

Site Improvement Plan

Portland-Studland & St Albans-Durlston

Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). Natura 2000 sites is the combined term for sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Areas (SPA). This work has been financially supported by LIFE, a financial instrument of the European Community.

The plan provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing management activities which are required for maintenance.

The SIP consists of three parts: a Summary table, which sets out the priority Issues and Measures; a detailed Actions table, which sets out who needs to do what, when and how much it is estimated to cost; and a set of tables containing contextual information and links.

Once this current programme ends, it is anticipated that Natural England and others, working with landowners and managers, will all play a role in delivering the priority measures to improve the condition of the features on these sites.

The SIPs are based on Natural England's current evidence and knowledge. The SIPs are not legal documents, they are live documents that will be updated to reflect changes in our evidence/knowledge and as actions get underway. The information in the SIPs will be used to update England's contribution to the UK's Prioritised Action Framework (PAF).

The SIPs are not formal consultation documents, but if you have any comments about the SIP or would like more information please email us at IPENSLIFEProject@naturalengland.org.uk, or contact Natural England's Responsible Officer for the site via our enquiry service 0300 060 3900, or enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

This Site Improvement Plan covers the following Natura 2000 site(s)

UK0019861 Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC

UK0019863 St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC

Site description

Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC and St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC encompass approximately 60 km of coastline comprising Jurassic and Cretaceous sea cliffs recognised as a World Heritage Site overlooking the English Channel in Dorset.

The outstanding geology supports extensive swathes of calcareous grassland with early spider orchid and the endemic early gentian; sea cliff vegetation on hard rocks and a diversity of habitat on seepage rich slumping clays. Sea caves and mine adits, a legacy of the stone quarrying industry, have created habitat for the greater horseshoe bat and a highly ephemeral drift line is present on sandy shingle throughout the site.

Plan Summary

This table shows the prioritised issues for the site(s), the features they affect, the proposed measures to address the issues and the delivery bodies whose involvement is required to deliver the measures. The list of delivery bodies will include those who have agreed to the actions as well as those where discussions over their role in delivering the actions is on-going.

Priority & Issue	Pressure or Threat	Feature(s) affected	Measure	Delivery Bodies
1 Undergrazing	Pressure	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1654 Early gentian	Ensure appropriate grazing levels	Dorset AONB, Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Wild Purbeck NIA, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation, Lulworth Estate
2 Inappropriate scrub control	Pressure	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1654 Early gentian	Control and reduce the extent of scrub	Dorset AONB, Dorset Wildlife Trust, Ministry of Defence (MoD), National Trust, Natural England, RSPB, Wild Purbeck NIA, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation, Lulworth Estate
3 Invasive species	Pressure/Threat	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1654 Early gentian	Control and reduce invasive species	Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation, English Heritage, Dorset Environmental Records Centre (for DCC), Lulworth Estate

4 Agricultural management practices	Pressure/ Threat	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1304 Greater horseshoe bat, S1654 Early gentian	Improve educational support for land managers regarding environmental management	Defra, Natural England
5 Public Access/Disturbance	Pressure/ Threat	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1304 Greater horseshoe bat, S1654 Early gentian	Ensure access and recreation impacts are understood and managed	Dorset AONB, Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
6 Water Pollution	Threat	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites)	Monitor the threat to water quality	Dorset County Council, Environment Agency, Natural England
7 Habitat fragmentation	Pressure/ Threat	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1654 Early gentian	Maintain the extent of coastal habitats	Dorset AONB, Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Wild Purbeck NIA, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), Lulworth Estate
8 Inappropriate coastal management	Pressure/ Threat	H1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines, H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1304 Greater horseshoe bat	Secure appropriate coastal management	Dorset Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency, National Trust, Natural England, Lulworth Estate
9 Natural changes to site conditions	Threat	S1304 Greater horseshoe bat	Monitor the threat to bat roost locations	Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Dorset Bat Group
10 Managed rotational burning	Threat	H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs, H6210 Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone (important orchid sites), S1654 Early gentian	Assess the impact of traditional winter burning practices	Wild Purbeck NIA, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)

Issues and Actions

This table outlines the prioritised issues that are currently impacting or threatening the condition of the features, and the outstanding actions required to address them. It also shows, where possible, the estimated cost of the action and the delivery bodies whose involvement will be required to implement the action. Lead delivery bodies will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the action, but not necessarily funding it. Delivery partners will need to support the lead delivery body in implementing the action. In the process of developing the SIPs Natural England has approached the delivery bodies to seek agreement on the actions and their roles in delivering them, although in some cases these discussions have not yet been concluded. Other interested parties, including landowners and managers, will be involved as the detailed actions are agreed and delivered. Funding options are indicated as potential (but not necessarily agreed or secured) sources to fund the actions.

