Habitat Regulation Assessment for Proposed "Portland Harbour Fishery Order 2019"
vs 30th May 2019

LIST OF TABLES

Table A2 – Details of plan or project

Site Name	Initial Assessment of Risk - potential risk to European Sites (Y/ N/ NA)
Location	Portland Harbour as defined by the Portland Harbour Revision Order 1997 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/2949/contents/made)
Name of applicant	Portland Harbour Authority Ltd
Description of the plan or project and its constituent elements	Portland Harbour Authority are applying for a Several Order and it will cover "Shellfish" as defined in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 as "crustaceans and molluscs of any kind". The harbour authority is a long established statutory authority responsible for management of the harbour. A duration of 20 years is requested to enable long term planning and strategic management purposes. The harbour authority's policy is one of *"being supportive of improving the cultivation/ management of the fishery but in doing so it must be mindful of the activities of the harbour's existing users and the environment."* The harbour authority would have overall responsibility for cultivation/ management of the fishery however the harbour authority does not intend to operate the fishery and would instead issue licence(s) or lease(s) to third party operator(s).
Has the plan or project, or any aspect of it, already been subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations by another competent authority?	No

Table A2i. Activities relevant to Extraction of Living Resources

Category - Extraction of Living Resource
ActivityTitle:
Line fishing
Push nets
Set (fixed) net fishing
Purse Seining
Extraction of genetic resources e.g. bioprospecting (also see other related activities in fishing and dredging)
Harvesting - seaweed and other sea-based food (bird eggs, shellfish, etc.)
Electrofishing
Demersal trawling
Traps
Pelagic fishing (or fishing activities that do not interact with sea bed)
Demersal seine netting
Hydraulic dredging
Dredging (shellfish)
Diving (incl. removal of living resources)
Demersal trawling
Demersal seine netting
Diving (incl. removal of living resources)

Table A2ii. Activities relevant to Production of Living Resources

Category - Production of Living Resource
ActivityTitle:
Aquaculture predator control
Shellfish aquaculture: Trestle culture
Shellfish aquaculture: Suspended rope/net culture
Shellfish aquaculture: Bottom culture
Finfish aquaculture
Seaweed aquaculture: Suspended rope/net culture

Table A2iii. Pressures relevant to activities associated with Extraction of Living Resources

Category - Extraction of Living Resource
PressureTitle:
Above water noise
Abrasion/disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed
Barrier to species movement
Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)
Collision ABOVE water with static or moving objects not naturally found in the marine environment (e.g., boats, machinery, and structures)
Deoxygenation
Electromagnetic changes
Habitat structure changes - removal of substratum (extraction)
Hydrocarbon & PAH contamination. Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Introduction of light
Introduction of microbial pathogens
Introduction or spread of invasive non-indigenous species (INIS)
Litter
Nutrient enrichment
Organic enrichment
Penetration and/or disturbance of the substrate below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion
Physical change (to another seabed type)
Physical change (to another sediment type)
Removal of non-target species
Removal of target species
Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)
Synthetic compound contamination (incl. pesticides, antifoulants, pharmaceuticals). Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Transition elements & organo-metal (e.g. TBT) contamination. Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Underwater noise changes
Visual disturbance
Water flow (tidal current) changes, including sediment transport considerations
Wave exposure changes

Table A2iv. Pressures relevant to activities associated with Production of Living Resources

Category - Production of Living Resource
PressureTitle:
Above water noise
Abrasion/disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed
Barrier to species movement
Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)
Collision ABOVE water with static or moving objects not naturally found in the marine environment (e.g., boats, machinery, and structures)
Deoxygenation
Genetic modification & translocation of indigenous species
Hydrocarbon & PAH contamination. Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Introduction of light
Introduction of microbial pathogens
Introduction or spread of invasive non-indigenous species (INIS)
Litter
Nutrient enrichment
Organic enrichment
Penetration and/or disturbance of the substrate below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion
Physical change (to another seabed type)
Physical change (to another sediment type)
Physical loss (to land or freshwater habitat)
Removal of non-target species
Removal of target species
Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)
Synthetic compound contamination (incl. pesticides, antifoulants, pharmaceuticals). Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Transition elements & organo-metal (e.g. TBT) contamination. Includes those priority substances listed in Annex II of Directive 2008/105/EC.
Underwater noise changes
Visual disturbance
Water flow (tidal current) changes, including sediment transport considerations
Wave exposure changes

