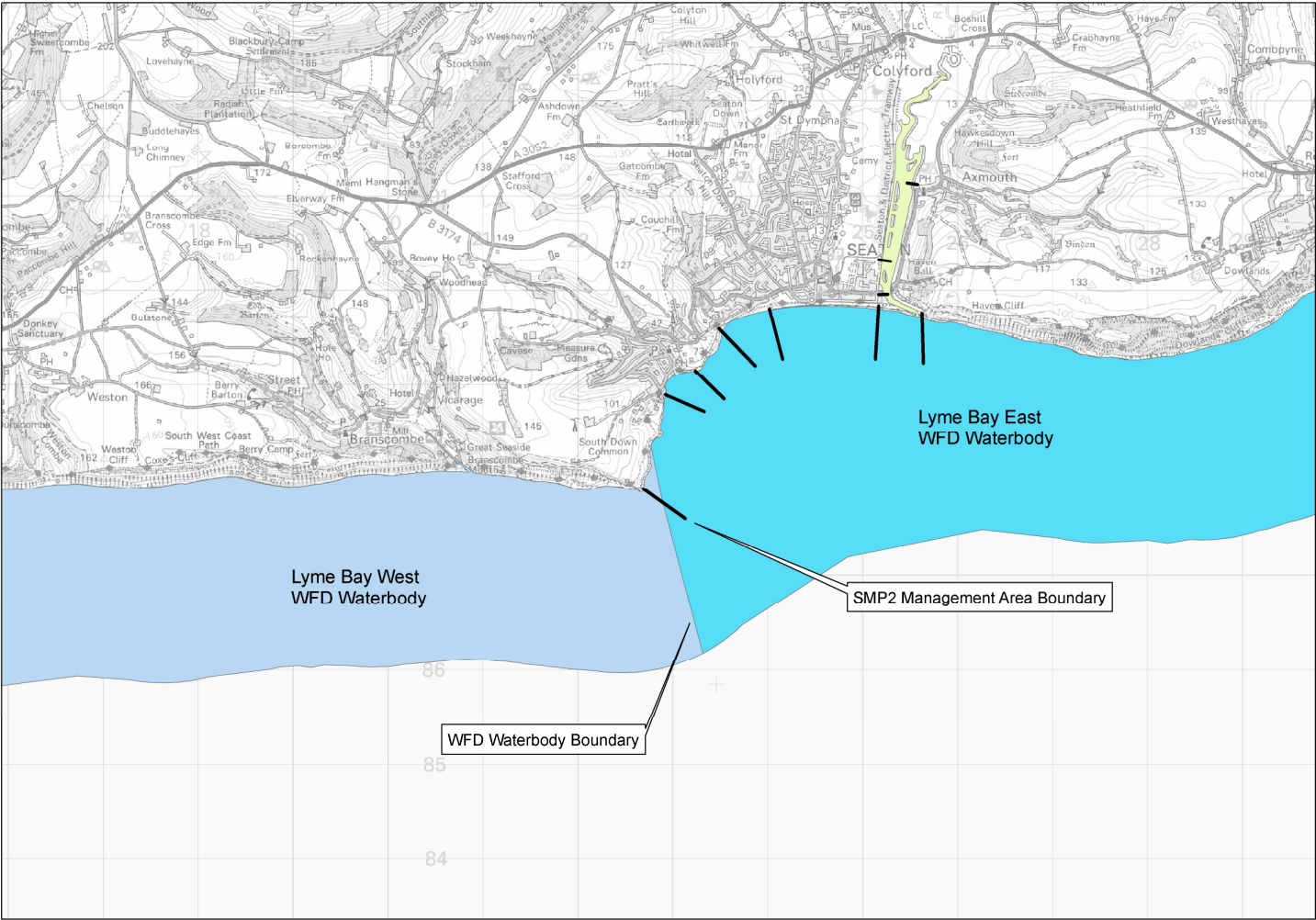


Figure 3.7 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Hope's Nose.

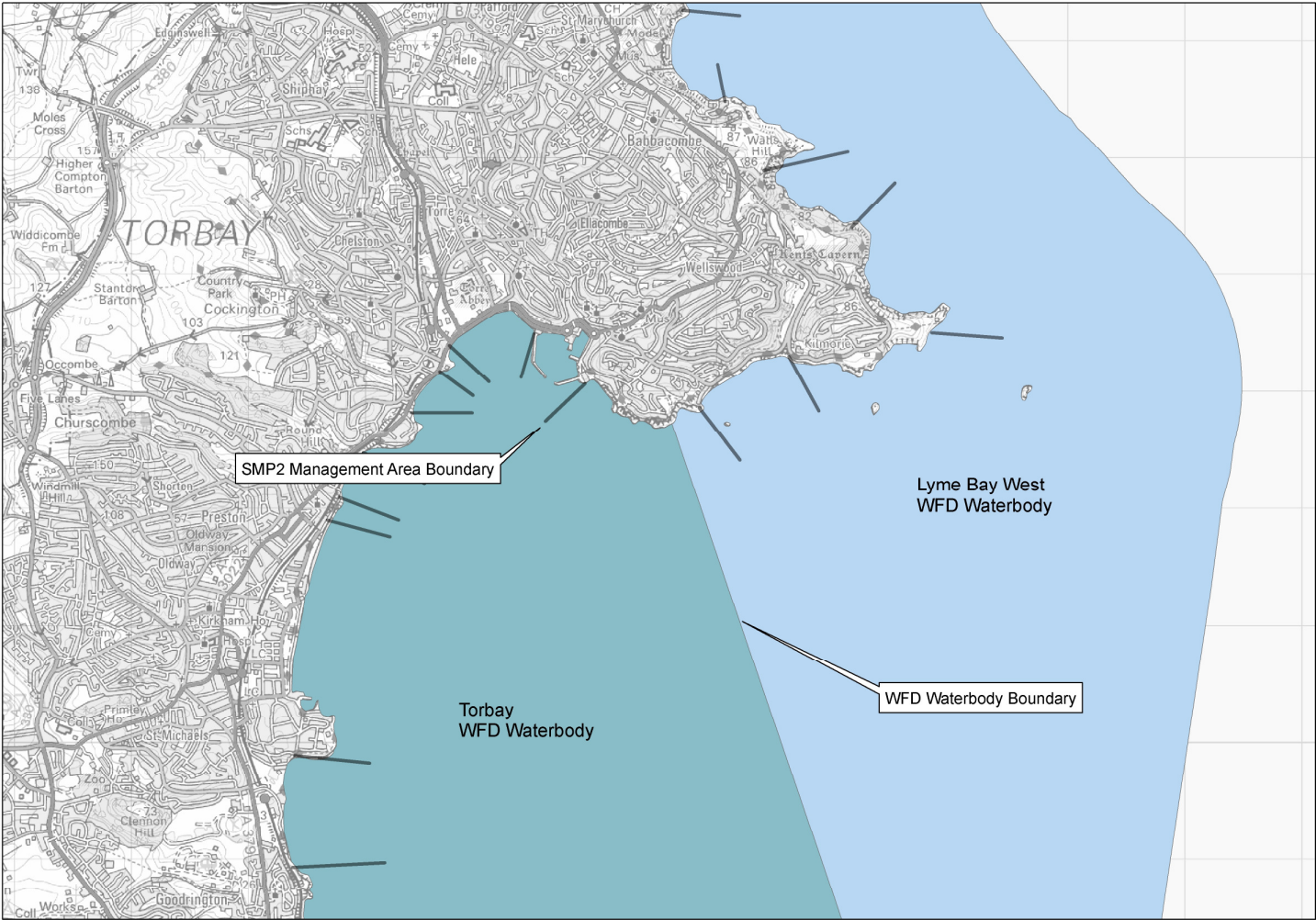


Figure 3.8 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Dart Estuary & Blackstone Point.

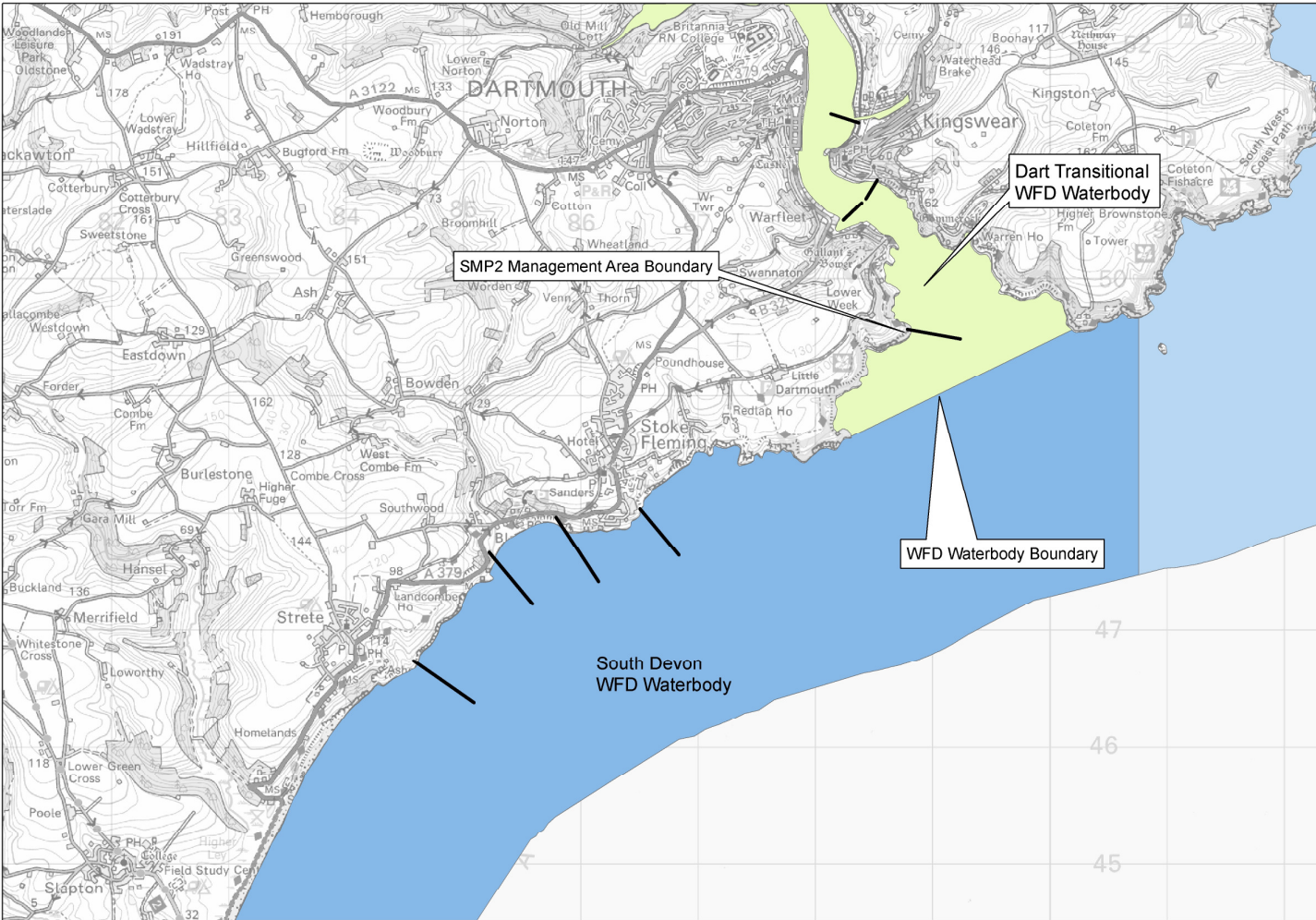


Figure 3.9 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Salcombe Harbour.

