

North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

Appropriate Assessment Methodology

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Contents Amendment Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Issue	Revision	Description	Date	Signed
1		Draft	November 2007	<i>A. G. H.</i>
2	1	Draft	January 2008	<i>A. G. H.</i>
3	2	Draft	August 2008	<i>A. G. H.</i>
4	3	Draft	June 2009	<i>A. G. H.</i>
5	4	Final	July 2009	<i>A. G. H.</i>

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GLOSSARY

SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Areas
AA	Appropriate Assessment
NE	Natural England
EA	Environment Agency
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
RHCP	Regional Habitat Creation Programme
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CDS	Coastal Defence Strategies
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest

1 INTRODUCTION

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) covers 386km of shoreline from Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit, and includes Southampton Water, Portsmouth, Langstone and Chichester harbours. The study area supports a wide variety of important ecological systems, habitats and species which are protected by multiple international, national and local designations, some of which are 'shared' between the North Solent and Isle of Wight SMPs. These include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) identified through the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) identified through the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC); (collectively termed *Natura* 2000 sites) and Ramsar sites designated under the Ramsar Convention (1971).

Approximately 283km of the North Solent frontage is protected from tidal flooding or coastal erosion and the vast majority of these defences are fronted and/or backed by European designated habitats. Additional factors that need to be fully considered include the high proportion of defences reaching the end of their residual life, extent of private defence and land ownership, conflicting development pressures and limited realignment opportunities.

The North Solent SMP has the potential to enhance or adversely affect these conservation sites through policy decisions; the objective of the Appropriate Assessment (AA) is to determine whether the SMP will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the *Natura* 2000 network, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Guidance to develop this methodology was taken from several sources:

- Department for Communities and Local Government ('Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents');
- Natural England (NE) ('Habitats Regulations Assessment of Regional Strategies and Sub-Regional Strategies');
- European Commission ('Assessment of plans and projects affecting *Natura* 2000 sites');
- Environment Agency (EA) Southern Region NCPMS (Mark Smith, proposed AA methodology for the Medway and Swale SMP);
- National, regional, and local level meetings with NE coastal and freshwater experts;
- EA Regional Habitat Creation Programme; and
- Joint North Solent and Isle of Wight SMP Environmental Group.

New Forest District Council is the Competent Authority to undertake the AA for the North Solent SMP, on behalf of the other local, regional and national authorities and other organisations within the Client Steering Group, which comprises:- Test Valley Borough Council; Southampton City Council; Eastleigh Borough Council; Winchester City Council; Fareham Borough Council; Gosport Borough Council; Havant Borough Council; Portsmouth City Council; Environment Agency (Southern Region, and Solent & South Downs Area); New Forest National Park Authority; Chichester Harbour Conservancy;

Natural England; Hampshire County Council; and West Sussex County Council.

1.1 Requirement for an Appropriate Assessment for SMPs

The legal requirement for an AA is established in Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC), which states:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives”.

This has been transposed into national laws through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, known as the Habitats Regulations. The Habitats Regulations have recently been amended after the European Court of Justice ruled that the UK had failed to correctly transpose the provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive into UK Law. The amended regulations came into force in 2007, regulation 85 states the requirement of an AA for land-use plans. SMPs have the potential to influence the development of land therefore Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and NE have agreed that SMPs require an AA if it is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

An AA is a decision by the 'Competent Authority' (the local authorities within the SMP plan area), as to whether the proposed plan or project would or would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European and International sites. Ramsar sites are included within the international sites to which AA provisions apply.

An adverse effect on site integrity is likely to be one that prevents the site from maintaining the same contribution to favourable status for the relevant feature(s), as it did when the site was designated. The favourable conservation status of the site is defined through the site's conservation objectives and it is against these objectives that the effects of the plan or project must be assessed.

1.2 Level of Detail of an AA required for SMPs

Following discussions with NE, EA and other authorities, a carefully considered approach to developing the methodology has been taken, to ensure that the process is transparent and auditable. The assessment needs to be appropriate to the evaluation of policy and for the type of plan being developed. SMPs are large-scale, high-level policy setting documents that determine technical, economic and environmentally sustainable policies for managing the shoreline over the next 100 years; Coastal Defence Strategies (CDS) require more detailed assessments to appraise and implement the SMP preferred policy options; and individual Schemes detail the design of that option. Each stage requires an AA, with the level of detail required dictated by the type of plan or project being developed. It is therefore not the intent of this

assessment to provide a level of detail that would duplicate a site specific, proposal-based AA.