Table A3i – Designated Sites Location Plans

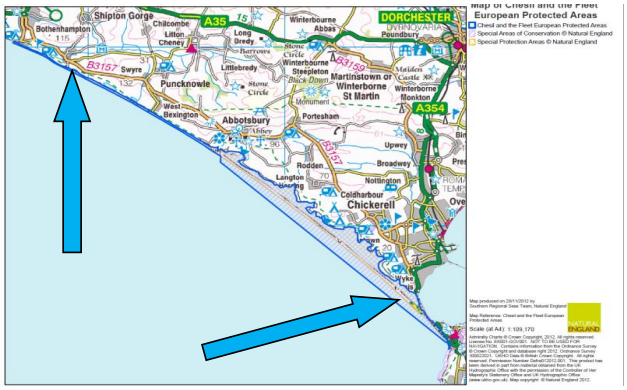
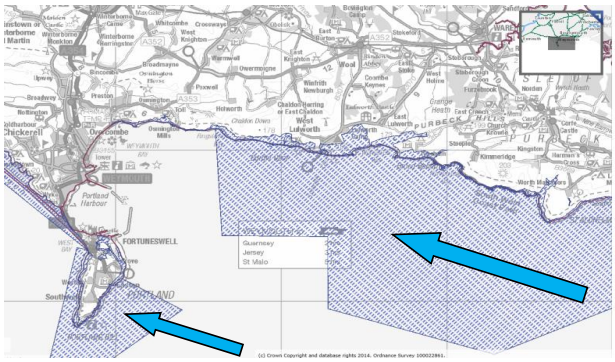
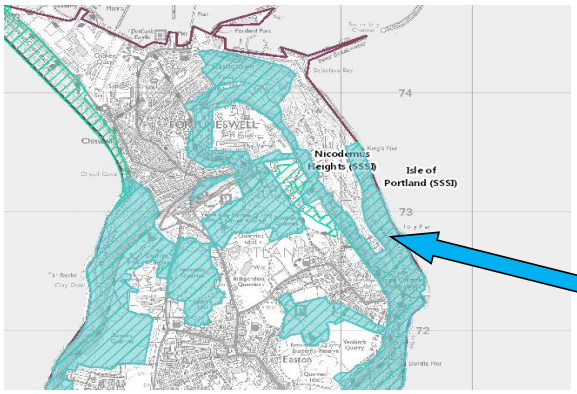
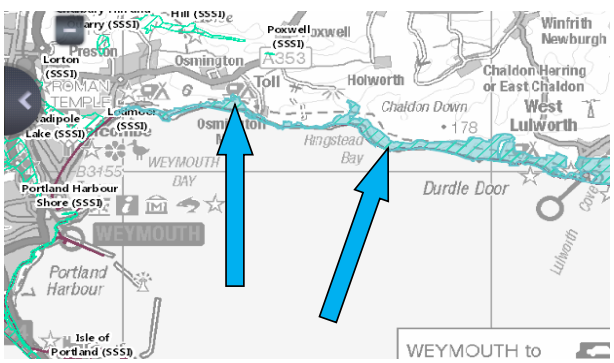
Site Name	Location Plan
Chesil and the Fleet SAC UK0017076	
Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091	see Chesil & the Fleet SAC
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012	see Chesil & the Fleet SAC
Studland to Portland SAC UK0030382	
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC UK0019861	 

Table A3ii – Initial Assessment of Risk Part 1

Site Name	Initial Assessment of Risk - potential risk to European Sites (Y/ N/ NA)
Chesil and the Fleet SAC UK0017076	Yes - This SAC has been included for further screening as it is located adjacent to and the area proposed for inclusion in the Portland Harbour Several Fishery Order, with the waterbodies being directly connected at Ferrybridge (the tidal entrance to the Fleet lagoon).
Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091	Yes - This SPA has been included for further screening as it is located adjacent to and the area proposed for inclusion in the Portland Harbour Several Fishery Order, with the waterbodies being directly connected at Ferrybridge (the tidal entrance to the Fleet lagoon). Natural England have also suggested that Portland Harbour is also potentially used as a foraging area for Little terns.
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012	Yes- This Ramsar site has been included for further screening as it is located adjacent to the area proposed for inclusion in the Portland Harbour Several Fishery Order, with the waterbodies being directly connected at Ferrybridge (the tidal entrance to the Fleet lagoon).
Studland to Portland SAC UK0030382	Yes - This SAC has been included for further screening as it is located slightly within and adjacent to the area proposed for inclusion in the Portland Harbour Several Fishery Order at Grove Point.
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC UK0019861	Yes - This SAC has been included for further screening as it is located adjacent to the area proposed for inclusion in the Portland Harbour Several Fishery Order.

Table A3iii – Initial Assessment of Risk Part 2

Decision	Conclusion
~~**Yes**~~	~~o It is clear, without needing to gather any further information, that the whole of this plan or project, throughout all of its life stages, is not capable of having any adverse effect upon a European Site at all and is eliminated from further Habitats Regulations assessment. Permission may be given with respect to European Sites [delete Parts B, C and D, go to Part E]~~
No	There is or may be a credible risk that the plan or project subject to this assessment might undermine the conservation objectives of a European Site. Further Habitats Regulations assessment is therefore necessary [continue to Part B]

Table B – Information about the European Sites that could be affected and associated Conservation Objectives (inclusing supplementary advice)