1 Undergrazing

Cessation of, or reduced grazing on all but the most exposed slopes leads to a loss of species diversity in the calcareous grassland and a loss of suitable habitat for early gentian and early spider orchid as a consequence of rank grasses and scrub becoming dominant. Sustainable grazing has often ceased due to

- disturbance from increased recreational pressure, especially dogs and off road cycling (including at night)
- practical difficulty in fencing cliff tops and losing stock (cattle and sheep) over the cliffs
- recent and potential risk of landslips resulting in fences being lost and/or moved inland
- farming systems or remote land ownership that doesn't accommodate appropriate stock. The historic practice of semi-wild and domestic stock grazing of entire coastline, including the beaches and cliffs has ceased.

Action	Action description	Cost estimate	Timescale	Mechanism	Funding option	Delivery lead body	Delivery partner(s)
1A	Increase the population of semi-feral goats on Portland's weares to graze scrub and coarse grasses.	£20,000	2015	Existing Local Project	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation
1B	Seek innovative approaches for securing viable sustainable grazing systems on the coast where grazing has been abandoned, grazing pressure is inadequate or where there is a risk of grazing ceasing.	£5,000	2015 onwards	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Common Agricultural Policy 2014-20 (New Environmental Land Management Scheme)	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset AONB, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Lulworth Estate

2 Inappropriate scrub control

Scrub, notably gorse, is deleterious to the calcareous grasslands including those with early spider orchid and the endemic early gentian. Removing and managing scrub on the coast presents many challenges on such rocky, steep terrain and undertaking land management on military ranges. Environmental Stewardship payment rates for scrub removal can be insufficient for the most challenging sites.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2A	Research the ways of adding value to scrub arisings for contemporary uses. Grazing alone will not keep scrub at bay and historically scrub, principally gorse, was intensively managed and removed for a variety of uses such as fuel and chopped to provide animal bedding.	£10,000	2015-16	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Landfill Community Fund (LCF)	Natural England	Dorset AONB, National Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Lulworth Estate
2B	Investigate the use of herbicide for scrub control and its impact on soils and the recovery of sward diversity.	£10,000	2015-17	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	National Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Lulworth Estate
2C	Carry out a review of the role and importance of coastal scrub communities with the aim of ensuring they are not undervalued and mismanaged via management prescriptions and targets for Favourable Condition.	£7,000	2015-16	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset Wildlife Trust, Ministry of Defence (MoD), RSPB, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation, Lulworth Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
2D	Secure a mechanism to increase funding for the management of scrub on steep, often rocky slopes.	£1,000	2015 onwards	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Common Agricultural Policy 2014-20 (New Environmental Land Management Scheme)	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset AONB, Dorset Wildlife Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Lulworth Estate

3 Invasive species

Invasive species such as *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, holm oak, buddleia and Japanese knotweed are invasive species on hard and soft cliffs which outcompete or shade the European interest features (early gentian, sea cliff vegetation on hard rocks, and vegetation on seepage-rich slumping clays).

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3A	Complete a scoping exercise to establish scale, impact and feasibility of removing and managing invasive species (mainly trees on hard and soft cliff throughout the SACs).	£5,000	2015	Invasive Control Plan: Invasive Species Control Programme	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Butterfly Conservation, English Heritage, Lulworth Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3B	Implement the management/removal of invasive species throughout the SACs.	£100,000	2016-20	Invasive Control Plan: Invasive Species Control Programme	Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Landfill Community Fund (LCF)	Natural England	Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Butterfly Conservation, English Heritage, Lulworth Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3C	Complete an Invasive Species Control Plan for the long term management of cotoneaster, buddleia and other invasive species on Portland and identify the funding requirements for long term management, including an increase in the goat population.	Not yet determined	2014-15	Invasive Control Plan: Invasive Species Control Programme	Staff time	Dorset Wildlife Trust	Natural England, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
3D	Extend (seek extension) of existing partnership Portland Living Landscapes project, funded by Viridor Credits through the Landfill Communities Fund, to continue follow up work to regrowth of cotoneaster and buddleia.	£350,000	2017	Existing Local Project	Landfill Community Fund (LCF)	Dorset Wildlife Trust	Dorset County Council, Natural England, Plantlife, Butterfly Conservation, Dorset Environmental Records Centre (for DCC)