More specific advice was sought from NE regarding consistency of approach and level of detail required for SMPs, in conjunction with concerns from the EA's Regional Habitat Creation Programme (RHCP) regarding ability to deliver compensatory habitats more specific than Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) level. The NE Regional team advised that all the SMP's in the SE Region should restrict themselves to the equivalent broad BAP habitat groupings; key considerations identified were:

- Adding additional functional habitat groupings would increase complexity and cost of the North Solent SMP and RHCP
- A sufficient range of habitat is expected to be created by the RHCP to provide for the compensation requirements of the North Solent SMP and subsequent CDS and schemes
- Later iterations of SMPs will need to be mindful that guidance and habitat creation delivery will continue to evolve

The scale and stages in the government's approach for managing flood and coastal erosion risk management, and the habitats, interest features and impacts that require assessment at the different stages are summarised in Table 1.

Stage	SMP	CDS	Scheme
Aim	To identify policies to manage risks	To identify appropriate schemes to put policy into practice.	To identify the type of work to put preferred scheme into practice
Delivers	A wide-ranging assessment of risks, opportunities, limits and areas of uncertainty	Preferred approach including economic and environmental decisions	Compare different options for putting preferred scheme into practice
Output	Policies	Type of scheme	Design of work
Outcome	Improved management for regional area of coast over long-term (100 years)	Management measures to managing flood and coastal erosion risks for a specified area	Reduced flood and coastal erosion risks to people and assets
Level of Detail	Interest features represented by SMP Habitat Groupings	Interest Features	Interest Features
Impacts* *list of impacts for strategies and schemes is indicative and not complete	Coastal squeeze	Coastal squeeze	Coastal squeeze
	Saline intrusion impacts on Freshwater SPAs	Saline intrusion impacts on Freshwater SPAs	Saline intrusion impacts on Freshwater SPAs
	Approximation of footprint of scheme	Footprint of scheme	Footprint of scheme
		Beach recycling	Beach recycling
		Access	

Table 1: Scale, stages and level of detail required at SMP, CDS and Scheme level (modified from Defra SMP Guidance Volume 2, March 2006)

The SMP AA will assess the following habitat groupings and impacts listed below in table 2.

SMP Habitat Grouping	Impact Assessed
Intertidal mudflat	Coastal Squeeze
Coastal saltmarsh	
Coastal vegetated shingle	
Saline lagoons	Saline Intrusion
Coastal grazing marsh	
Freshwater habitats (including ponds, reedbeds & wet woodland)	
Sand banks	Coastal processes
Coastal sand dunes	
Estuaries	
Rivers	
Maritime cliffs and slopes	

Table 2: Habitats and impacts to be assessed

For Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) the interest features will be assessed using SMP habitat groupings. Table A5.1 in the Appendix lists the interest features of each SAC and corresponding habitats and impacts to be assessed.

For Ramsar sites the interest features will be assessed using SMP habitat groupings. Table A5.2 in the Appendix lists the interest features of each Ramsar sites and corresponding habitats and impacts to be assessed.

For Special Protection Areas (SPAs), the bird species for which the site has been designated will be identified and the functional habitat which supports the birds will be assessed. Table A5.3 in the Appendix lists the functional habitats of each SPA site in terms of breeding, feeding and roosting and the impacts assessed. A workshop was held in March 2009 (attended by reserve and site managers, experienced birdwatchers and counters) to collate the views of local experts on the use of roost and feeding sites by waders and wildfowl in the North Solent (Cox, 2009a). Outputs from this workshop will be used to identify important networks of designated and undesignated sites that support the integrity and function of the SPA/Ramsar sites.

2 METHODOLOGY

This methodology has been developed in advance of the production of formal national Guidance on the application of an AA at SMP level, and in conjunction with the workings of the joint SMP Environmental Group, ensures a consistent approach between the North Solent and Isle of Wight and neighbouring SMPs.

The objective of an AA is to evaluate the impact of the preferred policy options proposed by the SMP to determine whether the plan will not have an adverse

effect on the integrity of a European site; either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and to quantify the significant effect of the preferred policy scenarios. Policy Units that are within, or may have an effect on the integrity of the European site(s) will be included in the assessment. For each European site, a commentary will be provided, summarising the likely impacts of the SMP policies on the site, and identifying the preventative measures to avoid adverse effects.

The AA will be informed by the Solent Dynamic Coast Project (SDCP) findings to help assess the impacts of inter-tidal coastal squeeze and the extent of potential inter-tidal realignment sites. The SDCP results were calculated based on Defra's initial sea level rise allowance of 6mm per annum (FCDPAG, 2006). DEFRA have subsequently modified these sea level rise allowances, in response to research and improved predictive climate modelling, and advice from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Following discussions and consultation, the North Solent SMP has been advised by the EA and Defra to note that the existing sea level rise rates are currently being re-revised (UKCIP08) and may be available during 2009; and that the North Solent SMP's Action Plan should note that an Interim Review of the SMP should consider and take account of the revised sea level rise allowances. Therefore, quantification of the potential impacts, losses and gains of habitats will be based on the SDCP, which represents best available scientific data, and the existing FCDPAG (2006) approved sea level rise allowances.