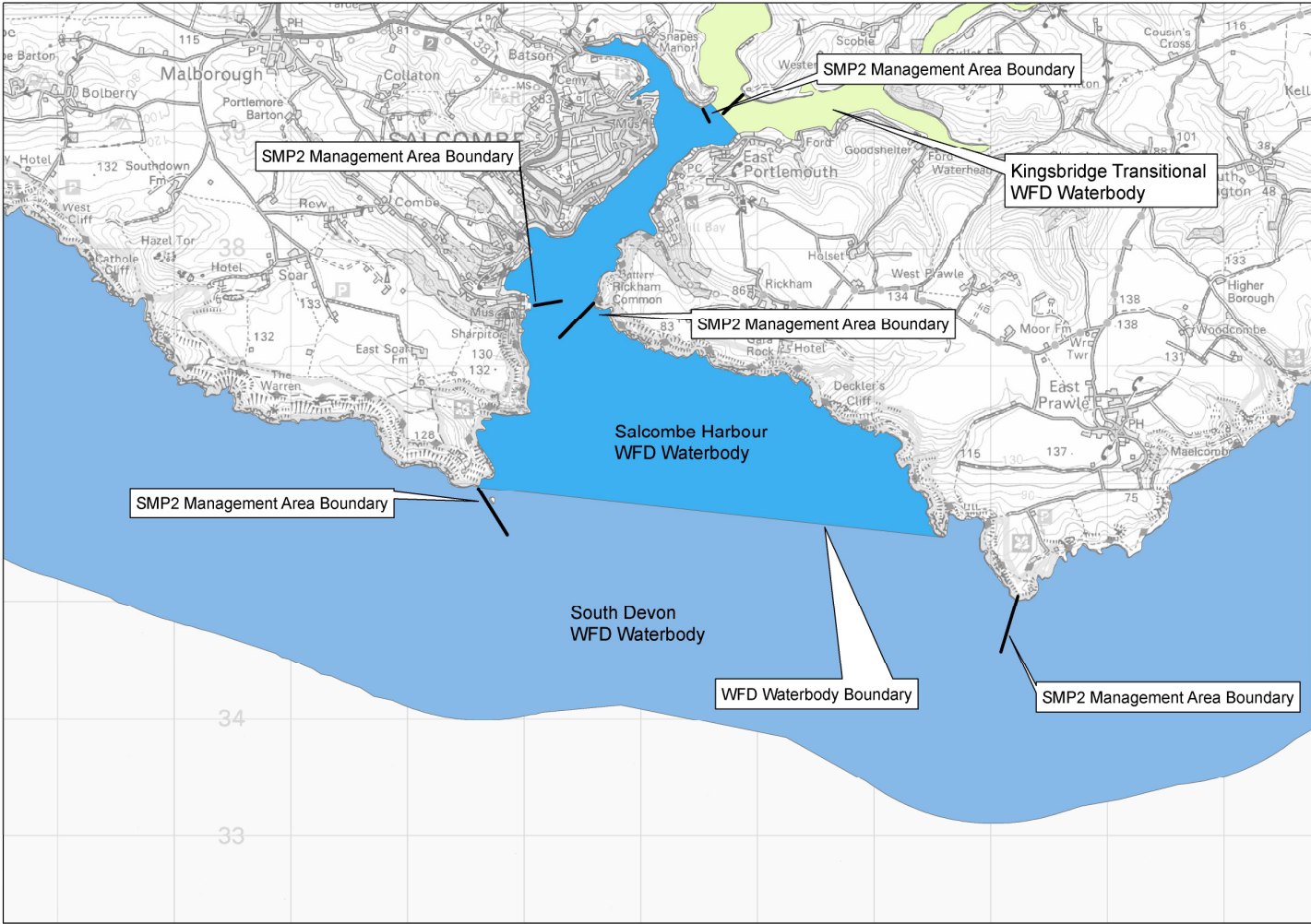
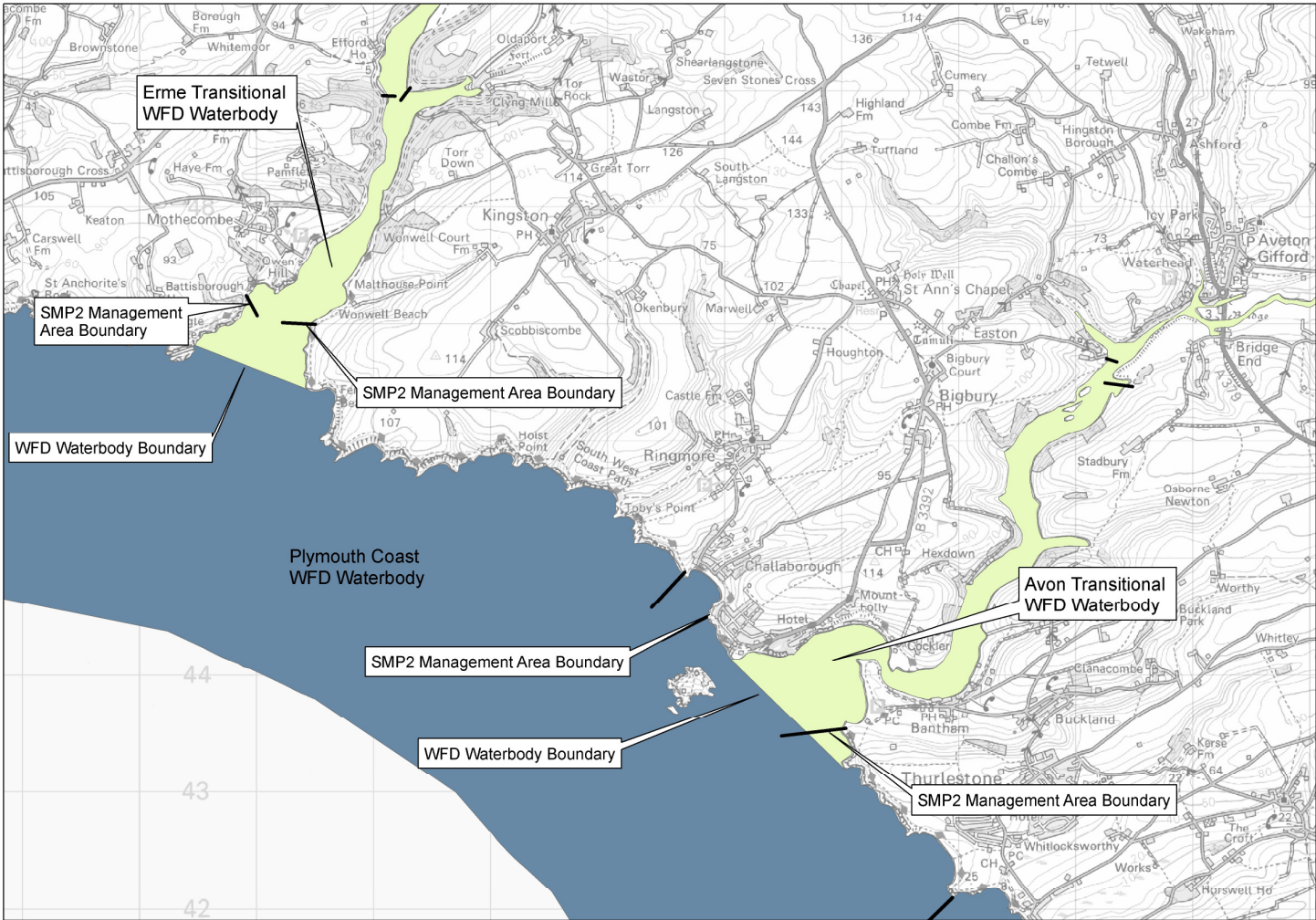


Figure 3.10 SMP2 Management Area and WFD Waterbody boundaries at Avon and Erme Estuaries.



K.3.2 Defining features and issues

For the TraC water bodies and the Landward Freshwater Bodies in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Area, the hydromorphological parameters that could potentially be affected by the SMP2 policies and the Biological Quality Elements that are dependent upon these are shown in Assessment Table 1. The key features and issues for each water body are then summarised in Assessment Table 2.

Because of the number of River water bodies in the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Area only those that are considered to be potentially affected by the SMP2 policies have been included in the Assessment Tables.

K.3.3 Assess preferred policies against WFD environmental objectives

Assessment Table 3 is a more in depth assessment of the SMP2 policies and indicates whether there is potential for the Environmental Objectives to be compromised at a Management Area scale.

Assessment Table 4 assesses the potential failure of Environmental Objectives at the Water body scale.

This allows potential areas of concern to be highlighted and consequently track the decisions that have been made within the SMP2 to meet conditions required to defend any later failure.

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table.

Feature		Issue	Water body classification and environmental objectives	Opportunity to deliver mitigation measures from the Programme of Measures and/or recommendations on preferred policy
Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Biological Quality Element	Potential for change in hydro-morphological or physical parameter		
GB620705550000	Dorset / Hampshire (5g01 - 5g21)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	Classification: (HMWB) Good Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
	Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
GB620806110002	Devon South (6b61 and 6b69 - 6c02 and 6c09)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
	Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
GB620806110003	Plymouth Coast (6c16 - 6c17 and 6c21, 6c26 and 6c45)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	Classification: Good Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
	Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		
	Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale		

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB620806560000	Lyme Bay East (6a01 - 6a33)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
GB650806230000	Plymouth Outer (6c41-6c45)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
GB650806420000	Lyme Bay West (6a33 - 6a42 and 6b22 - 6b27 and 6b34 - 6b44 and 6b60 - 6b61)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB680805070000	Weymouth Bay (5g13 - 5g17)	Phytoplankton	Potential effects to phytoplankton residence time, thermal regime and turbidity as a result of potential structures to deliver hold the line policy	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential effects to episodic tidal coverage of Macroalgae and abrasion (associated to velocity) as a result of SMP2 policies	
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to Angiosperm Inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, salinity of the waterbody and abrasion (associated to velocity) as a result of SMP2 policy	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential for effects on Benthic/Macro invertebrates due to possible changes in beach water table as a result of SMP policy	
GB680805270000	Portland Harbour (5g18 (a, b & c) - 5g20)	Phytoplankton	Potential effects to phytoplankton residence time, thermal regime and turbidity as a result of potential structures to deliver hold the line policy	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential effects to episodic tidal coverage of Macroalgae and abrasion (associated to velocity) as a result of SMP2 policies	
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to Angiosperm Inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, salinity of the waterbody and abrasion (associated to velocity) as a result of SMP2 policy	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential for effects on Benthic/Macro invertebrates due to possible changes in beach water table as a result of SMP policy	
GB680806320000	Tor Bay (6b45 - 6b59)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB680806460000	Salcombe Harbour (6c02 - 6c08)	Phytoplankton	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	Classification: Moderate Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Angiosperms	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential changes in physical or hydromorphological parameters as a result of SMP2 policies are considered trivial on waterbody scale	
GB510080077000	Fleet Lagoon (6a03)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change residence time, water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae	
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies	
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies	
GB510804415700	WEY (6g16)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change residence time, water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status.
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae	
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies	
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies	
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies	