Natural England Online Site Search

Site Name	Qualifying (Designated) Features Summary	Availability of Conservation Objectives and Supplementary Advice	Weblink to Natural England Conservation Objectives	Weblink to supplementary advice for Conservation Objectives	Marine and/ or Terrestrial	Relationship with Portland Harbour Authority Jurisdiction	Legally Underpinned By
Chesil and the Fleet SAC UK0017076	**EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats** •H1150 Coastal lagoons •H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines •H1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks •H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) •H1420 Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	**Components include:** •Site information (feature and sub-feature descriptions, site overview, general information about the site and features) •Background information and geography •Site maps •Conservation Objectives •Supplementary advice on conservation objectives •Advice on operations **Additional information for consideration:** •Feature condition •Management measures •Further information	Chesil and the Fleet SAC Conservation Objectives	Chesil and the Fleet SAC supplementary advice	Marine & Terrestrial	Adjacent to Portland Inner Harbour with the waterbodies being directly connected at Ferrybridge.	•Chesil & The Fleet SSSI •Portland Harbour Shore SSSI •West Dorset Coast SSSI
Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091	•Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding •Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	**Components include:** •Site information (feature and sub-feature descriptions, site overview, general information about the site and features) •Background information and geography •Site maps •Conservation Objectives •Supplementary advice on conservation objectives •Advice on operations •Advice on seasonality **Additional information for consideration:** •Feature condition •Management measures •Further information	Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA Conservation Objectives	Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA supplementary advice	Marine & Terrestrial	Adjacent to Portland Inner Harbour	•Chesil & The Fleet SSSI
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012	Ramsar features: • saline lagoon and saltmarsh habitat, • specialist lagoonal, wetland and shingle species, •Bass (Dicentrarchus labrax) (post-larval, juvenile and as nursery habitat), Overwintering Dark-bellied brent goose (Branta bernicla bernicla).	See details for Chesil and the Fleet SAC and Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA	Conservation Advice statement from Natural England for Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar		Marine & Terrestrial	Adjacent to Portland Inner Harbour	

Site Name	Qualifying (Designated) Features Summary	Availability of Conservation Objectives and Supplementary Advice	Weblink to Natural England Conservation Objectives	Weblink to supplementary advice for Conservation Objectives	Marine and/ or Terrestrial	Relationship with Portland Harbour Authority Jurisdiction	Legally Underpinned By
Studland to Portland SAC UK0030382	**EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats** •H1170 Reefs	**Components include:** •Site information (feature and sub-feature descriptions, site overview, general information about the site and features) •Background information and geography •Site maps •Conservation Objectives •Supplementary advice on conservation objectives •Advice on operations **Additional information for consideration:** •Feature condition •Management measures •Further information	Studland to Portland SAC Conservation Objectives	Studland to Portland SAC supplementary advice	Marine	Close to Portland Outer Harbour	•South Dorset Coast SSSI
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC UK0019861	**EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats** •H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines •H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts •H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia); •Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone **Species listed in Annex II:** •S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian	Conservation Objectives (only available as brief PDF)	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	Isle of Portland to Studland SAC supplementary advive	Considered in 2 parts: •Isle of Portland - above mean high water therefore considered terrestrial •West Dorset and Purbeck Coast - extends to low water therefore terrestral and marine	Considered in 2 parts: •Isle of Portland - adjacent to Portland Outer Harbour •West Dorset and Purbeck Coast - near to Portland Outer Harbour	•Chesil & The Fleet SSSI •Isle Of Portland SSSI •Nicodemus Heights SSSI •Purbeck Ridge (East) SSSI •South Dorset Coast SSSI •Studland Cliffs SSSI

Table C1 –

Test 1:
(Is the plan or project either directly connected with or necessary to the (conservation) management (of the European Site's qualifying features)?)

Decision	Conclusion
~~**Yes**~~	~~As this plan or project is either directly connected with or necessary to the management of all of the European site(s)'s qualifying features, it is considered to be exempt from further Habitats Regulations assessment [go to C3]~~
No	As this plan or project is not either directly connected or necessary to the management of all of the European site(s)'s qualifying features, and/or contains non-conservation elements, further Habitats Regulations assessment is required [continue to C2]

Table C2i –

Risk Assessment (without mitigation) - Part 1 (relevant Features/ Subfeatures and associated attribtues, targets, seasonal considerations and supporting notes)

Source - NE's Supplementary Advice for Conservation Objectives for each site - see weblinks available on Table B)