The impacts of saline intrusion on habitats behind the seawall, was also estimated by NE in the SDCP. More recently Cox (2009b) has updated these findings, which will be used to inform the AA. Where NE require further assessment with regard to quantifying the impacts of saline intrusion, this will be undertaken with reference to using NE-approved expert opinion.

Due to the extent and location of the Solent Maritime SAC, and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites, there is a requirement to assess cross-Solent implications at a strategic SMP level. Once the preferred policies have been determined for both the North Solent and Isle of Wight SMPs, the potential habitat losses and gains to the cross-Solent designated sites can be combined and totalled. If necessary, compensation habitat can be created and delivered through the nationally agreed, secured mechanism of the Regional Habitat Creation Programme (RHCP).

The AA will evaluate the impact of the SMP preferred policy options after public consultation to determine whether the plan will or will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site and calculate potential habitat losses and gains.

The process of undertaking an Appropriate Assessment is summarised in Figure 1.

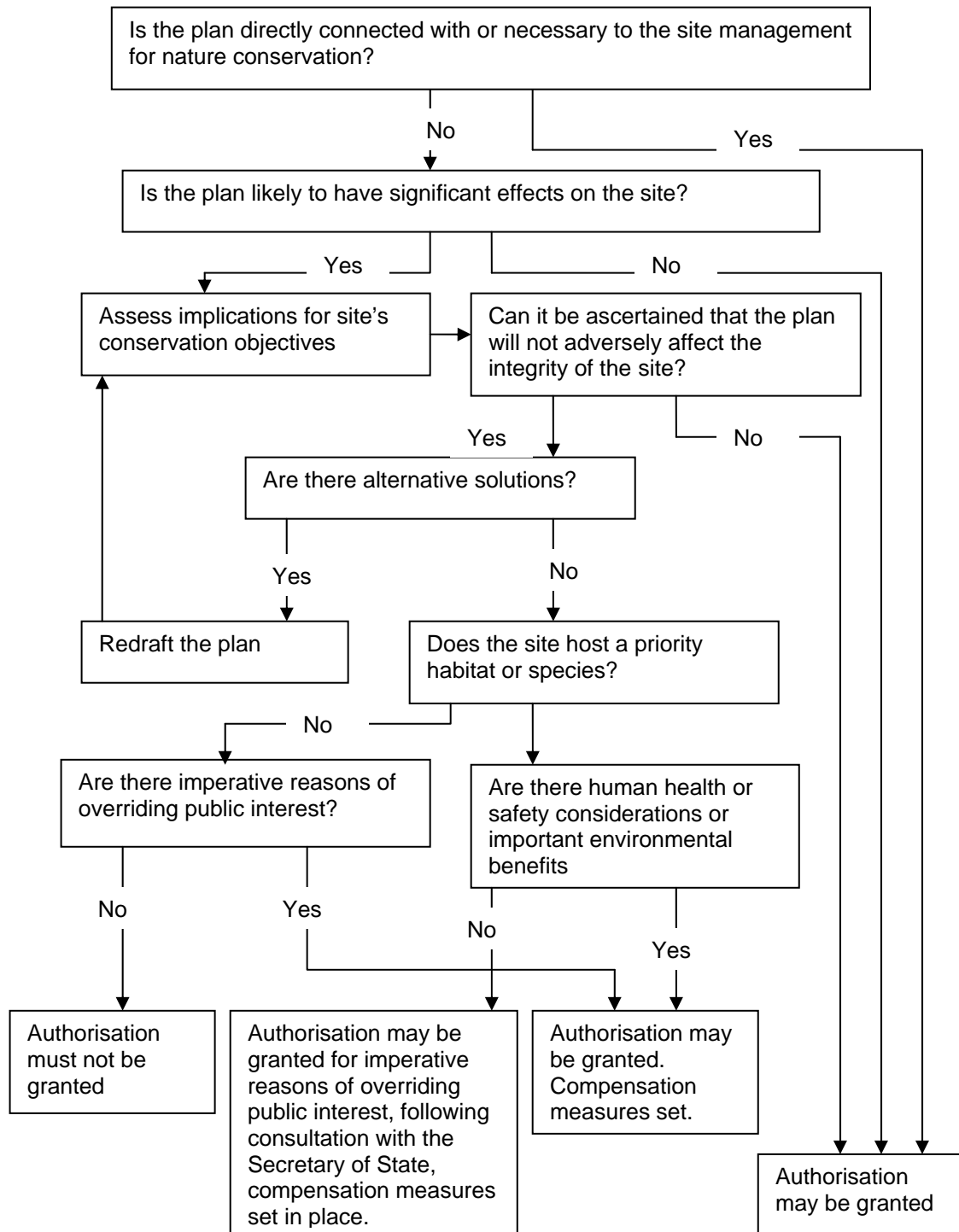


Figure 1: Flow Chart showing Appropriate Assessment process taken from European Commission (2001) 'Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting *Natura 2000* sites'

3 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT STAGES

Figure 2 outlines the four main stages and how they relate.

