



# Dorset MSP Evidence Base

18<sup>th</sup> February 2011

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# Sectoral Topic Papers


MMA Description document gives an overview of the area, it's physical and human influences

20 Topic Papers cover whole of Dorset, giving a more in-depth description of each 'sector' – some of these are physical processes

Dorset Marine and Coastal Topic Paper Series 2010  
**Ports & Shipping**

Ports have, throughout history, been a place where goods and people arrive or leave the country by sea. Over 95% of UK import and export tonnage is handled through our ports which play an important role in supporting employment in their hinterlands and in their wider local and regional economies. Operations range across a variety of sectors including ferries, cruise liners, energy, containers, oil, leisure, fishing, bulk goods and general cargo. Shipping as a mode of transport is the most carbon-efficient means of transporting freight therefore shipping and ports have an important role to play in reducing carbon emissions. Large and growing commercial ports in Dorset include Poole and Portland which support mixed use by industry, leisure and tourism. Weymouth is a smaller commercial port in the region. Ships arrive in port from the English Channel which is today one of the busiest shipping lanes on the planet. Current data indicates that around 400 vessels traverse the channel on a typical day.

Ports are home to a vast array of occupiers and users. Port management policy has a focus on strengthening commercial position, while improving on security, opportunities for users and environmental management. Community engagement and dialogue is an important element of making this happen successfully.




**The Ports Business – Exports and other activity**  
Ports have, throughout history, been a place where goods and people arrive or leave the country by sea. The UK port industry is the largest in Europe, handling almost 100 million tonnes of freight in 2007.

Dorset Marine and Coastal Topic Paper Series 2010  
**Coastal Defence**

Dorset has a dynamic coastline: in the past, uninterrupted coastal processes have created some of its most beautiful and important features. However, erosion and flooding by the sea are hazardous to property and infrastructure on the coast therefore there will always be demands for coastal defence works to protect property. This will mean that natural processes are inevitably interrupted. Data regarding climate change and sea level rise (SLR) suggest that these natural processes will accelerate during the 21<sup>st</sup> century and this will place greater pressure on both available finances and engineering solutions.

Balancing the desire to protect property whilst maintaining the integrity of the natural coast requires creative engineering solutions, and difficult decisions have to be made about where and how to protect.



works are carried out under the Coast Protection Act 1949

Coastal defence is a broad term used to include both flood defence and coast

Sediment cell is a term frequently used with regards to Shoreline Management Plans. It indicates a section of coastline and its associated nearshore area within which the movement of coarse sediment

Dorset Marine and Coastal Topic Paper Series 2010  
**Biodiversity & Geodiversity**

The wildlife and the geodiversity of the coastal and marine environment is an extremely important asset to the county. The range and complexity of coastal wildlife habitats in Dorset owe their existence to a rich geological and geomorphological setting. Climate and weather combine to maintain a variety of soils and exposures of hard and soft rocks, on which the wildlife habitats have evolved.

**Dorset's marine and coastal biodiversity Habitats and species**


**Maritime cliff and slope**  
The cliffs and undercliffs of Dorset's coastline comprise soft and hard cliffs. They vary between massive vegetated land slips, high chalk cliffs and pinnacles, grey shales and clays, and sheer limestone faces and ledges. The habitats that develop on the cliffs and slopes are varied, and some of the most natural anywhere in the county. Cliff ledges provide important nesting sites for breeding colonies of birds; of particular note are the guillemot and puffin colonies on Durleston ledges. The coastal cliffs expose a complete section through the upper Jurassic to Cretaceous rock succession, which has earned the coast World Heritage site status.

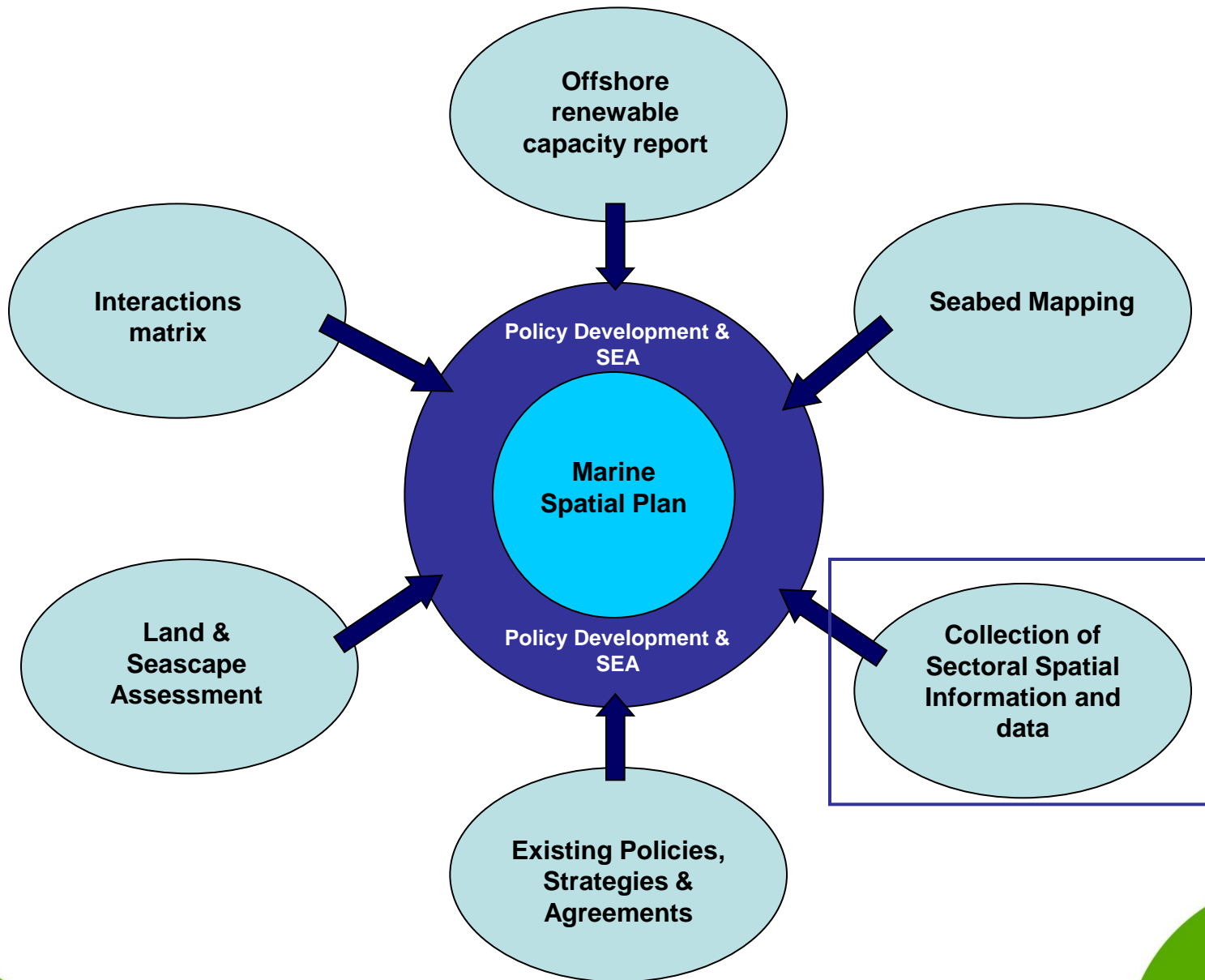
**Coastal Sand dunes**  
Sand dunes are entirely a coastal phenomenon in Dorset. They comprise windblown sand formations that are both stable and shifting, and their associated swards, grassland and scrub. The only significant sand dunes in Dorset occur at Studland in Purbeck, which comprise approximately 204 hectares of dune and

associated habitat. Relict dunes occur at Sandbanks, Hengistbury and Muddiford.

**Coastal Vegetated Shingle**  
Shingle is defined as sediment with particle sizes in the range 2-200mm. Large shingle beaches where areas of shingle become stabilised and support vegetation are relatively few with Chesil Bank as an exceptional shingle structure. It is an internationally important breeding ground for Little Terns, areas may become colonised by specialist vegetation. Small areas of vegetated shingle also occur in Poole Harbour.

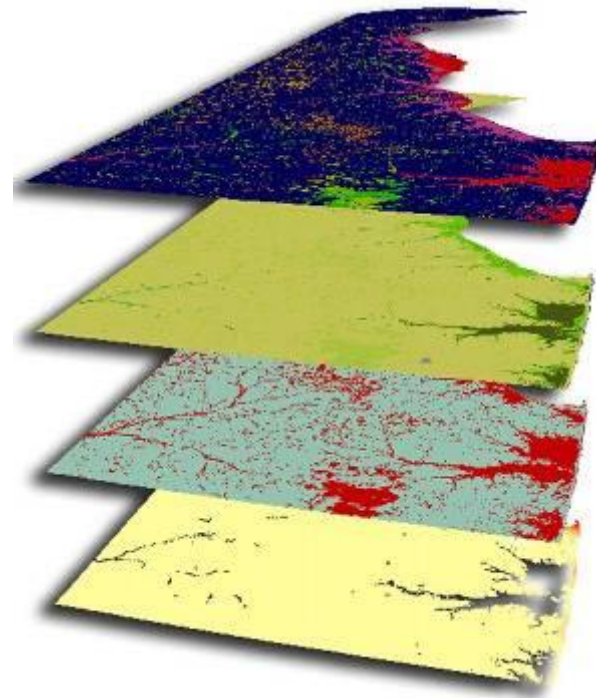
**Sabellaria alveolata reefs**  
Sabella alveolata reefs are formed by the honeycomb worm Sabellaria alveolata. Reefs are mainly found on the bottom third of the shore attached to a variety of hard or mixed substrates, with an adjacent area of sand for reef building. The reefs can increase the diversity of the site. As such they provide a biogenic habitat that allows many species to become established. Significant Sabellaria alveolata reefs have been recorded 4km east of Swanage pier.

