

Habitat Regulation Assessment for Proposed "Portland Harbour Fishery Order 2019"

vs 20th February 2019

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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	<p>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".</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The harbour authority's policy is one of <i>"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."</i></p> <p>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).</p>
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

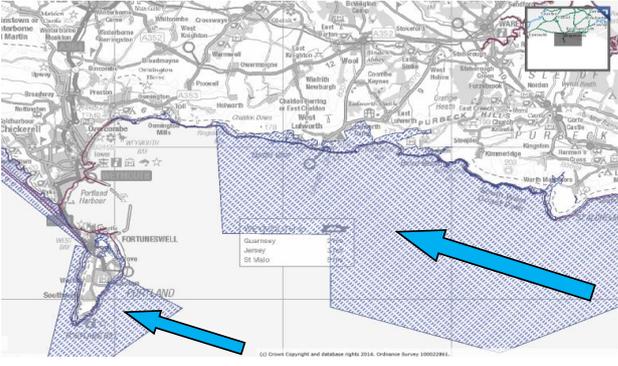
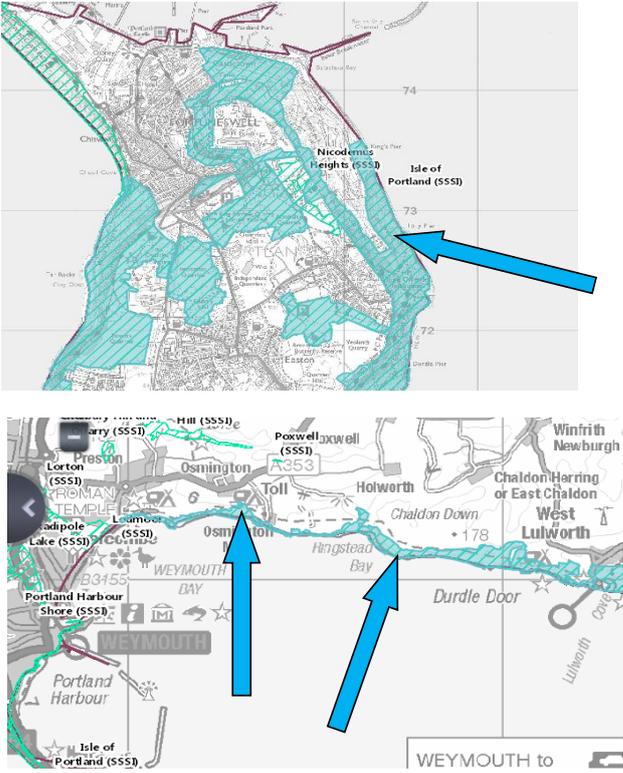
Site Name	Location Plan
<p>Chesil and the Fleet SAC UK0017076</p>	 <p>This map shows the coastline from Shilton George in the north to the Fleet in the south. Key locations include Bournemouth, Poole, and Dorchester. The Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA and Ramsar sites are highlighted in blue. A legend in the top right corner identifies European Protected Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. The map is dated 2015 and has a scale of 1:100,170.</p>
<p>Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091</p>	<p>see Chesil & the Fleet SAC</p>
<p>Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012</p>	<p>see Chesil & the Fleet SAC</p>
<p>Studland to Portland SAC UK0030382</p>	 <p>This map shows the coastline from Studland in the north to Portland in the south. Key locations include Studland, Portland, and Studland Bay. The designated sites are highlighted in blue. A legend in the top right corner identifies European Protected Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. The map is dated 2015 and has a scale of 1:100,170.</p>
<p>Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC UK0019861</p>	 <p>This section contains two maps. The top map shows the Isle of Portland and Studland Cliffs, with the designated sites highlighted in blue. The bottom map shows the area from Weymouth to Studland Cliffs, with the designated sites highlighted in blue. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies European Protected Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Special Protection Areas. The map is dated 2015 and has a scale of 1:100,170.</p>

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	<p>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]</p>
No	<p>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]</p>

Table B – Information about the European Sites that could be affected and associated Conservation Objectives (including 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	<p>EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +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) 	<p>Components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 <p>Additional information for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chesil & The Fleet SSSI •Portland Harbour Shore SSSI •West Dorset Coast SSSI
Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA UK9010091	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Little tern (Sternula albigrons), Breeding •Wigeon (Mareca penelope), Non-breeding 	<p>Components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 <p>Additional information for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chesil & The Fleet SSSI
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012	TBC?	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	<p>EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +H1170 Reefs 	<p>Components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 <p>Additional information for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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	<p>EU Habitats Directive Annex I Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +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 <p>Species listed in Annex II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •S1654. <i>Gentianella anglica</i>; Early gentian 	Conservation Objectives (only available as brief PDF)	Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC		<p>Considered in 2 parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Isle of Portland - above mean high water therefore considered terrestrial •West Dorset and Purbeck Coast - extends to low water therefore terrestrial and marine 	<p>Considered in 2 parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Isle of Portland - adjacent to Portland Outer Harbour •West Dorset and Purbeck Coast - near to Portland Outer Harbour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 attributes, targets, seasonal considerations and supporting notes)

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.
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.	NA	<p>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).</p> <p>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, <i>Sargassum muticum</i> is present in The Narrows but may spread if not contained by suitable management (Natural England (NE), 2014). A red alga <i>Gracilaria vermiculophylla</i> 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.</p>
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.	NA	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Please note, this target relates to aqueous contaminants, not sediment contaminants.</p>
Coastal lagoons	Supporting processes: water quality - turbidity	Maintain natural levels of turbidity (eg concentrations of suspended sediment, plankton and other material) across the habitat.	NA	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Site-specifics: Please note, this target relates to aqueous contaminants, not sediment contaminants.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Little tern (Sternula albibrona), 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Site-specifics: Please note, this target relates to aqueous contaminants, not sediment contaminants.</p>
Little tern (Sternula albibrona), 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Chesil Beach and the Fleet Ramsar UK11012				
See details for Chesil and the Fleet SAC and Chesil Beach and the Fleet SPA				
Studland to Portland SACUK0030382				

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.
Reefs	Structure: non-native species and pathogens	Restrict the introduction and spread of non-native species and pathogens, and their impacts.	N/A	<p>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).</p> <p>Site-specifics: The following non-native species have been recorded in the site <i>Sargassum muticum</i> (wireweed), <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (wakame), <i>Anotrichium furcellatum</i> (red alga), <i>Asparagopsis armata</i> (harpoon weed), <i>Bonnemaisonia hamifera</i> (Bonnemaisonia's hook weed), <i>Heterosiphonia japonica</i> (red alga), <i>Soleria chordalis</i> (red alga), <i>Colpomenia peregrina</i> (oyster thief), <i>Styela clava</i> (leathery sea squirt), <i>Crepidula fornicata</i> (slipper limpet), <i>Calliostoma zizyphinum</i> (painted top shell) (Seasearch, 2015), (Seasearch, 2014), (National Biodiversity Network, 2017). Possible records of the <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> (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 <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> in the SAC (National Biodiversity Network, 2017).</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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).</p> <p>Site-specifics: Algal species have been recorded down to 25m (Cork et al., 2008).</p>
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				

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"				
Feature(s): Coastal Lagoon, Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding, Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding, Reefs				
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 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 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 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

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"										
Feature(s): Coastal Lagoon, Widgeon (Mareca penelope) - Non-breeding, Little tern (Sternula albifrons) - Breeding, Reefs										
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 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								

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*: [Adviser to insert text]
N/A	Consent/Permission/Assent/Licence/Authorisation may not be given (subject to regulation 64 ('consideration of imperative reasons of overriding public interest'))