Feature/ Subfeature name	Attribute	Target	Season	Supporting notes
Chesil and the Fleet SAC UK0017076				
Coastal lagoons	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	N/A	Non-native species may become invasive and displace native organisms by preying on them or out-competing them for resources such as food, space or both. In some cases this has led to the loss of indigenous species from certain areas (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004). A pathogen causes disease or illness to its host. Pathogens include bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi (Biology-Online, 2008). **Site-specifics:** Invasive species are a concern, such as the Pacific oyster farmed in the east Fleet and proposed in Portland Harbour. The existence of wild settlement and colonisation by this species in these locations is not currently monitored. Japanese wireweed, Sargassum muticum is present in The Narrows but may spread if not contained by suitable management (Natural England (NE), 2014). A red algae Gracilaria vermiculophylla has recently been found in large populations in Dorset: in Christchurch Harbour and on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour, and its presence may be linked to the cultivation of non-native oysters. It has not yet been found in the Fleet (Maggs and Magill, 2014). Ballast water discharge from vessels also presents a risk as it could potentially result in the introduction of other invasive species.
Coastal lagoons	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	N/A	Contaminants may impact the ecology of the Marine Protected Area by having a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, depending on the nature of the contaminant (Everett, 1993), (UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG), 2008), (Environment Agency, 2014). Lagoons act as sinks for contaminants from surrounding areas and restricted water exchange means that lagoons are very sensitive to impacts from toxic contamination. Even small quantities of pollutants resulting from the dumping of waste in lagoons can have significant impacts due to the closed nature of lagoonal systems (Everett, 1993). The degree of sensitivity of lagoons to changes in water quality is influenced by the type of communities and species present and by the type of lagoon (ie the nature of the exchange with the sea and the size of the lagoon). **Site-specifics:** Contaminants may impact the ecology of the Marine Protected Area by having a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, depending on the nature of the contaminant (Everett, 1993), (UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG), 2008), (Environment Agency, 2014). Lagoons act as sinks for contaminants from surrounding areas and restricted water exchange means that lagoons are very sensitive to impacts from toxic contamination. Even small quantities of pollutants resulting from the dumping of waste in lagoons can have significant impacts due to the closed nature of lagoonal systems (Everett, 1993). The degree of sensitivity of lagoons to changes in water quality is influenced by the type of communities and species present and by the type of lagoon (ie the nature of the exchange with the sea and the size of the lagoon). Please note, this target relates to aqueous contaminants, not sediment contaminants.
Coastal lagoons	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	N/A	Water turbidity is a result of material suspended in the water, including sediment, plankton, pollution or other matter washed into the sea from land sources. Lagoons show a high level of inherent environmental variability in both space and time which is not a feature of other aquatic habitats, including turbidity (Bamber, 2010). In coastal environments turbidity levels can rise and fall rapidly as a result of biological (eg plankton blooms), physical (eg storm events) or human (e.g. coastal development) factors. However lagoons are generally sheltered habitats, with associated low levels of turbidity. Prolonged changes in turbidity may influence the amount of light penetration, affecting the primary production and nutrient levels of the habitat's associated communities. Water clarity can be a useful indicator in lagoons. Changes in turbidity may also have a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, eg affecting their abilities to feed or breathe (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004). **Site-specifics:** In 2000, turbidity was fairly constant at a low level, with the exception of a few groups of peaks of up to 600 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units). These groups of peaks corresponded to disruptions to the tidal and diurnal variations in salinity and dissolved oxygen (Johnson and Gilliland, 2000).
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature at baseline value of 95.4 hectares.	N/A	This target is included because there should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature and, in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored. The baseline value of extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys. Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely associated habitat features. Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis. For this feature, this habitat may form overlapping transitions with annual vegetation of drift lines at the seaward extent. Increases in extent at the seaward edge due to accretion of sediment may occur. The spatial extent objective must allow for natural changes: increase at the seaward edge does not mean that losses can occur elsewhere. (Murdock et al., 2010) **Site-specifics:** It is estimated that were it not for disturbance (including natural cann formations) the limit of this habitat is in the region 120-140 ha (Groome and Crowther, 2005). An important aspect of this habitat is the ability to respond to natural coastal processes, which may result in changes in extent and distribution of the substrate that can subsequently be colonised by pioneer species. The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Maintain the range and continuity of the habitat and its natural transitions within the site that enable the full succession from older to younger ridges to be represented.	N/A	This target has been included because a contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes. This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations that are more vulnerable to extinction. These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat that will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, and even noise that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature. Sneddon and Randall, 1993 Murdock et al., 2010 Ferry et al., 1990 Sneddon and Randall, 1994 **Site-specifics:** Perennial vegetation of stony banks has been divided into pioneer shingle communities (represented by eight variants of the NVC-defined SD1 community) and shingle grasslands (largely composed of variants of MC5 and MC8). A final community, transitional between pioneer shingle vegetation and shingle grassland, has also been recorded along with over 200 ha of non-vegetated shingle. It's distribution along the whole length of the SAC has been mapped in (Sneddon and Randall, 1994) and (Groome and Crowther, 2005). The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature at 1 hectare.	N/A	This target is included because there should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature and, in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored. The baseline value of the extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys. Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely associated habitat features. Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis. For this feature, this habitat may form overlapping transitions with annual vegetation of drift lines at the seaward extent. Increases in extent at the seaward edge due to accretion of sediment may occur, the spatial extent objective must allow for natural changes: increase at the seaward edge does not mean that losses can occur elsewhere. **Site-specifics:** Site-specifics: See (Sneddon and Randall, 1994) and (Groome and Crowther, 2005) for mapped extent of feature, the latter providing the baseline. The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Maintain the range and continuity of the habitat and its natural transitions within saltmarsh types and to other habitats seaward and landward.	N/A	This target has been included because a contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes. This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations that are more vulnerable to extinction. These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat that will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, and even noise that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature. **Site-specifics:** This community has only been recorded in association with SM25 stands (see exception below), although in a number of places it can be the dominant community. It often appears where SM25 has been damaged by trampling and in such situations is clearly referable to the Annex I listed habitat of Mediterranean and Thermo-Atlantic Halophilous Scrub. However, some stands are inundation hollows where SM25 could not be expected to develop. Nevertheless all these have some association with SM25, except in an area opposite the Bridging Camp, which is associated with MC6 and can be referenced to the Annex I habitat of Annual Vegetation of Drift Lines (Groome and Crowther, 2005). The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.