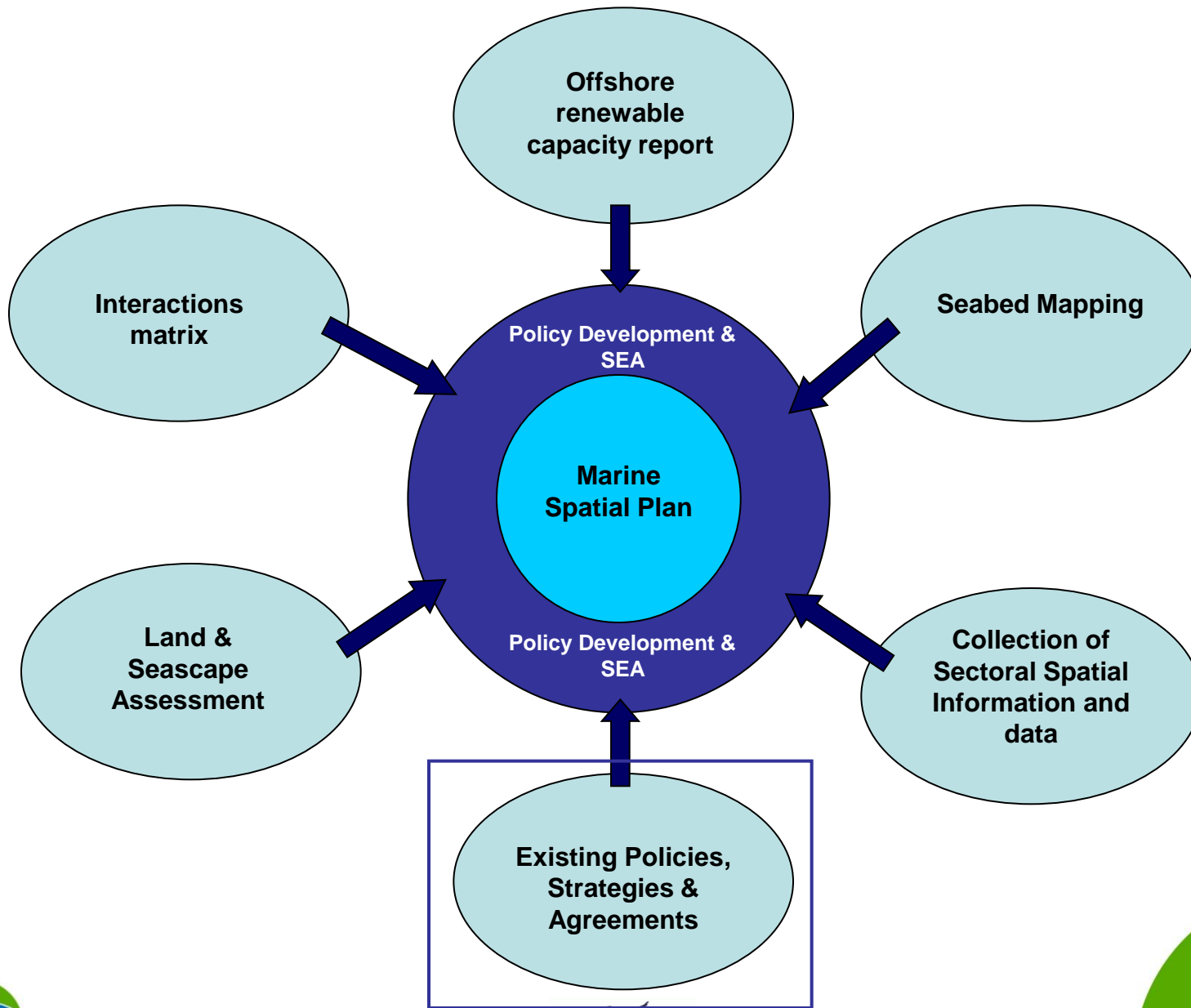




# Collation of spatial and temporal maritime sector data

- Exchanged and discussed data with Cefas, Crown Estate and Seazone/MMO adviser
- Gap Analysis conducted.
- All data held on Coastal Explorer Planning tool





# Existing Policies, Strategies & Agreements


- 🌀 **Policy Library: Over 200 policy documents – international, European, national and local/regional policies, strategies and agreements.**
- 🌀 **SEA process identified those that will have an influence on the MSP**
- 🌀 **Policy workshop used planning scenarios to identify key documents**
- 🌀 **Will be available through the planning tool**



# Coastal Explorer Planning

- 1 GIS-based tool for planning professionals, developers, consultants, statutory/non-statutory consultees, academics....
- 2 Over 270 data sets on current uses, environment and policy
- 3 Provides planning guidance, policy summaries for terrestrial and marine environments
- 4 Will also hold marine plan policy and maps once complete

## Dorset Explorer - CSCOPE




**CSCOPE Policy Document**  
Coastal Explorer  
Site specific report prepared for the Ordnance Survey grid reference  
Easting: 367839  
Northing: 76994

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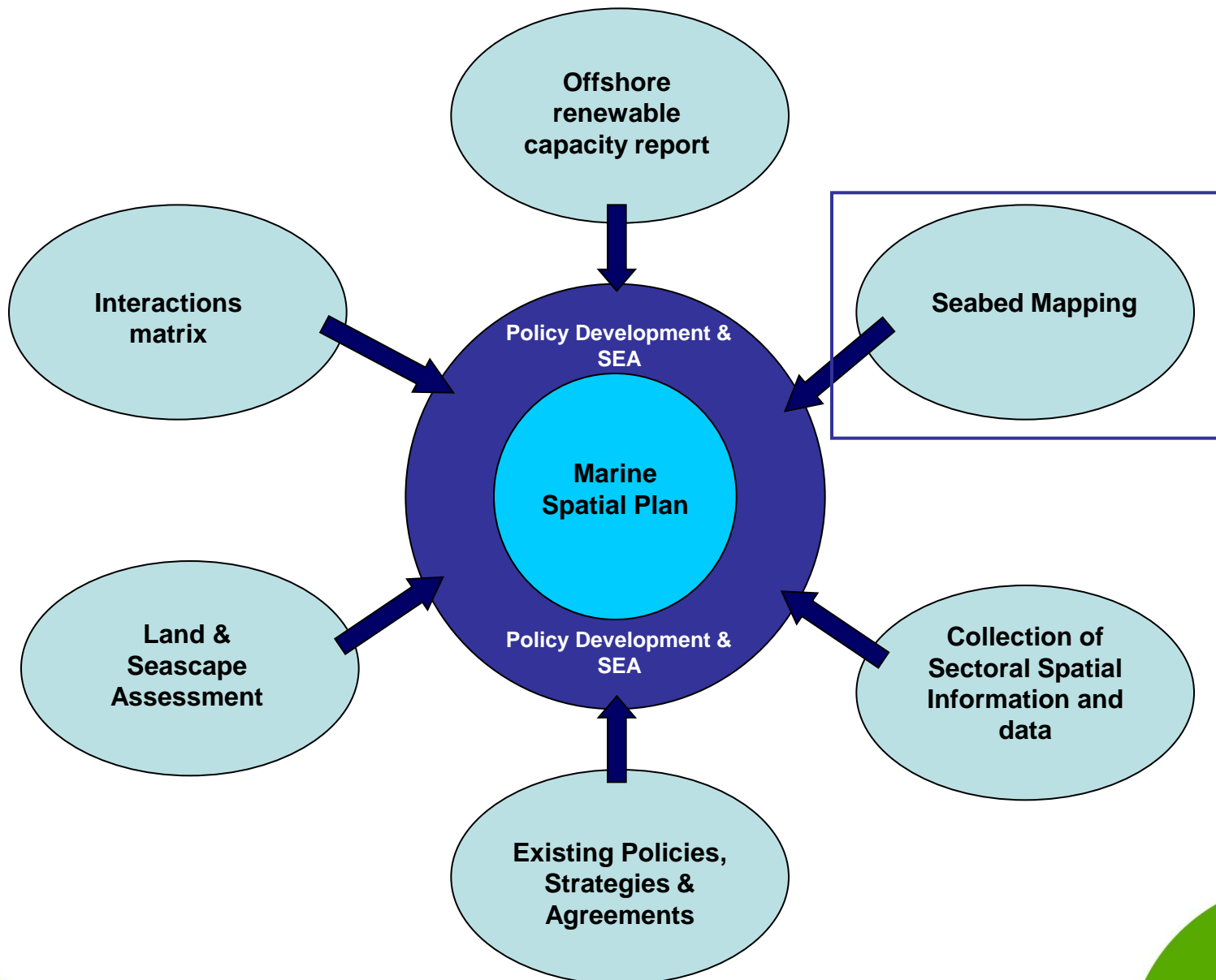
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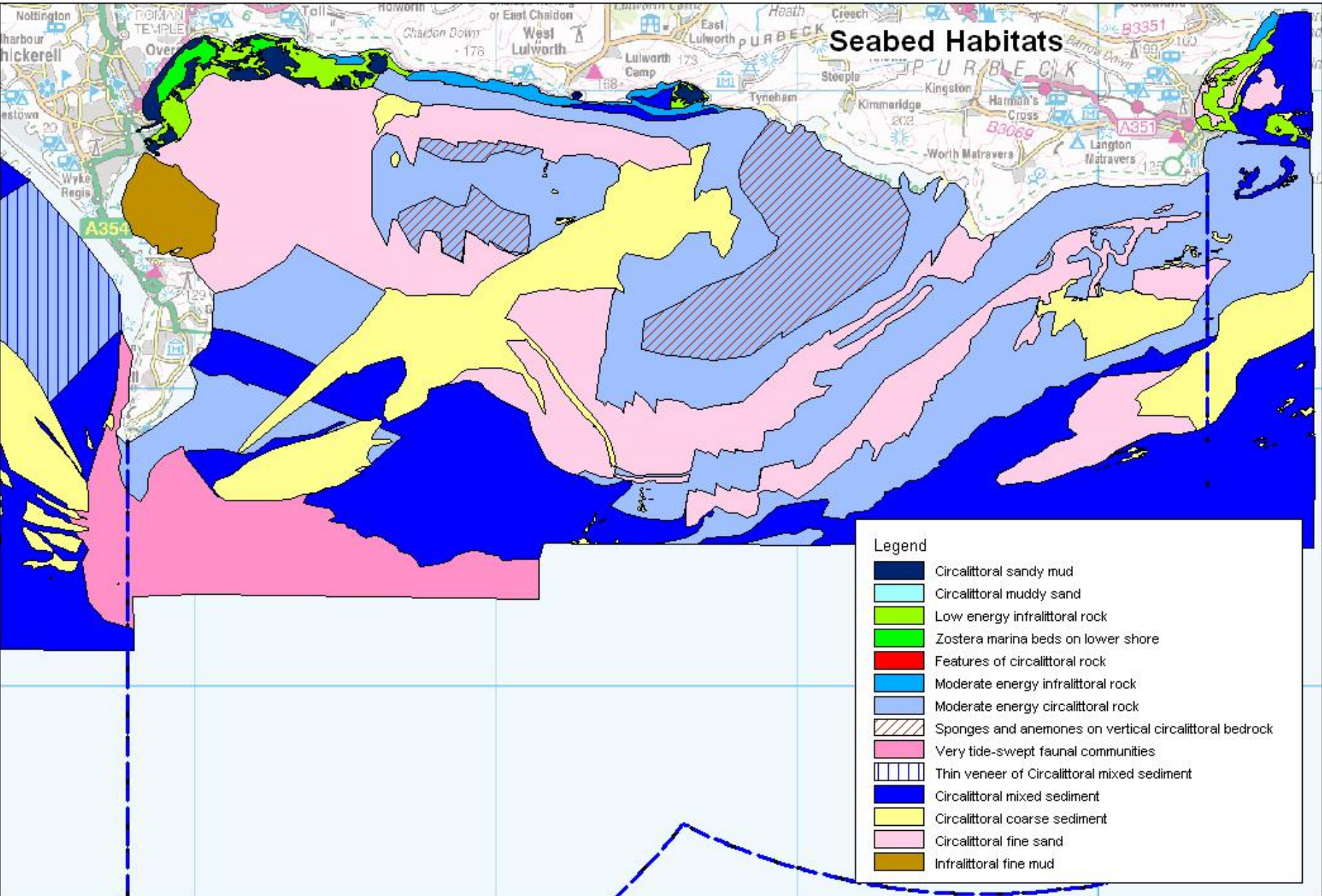
## DORIS Seabed mapping