3.1 Stage 1 - Screening

The main objectives of this first stage are to assess the likely significant impact of the SMP on the integrity of each European site and to scope out the method and level of detail for the AA, to determine if subsequent steps in the assessment are required. Firstly it must be established if the SMP is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site through consultation with NE. During this stage, information on other strategic documents and major developments is collected to assess the significant effects of the SMP 'in-combination' with other strategic documents and major developments. In addition the conservation features and objectives for the European sites within and near the SMP area are collected.

3.2 Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment

This stage is also called the 'Appropriate Assessment' and is the main stage of the whole AA process. Its objectives are to determine whether the Plan would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site, alone or in combination with each other and other plans and projects, and to quantify the significant effect. In addition mitigation measures need to be assessed during this stage to avoid adverse impacts on the site.

The Habitats Regulations provide the requirement for an 'in-combination' assessment to determine the likely significant effects of a plan or project, alone and in-combination with other plans and projects. An 'in-combination' assessment will include other approved projects and plans and potential projects yet to be implemented in and around the SMP area that are sufficiently progressed to identify likely impacts. The in-combination assessment will therefore, be undertaken at a level considered appropriate to policy level assessment.

3.3 Stage 3 - Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest and Compensatory Measures

3.3.1 Alternative Solutions

If 'no adverse effect on European integrity' cannot be concluded then alternative options must be considered. An investigation into alternative solutions will consider if the objectives of the plan can be achieved in an alternative way to avoid adverse effects on the European sites.

3.3.2 Imperative Reasons of Overriding Interest

This is the last stage in the AA process and is only reached if the assessment of the SMP as a whole, results in negative impacts to the integrity of a European site and no alternative solutions or preventative measures are

available. This stage will examine if there is a need to implement the plan in the interest of imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). At the time of drafting, IROPI were listed as follows: (see www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/ewd09.htm for further details)

- A need to address a serious risk to human health and public safety;
- The interests of national security and defence;
- The provision of a clear and demonstrable direct environmental benefit on a national or international scale;
- A vital contribution to strategic economic development or regeneration;
- Where failure to proceed would have unacceptable social and/or economic consequences.

Where the plan is agreed for IROPI then compensation measures will be quantified by New Forest District Council (as lead authority and on behalf of Operating Authorities involved in the North Solent SMP). Compensatory habitat requirements will be secured via the EA Regional Habitat Creation Programme.

The relative importance of the SPA or SAC within the European network will be considered. Some sites are designated for habitat types and species which are listed as priority under the Habitats Directive. These must be subject to particularly stringent scrutiny. In these cases the Directive requires considerations other than human health and public safety or overriding environmental reasons to be subject to an opinion from the European Commission. In all cases, this assessment will include close liaison with Natural England such that all parties are aware of and agree the constraints.

New Forest District Council and Natural England will develop a joint case to accompany the AA for submission to the Secretary of State with the knowledge that, if implemented, the plan would adversely affect Natura 2000 site integrity.