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB510804505400	AXE (6a24 - 6a27)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	<p>Contribute to achievement of Favourable Conservation Status on Natura 2000 Protected Areas through Specific Management Works to address water quality, invasive species, hydrology and morphology pressures (See Annex D), including land management schemes by South West Water at Colliford Reservoir, De Lank WTW, Countess Weir STW, Bystock Ponds, Squabmoor Reservoir, Camelford, Axe Valley, Lopewell Dam, Burrator Quarry, Mary Tavy, Venford Reservoir and Crowley Reservoir.</p>
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB510804505500	OTTER (6a38 and 6a39)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB510804505600	EXE (6a43 - 6a46) and (6b1 - 6b18)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	<p>Develop and start to deliver a programme to resolve the 30 most significant physical barriers to fish movement, for instance at Evans on the Tavy, at Holne on the Dart, at Silverton on the Exe, on the Okement at Jacobstowe, on the Somerset Frome and on the Stour at Lydden</p> <p>Develop and start delivering a habitat creation program to offset losses of important coastal habitats through sea level rise and climate change, focusing on opportunities in the Severn, Exe and Tamar Estuaries and in Poole Harbour in the first instance</p> <p>Continue to develop funding for fish passes at five weirs on the Rivers Taw and Exe improving ecological conditions in almost 90km of river</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate techniques (invasive species)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Retain marginal aquatic and riparian habitats (channel alteration)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate water level management strategies, including timing and volume of water moved</p>
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB510804605800	TEIGN (6b28 - 6b33)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	The River Teign & Tributaries project will help restore natural channel form over 16km of river and the improvement of ecological status on nearly 50km of river
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB510804605900	DART (6b61 - 6b68)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	Develop and start to deliver a programme to resolve the 30 most significant physical barriers to fish movement, for instance at Evans on the Tavy, at Holne on the Dart, at Silverton on the Exe, on the Okement at Jacobstowe, on the Somerset Frome and on the Stour at Lydden
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB510804606000	AVON (6c13 - 6c15)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	Continue to develop new river improvement projects to contribute to maintaining and improving water quality, for instance on the Yealm, Devon Avon and Erme, Tale Valley and White River
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB510804606100	ERME (c18 - c20)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	Continue to develop new river improvement projects to contribute to maintaining and improving water quality, for instance on the Yealm, Devon Avon and Erme, Tale Valley and White River
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB520804609000	KINGSBRIDGE (6c03 - 6c06)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: Moderate</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		
GB520804706200	YEALM (6c22 - 6c25)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. ▪ WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. ▪ WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. ▪ WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	Continue to develop new river improvement projects to contribute to maintaining and improving water quality, for instance on the Yealm, Devon Avon and Erme, Tale Valley and White River
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		

Assessment Table 2 Features and Issues Table (cont).

GB520804714300	PLYMOUTH SOUND (6c28-6c40)	Phytoplankton	Policies here have potential to change water depth, thermal regime and turbidity which could effect phytoplankton	<p>Classification: (HMWB) Good</p> <p>Environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFD1: No changes affecting high status sites. WFD2: No changes that will cause failure to meet surface water Good Ecological Status or Potential or result in a deterioration of surface water Ecological Status or Potential. WFD3: No changes which will permanently prevent or compromise the environmental objectives being met in other water bodies. WFD4: No changes that will cause failure to meet good groundwater status or result in a deterioration groundwater status. 	<p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Alteration of channel bed (within culvert)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate channel maintenance strategies and techniques e.g. minimise disturbance to channel bed and margins</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate channel maintenance strategies and techniques e.g. remove woody debris only upstream of, or within, areas of urban flood risk</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate techniques (invasive species)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Flow manipulation (e.g. construct structures to normalise flow; realign frontage)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Managed realignment of flood defence</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Operational and structural changes to locks, sluices, weirs, beach control, etc</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Re-opening existing culverts</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Structures or other mechanisms in place and managed to enable fish to access waters upstream and downstream of the impounding works</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate water level management strategies, including timing and volume of water moved</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Preserve (e.g. fencing) and where possible enhance ecological value of marginal aquatic habitat, banks and riparian zone</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Sediment management strategies (develop and revise) which could include a) substrate reinstatement, b) sediment traps, c) allow natural recovery minimising maintenance, d) riffle construction, e) reduce all bar necessary management in flood risk areas</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Selective vegetation control regime</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate techniques to align and attenuate flow to limit detrimental effects of these features (drainage)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate timing (vegetation control)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Appropriate vegetation control technique</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Bank rehabilitation / reprofiling</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Improve floodplain connectivity</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Preserve and where possible enhance ecological value of marginal aquatic habitat, banks and riparian zone</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Preserve and, where possible, restore historic aquatic habitats</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Removal of hard bank reinforcement / revetment, or replacement with soft engineering solution</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Retain marginal aquatic and riparian habitats (channel alteration)</p> <p>Flood/Coastal Erosion Risk Management Measure - Alteration of channel bed (within culvert)</p>
		Macroalgae	Policies here have potential to change Episodicity (at the lower end of the spectrum), salinity and abrasion associated to velocity all of which could effect Macroalgae		
		Angiosperms	Potential effects to inundations (tidal regime), sediment loading, land elevation, salinity, and abrasion (associated to velocity) due to SMP2 policies		
		Benthic/Macro invertebrates	Potential effects to beach water table (TraC), light, groundwater connectivity, availability of leaf litter/organic debris and connectivity with riparian zone due to SMP2 policies		
		Fish	Potential effects to heterogeneity of habitat (substrate, provision of shelter), continuity for migration routes, substrate conditions, presence of macrophytes and accessibility to nursery areas (elevation of saltmarsh, connectivity with shoreline/riparian zone) due to SMP2 policies		

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives of the WFD.

Waterbodies in Policy Unit	Management Area	Policy Unit		SMP Policy				Assessment of impact (including list of water bodies affected)	Environmental objectives met?			
				SMP1	2025	2055	2105		WFD 1	WFD 2	WFD 3	WFD 4
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal)	Durlston Head to White Nothe 5g01 to 5g08	5g01	Durlston Head to St Albans Head	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The SMP2 Policy supports the natural development of this undeveloped coastline except in 2 areas where there are existing defence structures at the eastern side of Kimmeridge Bay and within Lulworth Cove, where the long term plan is to continue to intervene as necessary to ensure visitor access is maintained and flood risk is reduced. No change to current maintenance and no new large scale measure mean that deterioration in ecological status is considered unlikely as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		5g02	St Albans Head to Kimmeridge Bay	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g03	Kimmeridge Bay (defended length)	Do Nothing/Retreat	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g04	Kimmeridge Bay (undefended) to Worbarrow Tout	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g05	Worbarrow Tout to Lulworth Cove (East)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g06	Lulworth Cove (undefended)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g07	Lulworth Cove (defended)	Retreat	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g08	Lulworth Cove (West) to White Nothe	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal)	White Nothe to Redcliffe Point 5g09 to 5g11	5g09	White Nothe to Ringstead Bay (defended length east)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The short term policy for the undefended majority of this coast is No Active Intervention, allowing the cliffs that dominate this section to evolve naturally. For the short length of coastline that is currently defended in Ringstead Bay, the short term policy is to Hold The Line. This will allow maintenance of the short length of rock revetment and rock groynes present in this section. No change to current maintenance - impact is considered trivial on waterbody scale	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		5g10	Ringstead Bay (defended length)	Hold	HTL	NAI	NAI					
		5g11	Ringstead Bay (defended length west) to Redcliffe Point	Do Nothing Retreat (at Osmington)	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal), Weymouth Bay (coastal)	Redcliff Point to Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) 5g12 to 5g15	5g12	Redcliff Point to Bowleaze Cove (Gabions)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The short term policy is for No Active Intervention along the the undefended parts of Redcliff and Furzy Cliff. Elsewhere, the short term policy will be Hold The Line of the existing defences within Bowleaze Cove and along Preston Beach. This would involve maintenance of the defences to ensure the current level of protection is maintained. Measures to hold the line have some impact to the waterbody in terms of loss of intertidal habitats as a result of sea level rise, but this can be mitigated for in the areas where the coastline is allowed to develop naturally and roll back into the long term and will not fail environmental objectives	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		5g13	Bowleaze Cove (Gabions) to Furzy Cliff	Retreat	HTL	MR	HTL					
		5g14	Furzy Cliff	Retreat	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		5g15	Furzy Cliff to Preston Beach (Rock Groyne)	Hold	HTL	HTL	MR					
Weymouth Bay (coastal), Wey (transitional)	Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater) (includes Weymouth Harbour) 5g16 and 5g17	5g16	Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Weymouth (Stone Pier) (includes Weymouth Harbour)	Hold	HTL	HTL	HTL	The SMP policy is Hold The Line, into the long term, along this section to provide continued protection to the town of Weymouth against flood and erosion risk. Potential impoundment of Weymouth Harbour through a barrage structure to implement the Hold The Line policy could fail Environmental Objective WFD2 in the Wey Transitional Waterbody, could affect Weymouth Bay and has potential to affect adjacent river waterbody thereby failing WFD3.	N/A	✗	✗	✓
		5g17	Weymouth (Stone Pier) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater)	Hold	HTL	HTL	HTL					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Dorset/Hampshire (coastal), Portland Harbou (coastal)	Portland Harbour (North Breakwater) to Small Mouth 5g18 to 5g20	5g18	Binleaves to Castle Cove	Retreat	MR	MR	MR	This section of coast comprises a highly developed area of property and infrastructure atop a slowly eroding cliff top. The long term aim for this section is to reduce the risk to the property and infrastructure from the cliff recession and to improve the status of the designated features if possible. In the Binleaves to Castle Cove section, the policy is to stabilise the upper coastal slope while allowing erosion and natural processes to continue into the mid term, whilst in the long term relocating the cliff top assets. In front of the developed section at Castle Cove to the Sailing Centre, the policy is to maintain the rock armour protection into the long term. Dowman Place to Castle Cove Sailing Club section should be allowed to roll back in the short to mid term to a more sustainable defence line under a long term Hold The Line policy to protect associated infrastructure.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		5g19	Castle Cove to Castle Cove Sailing Centre	Retreat	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		5g20	Castle Cove Sailing Centre to Dowman Place	Retreat	MR	MR	HTL					
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal), Portland Harbour (coastal)	Small Mouth to Grove Point 5g21 and 5g22	5g21	Small Mouth to Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour)	Hold	HTL	HTL	HTL	The aim in this section is to continue protection against flood risk to commercial and residential property through a HTL policy. This would include the maintenance and possible upgrade of the current defences into the long term. There is the potential for some loss of intertidal habitats due to coastal squeeze, however this is a result of protecting designated terrestrial habitats such as the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC. This could potentially lead to the failure of WFD2.	N/A	✗	✓	✓
		5g22	Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour) to Kings Pier	Hold Retreat (towards Grove Point)	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal)	Grove Point to Portland Bill 5g23	5g23	Kings Pier to Portland Bill	Do Nothing Retreat (at Church Ope Cove)	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Dorset/Hampshire (coastal), Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Portland Bill to West Weare 6a01	6a01	Portland Bill to West Weare	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal), Fleet (transitional)	Chiswell to Chesil Beach 6a02 & 6a03	6a02	Chiswell to Chesil Beach	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The aim in this Management Area is to continue to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to the large developed area of Chiswell and Osprey Quay. This HTL policy into the long term is to maintain present management and continue maintenance of the flood defences. The SMP policy here has the potential to help protect the Chesil and the Fleet SAC/SPA and SSSI designated sites, but also to lose intertidal habitat as sea level rises and coastal squeeze occurs in this area, thereby failing WFD2. A policy of Managed Realignment has been chosen for Chesil Beach (to Wyke Narrows), however this intervention would be to restore the beach ONLY in an emergency situation and therefore cannot be proposed as mitigation for loss of intertidal habitat due to sea level rise.	N/A	✗	✓	✓
		6a03	Chesil Beach (to Wyke Narrows)	Selectively Hold The Line	MR	MR	MR					
Lyme Bay East (coastal), Fleet (transitional)	Chesil Beach and The Fleet 6a04	6a04	Chesil Beach and the Fleet	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The short term policy of No Active Intervention along the entire shoreline will allow the natural evolution of The Fleet. Along this stretch, the probability of a significant storm swell/wave event occurring that could cause extensive roll back of the beach is low. However, should such an event occur then the NAI policy could result in the reduction in size or loss of The Fleet waterbody, this would lead to failure of WFD2 & 3. (Natural processes could lead to potential loss of waterbody rather than deterioration, through a breach of chesil beach. Although this is a natural process, it has been regarded as a failure of Objectives).	N/A	✗	✗	✓