- MCA, CCO, DWT and Navy completed 800km<sup>2</sup> of multibeam survey to within 1m of chart datum
- Seamless MNCR habitat map (equivalent to EUNIS level 3) from the Southampton study.
- With the complexity of the seabed in this area, could not confidently produce seamless biotope map. Looking at ways to resolve this
- Biotopes defined in narrow zones around the drop-down video surveys. 36 biotope complexes / biotopes identified, Four new biotopes tentatively added
- Also have biological features of interest (e.g. maerl, mussel beds, pink sea fans, seagrass, sabellaria reefs)
- Will be using the Defra sensitivity matrix to map sensitive habitats, species and biotopes
- Also mapping ecosystem goods and services, using recent work by ABPmer/Bournemouth University for Natural England

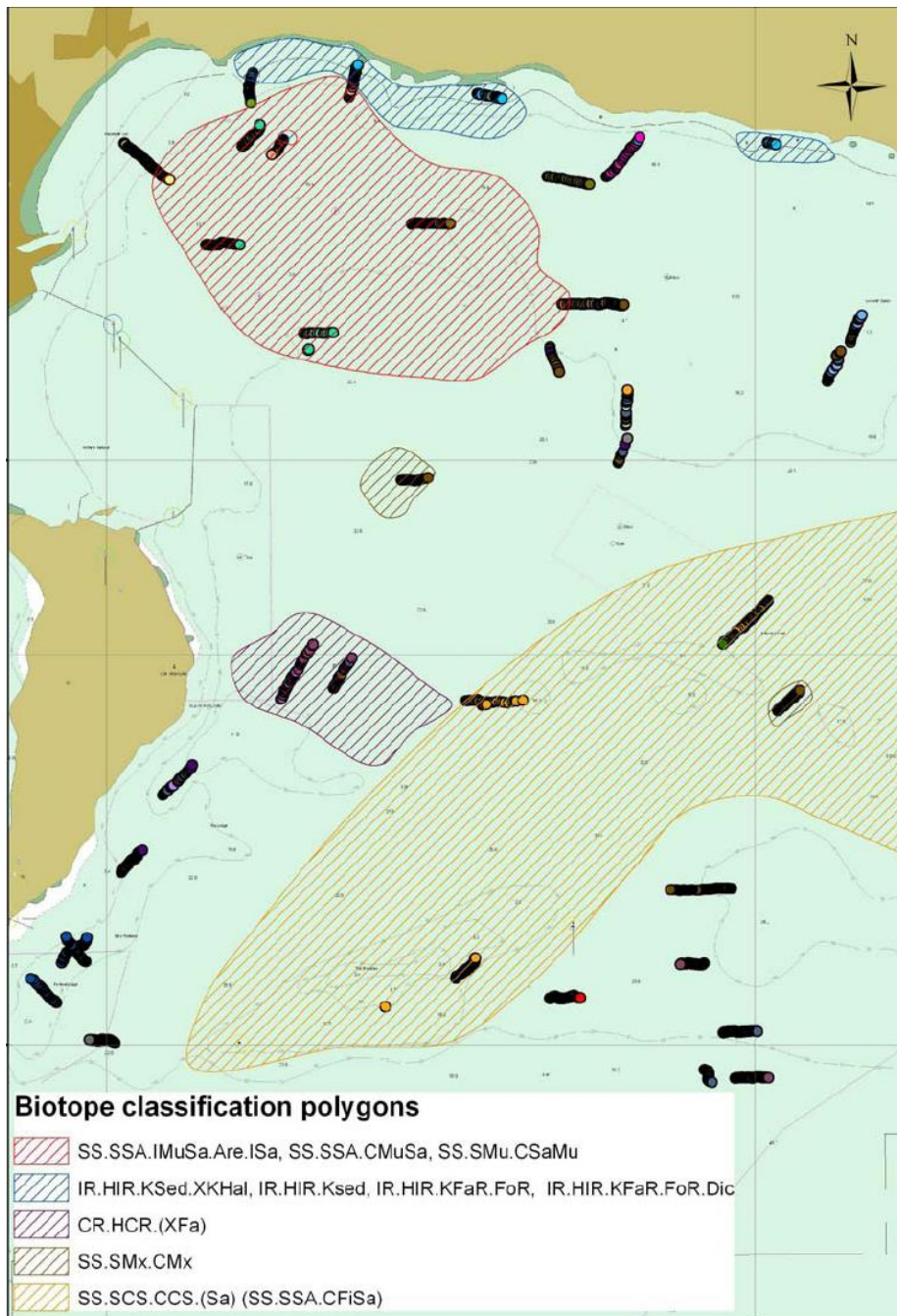


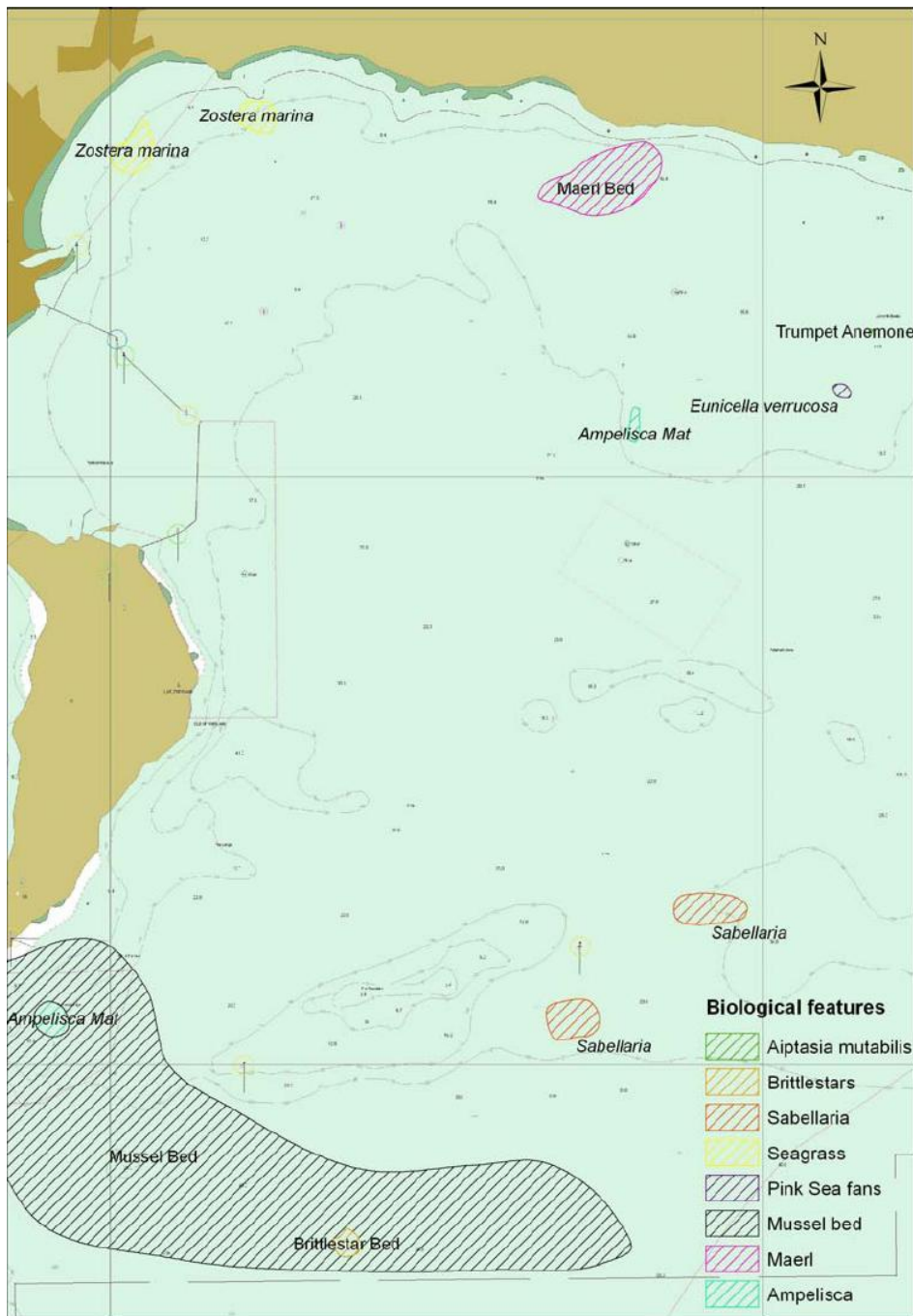
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	Pressure theme	Climate change							Hydrological changes (inshore/loc				
	Pressure	Atmospheric climate change	pH changes	Temperature changes - regional/ national	Salinity changes - regional/ national	Water flow (tidal&ocean current) changes - regional/ national	Emergence regime changes (sea level) regional/ national	Wave exposure changes - regional/ national	Temperature changes - local	Salinity changes - local	Water flow (tidal current) changes - local	Emergence regime changes - local	Wh
2	Broadscale Habitats Pressure Benchmarks	Increases of 3.5-4.6 °C (winter-summer) by 2050s	Mean 0.2 pH decrease by 2050	1.5-4 °C increase by 2100	0.2 psu decrease by 2100	Peak mean spring tide flow change between 0.1m/s to 0.2m/s over an area >1km <sup>2</sup> or 50% of width of water body for > 1 year	Increased ASL of 21 cm by 2050 in London	A change in nearshore significant wave height >3% but <5%.	A 5 °C change in temp for a one month period, or 2° C for one year	Increase from 35 to 38 units for one year or Decrease in salinity by 4-10 units for a year	Peak mean spring tide flow change between 0.1m/s to 0.2m/s over an area >1km <sup>2</sup> or 50% of width of water body for > 1 year	<b>Intertidal species (and habitats not uniquely defined by intertidal zone)</b> A 1 hour change in the time covered or not covered by the sea for a period of 1 year. <b>Habitats and landscapes defined by intertidal zone</b> An increase in relative sea level or decrease in high water level of 1 mm for one year over a shoreline.	W
3	High energy intertidal rock	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	H* (L)	H* (L)	NS (L)	M* (L)	
4	Moderate energy intertidal rock	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	M* (L)	NS (L)	M* (L)	L (L)	L* (L)	M* (L)	M* (L)	
5	Low energy intertidal rock	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	H* (L)	NS (L)	H* (L)	H* (L)	L* (L)	H* (L)	M (L)	
6	Intertidal coarse sediment	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	H* (L)	M* (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	
7	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	H (L)	M (L)	L (L)	L (L)	NS (L)	M (L)	
8	Intertidal mud	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	H (L)	M (L)	L (H)	L (H)	NS (H)	M (L)	
9	Intertidal mixed sediments	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	M (L)	NA (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	NS (L)	
10	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	M (L)	NA (L)	M (L)	NS (L)	NE (L)	M (L)	M (L)	NA (L)	NS (L)	M (L)	M (L)	
11	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	M (M)	NA (L)	M (M)	NS (L)	M* (H)	H (M)	M (L)	NS (M)	NS (M)	M* (H)	M* (M)	
12													