4 Agricultural management practices

As land management responsibility changes hands, the latest generation of managers may not have the necessary skills and appreciate the more traditional land management practices that are essential for the continued agricultural management of the SAC's interest features. Mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge between those working the coastal grasslands need to be found and land managers who are experiencing difficulties in appropriately managing the SAC's interests need to be offered advice and encouragement - ideally from within the group of other land managers operating on the SACs.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
4A	Secure an improvement in the skills and knowledge of the agricultural sector to ensure they can deliver environmentally sustainable management of the SAC features. Provide locally relevant bespoke education/experience and Continuing Professional Development (CPD) to those farmers, contractors and their successors tasked with delivering agri-environment schemes and protected site condition.	£10,000	2015 onwards	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Common Agricultural Policy 2014-20 (New Environmental Land Management Scheme)	Not yet determined	Natural England	Defra, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), Lulworth Estate

5 Public Access/Disturbance

The impact of Coastal Access routes and 'rollback' land on European features needs to be better understood. An increase in marine-based activities e.g. coastering and climbing may be a threat to cliff, cave and beach habitats. Another localised problem is nutrient enrichment where paths and tracks are heavily used by walkers and dogs. There is evidence of a shift from calcareous to neutral grassland in some locations where calcareous grassland with early spider orchid and the endemic early gentian are present. An increase in marine-based activities e.g. coastering and climbing may be a threat to cliff, cave and beach habitats.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
5A	Develop a clear understanding of the requirements of the Habitat Regulations and the current impacts of public access on N2K features (a protocol for coastal access and rollback land within the SAC).	£2,000	2014 onwards	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset County Council

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
5B	Develop a robust integrated protocol which aims to reconcile the aims and aspirations of different recreational and conservation sector stakeholders on both land and sea to secure use in accordance with the requirements of the Habitat regulations.	£10,000	2015-17	Partnership agreement	Not yet determined	Dorset County Council	Dorset AONB, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

6 Water Pollution

Sea cliff vegetation on hard and soft rock may be affected by poor water quality arising from agricultural run off or other human activity landwards of the cliffs. Vegetation associated with enrichment has been recorded on the South Dorset Coast SSSI outwith the SAC and further investigation is required to ascertain if the SAC is or could be affected.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
6A	Investigate soil and water chemistry and hydrology on the cliffs and ascertain the impact on vegetation etc. of both natural and man made impacts such as slumping agricultural soils, diffuse pollution run off and small point sources behind cliffs and along stream valleys.	£10,000	2015-17	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Environment Agency

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
6B	Update the Dorset Coastal Pollution Clearance Plan and ensure pollution contingency plans of partner organisations are aligned.	Staff time	2015	Partnership agreement	Staff time	Dorset County Council	Environment Agency, Natural England

7 Habitat fragmentation

This stretch of coastline is dynamic, and landslips on both hard and soft cliffs result in a permanent loss of the calcareous grassland habitat and the area of this European feature is being constantly diminished. The landward extent of the calcareous grassland is limited either naturally by geology or, more often, by the presence of agriculturally improved land or built development. Additionally, where landslips occur on soft cliffs the nature of the vegetation and soils can be altered where agriculturally improved land has slumped onto the cliffs below. This impact needs further investigation.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
7A	Identify land suitable for the roll back of natural SAC habitat and investigate a financial mechanism for securing the availability of this land	£8,000	2015-25	Habitat creation / restoration strategy: Creation of new habitat	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset AONB, Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), Lulworth Estate

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
7B	Deliver habitat restoration and creation along the landward extent of the SAC to increase SAC habitat and, for example, foraging for associated invertebrates.	£50,000	2015-25	Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE): Common Agricultural Policy 2014-20 (New Environmental Land Management Scheme)	New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS)	Natural England	Dorset AONB, Dorset County Council, Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Wild Purbeck NIA, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), Lulworth Estate