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Chesil Beach (Abbotsbury to East Cliff (West Bay) 6a05 to 6a10)	6a05	Abbotsbury to Cogden Beach	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan in the majority of this Management Area is to allow the natural development of the coastline through a NAI policy. In the area around Freshwater Beach, however there is a HTL policy in the short term to protect Burton Bradstock. In the mid to long term in this Policy Unit the goal is to set back the defences into a new position and to hold the new defence line whilst allowing a more naturally functioning coast to develop. The NAI policy will allow natural roll back of habitats in response to sea level rise and and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a06	Cogden Beach to Hive Beach (Burton Bradstock)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6a07	Hive Beach (Burton Bradstock)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6a08	Burton Cliff	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6a09	Freshwater Beach	Do Nothing	MR	MR	MR					
		6a10	East Cliff (West Bay)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	West Bay 6a11 and 6a12	6a11	West Bay (East Beach to eastern pier)	Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	MR	The preferred long term plan for West Bay is to continue to protect assets within the town through HTL policy, but in the long term consider a realigned defence position along the eastern side of the harbour at East Beach. This will potentially allow a beach to be retained in this area as it rolls back as a response to sea level rise, by greater retention of beach material along the frontage providing a robust natural defence. The aim of this long term managed realignment is to return as much of the Managemetn Area as possible to a more natural state and it is not considered there would would be a deterioration in the Ecological Status of the waterbody as a result.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a12	West Bay (West Beach to from eastern pier) to West Cliff (East) (includes West Bay Harbour)	Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	West Cliff (east) to Thorncombe Beacon 6a13	6a13	West Cliff (east) to Thorncombe Beacon	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Thorncombe Beacon to Seatown East) 6a14	6a14	Thorncombe Beacon to Seatown East)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Seatown 6a15	6a15	Seatown	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	NAI	NAI	The preferred policy in this Management Unit changes from HTL to NAI from the short to mid term, moving to a more naturally functioning coast along this section, allowing the the shoreline to achieve a more sustainable position adjacent to the eroding cliff. This is likelt to help retain a beach in this area as it rolls landward into the mouth of the River Winnford. This policy, will in the long term add to the geological and landscape value of this area of coast, for which it is internationally designated, and support the WFD Environmental Objectives as it reverts to a more naturally functioning coastline.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Seatown (West) to Charmouth (East) 6a16 and 6a17	6a16	Seatown (West) to Golden Cap	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a17	Golden Cap to Charmouth (East)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Charmouth 6a18	6a18	Charmouth	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	NAI/MR	NAI/MR	The aim for this Management Area is to continue to protect the majority of Charmouth from the risk of flooding by Managing the realignment of the coast into the mouth of the River Char into the long term. This would include setting back the defence line upstream from the mouth of the River Char and allow roll back of the beach into the mouth of the river in response to sea level rise, which would help retain a beach in this area. The long term plan is to move towards NAI, this would mean the potential loss of some cliff top properties and infrastructure as the cliffs continue to erode. This policy, will in the long term add to the geological and landscape value of this area of coast, for which it is internationally designated, and support the WFD Environmental Objectives as it reverts to a more naturally functioning coastline.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Charmouth (West) to East Cliff (lyme Regis) 6a19	6a19	Charmouth (West) to East Cliff (lyme Regis)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline. The continuation of natural landslip and sediment processes is important to the Sidmouth to West Bay SAC and the preferred policy would therefore enhance the the SAC and support the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Lyme Regis 6a20 to 6a22	6a20	East Cliff (Lyme Regis) to Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis)	Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL/MR	The SMP policy is to continue to provide protection against flooding and erosion risk to as much of the town as is feasible into the long term. Along the extensively developed central parts of the town this will be through HTL policy. There are no new large scale measures that can be taken, and it is not considered there would be a deterioration in the Ecological Status of the waterbody	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a21	Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis) to The Cobb (Lyme Regis)	Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6a22	Monmouth Beach	Do Nothing	HTL	MR	HTL					
Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Lyme Regis (West) to Haven Cliff (West) 6a23 and 6a24	6a23	Monmouth Beach to Severn Rock Point (undefended length)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a24	Severn Rock Point to Haven Cliff (West)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Axe (transitional)	Axe Estuary 6a25 to 6a28	6a25	Axe Estuary (Mouth Breakwater to Axemouth North)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	The policy plan is to actively manage the coast through Managed Realignment, whilst maintaining existing defences in the outer parts of the estuary to protect the town, the highway and the sewage works. The Seaton Marshes flood defence scheme would help to reduce flood risk in this area, whilst set back of defences or regulated tidal exchange would be considered in the upstream area of the Axe Estuary. Along the Axe Estuary Spit the policy of No Active Intervention into the long term means that the spit will be allowed to develop naturally. The potential loss of intertidal habitats, affecting macrophytes and angiosperms, due to sea level rise will potentially be mitigated for by the Managed Realignment of the northern part of the estuary creating new intertidal habitat in front of realigned defences, thereby not failing any of the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a26	Axe Estuary (Axmouth North to Seaton North)	N/A	MR	MR	MR					
		6a27	Axe Estuary (Seaton East)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6a28	Axe Estuary (Spit)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Lyme Bay East (coastal)	Seaton to Seaton Hole 6a29 and 6a30	6a29	Axe Estuary (Spit) to Seaton (West)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	For much of this Management Unit, the policy is to Hold The Line into the long term by maintaining the existing seawalls and defences that protect cliff top assets towards the west. In the mid to long term, the defences are likely to require improvements, such a rebuilding to provide protection as sea levels rise. Towards the western end of the management unit, between Seaton and Seaton Hole continued retreat of the cliff could mean realigning the revetment at the toe of the cliff to provide continued protection. This managed realignment of the rock revetment could potentially provide mitigation for intertidal habitats lost as sea level rise leads to coastal squeeze against the sea wall and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a30	Seaton (West) to Seaton Hole	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	MR					
Lyme Bay East (coastal), Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Seaton Hole to Beer Head 6a31 to 6a33	6a31	Seaton Hole to Beer	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The long term plan for this section of predominantly undefended cliffed coastline is to allow it to continue to evolve naturally, whilst continuing to protect the important tourist town of Beer. At Beer the Hold The Line policy would mean retaining the existing defences and possible reconstruction of the concrete groyne, which is important for retaining the beach, and raising the height of the defences overall. Maintenance of the short length of defences at Beer is unlikely to have an impact upon coastal evolution as the area is backed by hard resistant cliffs and Beer is a small isolated beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast. It is not expected that there will be a deterioration in Ecological Status/Potential of the waterbody.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a32	Beer	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6a33	Beer to Beer Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Beer Head to Salcombe Hill 6a34	6a34	Beer Head to Salcombe Hill	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Sidmouth 6a35 and 6a36	6a35	River Sid and East Sidmouth	Hold The Line	MR	MR	MR	The short term policy is to Hold The Line along the majority of this stretch of coast that fronts the extensively developed area of Sidmouth, but the currently undefended length at the mouth of the River Sid a policy of Managed Realignment will be adopted. It is unlikely that any new large scale structures would be undertaken that would impact on the waterbody scale, hence, it is considered unlikely that there would be a deterioration in the ecological status of the waterbody.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a36	Sidmouth	Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Chit Rocks to Otterton Ledge 6a37 and 6a38	6a37	Chit Rocks to Big Picket Rock	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a38	Big Picket Rock to Otterton Ledge	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Lyme Bay West (coastal), Otter (transitional)	Otter Estuary 6a39 and 6a40	6a39	Otter Estuary (Otterton Ledge to Budleigh Salterton East)	N/A	MR	MR	MR	The aim for the Otter Estuary is to encourage the natural development of the estuary whilst maintaining reduced flood risk to any developed areas. This is to be achieved through a combination of Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention policies into the long term. Managed Realignment will reconnect the estuary with the floodplain and creating new areas of habitat. The No Active Intervention policy along the spit at the mouth of the estuary will allow it to develop naturally into the long term. The SMP policies here support the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a40	Otter Estuary (Spit)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Budleigh Salterton 6a41	6a41	Budleigh Salterton	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The intent of the plan at Budleigh Salterton is to HTL into the long term by maintaining present management and if necessary improving the defences to maintain adequate levels of protection. This could involve raising the height of the seawall along this stretch, or in to the mid to long term, the introduction of beach control structures such as groynes. It is unlikely that any new large scale structures could be undertaken that would impact on the waterbody scale, therefore it is not considered likely that there would be a deterioration in Ecological Status of the waterbody.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Budleigh Salterton (West) to Straight Point 6a42	6a42	Budleigh Salterton (West) to Straight Point	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay West (coastal), Exe (transitional)	Straight Point to Orcombe Rocks 6a43	6a43	Straight Point to Orcombe Rocks	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Exe (transitional)	Orcombe Rocks to Exmouth Spit 6a44 to 6a47	6a44	Orcombe Rocks to Maer Rocks	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The long term plan for this Management Area is to continue to minimise the risk of flooding and erosion to property and infrastructure, whilst looking for opportunities to reinstate more natural processes where possible. Along the developed frontage of Exmouth and Exmouth Spit, the plan is to HTL into the long term, however, along the eastern part of this area, The Maer is an area of low lying land containing a relic former dune system cut off by hard defence structures. The long term plan is to undertake MR along The Maer frontage, with a set back defence allowing the dune system to reconnect with the coast providing a more natural and sustainable defence fronting the set back defence line. SMP policy in this area supports the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6a45	The Maer	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	HTL					
		6a46	Harbour View to Exmouth Pier	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6a47	Exmouth Spit	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Exe (transitional)	Exe Estuary (East bank - Exmouth to River Clyst) 6b01 to 6b07	6b01	Exe Estuary - Exmouth (west)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	For the policy units 6b01-6b07, the short term policy is to Hold The Line of the existing defences along the majority of the eastern side of the Exe Estuary (GB510804505600). The continuation of current Hold The Line policies could result in increase frequency of tide locking and subsequent water depth in adjacent river water bodies (GB108045008950, GB108045008960, GB108045008980), in response to climate change/sea level rise, therefore potentially failing Environmental Objective WFD 3.	N/A	✓	✗	✓
		6b02	Exe Estuary - Exmouth (west) to Lympstone	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b03	Exe Estuary - Lympstone	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b04	Exe Estuary - Nutwell Park	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b05	Exe Estuary - Lympstone Commando	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b06	Exe Estuary - Exton	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b07	Exe Estuary - Exton to Lower Clyst	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Exe (transitional)	Exe Estuary (River Clyst) 6b08	6b08	Exe Estuary - Clyst Bridge to Railway	N/A	MR	MR	MR	Within the Lower Clyst Valley, the recommended short term policy is for Managed Realignment to create new areas of intertidal habitat. Set back defences along this frontage could provide benefits for for both flood risk and biodiversity and allow for a more naturally functioning system, thereby supporting the Environmental Objectives of the WFD.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Exe (transitional)	Exe Estuary (East bank - River Clyst to Topsham Sludge Beds) 6b09 to 6b11	6b09	Exe Estuary - Topsham	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	The upper eastern side of the Exe estuary is largely defended, protecting the regionally important infrastructure links and residential areas. Hence the long term plan is to Hold The Line into the future. This could potentially result in the loss of intertidal habitats within the this management unit into the long term, therefore potentially failing WFD 2.	N/A	✗	✓	✓
		6b10	Exe Estuary - M5 (east) to St James Weir	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b11	Exe Estuary - Topsham Sludge Beds	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Exe (transitional)	Exe Estuary (West bank) 6b12 to 6b18	6b12	Exe Estuary - St James Weir to M5 (west)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	For the policy units 6b12-6b18, the short term policy is to Hold The Line of the existing defences along the majority of the western side of the Exe Estuary (GB510804505600). The continuation of current Hold The Line policies could result in increase frequency of tide locking and subsequent water depth in adjacent river water bodies (GB108045008970, GB108045009010, GB108045008930, GB108045008920, GB108045008900), in response to climate change/sea level rise, therefore potentially failing Environmental Objective WFD 3.	N/A	✓	✗	✓
		6b13	Exe Estuary - M5 (west) to Turf Lock	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b14	Exe Estuary - Turf Lock to Powderham	N/A	HTL	MR	HTL					
		6b15	Exe Estuary - Turf Lock to Powderham (south)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b16	Exe Estuary - Starcross	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b17	Exe Estuary - Cockwood	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b18	Exe Estuary - Cockwood to The Warren	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Exe (transitional)	Dawlish Warren 6b19 to 6b22	6b19	Dawlish Warren (Inner Side)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan for the Dawlish Warren Management Area is to manage the natural realignment of the central and distal end of the spit in order to retain the feature and ensure wave action in the estuary is not increased through a policy of MR in the mid to long term. The short term policy is to HTL along the seaward face of the spit through the current defences, however they are susceptible to beach lowering and lack of sediment input from the east. The western end of the Warren would be held in place to protect infrastructure from flooding. In the central section the MR policy would involve allowing the spit to roll back by natural processes to a secondary defence line, in response to sea level rise, mitigating for any intertidal habitat lost. Although natural processes would be allowed to occur, the spit would not be allowed to erode totally, as it plays an important role limiting waves reaching the inner estuary and therefore defence of the estuary shoreline. The aim of increased natural processes in this Management Area support the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b20	Dawlish Warren (East - distal end)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	MR					
		6b21	Dawlish Warren (Central - gabion defences)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	MR					
		6b22	Dawlish Warren (West - hard defences)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Langstone Rock to Holcombe 6b23 and 6b24	6b23	Langstone Rock to Coryton Cove	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	This section of coastline is defended along its whole length by a seawall that extends along this section as protection to the mainline railway. The intent here is to continue to maintain these defences into the long term. This policy of HTL could impact upon angiosperms, macrophytes and other intertidal habitats locally, as habitats are squeezed against the hard defences by sea level rise, but SMP policy is unlikely to have an impact at the waterbody scale owing to the size of the coastal waterbody.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b24	Coryton Cove to Holcombe	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Lyme Bay West (coastal), Teign (transitional)	Holcombe to Teignmouth (The Point) 6b25 to 6b29	6b25	Holcombe to Sprey Point	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The short term SMP policy for this section is HTL. This would involve ongoing maintenance of the defences, including seawalls and groynes. However at Sprey Point the policy is for MR of the concrete platform to improve sediment linkages along this stretch. In the mid and long term the HTL policy may lead to coastal squeeze in response to sea level rise resulting in the loss of intertidal habitat, but this is potentially mitigated for at Sprey Point.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b26	Sprey Point	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b27	Sprey Point to Teignmouth Pier	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b28	Teignmouth Pier to The Point	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b29	The Point	Selectively Hold The Line	MR	MR	MR					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Teign (transitional)	Teign Estuary 6b30 to 6b35	6b30	Teign Estuary - The point to Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The long term plan for the Teign Estuary is to continue to defend against the risk of flooding to people, property and infrastructure located around the majority of the estuary, including the towns of Teignmouth, Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and Shaldon as well as the Port of Teignmouth and part of the mainline railway. However to allow the estuary to adapt more naturally to sea level rise, a policy of MR has been set out towards the upper estuary. The short term policy of HTL within the estuary would involve ongoing maintenance of the various defences, with possible improvements into the mid to long term period. In the upper estuary towards Newton Abbot, a policy of MR is proposed during the mid to long term, constructing a new defence line landward of the existing one in this area.	N/A	✓	✗	✓
		6b31	Teign Estuary - North Shore (Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge to Passage House Hotel)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b32	Teign Estuary - Passage House Hotel to Kingsteignton Road Bridge	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	MR					
		6b33	Teign Estuary - Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b34	Teign Estuary - South Shore (Newton Abbot to Shaldon)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b35	Teign Estuary - Shaldon	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Shaldon (The Ness) to Petit Tor Point 6b36 to 6b40	6b36	Shaldon (The Ness) to Maidencombe (North)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b37	Maidencombe	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b38	Maidencombe (South) to Watcombe Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b39	Watcombe	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b40	Watcombe to Petit Tor Point	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Petit Tor Point to Walls Hill 6b41	6b41	Petit Tor Point to Walls Hill	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The intent of the plan here, is to maintain the present defences and management of the defences into the long term. No large scale measures have been identified that could be taken, therefore it is not considered likely that there would be a deterioration in the Ecological status through SMP policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Lyme Bay West (coastal)	Walls Hill to Hope's Nose 6b42 to 6b44	6b42	Walls Hill	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b43	Anstey's Cove	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b44	Anstey's Cove to Hope's Nose	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay West (coastal), Tor Bay (coastal)	Hope's Nose to Beacon Cove 6b45 to 6b47	6b45	Hope's Nose to Meadfoot Beach (East)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The SMP policy for this area is to allow the majority of it to continue to evolve naturally into the long term through No Active Intervention. This would be beneficial for conserving the geological value of this stretch. At Meadfoot Beach however, the policy is to Hold The Line into the long term to protect property and infrastructure. This would be implemented through maintaining existing defences and, if necessary rebuilding larger defences to provide adequate protection. As there are no new large scale measures identified, it is considered unlikely there would be deterioration in Ecological Status.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b46	Meadfoot Beach	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b47	Meadfoot Beach (west) to Beacon Cove	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Tor Bay (coastal)	Beacon Cove to Roundham Head 6b47 to 6b55	6b48	Beacon Cove to Torre Abbey Sands (Torquay Harbour)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The long term plan for this Management Area is to continue to minimise the risk of flooding and erosion to property and infrastructure, whilst allowing the natural retreat of undefended cliff areas to continue. The SMP policy is to protect the developed frontages through a hold the line policy, maintaining the current defences including seawalls and revetments, as well as breakwaters associated with Torquay Marina. The continuation of the current maintenance is not considered likely to cause deterioration in Ecological Status.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b49	Torre Abbey Sands	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b50	Corbyn's Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b51	Livermead Sands	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b52	Livermead Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b53	Hollicombe Beach	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6b54	Hollicombe Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b55	Hollicombe Head to Roundham Head	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Tor Bay (coastal)	Roundham Head to Churston Cove (East) 6b56 to 6b59	6b56	Goodrington Sands	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	HTL	The long term plan for this section of the Tor Bay shoreline is to achieve a more sustainable defence line, allowing the shoreline to roll back and adapt more naturally to rising sea levels. An SMP policy of No Active Intervention into the long term will allow the natural development of the undefended cliff sections. At Goodrington Sands and Broadsands the policy, in the short term is to provide protection through Hold The Line. In the mid to long terms the Goodrington and Broadsands sections move to a policy of Managed Realignment, involving setting back defences. This will allow the area to section to roll back in response to sea level rise.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b57	Goodrington Sands to Broadsands	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b58	Broadsands	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	MR	HTL					
		6b59	Broadsands to Churston Cove (East)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Tor Bay (coastal)	Brixham 6b60 and 6b61	6b60	Churston Cove (East) to Shoalstone	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	The SMP policy for Brixham is to maintain the defences, including Brixham Harbour breakwater, into the longterm, through HTL policy. This would involve maintenance and likely improvement of the defences, but no new large scale measures. To the east of the section, the shoreline is undefended and the cliffs along this stretch will be allowed to evolve naturally through No Active Intervention.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b61	Shoalstone Point to Berry Head	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Lyme Bay West (coastal), Devon South (coastal), Dart (transitional)	Berryhead to Kingswear (South) 6b62 and 6b63	6b62	Berryhead to Sharkham Point	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b63	Sharkham Point to Kingswear (South)	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Dart (transitional)	Dart Estuary 6b64 to 6b70	6b64	Dart Estuary - Kingswear (south) to Waterhead Creek	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	The long term plan in the Dart Estuary is to continue to provide defence to towns such as Kingswear, Totnes and Dartmouth and other infrastructure that is currently defended, under a Hold The Line policy into the long term. However, it is not intended to build any new defences in the currently undefended areas, allowing these to continue to evolve naturally in response to sea level rise. The continuation of current Hold The Line policies could result in increased frequency of tide locking and subsequent water depth in adjacent river water bodies (GB108046005080, GB108046005170, GB108046005150, GB108046005090, GB108046005050), in response to climate change/sea level rise, therefore potentially failing Environmental Objective WFD 3.	N/A	✓	✗	✓
		6b65	Dart Estuary - Waterhead Creek to Greenway Viaduct	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6b66	Dart Estuary - Greenway Viaduct to Totnes South (east bank)	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6b67	Dart Estuary - Totnes	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6b68	Dart Estuary - Totnes South (west bank) to Dartmouth (north)	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6b69	Dart Estuary - Dartmouth (North) to Halfide Rock	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6b70	Dart Estuary - Halfide Rock to Blackstone Point	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Dart (transitional), Devon South (coastal)	Blackstone Point to Strete 6b71 to 6b74	6b71	Blackstone Point to Stoke Fleming	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The SMP policy is for No Active Intervention into the long term for the majority of this undefended stretch of coastline, allowing it to evolve naturally, supporting the WFD Environmental Objectives	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b72	Stoke Fleming to Blackpool Sands	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b73	Blackpool Sands	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6b74	Blackpool Sands to Strete	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Devon South (coastal), Slapton Ley (lake)	Strete to Limpet Rocks 6b75 and 6b76	6b75	Strete to Torcross North (Slapton Sands)	Selectively Hold The Line	MR	MR	MR/NAI	The long term vision for this section of coastline is to allow the beach barrier to evolve naturally into the long term, however, allowing Slapton Sands to roll back and the steepening and narrowing as a result of coastal squeeze resulting from sea level rise will increase exposure of the defences in front of Torcross, to wave action. The recommended short term policy for the Slapton Sands frontage is Managed Realignment, in order to allow for the natural retreat of the shingle barrier. The short term policy for Torcross is Hold The Line to protect assets through maintaining the existing defences, into the mid to long term defences would potentially be realigned westwards to a more sustainable position. The Managed Realignment of the barrier into the long term will potentially protect the extent of the freshwater lagoons. There is unlikely to be a deterioration in ecological status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b76	Torcross North to Limpet Rocks	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	MR					
	Limpet Rocks to Beesands 6b77 to 6b78	6b77	Limpet Rocks to Beesands (North)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The long term vision of the SMP for this section of coastline is to manage it in order that a more naturally functioning, sustainable coastal system may be achieved, whilst ensuring the continued protection to much of Beesands into the long term. The recommended short term policy is to Hold The Line through maintenance of the existing sea wall and rock revetment at the southern end of this section. The remainder of the section is undefended and would be allowed to evolve naturally through No Active Intervention. In the mid to long term the preferred SMP policy moves to Managed Realignment over defended section. Realigned defences would allow the fronting beach to roll back naturally into Widdecombe Ley in response to sea level rise.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6b78	Beesands	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL/MR	HTL/MR					
Devon South (coastal)	Beesands (South) to Start Point 6b79	6b79	Beesands (South) to Start Point	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Devon South (coastal), Salcombe Harbour (transitional)	Start Point to Limebury Point 6c01 and 6c02	6c01	Start Point to Prawle Point	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c02	Prawle Point to Limebury Point	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Salcombe Harbour (transitional)	Salcombe Harbour (Limebury Point to Kingsbridge Estuary - Scoble Point) 6c03	6c03	Salcombe Harbour (Limebury Point to Kingsbridge Estuary - Scoble Point)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Kingsbridge Harbour (transitional)	Kingsbridge Estuary 6c04 to 6c06	6c04	Kingsbridge Estuary East (Scoble Point to Kingsbridge)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although there are some developed areas that are currently defended. The long term plan for this area is to protect these areas, however it is not envisaged that any new defences will be built, allowing the remaining parts of the estuary to develop naturally. The SMP policy of Hold The Line will involve ongoing maintenance of the range of flood defences, however it is not intended that new defences would be built along currently undefended sections, where a policy of No Active Intervention will allow existing river and tidal processes to continue. There is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c05	Kingsbridge Estuary - Kingsbridge	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI					
		6c06	Kingsbridge Estuary West (Kingsbridge to Snapes Point)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI					