# Seabed Habitats

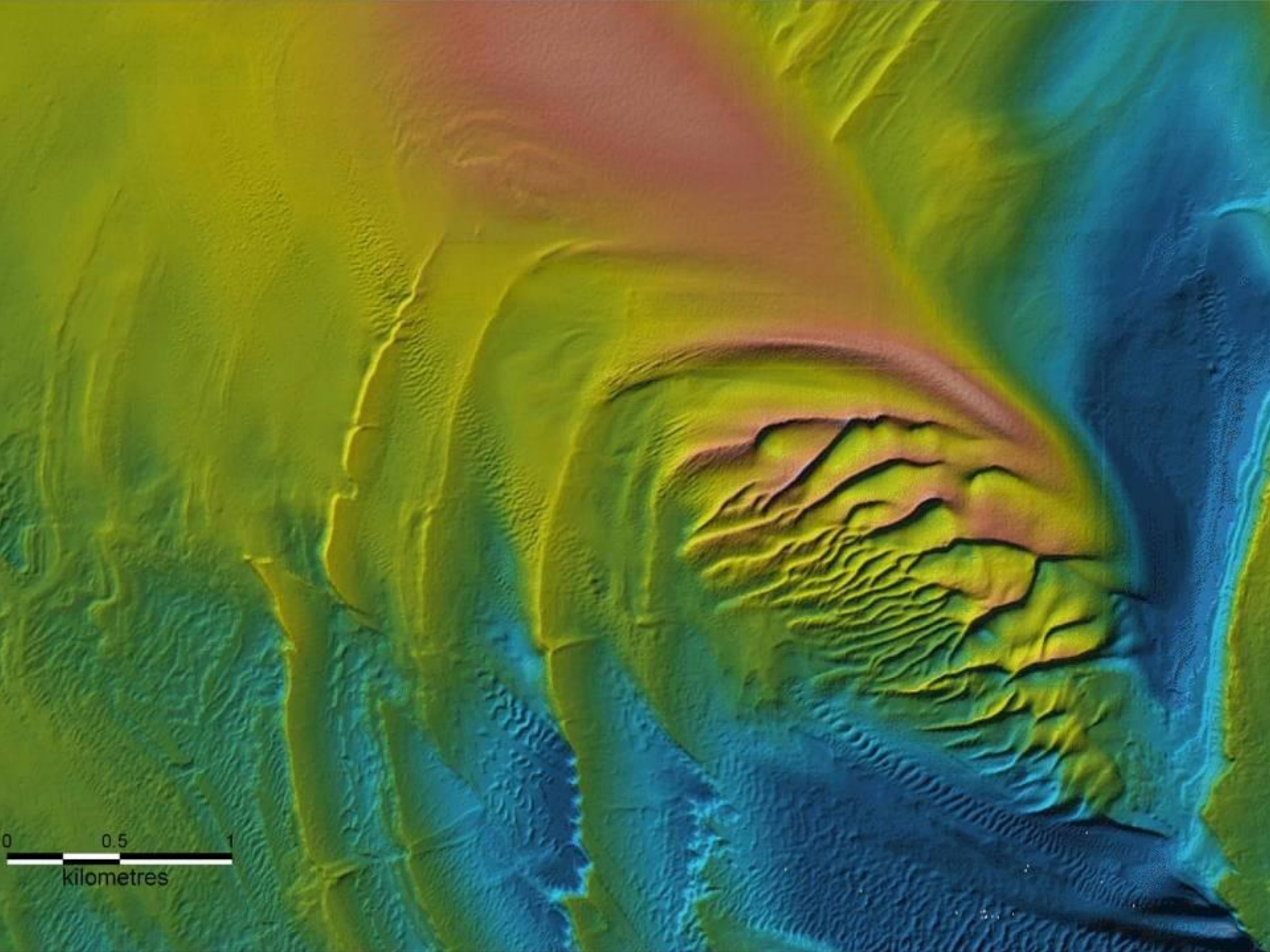


# Biotores

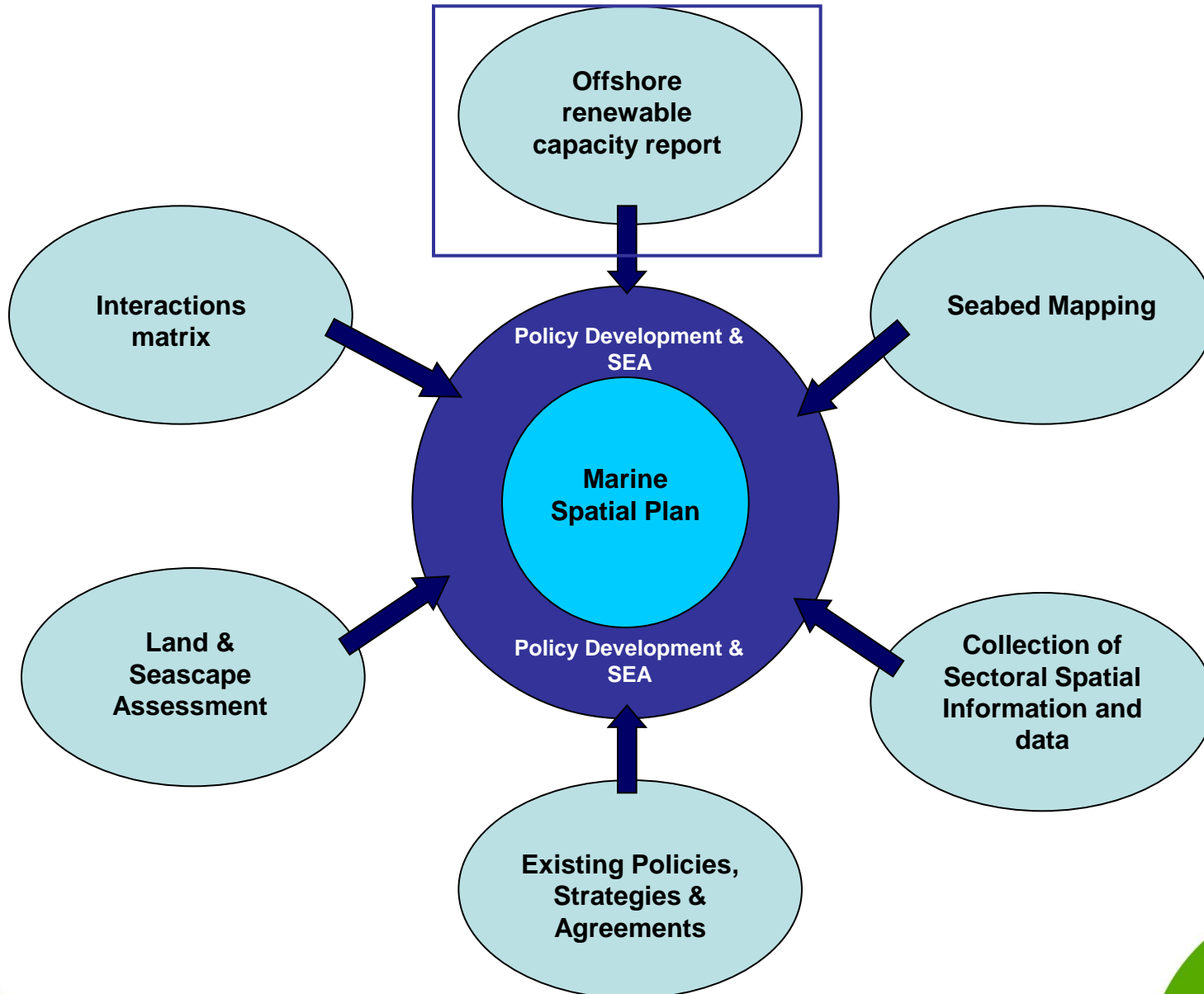




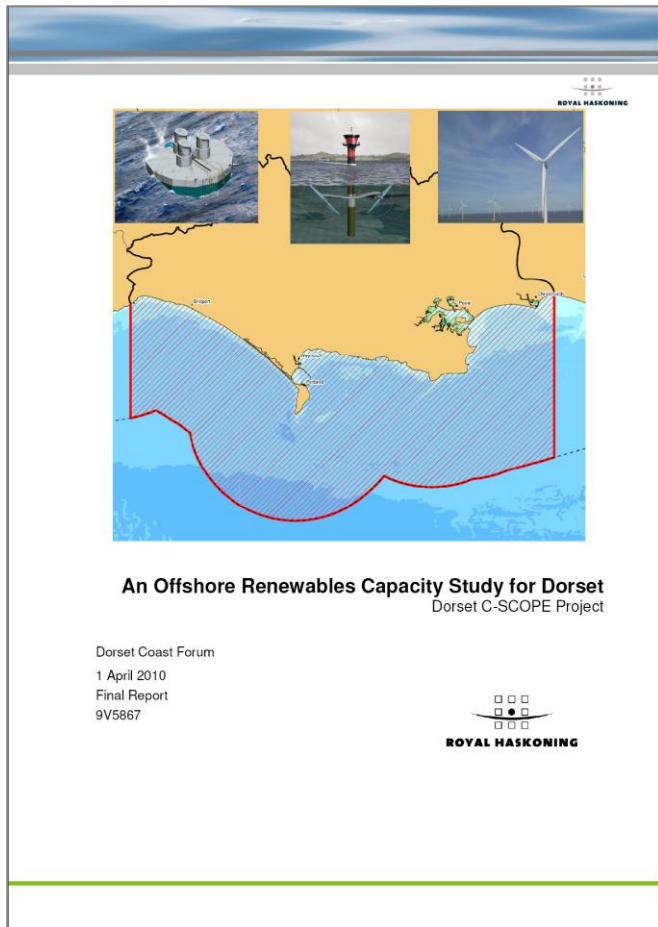
Biological features of interest (equated closely to MCZ FOCI)







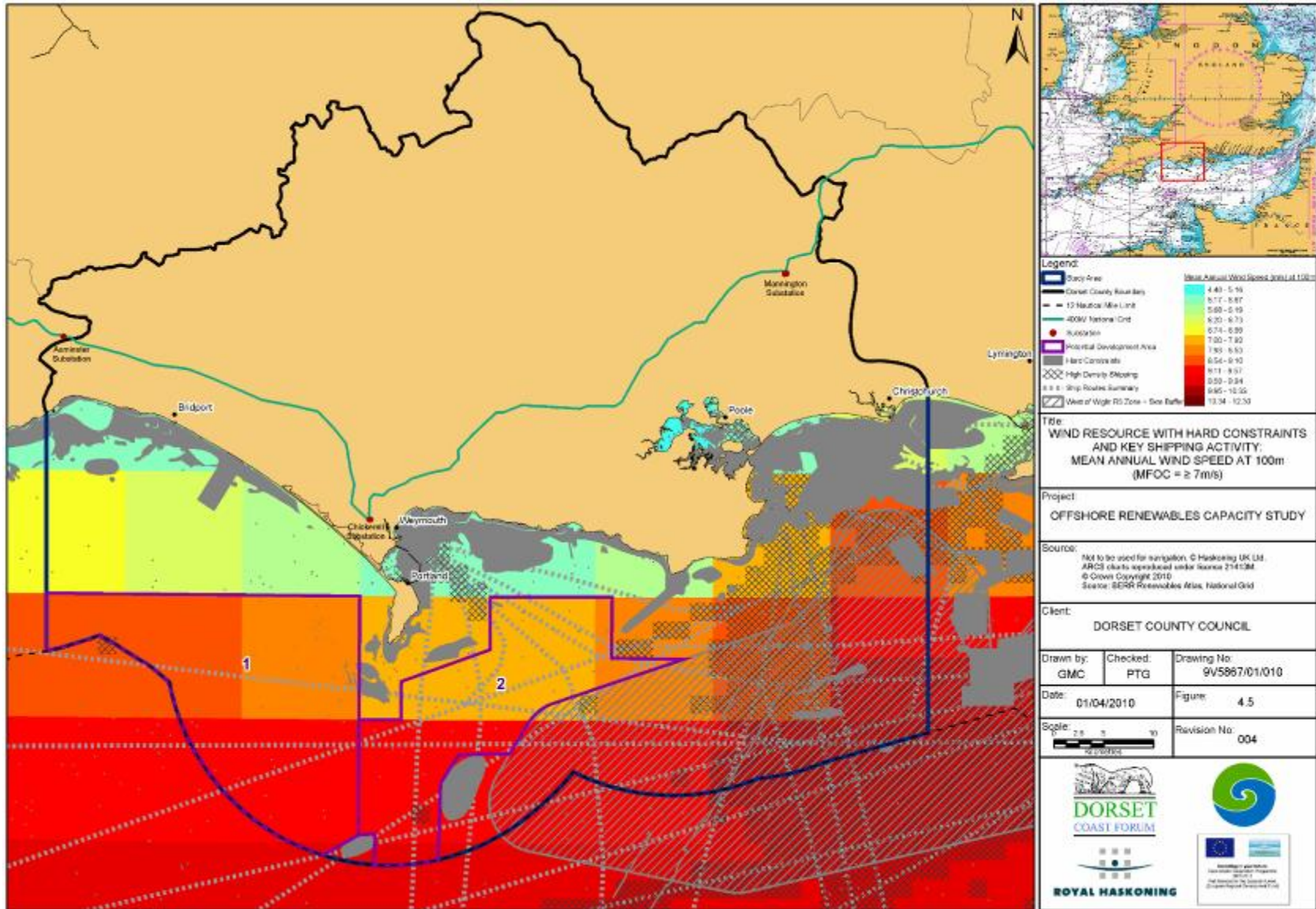
# Offshore renewable capacity report



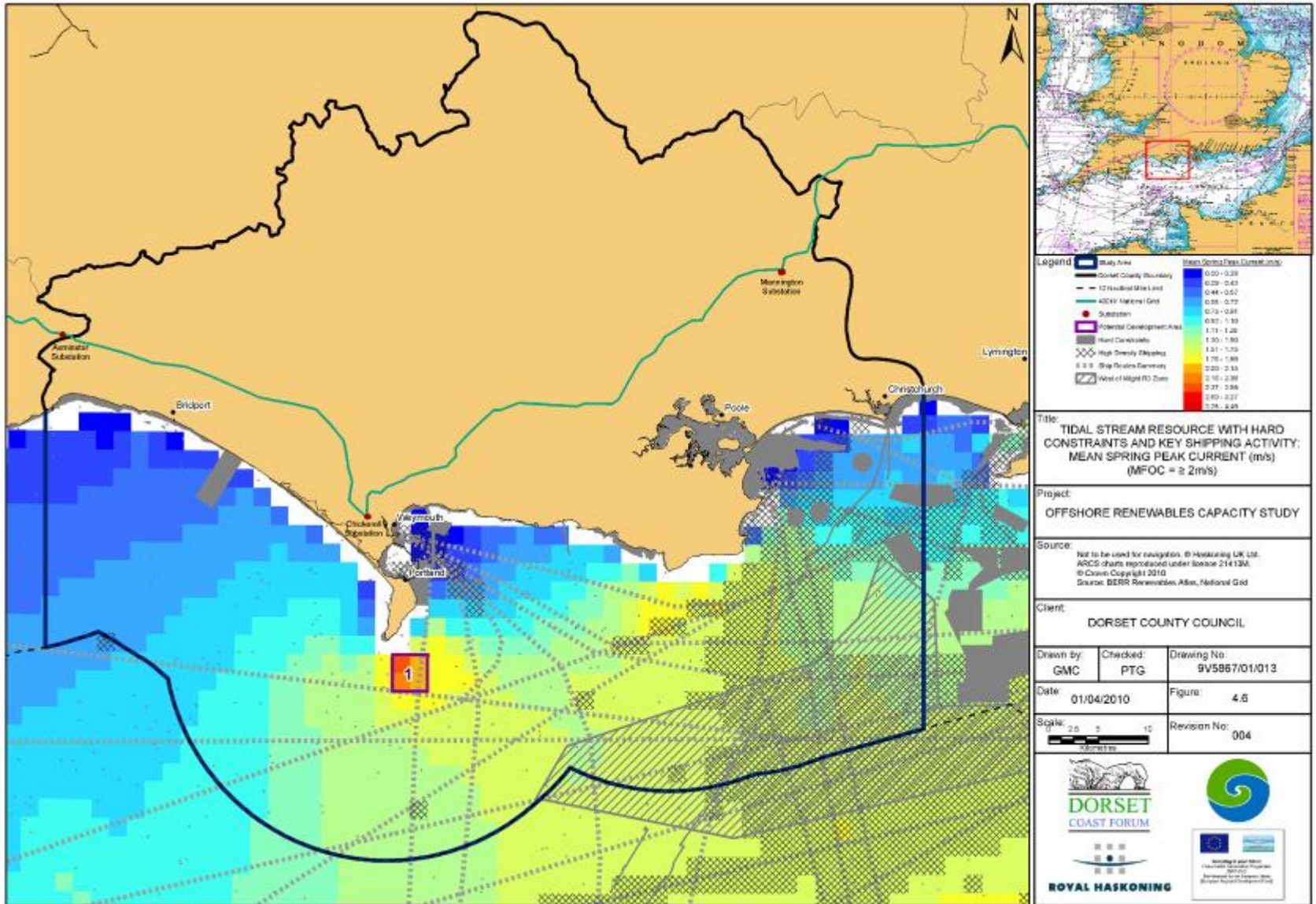
- Royal Haskoning report focused on:
- Current and emerging marine renewable energy technologies and their potential operating conditions
- Constraints mapping to identify potential areas for further offshore renewable energy development in Dorset waters
- Different approach to report for The Offshore Valuation Group; fewer hard constraints, no weighting. 'Development Considerations' are discussed in the report for each potential development area identified.