8 Inappropriate coastal management

Cliff, foreshore and beach integrity is diminished by coastal defence structures. These structures may impede natural coastal processes and diminish the quality and availability of habitat, e.g. drift line. This SIP covers two of four almost continuous SACs on the Dorset/Devon coast which also overlaps with the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site ('Jurassic Coast'). Although the World Heritage Site covers the earth science interests, these are closely linked to the biological quality of the site and the underpinning coastal and management issues are similar. The role of the Shoreline Management Plan and subsequent strategies is important, and policies for 'no active intervention', or for restoration of coastal processes are essential for the biological interest to be maintained.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
8A	Contribute to and implement coastal management plans and strategies	Not yet determined	2014	Shoreline Management Plan and Strategies		Environment Agency	n/a
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
8B	Identify suitable substrate for drift line communities and the risks/threats to the natural process. Explore how the risks/threats could be minimised, improve education and empathy for drift line (e.g. cease seaweed removal) and ensure drift lines are included in relevant management documents e.g. Shoreline Management Plan.	£10,000	2015 onwards	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Lulworth Estate

9 Natural changes to site conditions

Collapsing mine entrances, mine shafts and sea caves could make conditions unsuitable for Greater horseshoe bats.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
9A	Develop the recommendations in the 'Bats in the Landscape Report' for Purbeck and consider the 'whole life' requirements of the Greater horseshoe bat population using the Purbeck mines etc. Investigate the condition and extent of mine entrances and mine shafts both within and outwith the SAC. Devise a prioritised programme of works to repair and stabilise mine entrances and mine shafts. Investigate the provision of an additional breeding roost to strengthen the network of suitable breeding sites in the area.	£50,000	2015-20	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Not yet determined	Natural England	Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Dorset Bat Group
<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
9B	Implement repairs and stabilise mine entrances and mine shafts.	£100,000	2016-20	Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES)	Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES), New Environmental Land Management Scheme (NELMS)	Natural England	Dorset Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Dorset Bat Group

10 Managed rotational burning

Winter burning was historically widespread to manage tor grass and it is not known if its demise is detrimental or beneficial. The impact of burning on the European features (calcareous grassland with early spider orchid and the endemic early gentian) needs further investigation. The impact on invertebrates reliant on tor grass needs to be included in the investigation.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Action description</i>	<i>Cost estimate</i>	<i>Timescale</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>	<i>Funding option</i>	<i>Delivery lead body</i>	<i>Delivery partner(s)</i>
10A	Investigate impacts of fire as an additional mechanism alongside grazing on grassland diversity and associated fauna.	£25,000	2015-17	Investigation / Research / Monitoring	Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH)	Wild Purbeck NIA

Site details

The tables in this section contain site-relevant contextual information and links

Qualifying features

#UK Special responsibility

Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC

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 (*Festuco-Brometalia*)

S1654 *Gentianella anglica*: Early gentian

St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC

H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts

H6210# Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*)

S1304 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*: Greater horseshoe bat

S1654 *Gentianella anglica*: Early gentian

Site location and links

Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC

Area (ha) **1447.5** Grid reference **SY840802** [Map link](#)

Local Authorities Dorset

Site Conservation Objectives [European Site Conservation Objectives for Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC](#)

European Marine Site conservation advice [n/a](#)

Regulation 33/35 Package [n/a](#)

Marine Management Organisation site plan [n/a](#)

St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC

Area (ha) **287.22** Grid reference **SZ006770** [Map link](#)

Local Authorities Dorset

Site Conservation Objectives [European Site Conservation Objectives for St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC](#)

European Marine Site conservation advice [n/a](#)

Regulation 33/35 Package [n/a](#)

Marine Management Organisation site plan [n/a](#)

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides the main framework for managing the water environment throughout Europe. Under the WFD a management plan must be developed for each river basin district. The River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) include a summary of the measures needed for water dependent Natura 2000 sites to meet their conservation objectives. For the second round of RBMPs, SIPs are being used to capture the priorities and new measures required for water dependent habitats on Natura 2000 sites. SIP actions for non-water dependent sites/habitats do not form part of the RBMPs and associated consultation.

Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC

River basin	South West RBMP
WFD Management catchment	Dorset
WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)	n/a

St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC

River basin	South West RBMP
WFD Management catchment	Dorset
WFD Waterbody ID (Cycle 2 draft)	n/a

Overlapping or adjacent protected sites

Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	Nicodemus Heights SSSI
	Chesil Beach & The Fleet SSSI
	South Dorset Coast SSSI
	Purbeck Ridge (East) SSSI
	Studland Cliffs SSSI
	Isle of Portland SSSI
St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC	South Dorset Coast SSSI
	Townsend SSSI
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	Durlston NNR
St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC	Durlston NNR
Ramsar	
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	n/a
St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC	n/a
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA)	
Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC	n/a
St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC	n/a

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1.0	09/10/14	

www.naturalengland.org.uk/ipens2000



Environment
Agency