Feature/ Subfeature name	Attribute	Target	Season	Supporting notes The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain the total extent of the feature at a baseline-value of 9.2 hectares.	N/A	This target is included because there should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature and, in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored. The baseline value of extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys. Area measurements given may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely associated habitat features. Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis. There may be natural changes and fluxes to the extent of this habitat, often from / to other saltmarsh Annex I habitats and with intermediate stages, any such changes should be identified through monitoring to determine the trends and scale of change that may or may not trigger management measures. Some fluctutations will occur that are directly attributable to coastal processes without major human interference: in such instances there is potential for recovery. Evidence of changes to extent should not justify further loss to development. **Site-specifics:** This feature is characterised by Suaeda vera shrubby sea-blite saltmarsh SM25 community. A narrow band of SM25 halophyte scrub extends along almost the entire length of the drift-line of The Fleet, with patches found as far west as West Bexington (Sneddon and Randall, 1994). It usually extends for a very short distance on to the shingle where it may merge with perennial vegetation of stony banks (SD1 and MC5). As a guide, the community is approximately 1 m wide on the margins of East Fleet and 2-2.5 m on the margins of West Fleet, although can extend up to 4 m across in some areas. Survey has provided a minimum extent for this feature of 9.2 ha (Groome and Crowther, 2005). The most obvious effect on the vegetation of the shoreline was associated with moorings and was seen in the breaks within the otherwise near continuous lines of Suaeda vera scrub. At each regularly used mooring, SM25 has been replaced by annual vegetation as a consequence of repeated trampling, although where moorings have been abandoned the S.vera appears to recolonise (Groome and Crowther, 2005). The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	Distribution of the feature, including associated transitional habitats, within the site	Maintain the range of the habitat and natural transitions within saltmarsh types and to other habitats seaward and landward, and do not cause fragmentation of existing stands.	N/A	This target has been included because a contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes. This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations that are more vulnerable to extinction. These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat that will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, and even noise that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature. **Site-specifics:** This community is found in a narrow strip at the extreme high water mark and in depressions, extending onto shingle. Along the landward shore of Chesil Beach, a 1-4 m wide band of Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs, occasionally with inundation hollows of Atlantic salt meadow (SM14), may merge with SD1 pioneer shingle vegetation or MC5 shingle grassland, both characteristic of perennial vegetation of stony banks (Groome and Crowther, 2005). Shrubby sea-blite Suaeda vera should be abundant along the landward shore of Chesil Beach. The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091				
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Year-round	Contaminants may have a range of biological effects on different species within the supporting habitat, depending on the nature of the contaminant (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004), (UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG), 2008), (Environment Agency, 2014). This in turn can adversely affect the availability of bird breeding, rearing, feeding and roosting habitats, and potentially bird survival. **Site-specifics:** Please note, this target relates to aqueous contaminants, not sediment contaminants. The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Year-round	Water turbidity is a result of material suspended in the water, including sediment, plankton, pollution or other matter from land sources. Turbidity levels can rise and fall rapidly as a result of biological (eg plankton blooms), physical (eg storm events) or human (eg development) factors. Prolonged changes in turbidity may influence the amount of light reaching supporting habitats, affecting the primary production and nutrient levels of the habitat's associated communities. Changes in turbidity may also have a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, eg affecting their abilities to feed or breathe. A prolonged increase in turbidity is indicative of an increase in suspended particulates. This has a number of implications for the aquatic / marine environment, such as affecting fish health, clogging the filtering organs of suspension feeding animals and affecting sedimentation rates. This in turn can adversely affect the availability and suitability of bird breeding, rearing, feeding and roosting habitats. **Site-specifics:** In 2000, turbidity was fairly constant at a low level, with the exception of a few groups of peaks of up to 600 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units). These groups of peaks corresponded to disruptions to the tidal and diurnal variations in salinity and dissolved oxygen (Johnson and Gilliland, 2000). The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	Year-round	same as for Widgeon above
Little tern (Sternula albifrons), Breeding	Supporting habitat: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (e.g. concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	Year-round	same as for Widgeon above
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012				
See details for Chesil and the Fleet SAC and Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA				The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
Studland to Portland SACUK0030382				
Reefs	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	N/A	Non-native species may become invasive and displace native organisms by preying on them or out-competing them for resources such as food, space or both. In some cases this has led to the loss of indigenous species from certain areas (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004). A pathogen causes disease or illness to its host. Pathogens include bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi (Biology-Online, 2008). **Site-specifics:** The following non-native species have been recorded in the site Sargassum muticum (wireweed), Undaria pinnatifida (wakame), Anotrichium furcellatum (red alga), Asparagopsis armata (harpoon weed), Bonnemaisonia hamifera (Bonnemaison's hook weed), Heterosiphonia japonica (red alga), Solieria chordalis (red alga), Colpomenia peregrina (oyster thief), Styela clava (leathery sea squirt), Crepidula fornicata (slipper limpet), Calliostoma zizyphinum (painted top shell) (Seasearch, 2015), (Seasearch, 2014), (National Biodiversity Network, 2017). Possible records of the Didemnum vexillum (carpet sea squirt) have occurred in the site but are currently not substantiated (Dewey et al., 2011). The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway does not currently record Didemnum vexillum in the SAC (National Biodiversity Network, 2017). Other non-native species have been recorded in neighbouring protected sites such as Lyme Bay and Torbay SAC. These non-native species have the potential to spread into the Studland to Portland SAC in the future.
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	N/A	Contaminants may impact the ecology of the Marine Protected Area by having a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, depending on the nature of the contaminant (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004), (UK Technical Advisory Group on the Water Framework Directive (UKTAG), 2008), (Environment Agency, 2014). **Site-specifics:** EA regularly monitors the Dorset Hampshire water body which overlaps the Studland to Portland SAC for aqueous contaminants, dissolved oxygen and nutrients. There is no Environment Agency data available for the west side of the Portland section of the MPA. Environment Agency data from the east side of the Portland section and from the Ringstead to Studland reefs section shows that there are no aqueous contaminants affecting this part of the site.
Reefs	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	N/A	Water turbidity is a result of material suspended in the water, including sediment, plankton, pollution or other matter washed into the sea from land sources. In coastal environments turbidity levels can rise and fall rapidly as a result of biological (eg plankton blooms), physical (eg storm events) or human (eg coastal development) factors. Prolonged changes in turbidity may influence the amount of light reaching the seabed, affecting the primary production and nutrient levels of the habitat's associated communities. Changes in turbidity may also have a range of biological effects on different species within the habitat, eg affecting their abilities to feed or breathe (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2004). **Site-specifics:** Algal species have been recorded down to 25m (Cork et al., 2008).
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC UK0019861				
(Conservation objectives only available as pdf therefore not currently possible to interrogate Natural England's designated sites database for information required to complete this table)				
H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain and where necessary restore the total extent of the H1210 feature to closely reflect the available suitable substrates/conditions along the SAC.		This habitat type occurs on deposits of shingle lying at or above mean high-water spring tides. The types of deposits involved are generally at the lower end of the size range of shingle (2-200 mm diameter), with varying amounts of sand interspersed in the shingle matrix. These shingle deposits occur as fringing beaches that are subject to periodic displacement or overtopping by high tides and storms. The distinctive vegetation, which may form only sparse cover, is therefore ephemeral and composed of annual or short-lived perennial species. The mobility of shingle foreshores is an overriding consideration, and colonising species are able to tolerate periodic disturbance by wave action. This may involve the erosion or deposition of the surface sediment that is consequently recolonised by characteristic annual vegetation. Species are also tolerant of saltwater inundation, as the beaches are often over-topped by the tide or subject to spray from waves breaking over the beach. Level or gently-sloping, high-level naturally mobile beaches, with limited human disturbance, support the best examples of this vegetation. Maximising the extent of suitable habitat for this community must focus on preventing interventions that adversely modify natural processes that create the habitat and activities which adversely impact the habitat and vegetation when it becomes established. SMP2 supporting documentation may include data on likely locations for characteristic sediment types for this habitat.