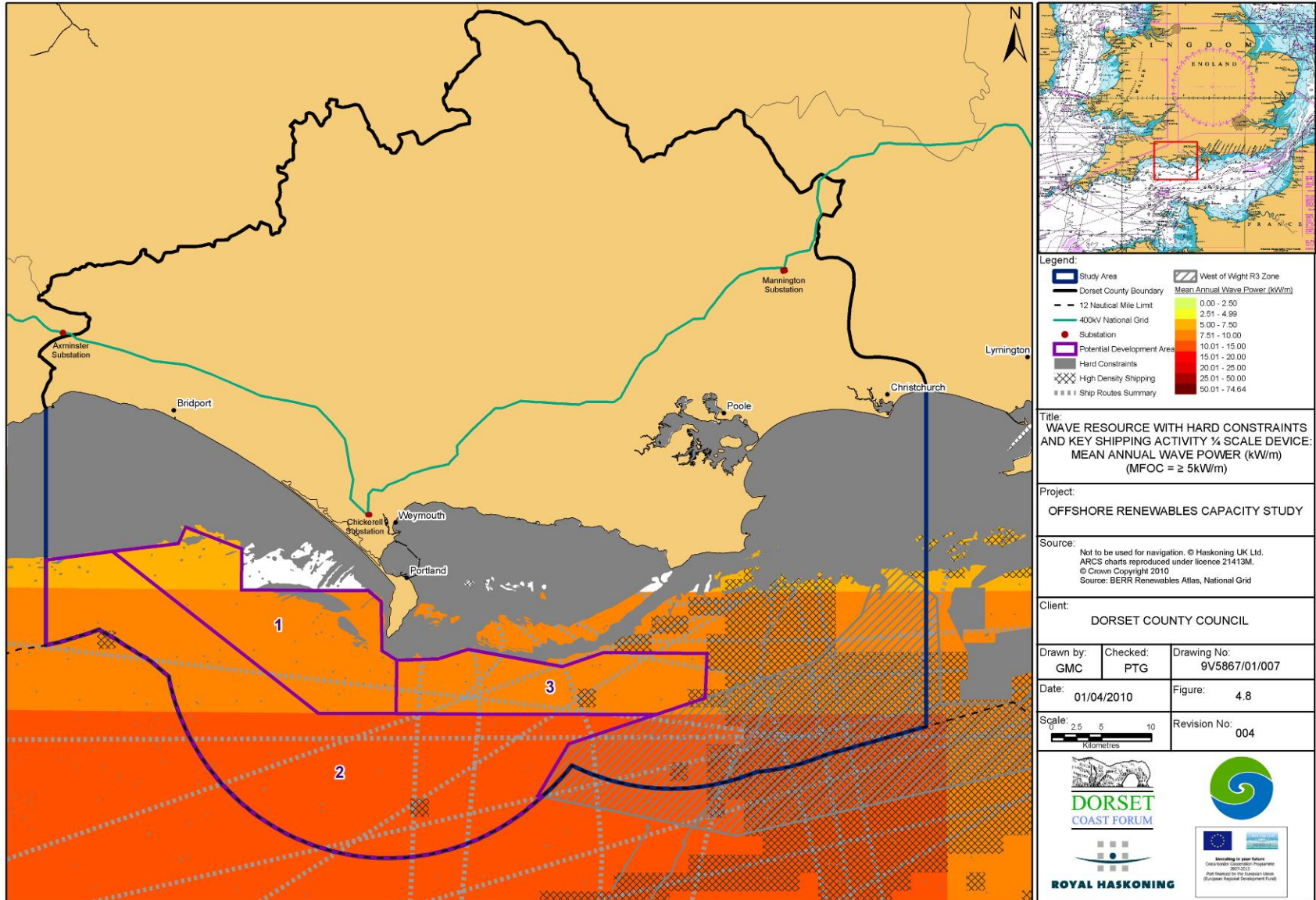
# Offshore renewable capacity report - wind