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Salcombe Harbour (transitional)	Salcombe (Snapes Point to Splat Cove Point) 6c07	6c07	Salcombe (Snapes Point to Splat Cove Point)	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL	This section on the western side of Salcombe Harbour, in the outer part of the Kingsbridge Estuary encompasses the defended frontage of the town of Salcombe. The long-term Plan is to continue to minimise flood risk to this developed area over the next century. This would involve maintenance and likely improvement of the defences, but no new large scale measures. Therefore, there is unlikely to be a deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Salcombe Harbour (transitional)	Splat Cove to Bolt Head 6c08	6c08	Splat Cove to Bolt Head	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Avon Estuary (transitional), Devon South (coastal), Plymouth Coast (coastal)	Bolt Head to Avon Estuary (East) 6c09 to 6c12	6c09	Bolt Head to Bolt Tail	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c10	Bolt Tail to Thurlestone Rock	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6c11	Thurlestone Rock to Warren Point	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6c12	Warren Point to Avon Estuary (East)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Avon Estuary (transitional), Plymouth Coast (coastal)	Avon Estuary 6c13 to 6c15	6c13	Avon Estuary (East Bank - Mouth to Stadbury Farm)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI	The long term plan for the Avon Estuary is to allow it to evolve naturally, as far as possible, whilst continuing to minimise flood risk to key assets. This will be achieved through No Active Intervention policies in some areas and Managed Realignment in others. Along its outer reaches the Estuary will be allowed to evolve and adapt naturally as sea levels rise. In the upper parts of the Estuary, there are defences around the developed area of Aveton Gifford where the long term plan is to undertake Managed Realignment in strategic locations to provide a reduction in flood risk at other parts of the estuary. This policy would also provide opportunities for habitat creation and would likely involve construction of set back defences increasing habitat areas in the estuary, so supporting the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c14	Avon Estuary (Upstream section - Stadbury Farm to Stakes Hill)	N/A	MR/NAI	MR/NAI	MR/NAI					
		6c15	Avon Estuary (West Bank - Stakes Hill to Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea))	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Plymouth Coast (coastal)	Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea) to Challaborough (West) 6c16	6c16	Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea) to Challaborough (West)	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Plymouth Coast (coastal), Erm (transitional)	Challaborough (West) to Erme Estuary (East) 6c17	6c17	Challaborough (West) to Erme Estuary (East)	Selectively Hold The Line Do Nothing (towards Wembury Head)	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Erme (transitional)	Erme Estuary 6c18 to 6c20	6c18	Erme Estuary (East bank - Mouth to Orcheton Wood)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c19	Erme Estuary (Upstream section - Orcheton Wood to Pamflete Wood)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6c20	Erme Estuary (West bank - Pamflete Wood to Mouth)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Erme (transitional), Plymouth Coast (coastal), Yealm (transitional)	Erme Estuary (West) to Yealm Estuary (East) 6c21	6c21	Erme Estuary (West) to Yealm Estuary (East)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Yealm (transitional)	Yealm Estuary 6c22 to 6c25	6c22	Yealm Estuary (East Bank - Mouth to Passage House)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI	The Yealm Estuary is a Ria -type estuary and is largely undefended, the long term plan is to allow this natural evolution to continue through a policy of No Active Intervention along the undefended sections, whilst continuing to Hold The Line at the defended parts of the estuary, Noss Mayo and Newton Ferrers. No change in the form of the Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained and should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels, so supporting the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c23	Yealm Estuary (East bank - Passage House to Newton Ferrers North)	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6c24	Yealm Estuary (East bank - Newton Ferrers North to Fish House Plantation)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6c25	Yealm Estuary (East bank - Fish House Plantation to Season Point)	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI					
Plymouth Coast (coastal)	Season Point to Wembury Point 6c26	6c26	Season Point to Wembury Point	N/A	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Plymouth Coast (coastal), Plymouth Outer (coastal)	Wembury Point to Mount Batten Breakwater 6c27	6c27	Wembury Point to Mount Batten Breakwater	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	The plan is to allow the natural development of the coastline and, hence, there is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
Plymouth Sound (transitional)	Mount Batten Breakwater to Devil's Point (including Plym Estuary) 6c28 to 6c30	6c28	Plym Estuary - Mountbatten Breakwater to Marsh Mills	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	This area includes the Plym Estuary and the Plymouth Sound frontage of the city of Plymouth, continued protection of which is a key driver. Also there is the need to protect area of active and former landfill and potentially contaminated land as well as protection of part of the main line railway in the upper part of the Plym estuary. As such, the plan into the long term is to continue to Hold The Line of the defences. This will prevent deterioration of the waterbody from contamination via landfill, but will in the long term lead to narrowing and even loss of intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary as they are prevented from adapting naturally by the defences, leading to failure of WFD 2 and WFD 3. This includes the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC and Plymouth Sound Shores and Cliffs biological SSSI.	N/A	✗	✗	✓
		6c29	Plym Estuary - Marsh Mills to Coxside	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6c30	Coxside to Devil's Point	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
Plymouth Sound (transitional)	Tamar Estuary (East bank) 6c31	6c31	Tamar Estuary - Devil's Point to Tamerton Lake	N/A	HTL	HTL	HTL	The plan for this section, which covers the eastern shore of the outer Tamar Estuary and extensively defended and developed western shore of the city of Plymouth including Devonport Dockyard, is to Hold The Line over the next 100 years due to the extent of the development. To implement this policy, the current defences may be required to be improved or rebuilt and continued modification of the estuary by dredging activity. The effect of rising sea levels on this section into the long term, would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Plymouth, therefore failing WFD 2 & 3.	N/A	✗	✗	✓