Feature/ Subfeature name	Attribute	Target	Season	Supporting notes The target has been set using expert judgement based on knowledge of the sensitivity of the feature to activities that are occurring / have occurred on the site.
H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain and where necessary restore the distribution and continuity of suitable beach conditions such that this habitat has the greatest opportunity to colonise annually		A contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species, plus transitional communities) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes.
H1230 Vegetated sea cliffsof the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Extent of hard or soft cliff capable of supporting sea cliff vegetation	Maintain and, if necessary, restore the total extent of the cliff system which is capable of supporting H1230 sea cliff vegetation of at least 32 Km.		There should be no measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature, and in some cases, the full extent of the feature may need to be restored from areas which are suitable for the feature but do not, for a variety of reasons, currently support it. The baseline-value of extent given has been generated using data gathered from the listed site-based surveys. Area measurements, where given, may be approximate depending on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. The extent of the Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely-associated habitat features. Where a feature is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there may be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations. Where a reduction in the extent of a feature is considered necessary to meet the Conservation Objective for another Annex I feature, Natural England will advise on this on a case-by-case basis. The whole cliff system acts to provide the range and variation of vegetation types and mosaics including bare ground. Extent may be measured in different ways but there are issues with measuring area of vertical cliffs. Reduction in extent can include smothering cliff slope, cliff foot or cliff top surfaces by engineered or dumped materials or invasion by native or non-native plant species. The extent attribute has been calculated from measuring the length of the SAC on GIS systems.
H1230 Vegetated sea cliffsof the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain and where necessary restore the distribution and continuity of the habitat and any associated transitions which reflects the natural functioning of the cliff system		A contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species, plus transitional communities) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes. This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations which are more vulnerable to extinction. These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat which will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, and even noise that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature. Transitions include cliff top and cliff foot transitions to terrestrial or marine habitats. The extent and distribution of this feature is overwhelmingly currently dictated by the geomorphological processes acting upon the coast/cliffs. Maintaining coast where these processes are intact and functioning must be a priority while restoration of processes to areas where these have been disrupted should be pursued whenever possible.
H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia).	Extent of the feature within the site	Maintain and where necessary restore the total extent of the feature to the maximum extent possible this should be no less than 792 hectares.		There should be no interventions that result in measurable reduction (excluding any trivial loss) in the extent and area of this feature. It is likely that the full potential extent of the feature will need to be restored as well as further habitat landward of the current SAC boundary (see below). The baseline-value of extent given has been taken from the Natura 2000 – Standard Data Form and represents the estimated feature extent at designation. The extent data was gathered from site-based surveys. Area measurements given are approximate and accuracy depends on the methods, age and accuracy of data collection, and as a result this value may be updated in future to reflect more accurate information. 792 ha is the figure given in the N2K Standard Data Sheet for this SAC The extent of an Annex I habitat feature covers the sum extent of all of the component vegetation communities present and may include transitions and mosaics with other closely-associated habitat features. This feature, like most on the coast, is susceptible to natural dynamic processes, there will be acceptable variations in its extent through natural fluctuations, especially through natural geomorphological processes resulting in cliff failure and collapse. Given the linear nature of this feature and the often narrow extent between cliff edge and other land uses it will be highly desirable to seek creation of further extent of this feature outside the SAC boundary to provide both a continuation of the connectivity of the feature along the coast and to provide 'fall back' habitat for certain of the SAC features and the communities that they comprise.
H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia).	Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	Maintain and where necessary restore the distribution and configuration of the feature, including where applicable its component vegetation types, across the site		This feature forms by far the largest element of the entire SAC, some 227 ha of the total 283 ha (72% or so). This is due to suitable substrate occurring consistently along the entire length limestones with smaller areas of acid clay caps and drift in valleys, A contraction in the range, or geographic spread, of the feature (and its component vegetation and typical species, plus transitional communities) across the site will reduce its overall area, the local diversity and variations in its structure and composition, and may undermine its resilience to adapt to future environmental changes. This may also reduce and break up the continuity of a habitat within a site and how well its typical species are able to move around the site to occupy and use habitat. Such fragmentation can impact on their viability and the wider ecological composition of the Annex I habitat. Smaller fragments of habitat can typically support smaller and more isolated populations which are more vulnerable to extinction. These fragments also have a greater amount of open edge habitat which will differ in the amount of light, temperature, wind, that it receives compared to its interior. These conditions may not be suitable for some of the typical and more specialist species associated with the Annex I habitat feature.
S1654 Gentianella anglica; early gentian				Priority feature "important orchid rich sites" - For further information see file://pp-fs02/FolderRedirections$/swilson/Downloads/UK001986IsleofPortlandtoStudlandCliffsSAC_Formal%20Published%2023%20Jan%2019.pdf