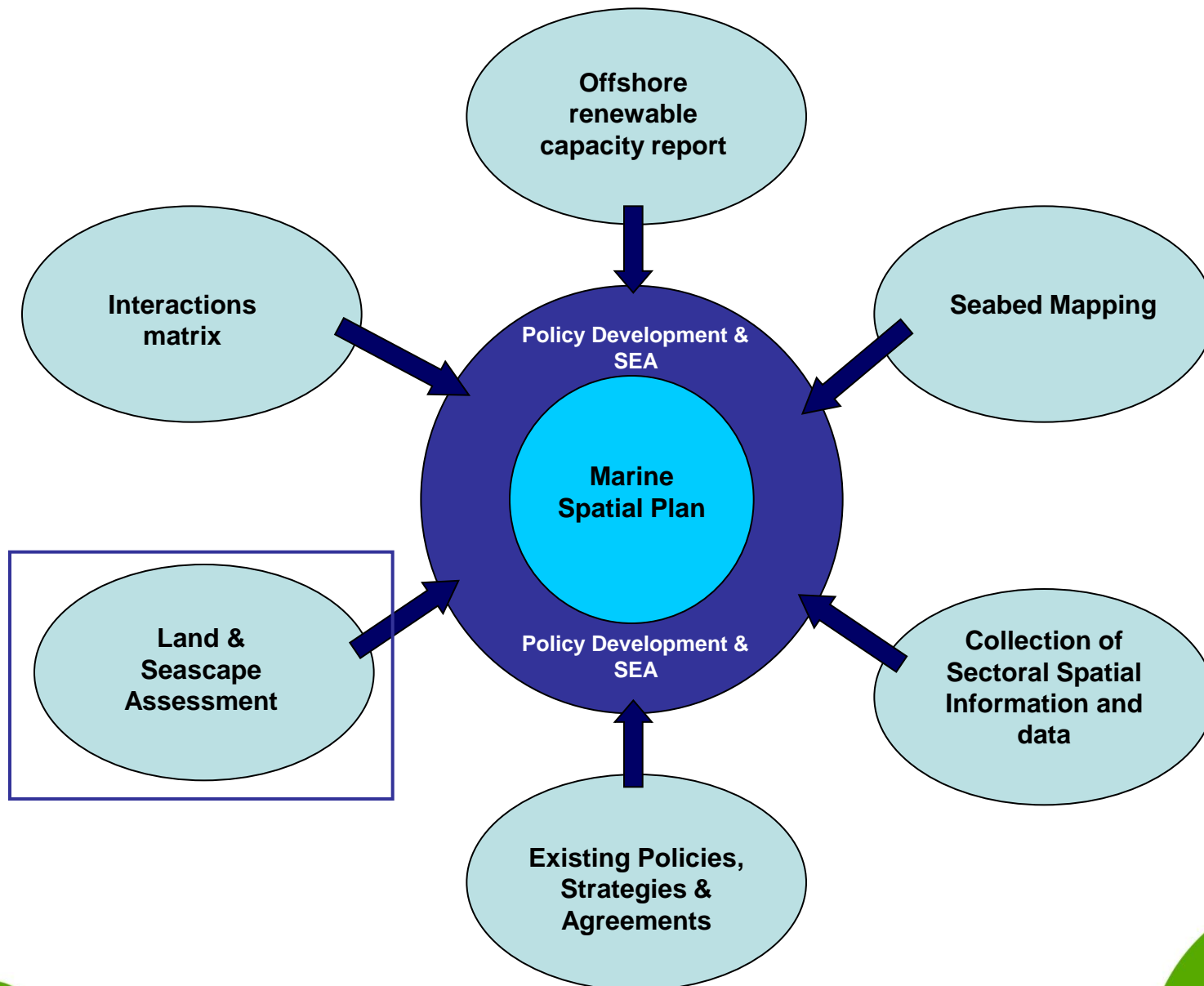


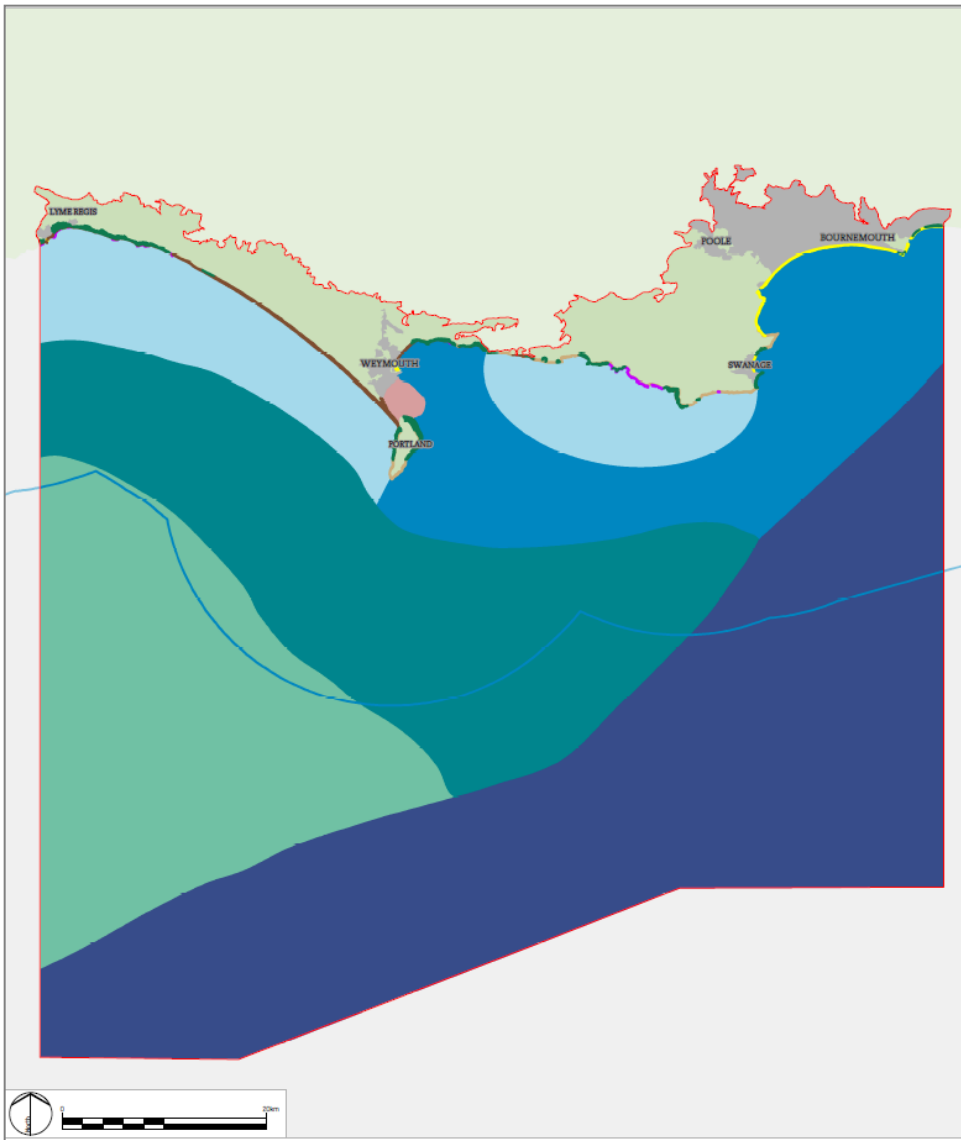
# Offshore renewable capacity report - tidal



# Offshore renewable capacity report – ¼ scale wave





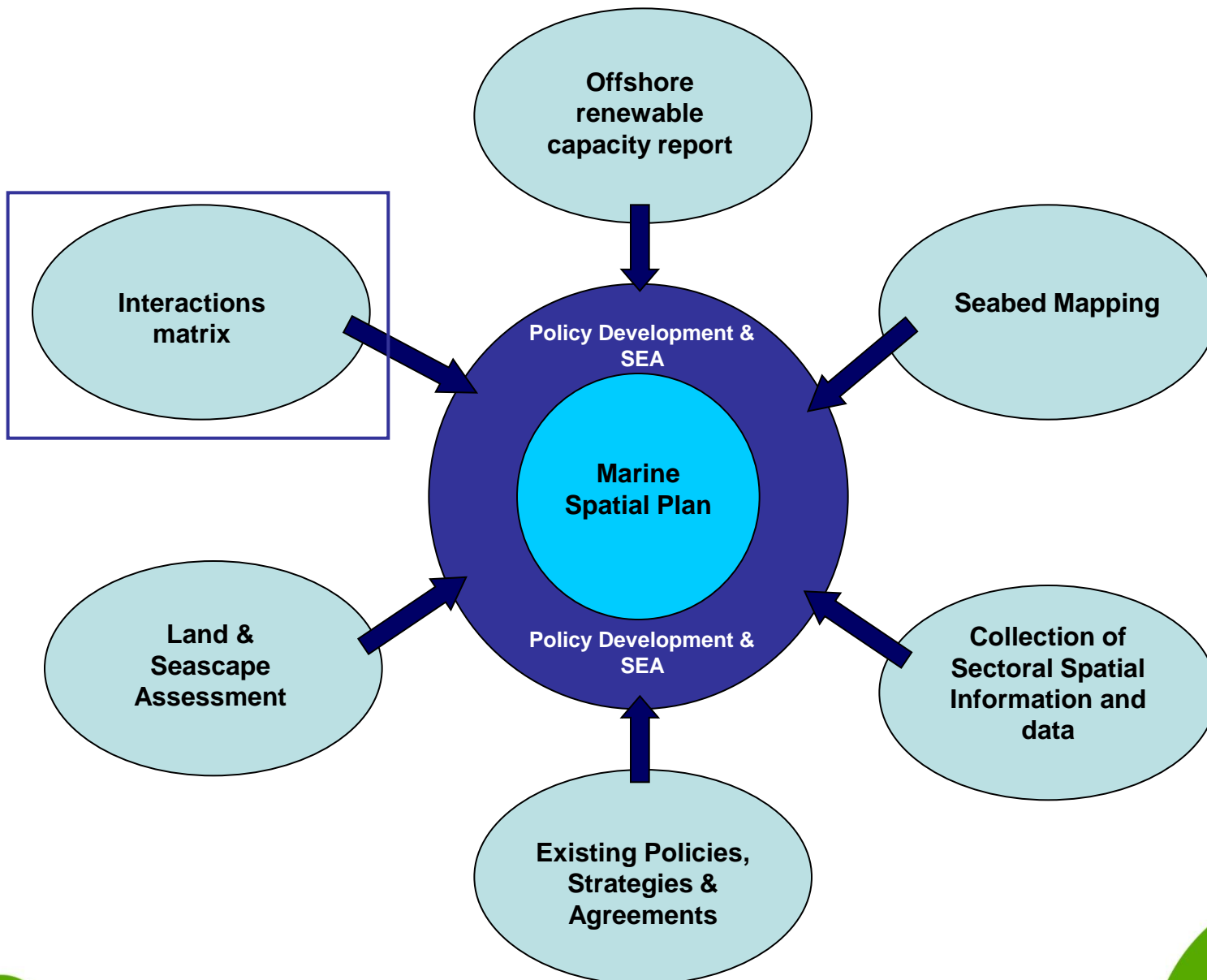


There are five Seascape Character Areas within the MMA

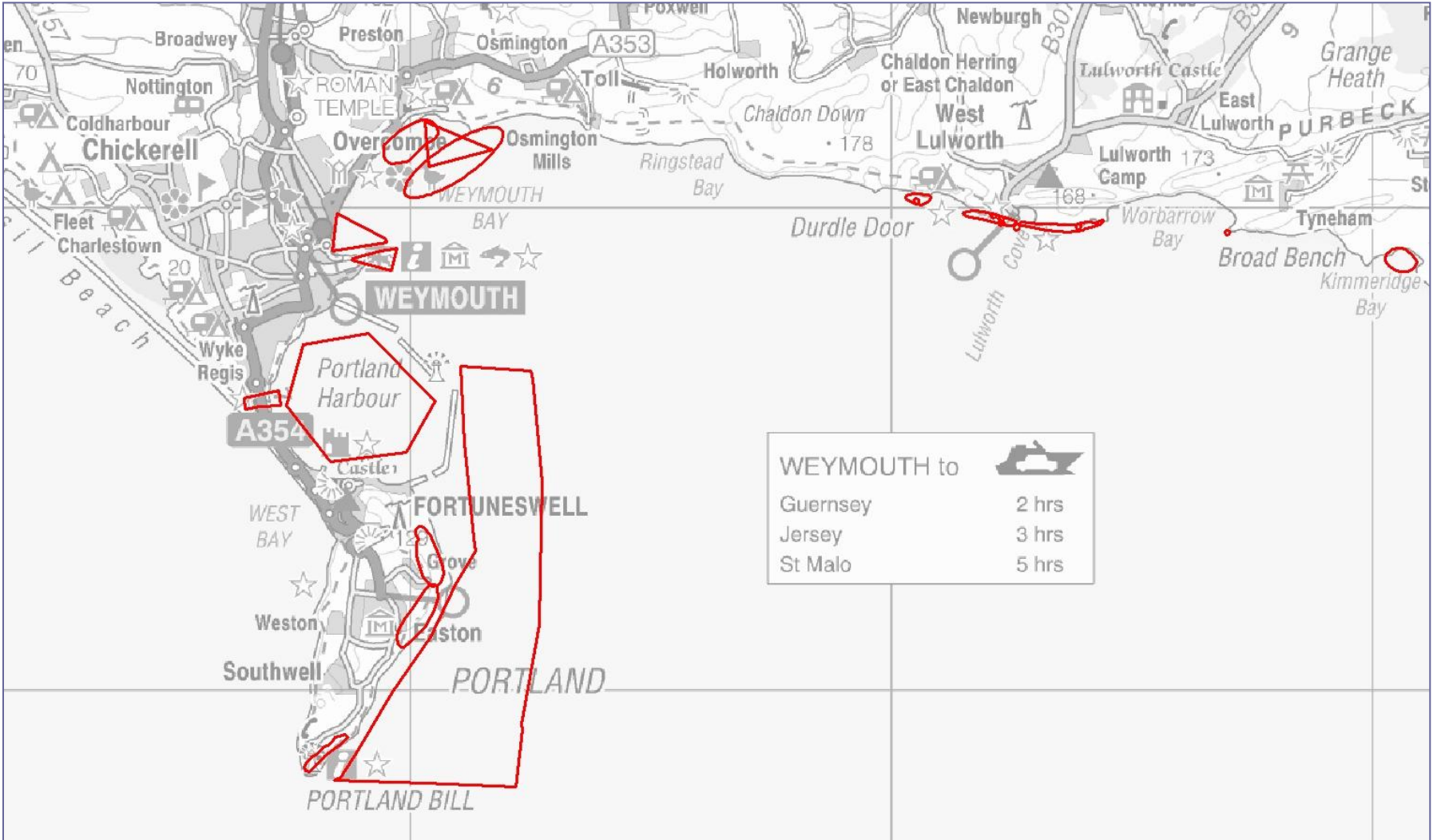
- 🌀 Man-Made Harbour
- 🌀 Coastal Waters
- 🌀 Active Coastal Waters
- 🌀 Inshore Waters
- 🌀 Deep Water Offshore Fishing