Assessment Table 3 Assessment of SMP Policy against the Environmental Objectives (cont).

Plymouth Sound (transitional)	Upper Tamar Estuary 6c32 and 6c33	6c32	Tamar Estuary - Tamerton Lake to Gunnislake (Upper Tamar Estuary East)	N/A	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	The long term plan for the Upper Tamar Estuary is to allow it to evolve naturally, as far as possible, whilst continuing to minimise flood risk to areas where defence is currently provided. This will be achieved through No Active Intervention policies in some areas and Managed Realignment in others. Managed Realignment of defences in strategic locations provide a reduction in flood risk in other parts of the estuary. This policy would also provide opportunities for habitat creation and would allow opportunities for the expansion of existing wetland areas through the set back of current defences, so supporting the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c33	Tamar Estuary - Gunnislake to Saltash North (upper Tamar Estuary West)	N/A	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI	HTL/MR/NAI					
Plymouth Sound (transitional)	Tamar Estuary (West bank) 6c34 to 6c40	6c34	Tamar Estuary - Saltash	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	This section lies on the opposite bank to the port at Plymouth. The long term plan for this area is to encourage the natural development of the estuary whilst minimising the risk of flooding to people, property and infrastructure. The SMP policy of HTL will involve ongoing maintenance of the range of flood defences, however it is not intended that new defences would be built along currently undefended sections, where a policy of No Active Intervention will allow existing river and tidal processes to continue. There is unlikely to be deterioration in Ecological Potential/Status as a result of SMP2 policy.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c35	Tamar Estuary - River Lynher (Saltash South to Torpoint North (Jupiter Point))	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6c36	Tamar Estuary - Torpoint North (Jupiter Point) to Torpoint South (Landing Stage)	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6c37	Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Torpoint South (Landing Stage) to Millbrook (Mill Farm))	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6c38	Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Millbrook (Mill Farm) to Millbrook (Hancock's Lake))	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6c39	Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Millbrook) Hancock's Lake to Palmer Point	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
		6c40	Tamar Estuary - Palmer Point to Mount Edgecombe (Cremyll)	N/A	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI	HTL/NAI					
Plymouth Sound (transitional), Plymouth Outer (coastal), Plymouth Coast (coastal)	Mount Edgcumbe to Rame Head 6c41 to 6c45	6c41	Mount Edgcumbe to Picklecombe Point	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI	This stretch is comprised mostly of long lengths of undefended, hard rock coastline with sections of defence at Fort Picklecombe, Kingsand and Cawsand. The long term plan is to allow the undefended lengths of coast to continue to evolve naturally through a policy of No Active Intervention over the next 100 years, whilst continuing to Hold The Line at Fort Picklecombe, Kingsand and Cawsand through maintaining and possibly increasing the size of the defences, although no new defences are planned. A policy of No Active Intervention would have a beneficial impact on nature conservation through maintaining natural processes and through a potential increase in intertidal habitat adjacent to an internationally designated conservation site (Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC), so supporting the WFD Environmental Objectives.	N/A	✓	✓	✓
		6c42	Fort Picklecombe	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6c43	Picklecombe Point to Kingsand	Selectively Hold The Line	NAI	NAI	NAI					
		6c44	Kingsand/Cawsand	Selectively Hold The Line	HTL	HTL	HTL					
		6c45	Cawsand to Rame Head	Do Nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI					

Assessment Table 4 **Summary of achievement (or otherwise) of environmental objectives for each water body in the SMP area.**

	Water Body	Environmental objectives met?				WFD Summary Statement required?
		WFD1	WFD2	WFD3	WFD4	
GB620705550000	Dorset / Hampshire	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB620806110002	Devon South	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB620806110003	Plymouth Coast	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB620806560000	Lyme Bay East	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB650806230000	Plymouth Outer	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB650806420000	Lyme Bay West	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB680805070000	Weymouth Bay	N/A	✗	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objectives WFD 2 & WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB680805070000	Portland Harbour	N/A	✗	✓	✓	Yes - Environmental Objective WFD 2 may not be met in some Management Areas in this Waterbody under SMP Policy.
GB680806320000	Tor Bay	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB680806460000	Salcombe Harbour	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB510080077000	Fleet Lagoon	N/A	✗	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objectives WFD 2 & WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB510804415700	WEY	N/A	✗	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objectives WFD 2 & WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB510804505400	AXE	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB510804505500	OTTER	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.