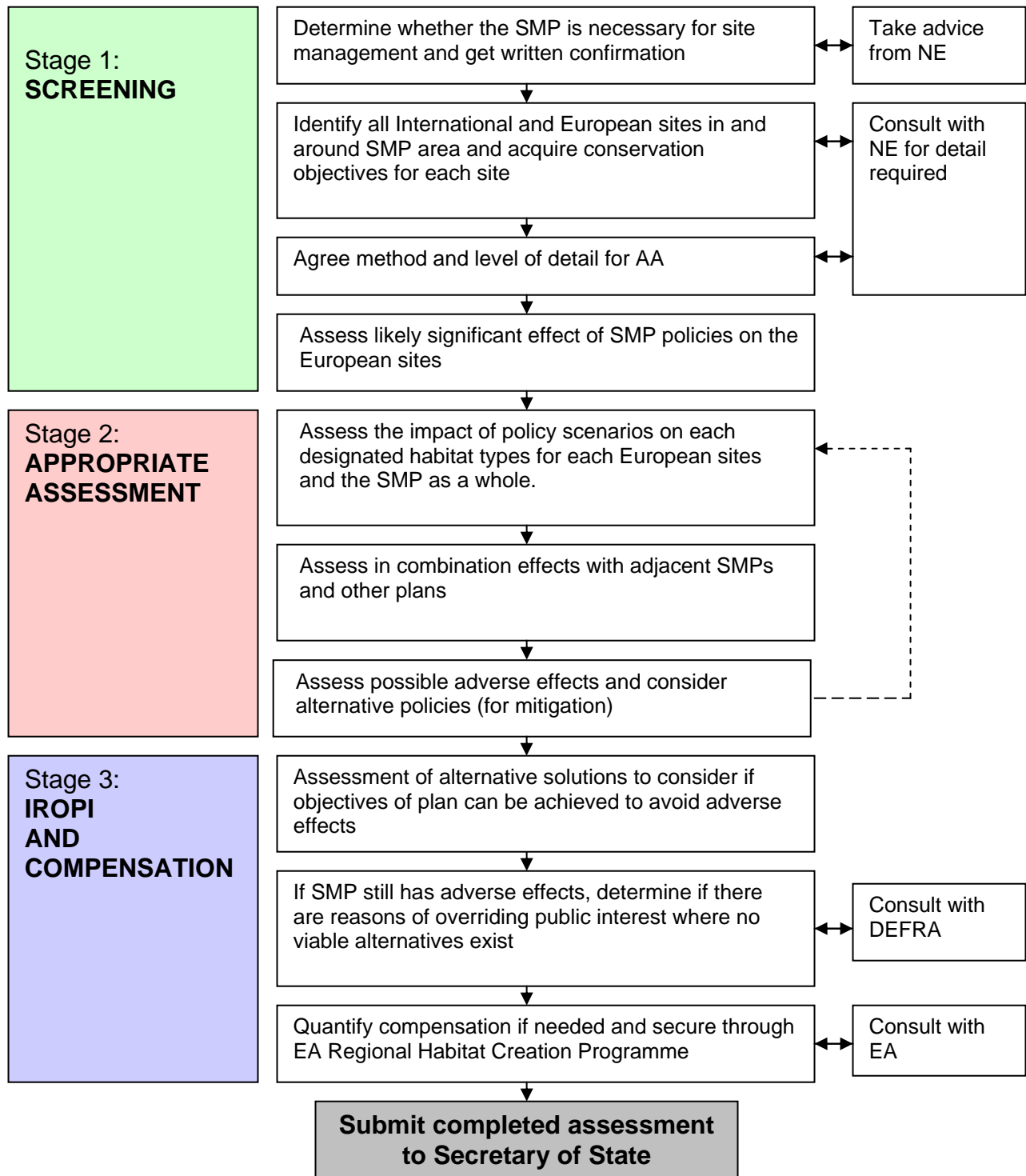


Figure 2: Flow chart of Appropriate Assessment

4 REFERENCES

Cox, J. (2009a) North Solent wader and wildfowl high water & terrestrial habitat use: Report to EA and SMP group.

Cox, J. (2009b) North Solent designated wildlife sites behind existing coast defences: Report to EA and SMP group on compensation requirements.

European Commission (2001) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites.

Smith, M. (2007) Final Appropriate Assessment Guidance for the Medway and Swale SMP.

APPENDIX A: European Designated sites

A5.1 SAC interest features, habitats and impacts to be assessed

SAC	SMP Habitat Groups	Interest Features/Conservation Objective	Impacts
Solent IOW Lagoons	Saline Lagoons	Coastal lagoons	Saline Intrusion
Solent Maritime	Coastal saltmarsh	<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Coastal Squeeze
		Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	
		<i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)	
	Intertidal mudflat	Mudflats and sandflats - not submerged at low tide	
	Vegetated shingle	Annual vegetation drift lines	
		Perennial vegetation of stony banks	
	Saline lagoons	Coastal lagoons	Saline Intrusion
	Sand dunes	Shifting white dunes with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Coastal Processes
Estuaries	Estuaries (function)		
Sand banks	Sandbanks - slightly covered by sea water all the time		