Table C2ii – Risk Assessment (without mitigation) - Part 2 (Risk of significant effects alone or in-combination and its mechanism/ pathway and reason)

Designated Site(s): "Chesil and the Fleet SAC", "Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA", "Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar", "Studland to Portland SAC" and "Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC"

Relevant Features/ Sub-features
Habitat - Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi),
H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia);
Species - Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding, Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding, S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian

Other features for each designated site are not listed as there is not considerd to be a pathway however there will be an expectation for any third party applicant to undertake a comprehensive assessment taking all features into account when presenting their assessment for the Harbour Authority's and Natural Englands consideration.

Attribute	Target	Relevant Feature/ Subfeature	Risk of Significant Effects (without incorporating any mitigation) (Alone) and its mechanism/ pathway Yes/ No/ Uncertain and reason for decision	Risk of Significant Effects (without incorporating mitigation) (In-combination) and its mechanism/ pathway Y/N/ Uncertain/ NA and reason for decision
Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding	Yes. Potential direct and indirect risk of introducing non-native species and pathogens in connection with the following species: "Shellfish" as defined in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 as "crustaceans and molluscs of any kind". This is due to Portland Harbour and neighbouring designated sites being potentially suitable for both non-native species and pathogens and connected waterbodies.	N/A
Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding	Yes. Potential direct and indirect risks of introducing aqueous contaminants in connection with the following species: "Shellfish" as defined in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 as "crustaceans and molluscs of any kind". This is due to Portland Harbour and neighbouring designated sites being potentially suitable for both non-native species and pathogens and connected waterbodies.	N/A

Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding	Yes. Potential direct and indirect risk of changing turbidity in connection with the following species: “Shellfish” as defined in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 as “crustaceans and molluscs of any kind”. This is due to Portland Harbour and neighbouring designated sites being potentially suitable for both non-native species and pathogens and connected waterbodies.	N/A
Extent of the feature within the site	See specific targets for each feature/ sub-feature	**Habitat -** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian	Yes. Potential direct and indirect risk to extent through management of fishery due to potential presence of feature within jurisdiction. E.g. abrasion from installation of / regular access to cultivation equipment that could be positioned in the intertidal.	N/A

Table C2iii - Test 2:
In light of sections C1 and C2 of this assessment above, the following is concluded:

Decision	Conclusion
NO	~~As this plan or project is either directly connected with or necessary to the management of all the qualifying features of the European Site(s), no further Habitats Regulations assessment is required [delete Part D and go to Part E]~~
	OR
NO	~~As this plan or project is unlikely to have significant effects (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on any Qualifying Features of the European Site(s), no further Habitats Regulations assessment is required [delete Part D and go to Part E]~~
	OR
YES	As this plan or project is likely to have significant effects (or may have significant effects) on some or all of the Qualifying Features of the European Site(s) 'alone', further Habitats Regulations assessment of the project 'alone' is required [go to Part D].
	AND/ OR
NA	~~As this plan or project is likely to have significant effects (or may have significant effects) on some or all of the Qualifying Features of the European Site(s) 'in combination' with other plans or projects further Habitats Regulations assessment is required [go to Part D].~~

Table D3 – Appropriate Assessment (with mitigation)

Designated Site(s): "Chesil and the Fleet SAC", "Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA", "Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar", "Studland to Portland SAC" and "Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC"

Relevant Features/ Sub-features

Habitat - Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia);

Species - Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding, Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding, S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian

Other features for each designated site are not listed as there is not considerd to be a pathway however there will be an expectation for any third party applicant to undertake a comprehensive assessment taking all features into account when presenting their assessment for the Harbour Authority's and Natural Englands consideration.

Attribute	Target	Relevant Feature/ Subfeature	Analysis of additional measures that can avoid or reduce the effects on the attribute	D3.1 Risk of Significant Effects (considering any incorporated mitigation) (Alone)	D3.1 Risk of Significant Effects (considering any additional mitigation) (Alone)	D4.1 Risk of Significant Effects (considering any incorporated mitigation) (In-combination)	D4.1 Risk of Significant Effects (considering any additional mitigation) (In-combination)	Conditions or restrictions to be applied	Residual Effects
Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon Reefs **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding	Prior to leasing or licencing a site or operation in connection with this Order as the Competent authority, the harbour authority will undertake a Habitat Regulation Assessment in consultation with Natural England which will inform the outcome and take this into account when making any decision.	It can be ascertained that for this application 'no adverse effect' because the detailed proposals will be subject to a further Habitats Regulation Assessment.	NA	It can be ascertained that for this application 'no adverse effect' because the detailed proposals will be subject to a further Habitats Regulation Assessment.	NA	Prior to leasing or licencing a site or operation in connection with this Order as the Competent authority, the harbour authority will undertake a Habitat Regulation Assessment which will inform the outcome and take this into account when making any decision.	None
Supporting processes: water quality - contaminants	Restrict aqueous contaminants to levels equating to High Status according to Annex VIII and Good Status according to Annex X of the Water Framework Directive, avoiding deterioration from existing levels.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon Reefs **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding							
Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	**Habitat** Coastal Lagoon Reefs **Species** Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding							
Extent of the feature within the site	See specific targets for each feature/ sub-feature	**Habitat -** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian							
Spatial distribution of the feature within the site	See specific targets for each feature/ sub-feature	**Habitat -** Coastal Lagoon, Reefs, Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae), Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi), H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts, H6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (FestucoBrometalia). **Species** S1654. Gentianella anglica; Early gentian							

Table D5 – Conclusions on Site Integrity

Decision	Conclusion
NO	~~It can be ascertained that this plan or project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the following site(s), either alone or in combination with other plans and projects; a permission can be given without conditions~~ ~~[Insert site(s) as appropriate]~~
YES	It can be ascertained that this plan or project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the following site(s), either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, subject to restrictions and/or conditions a permission can be given with conditions ~~[Insert site(s) as appropriate]~~
NO	~~It cannot be ascertained that this plan or project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the following site(s) for the following reasons; a permission cannot be given at this stage~~ ~~[Insert site(s) as appropriate]~~

Table E – Permission decision with respect to European Sites

Decision	Conclusion
NO	~~Consent/Permission/Assent/Licence/Authorisation may be given*~~
Yes	Consent/Permission/Assent/Licence/Authorisation may be given but only subject to the strict implementation of the following conditions or restrictions*: [Prior to leasing or licencing a site or operation the harbour authority as the Competent authority must undertake a Habitat Regulation Assessment (in consultation with Natural England) and this must be taken into account when making any decision to issue a lease or licence under this Order]
N/A	~~Consent/Permission/Assent/Licence/Authorisation may not be given (subject to regulation 64 ('consideration of imperative reasons of overriding public interest')~~