Assessment Table 4 Summary of achievement (or otherwise) of environmental objectives for each water body in the SMP area (continued).

GB510804505600	EXE	N/A	✗	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objectives WFD 2 & WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB510804605800	TEIGN	N/A	✓	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objective WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB510804605900	DART	N/A	✓	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objective WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.
GB510804606000	AVON	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB510804606100	ERME	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB520804609000	KINGSBRIDGE	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB520804706200	YEALM	N/A	✓	✓	✓	No - Environmental Objectives are likely to be supported by proposed SMP policies.
GB520804714300	PLYMOUTH SOUND	N/A	✗	✗	✓	Yes - Environmental Objectives WFD 2 & WFD 3 may not be met in some Management Areas in these Waterbodies under SMP Policy.

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Weymouth Bay (coastal) (5g16 & 5g17)	Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.	In policy units Preston Beach to Weymouth and Weymouth to Portland Harbour the aim is to protect the town Weymouth. In order to do this, a Hold The Line policy is proposed. Depending upon how this is implemented, it could mean the potential impoundment of the harbour, for example, by a tidal barrage. Mitigation measures for any proposed scheme here to Hold The Line could include fish passes, control and operation mechanisms for potential structures and scheme designs to minimise the impact.	<i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i>
	Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?	The benefits of the environmental objectives are, in this case outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health and maintenance of health and safety as the SMP frontage of these policy units backs onto the urban area of Weymouth and its' seafront parade. Ceasing maintenance to the current defences would lead to unacceptable risks to health and safety and severe economic damages through the impacts of coastal flooding and erosion.	<i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i>
	Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?	Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. I.e. ceasing maintenance to the current defences would lead to unacceptable risks to health and safety and severe economic damages through the impacts of coastal flooding and erosion.	<i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i>
	Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?	The Hold The Line policy could potentially lead to the impoundment of the Wey transitional waterbody (if a barrage type scheme is, in the future, constructed to support this policy), which could in turn potentially lead to permanent effects on this waterbody, such as changing sediment budgets, tidal flow regimes, tidelocking and the energy of the waterbody environment at the downstream end. Measures such as control and operation of potential structures and design of the scheme could mitigate for this and therefore any permanent impacts on adjacent waterbodies outside of the SMP2 area.	<i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>
	Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?	Other overriding issues include Lodmoor SSSI and the reedbeds and brackish grasslands of the Nature Reserve, which would continue to be protected from flood and erosion risk from the HTL policy. Potential water quality impacts due to long term flooding of the disused landfill site would also be avoided through the HTL policy and would not compromise the achievement of WFD water quality targets.	<i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
The Fleet (transitional) (6a03 & 6a04)	<p>Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.</p>	<p>In policy unit Chesil Beach (to Wyke Narrows) (6a03) a policy of Managed Realignment has been chosen only to restore the defence function of the undefended beach only if required following storm events. In policy unit Chesil Beach and the Fleet (6a04) a policy of No Active Intervention is proposed to allow natural evolution of the Fleet waterbody. However, this could potentially lead to the loss of the Fleet waterbody as a result of a large/significant storm event. However, it would be disproportionately costly and technically infeasible to protect the whole of Chesil Beach and protect the Fleet Waterbody from this type of event.</p>	<p><i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i></p>
	<p>Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?</p>	<p>SMP policies for the northwestern end of the defended section in front of Chiswell (policy unit 6a03) are Managed Realignment, this is because there could be a risk of outflanking of the defences in front of Chiswell, should the adjacent undefended section of Chesil Beach (policy unit 6a04) roll back significantly owing to a large storm event. In this case intervention to restore the defence function of the beach could be carried out under Managed Realignment Policy, although this may be in a landward position. Other than this limited intervention, this policy allows Chesil Beach and The Fleet to behave naturally and is considered the best policy here.</p>	<p><i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i></p>
	<p>Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of The Fleet SSSI, therefore the preferred policies would continue to maintain and enhance the SSSI, however this may lead to the loss of The Fleet waterbody as a lagoon as a result of a large storm event. However it is technically infeasible to defend the whole length of Chesil Beach to protect the lagoon behind, this policy allows Chesil Beach and The Fleet to behave naturally and is considered the best policy here.</p>	<p><i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i></p>
	<p>Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?</p>	<p>There are several freshwater bodies that flow into The Fleet lagoon waterbody, that are outside the SMP2 boundary, but could be impacted by the loss of the waterbody due to the No Active Intervention policy along the majority of Chesil Beach frontage. These freshwater bodies (Rodden Stream, West Fleet Stream, Upper Portesham Stream & Horsepool River) have relatively steep gradients however and are only likely to have minor impacts (as only short lengths of the waterbodies will be affected).</p>	<p><i>Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>
	<p>Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?</p>	<p>SMP policies will have minimum impact on Fleet SAC, SPA RAMSAR & SSSI.</p>	<p><i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Portland Harbour (Coastal) (5g21 & 5g22 Small Mouth to Grove Point)	Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.	A policy of Hold The Line is proposed for both policy units (5g21 Small Mouth to Osprey Quay & 5g22 Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour) to Kings Pier) as this area covers the extensively developed areas of Portland Quay and Osprey Quay which are important areas for the local economy. The long term plan is to continue to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion along this stretch and also ensure the key infrastructure link to Portland is maintained. Areas where there is no infrastructure will be allowed to evolve naturally.	<i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i>
	Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?	The Hold The Line policy is intended to continue to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to the extensively developed areas of Osprey Quay and Portland Point, which are important areas to the local and regional economy. There is also the key infrastructure link to Portland, the A354 Portland Beach Road. Maintaining these defences and the transport link to Portland mean that any environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP Policy to human health and maintenance of health and safety and the the economy of the area, especially as large areas along the shingle beach from Small Mouth to Osprey Quay the Hold The Line policy will mean monitoring of those beach levels only.	<i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i>
	Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?	Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. I.e Maintaining these defences and the transport link to Portland mean that any environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP Policy to human health and maintenance of health and safety and the the economy of the area.	<i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i>
	Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?	There are no adjacent waterbodies that are outside the SMP2 area, therefore SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise Environmental Objectives in adjacent waterbodies.	<i>Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i>
	Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?	There is the potential for some loss of intertidal habitat at Portland Harbour Shore SSSI due to coastal squeeze resulting from the Hold The Line policies in this area, however this beach will be allowed to react and will only be monitored under the Hold The Line policy. The same policy will help protect the designated terrestrial habitat of the Isle of Portland SSSI by reducing erosion risk.	<i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>
			<i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Wey (transitional) (5g16 & 5g17)	Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.	In policy units Preston Beach to Weymouth and Weymouth to Portland Harbour the aim is to protect the town Weymouth. In order to do this, a Hold The Line policy is proposed. Depending upon how this is implemented, it could mean the potential impoundment of the harbour, for example, by a tidal barrage. Mitigation measures for any proposed scheme here to Hod The Line could include fish passes, control and operation mechanisms for potential structures and scheme designs to minimise the impact.	<i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i>
	Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?	The benefits of the environmental objectives are, in this case outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health and maintenance of health and safety as the SMP frontage of these policy units backs onto the urban area of Weymouth and its' seafront parade. Ceasing maintenance to the current defences would lead to unacceptable risks to health and safety and severe economic damages through the impacts of coastal flooding and erosion.	<i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i>
	Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?	Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. I.e Ceasing maintenance to the current defences would lead to unacceptable risks to health and safety and severe economic damages through the impacts of coastal flooding and erosion.	<i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible. Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i>
	Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?	The Hold The Line policy could potentially lead to the impoundment of the Wey transitional waterbody (if a barrage type scheme is, in the future, constructed to support this policy), which could in turn potentially lead to permanent effects on this waterbody, such as changing sediment budgets, tidal flow regimes, tidelocking and the energy of the waterbody environment at the downstream end. Measures such as control and operation of potential structures and design of the scheme could mitigate for this and therefore any permanent impacts on adjacent waterbodies outside of the SMP2 area.	<i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>
	Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?	Other overriding issues include Radipole Lake SSSI which would continue to be protected from flood and erosion risk from the HTL policy and would not compromise the achievement of WFD water quality targets.	<i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Exe (transitional) (6b1 to 6b7 Exe Estuary East Bank, 6b09 to 6b11 Exe Estuary (East bank - River Clyst to Topsham Sludge Beds) & 6b12 to 6b18 Exe Estuary West Bank)	<p>Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.</p>	<p>An SMP policy of Hold The Line is proposed on Exe Estuary east bank and west bank as it is flanked on both sides by railway lines including the mainline London to Cornwall railway line. Mitigation measures such as moving the railway line are considered disproportionately costly. The railway line should continue to be defended. However Managed Realignment is proposed elsewhere in the estuary waterbody to mitigate against effects of sea level rise. The Hold The Line policy means that adjacent river waterbodies may be subject to increased frequency of tidelocking and consequent water depth increases.</p>	<p><i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i></p>
	<p>Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?</p>	<p>The estuary waterbody banks are largely defended, protecting regionally important infrastructure links such as the main railway line between London and Cornwall, and residential centres such as Exmouth. Due the importance of these regionally, the long term plan is to continue to Hold The Line to minimise the risk from flooding and coastal erosion to human health, maintenance of health and safety and the economy, which, here, outweigh the environmental objectives.</p>	<p><i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i></p>
	<p>Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?</p>	<p>Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place in the majority of this Management Unit as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. However, they are in place on various sections of the Exe transitional waterbody, but outside of the Management Unit that is being assessed, therefore reducing overall impact on the waterbody.</p>	<p><i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i></p>
			<p><i>Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i></p>
	<p>Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?</p>	<p>The Hold The Line policies could potentially lead to other adjacent river waterbodies failing their Environmental Objectives, through increased tidelocking as sea levels are predicted to increase into the future. This Increased tidelocking means changes in water depth (water being held in the river for longer as tides are higher) and changes in the sediment dynamics of the systems but the health and safety and economic benefits outweigh these environmental objectives.</p>	<p><i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>
	<p>Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?</p>	<p>The Hold The Line policy would help to protect the terrestrial designated features of the Exe Estuary SPA, Ramsar site, SSSI and RSPB Reserve from flooding/erosion but could potentially mean loss of some intertidal habitat through coastal squeeze whichj could be mitigated for elsewhere within the estuary.</p>	<p><i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Teign (transitional) (6b30 to 6b35 Teign Estuary)	<p>Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.</p>	<p>An SMP policy of Hold The Line is proposed for most of the Teign Estuary to continue to defend populated areas and part of the mainline railway against the risk of flooding. Mitigation measures such as moving the railway line are considered disproportionately costly. The populated areas and railway line should continue to be defended. However Managed Realignment is proposed elsewhere in the estuary waterbody to mitigate against effects of sea level rise, including use of regulated tidal exchange through the railway line. The Hold The Line policy means that adjacent river waterbodies may be subject to increased frequency of tidelocking and consequent water depth increases.</p>	<p><i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i></p>
	<p>Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?</p>	<p>The estuary waterbody banks are largely defended, protecting regionally important residential centres such as Teignmouth, Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and Shaldon as well as the Port of Teignmouth and part of the mainline railway. Due the importance of these regionally, the long term plan is to continue to Hold The Line to minimise the risk from flooding and coastal erosion to human health, maintenance of health and safety and the economy, which, here, outweigh the environmental objectives.</p>	<p><i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i></p>
	<p>Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?</p>	<p>Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place in the majority of this Management Unit as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. I.e to minimise the risk from flooding and coastal erosion to human health, maintenance of health and safety and the economy. However, they are in place on various sections of the Teign transitional waterbody, especially in the upper parts of the estuary, but outside of the Management Unit that is being assessed, therefore reducing overall impact on the waterbody.</p>	<p><i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i></p> <p><i>Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i></p>
	<p>Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?</p>	<p>The Hold The Line policies could potentially lead to other adjacent river waterbodies failing their Environmental Objectives, including several tributaries of the estuary, the Aller Brook, River Lemon and Liverton Brook, through increased tidelocking as sea levels are predicted to increase into the future. This Increased tidelocking means changes in water depth (water being held in the river for longer as tides are higher) and changes in the sediment dynamics of the systems but the health and safety and economic benefits outweigh these environmental objectives.</p>	<p><i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>
	<p>Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?</p>	<p>The Hold The Line policy will have no other over riding issues such as designated sites within the relevant management unit.</p>	<p><i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Dart (transitional) (6b64 to 6b70 Dart Estuary)	Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.	An SMP policy of Hold The Line is proposed for most of the Dart Estuary to continue to defend populated areas such as Dartmouth and Kingsbridge against the risk of flooding. The populated areas should continue to be defended. However No Active Intervention is proposed elsewhere in the estuary waterbody to allow natural evolution of the estuary to mitigate against effects of sea level rise. The Hold The Line policy means that adjacent river waterbodies may be subject to increased frequency of tidelocking and consequent water depth increases.	<i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i>
	Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?	The estuary waterbody banks are largely defended, protecting regionally important residential centres such as Kingswear, Totnes and Dartmouth. Due the importance of these regionally, the long term plan is to continue to Hold The Line to minimise the risk from flooding and coastal erosion to human health, maintenance of health and safety and the economy, which, here, outweigh the environmental objectives.	<i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i>
	Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?	Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place in the majority of this Management Unit as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. I.e to minimise the risk from flooding and coastal erosion to human health, maintenance of health and safety and the economy. However, they are in place on various sections of the Dart transitional waterbody, but outside of the Management Unit that is being assessed, therefore reducing overall impact on the waterbody.	<i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible. Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i>
	Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?	The Hold The Line policies could potentially lead to other adjacent river waterbodies failing their Environmental Objectives, through increased tidelocking as sea levels are predicted to increase into the future. These include several Dart Estuary tributaries, River Wash, Harbourne River, Bidwell Brook & River Hams, however the effect is expected to be minimal as it is a Ria type estuary, characterised by a deep channel and steep resistant cliffs. Also the health and safety and economic benefits outweigh these environmental objectives.	<i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>
	Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?	The Hold The Line policy will have no other over riding issues such as designated sites within the relevant management unit.	<i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i>