A5.2 Ramsar interest features, habitats and impacts to be assessed

RAMSAR	SMP Habitat Groups	Interest Features/ Conservation Objectives		Impact
		Code	Ramsar Wetland Types	
Solent & Southampton Water	Coastal saltmarsh	H	Intertidal marshes	Coastal Squeeze
	Intertidal mudflat	G	Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	
		E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
	Vegetated shingle	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Saline Intrusion
	Saline lagoons	J	Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	
	Coastal grazing marsh	Sp	Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
	Freshwater habitat (ponds, reedbeds & woodland)	Tp	Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	
		Xf	Freshwater, tree dominated wetlands	
	Sand dunes	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Coastal Processes
	Estuaries	F	Estuarine waters	Not assessed
Not assessed	B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds		
	D	Rocky marine shores		
Chichester & Langstone	Coastal saltmarsh	H	Intertidal marshes	Coastal Squeeze
	Intertidal mudflat	G	Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	
		E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
	Vegetated shingle	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Saline Intrusion
	Saline lagoons	J	Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	
	Coastal grazing marsh	Sp	Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
	Freshwater habitat (ponds, reedbeds & woodland)	Tp	Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	
		Ts	Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils	
		Xf	Freshwater, tree dominated wetlands	
	Rivers	M	Permanent rivers/streams/creeks	Coastal Processes
Sand dunes	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores		
Estuaries	F	Estuarine waters		
Not assessed	B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	Not assessed	
Portsmouth	Coastal saltmarsh	H	Intertidal marshes	Coastal Squeeze
	Intertidal mudflat	G	Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	
		E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
	Vegetated shingle	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Saline Intrusion
	Saline lagoons	J	Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	
	Sand dunes	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	Coastal Processes
	Estuaries	F	Estuarine waters	
Not assessed	B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	Not assessed	
Pagham	Coastal saltmarsh	H	Intertidal marshes	Coastal Squeeze
	Intertidal mudflat	G	Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	

	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
Vegetated shingle	E	Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
Saline lagoons	J	Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	Saline Intrusion
Coastal grazing marsh	Sp	Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
Freshwater habitat (ponds, reedbeds & woodland)	Tp	Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	
	W	Shrub-dominated wetlands	
Rivers	M	Permanent rivers/streams/creeks	Coastal Processes
Sand dunes	E	Sand, shingle shores (including dune systems)	
Estuaries	F	Estuarine waters	
Not assessed	A	Shallow marine waters	Not assessed
	B	Marine subtidal aquatic beds	

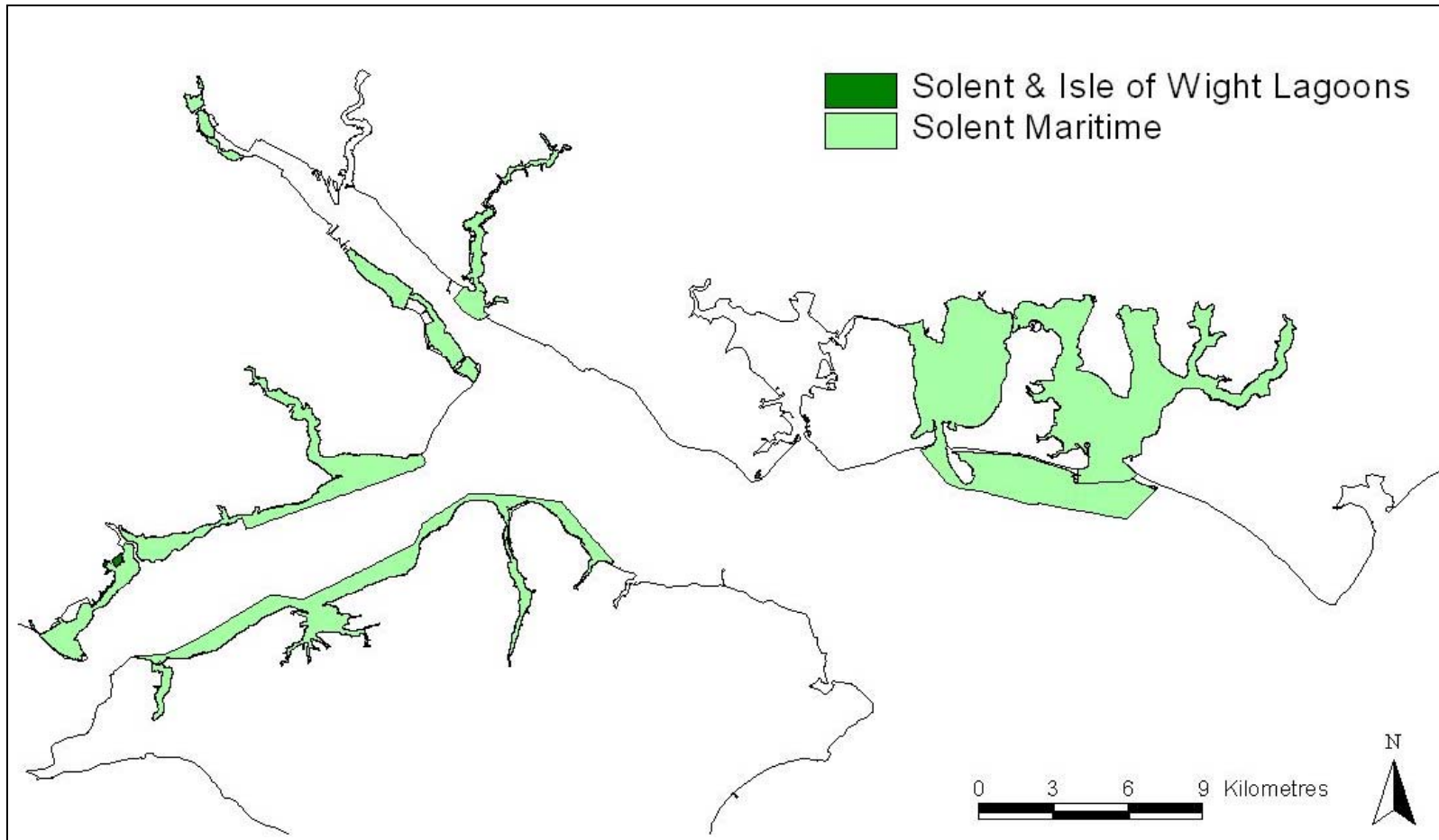
A5.3 SPA interest features, habitats and impacts to be assessed