Assessment Table 5 WFD Summary Statements (cont).

Water body (including policy units that affect it)	Water Framework Directive Summary Statement checklist	Provide a brief description of decision making and reference to further documentation within the SMP	
Plymouth Sound (transitional) (6c28 to 6c31 Mount Baten Breakwater to to Devil's Point and Tamar Estuary)	<p>Mitigation measures: have all practicable mitigation measures been incorporated into the preferred SMP policies that affect this water body in order to mitigate the adverse impacts on the status of the water body? If not, then list mitigation measures that could be required.</p>	<p>Management units Mount Baten Breakwater to to Devil's Point and Tamar Estuary are extensively defended and developed around the city of Plymouth frontage. There is also the need to protect areas of active and former landfill sites as well as part of the mainline railway, this is reflected in the Hold The Line policy. As sea levels rise in the future, this policy may lead to narrowing and loss of intertidal areas, to mitigate for this, areas further upstream in the waterbody have a No Active Intervention policy and will allow the estuary to react naturally and roll back with rising sea levels. Other mitigation measures will also be inbuilt at scheme level, where possible and appropriate.</p>	<p><i>Describe any mitigation measures discounted on basis of disproportionate cost or impacts on wider environment.</i></p>
	<p>Overriding public interest: can it be shown that the reasons for selecting the preferred SMP policies are reasons of overriding public interest (ROPI) and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the environmental objectives are outweighed by the benefits of the preferred SMP policies to human health, to the maintenance of health and safety or to sustainable development?</p>	<p>This area encompasses the frontage of the city of Plymouth, the protection of which is a key policy driver, the mainline railway between London and Cornwall, Devonport Dockyard, which is an important military and economic centre for the city. The Hold The Line policy associated the development of the port and naval dockyard and the city, outweigh achieving the environmental objectives for this waterbody.</p>	<p><i>Refer to sections of the SMP Environmental Assessment which deal with these considerations and provide a brief summary. Set out the benefits of the preferred SMP policies and, if environmental benefits are outweighed by benefits to human health, maintenance of health and safety or sustainable development, then set out disadvantages to the environment for comparison.</i></p>
	<p>Better environmental options: have other significantly better options for the SMP policies been considered? Can it be demonstrated that those better environmental policy options which were discounted were done so on the grounds of being either technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly?</p>	<p>Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention are better environmental options, but are not realistically going to be put in place in the majority of this Management Unit as they are technically unfeasible and disproportionately expensive due to the health and safety implications and economic reasons outlined above. However, they are in place on various sections of the Plymouth Sound transitional waterbody, but outside of the Management Unit that is being assessed, therefore reducing overall impact on the waterbody.</p>	<p><i>Outline any significantly better options for the SMP policy and explain why these options have disproportionate costs or are technically unfeasible.</i> <i>Point to sections of SMP Environmental Assessment where the Directive has been considered against each alternative option.</i></p>
	<p>Affect on other water bodies: Can it be demonstrated that the preferred SMP policies do not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of the Directive in water bodies within the same River Basin District that are outside of the SMP2 area?</p>	<p>The Hold The Line policies could potentially lead to other adjacent river waterbodies failing their Environmental Objectives, through increased tidelocking as sea levels are predicted to increase into the future. These include several Tamar Estuary tributaries and Pennycomequick Stream however the health and safety and economic benefits outweigh the environmental objectives.</p>	<p><i>Refer to the assessment to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>
	<p>Other issues: Can it be shown that there are no other over-riding issues that should be considered (such as designated sites, recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment)?</p>	<p>Other overriding issues include the need to protect the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC and Plymouth Sound and Cliffs biological SSSI from contamination by the landfill sites, this can be achieved through a Hold The Line policy.</p>	<p><i>Refer to Appropriate Assessment (where relevant) to demonstrate that this is not the case.</i></p>

K.4 Conclusions

For many of the South Devon and Dorset SMP2 Management Areas, it is considered unlikely that the proposed policies will affect the current or target Ecological Status (or Potential) of the relevant Water Framework Directive waterbodies. Therefore, the proposed policies meet the Environmental Objectives set out at the beginning of this report.

However, there are 11 Management Areas where the proposed policies have the potential not to meet one or more the Environmental Objectives. These being:

- Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater) (includes Weymouth Harbour) 5g16 and 5g17 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.
- Small Mouth to Grove Point 5g21 and 5g22 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Chiswell to Chesil Beach 6a02 and 6a03 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Chesil Beach and The Fleet 6a04 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.
- Exe Estuary (East bank – Exmouth to River Clyst) 6b01 to 6b07 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Exe Estuary (East bank – River Clyst to Topsham Sludge Beds) 6b09 to 6b11 – potential to fail WFD 2.
- Exe Estuary (West bank) 6b12 to 6b18 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Teign Estuary 6b30 to 6b35 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Dart Estuary 6b64 to 6b70 – potential to fail WFD 3.
- Mount Batten Breakwater to Devil's Point (including Plym Estuary) 6c28 to 6c30 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.
- Tamar Estuary (East bank) 6c31 – potential to fail WFD 2 & 3.

These Management Areas have the potential to fail the Environmental objectives for several different reasons. Potential impoundment of Weymouth Harbour, potential loss of the Fleet waterbody, loss of intertidal habitats in the mid to long term due to coastal squeeze, where the vital and extensive infrastructure of developed populated areas is to be defended (i.e. ROPI), are all reasons for failure of WFD2. The policies for the Exe, Teign and Dart Estuaries have the potential to fail Environmental Objective WFD 3 owing to tide locking affecting adjacent waterbodies, leading to prolonged periods of increased water depth. However, the Hold The Line policies are unavoidable to protect heavily populated areas.

None of the Groundwater Bodies is considered at risk of saline intrusion with regard to its chemical status. Further strategies and studies in this area will have to take this into regard in future to ensure the Environmental Objectives are not compromised.

There are no High Status sites in the South Devon And Dorset SMP2 Area, so Environmental Objective WFD1 (no changes affecting High Status sites) is not applicable for this assessment.

There are several recommendations to look into where SMP boundaries could change to match those of the WFD waterbody boundaries, notably at Portland Bill, Beer Head, Hopes Hose, Dart Estuary, Blackstone Point, Salcombe Harbour & the Avon and Erme Estuaries. However, SMP Management Area boundaries are based on coastal processes and social and economic reasons and are realistically unlikely to change.

The Programme of Measures from the River Basin Management Plan was not available at the time this assessment was undertaken, therefore mitigation measures have not been included in Assessment Table 2.

At this stage the WFD Assessment is to be used in general terms as a guide to flag up areas where there is potential for problems to occur at strategy and scheme stage in terms of the WFD Environmental Objectives.

References

- Defra (2006). Shoreline management plan guidance Volume 2: Procedures. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, March 2006.
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- Royal Haskoning (2008). Water Framework Directive: Retrospective Assessment for the River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2. December 2008.
- Royal Haskoning (2009). Appendix K: Water Framework Directive Assessment Northumberland SMP2. May 2009.
- Royal Haskoning (2009). Poole and Christchurch Bays SMP2 (Draft). August 2009.