SPA	Interest Features	Functional Habitat			SMP habitat grouping and impact to be assessed	
		Feeding	Nesting	Roosting	SMP habitat grouping	Impact
Solent & Southampton	Annex I species (Common tern, Little tern, Mediterranean gull, Roseate tern, Sandwich tern)		Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Coastal Squeeze
		Intertidal mudflat & sand (at high water)			Intertidal mudflat	
			Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	
			Unvegetated shingle	Unvegetated shingle	Sand Dunes	Coastal Processes
		Shallow sub-tidal			Not assessed	Not assessed
		Saline lagoons			Saline lagoons	Saline intrusion
	Migratory species (Black-tailed Godwit, Dark-bellied Brent, Teal, Ringed plover) and Waterfowl assemblage	Intertidal saltmarsh		Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Coastal Squeeze/Coastal Processes
		Intertidal mudflat		Intertidal mudflat	Intertidal mudflat	
		Intertidal mixed sediment shores		Intertidal mixed sediment shores		
		Intertidal sand flats		Intertidal sand flats		
				Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	
				Unvegetated shingle	Sand Dunes	Coastal Processes
		Shallow sub-tidal			Not assessed	Not assessed
		Open freshwater		Freshwater habitats	Freshwater habitats	Saline intrusion
		Fresh marshes & open water				
		Coastal grazing marsh		Coastal grazing marsh		
		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)		
		Portsmouth	Migratory species (Dark-bellied Brent, Dunlin, Black-tailed godwit, Red-breasted merganser)	Intertidal saltmarsh		Intertidal saltmarsh
Intertidal mudflat				Intertidal mudflat	Intertidal mudflat	
				Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	
Shallow sub-tidal					Not assessed	Not assessed
Open freshwater				Freshwater habitats	Freshwater habitats	Saline intrusion
Fresh marshes & open water						
Coastal grazing marsh				Coastal grazing marsh		
Terrestrial grasslands				Terrestrial grasslands		

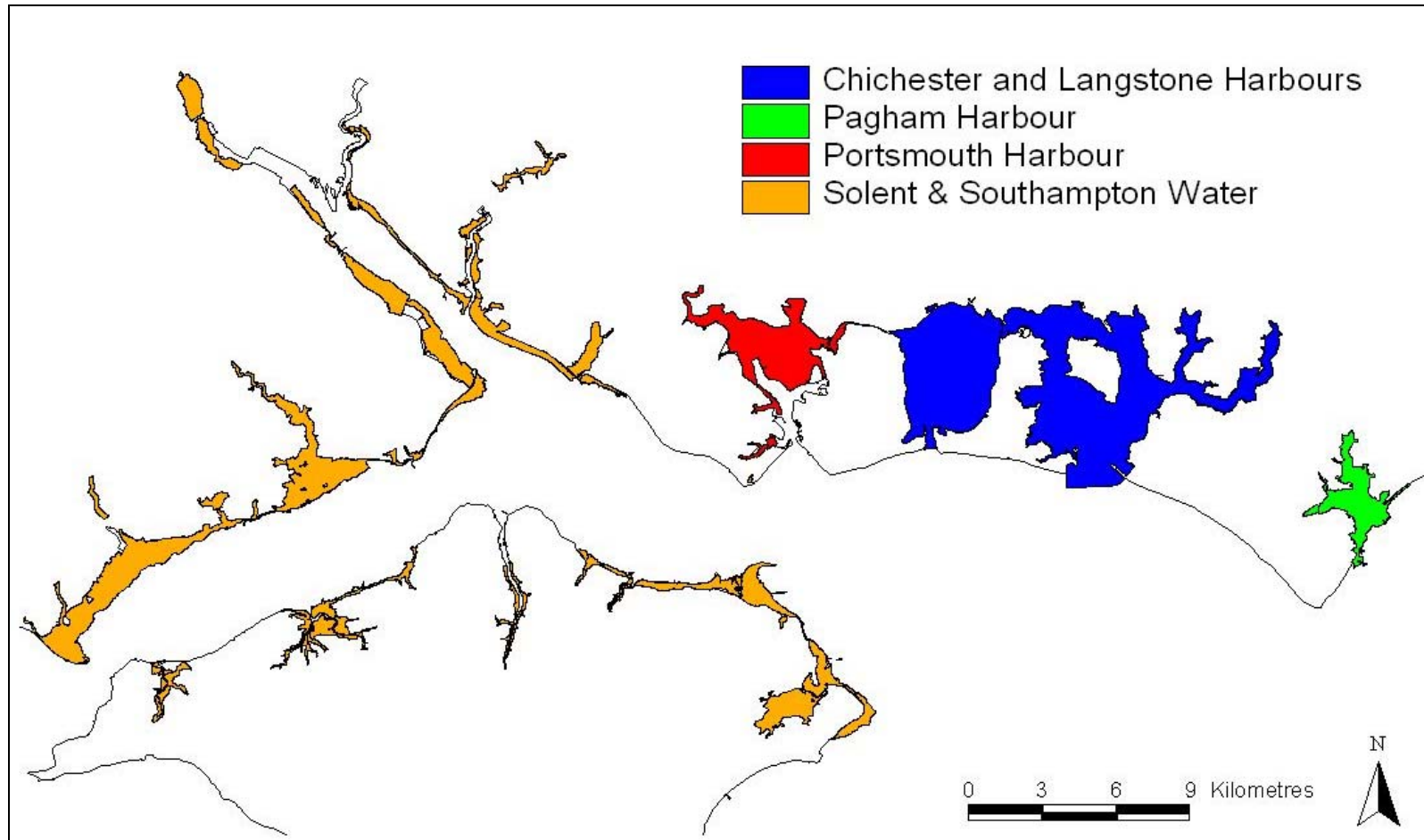
		(wet and dry)		(wet and dry)	/Coastal grazing marsh		
Chichester & Langstone	Annex I species (Common tern, Little tern, Sandwich tern)		Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Coastal Squeeze	
		Intertidal mudflat & sand (at high water)			Intertidal mudflat		
			Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle		
				Unvegetated shingle	Sand Dunes	Coastal Processes	
		Shallow sub-tidal			Not assessed	Not assessed	
		Saline lagoons			Saline lagoons	Saline intrusion	
	Migratory species (Grey Plover, Sanderling, Dunlin, Bar-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Dark-bellied Brent, Shelduck, Teal, Ringed plover, Curlew, Turnstone, Wigeon, Pintail, Shoveler, Red-breasted merganser) and Waterfowl assemblage	Intertidal saltmarsh		Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Coastal Squeeze/Coastal Processes	
		Intertidal mudflat		Intertidal mudflat	Intertidal mudflat		
		Intertidal sand flats		Intertidal sand flats			
		Intertidal mixed sediment shores		Intertidal mixed sediment shores	Vegetated shingle		
		Shallow sub-tidal			Vegetated shingle	Not assessed	Not assessed
		Open freshwater		Freshwater habitats		Freshwater habitats	Saline intrusion
		Fresh marshes & open water					
		Coastal grazing marsh		Coastal grazing marsh	Coastal grazing marsh		
		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)	Freshwater habitats /Coastal grazing marsh		
		Pagham	Annex I species (Common tern, Little tern, Ruff)	Intertidal saltmarsh		Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh
Intertidal mudflat (at high water)				Intertidal mudflat	Intertidal mudflat		
Intertidal mixed sediment shores				Intertidal mixed sediment shores			
	Vegetated shingle			Vegetated shingle	Vegetated shingle	Coastal Processes	
				Unvegetated shingle	Sand Dunes		
Shallow sub-tidal					Not assessed	Not assessed	
Saline lagoons				Saline lagoons	Saline intrusion		
Migratory species (Dark-bellied Brent)	Intertidal saltmarsh			Intertidal saltmarsh	Intertidal saltmarsh	Coastal Squeeze	
	Intertidal mudflat			Intertidal mudflat	Intertidal mudflat		
	Open freshwater			Freshwater habitats		Freshwater habitats	Saline intrusion
	Fresh marshes & open water						

		Coastal grazing marsh		Coastal grazing marsh	Coastal grazing marsh	
		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)		Terrestrial grasslands (wet and dry)	Freshwater habitats /Coastal grazing marsh	

A5.4 Geographical area of SACs in the North Solent SMP



A5.5 Geographical area of SPAs in the North Solent SMP



A5.6 Geographical area of Ramsar sites in the North Solent