N.B. Boundaries are transitional

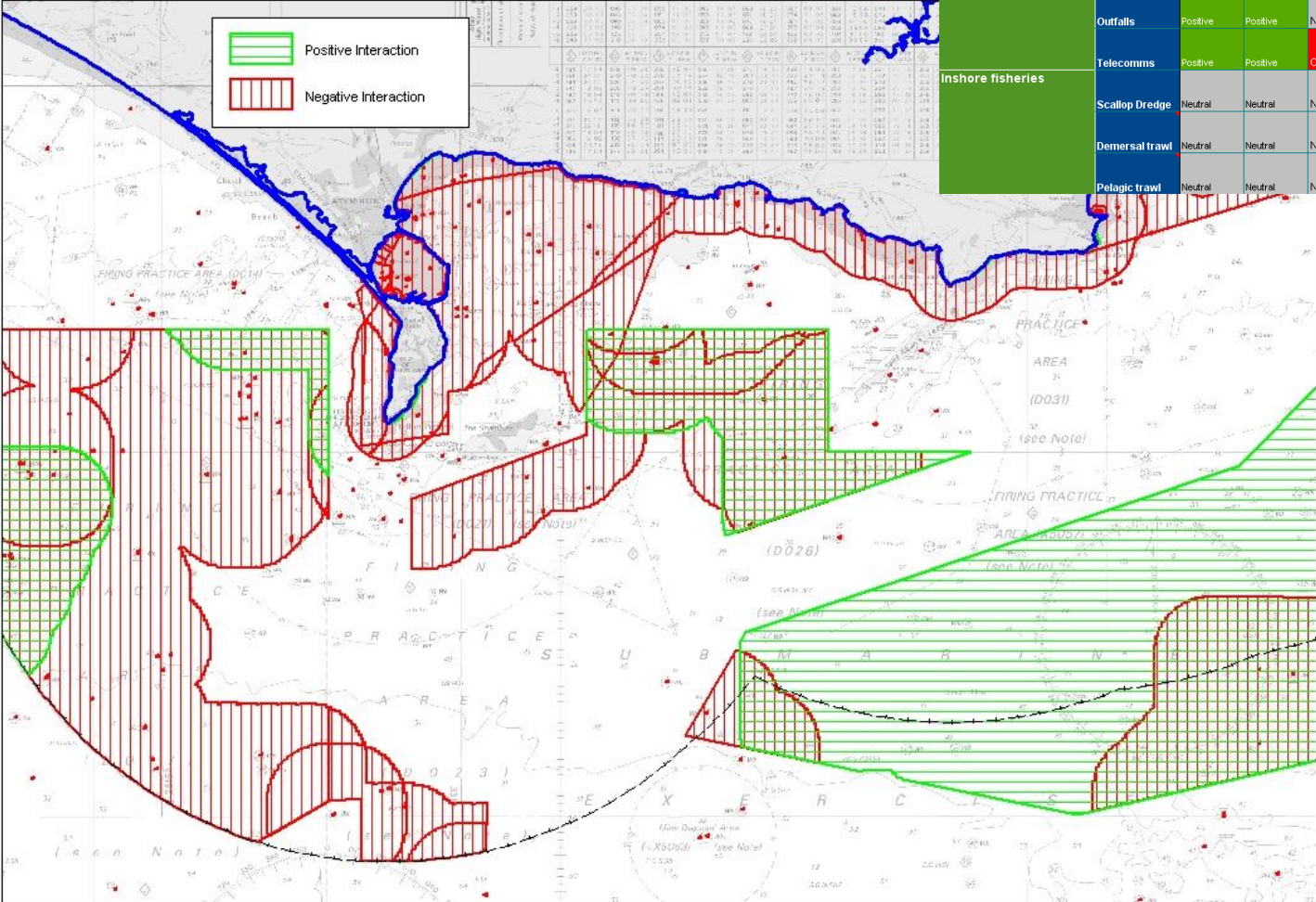








	Ports and harbours				Maritime Safety			
	Ports and harbours	Piers and Jetties	Maintenance dredging	Dredging Disposal	Lifeboat service	HM Coastguard	Navigation aids	
Renewable Energy	Offshore Wind	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Wave	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Tidal	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
Subsea cables and pipelines	Electricity	Positive	Positive	Conflict	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Oil/Gas Pipelines	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Outfalls	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Telecomms	Positive	Positive	Conflict	Neutral		Competition	Competition
Inshore fisheries	Scallop Dredge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Demersal trawl	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition
	Pelagic trawl	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral		Competition	Competition

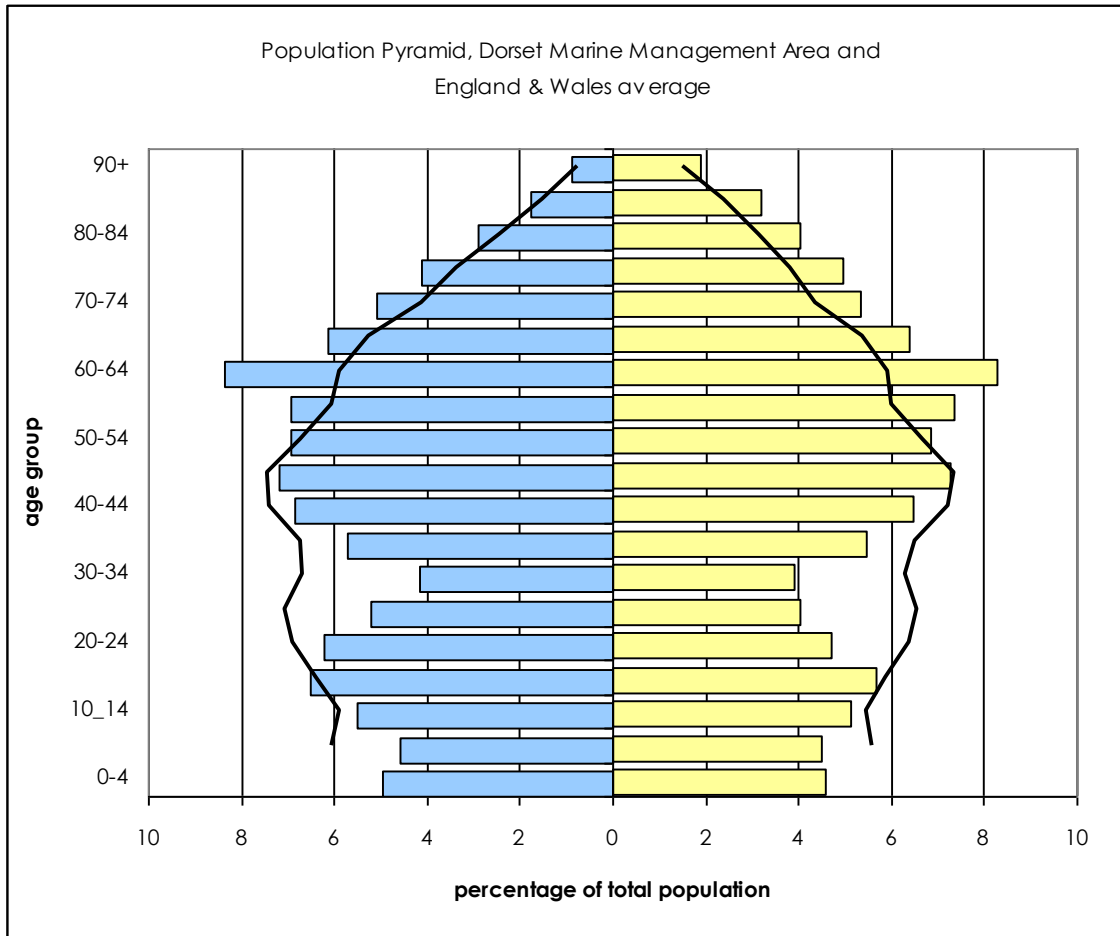


# Socio-economic review

## Dorset Marine Management Area - Index of Multiple Deprivation National Ranking 2007



# Demographics



# Economic Impact Assessment

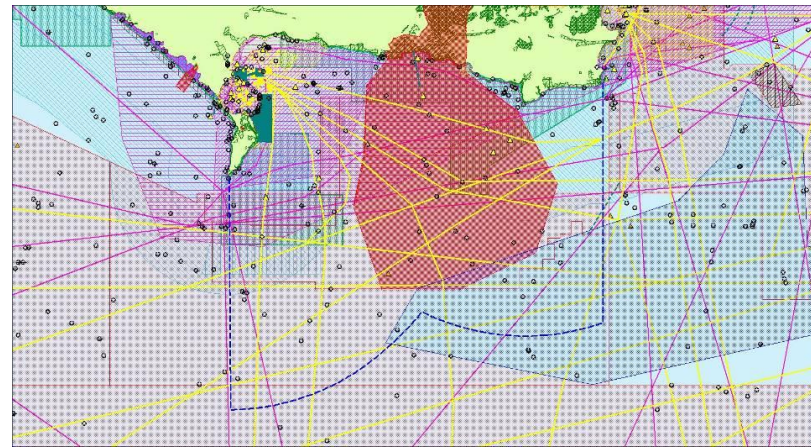
- Conducted as part of a much wider socio-economic report
  - important to have context
- Used Econ-i software which analyses ‘ripple effect’ of adding or taking away jobs in the marine sector
- Weighted by distribution of FTEs in sub-sectors (apportioned by relative strength)
- Multiplier is allocated,
- Three iterations take into account;
  - Immediate suppliers
  - Their suppliers
  - effect through household spending of their employees

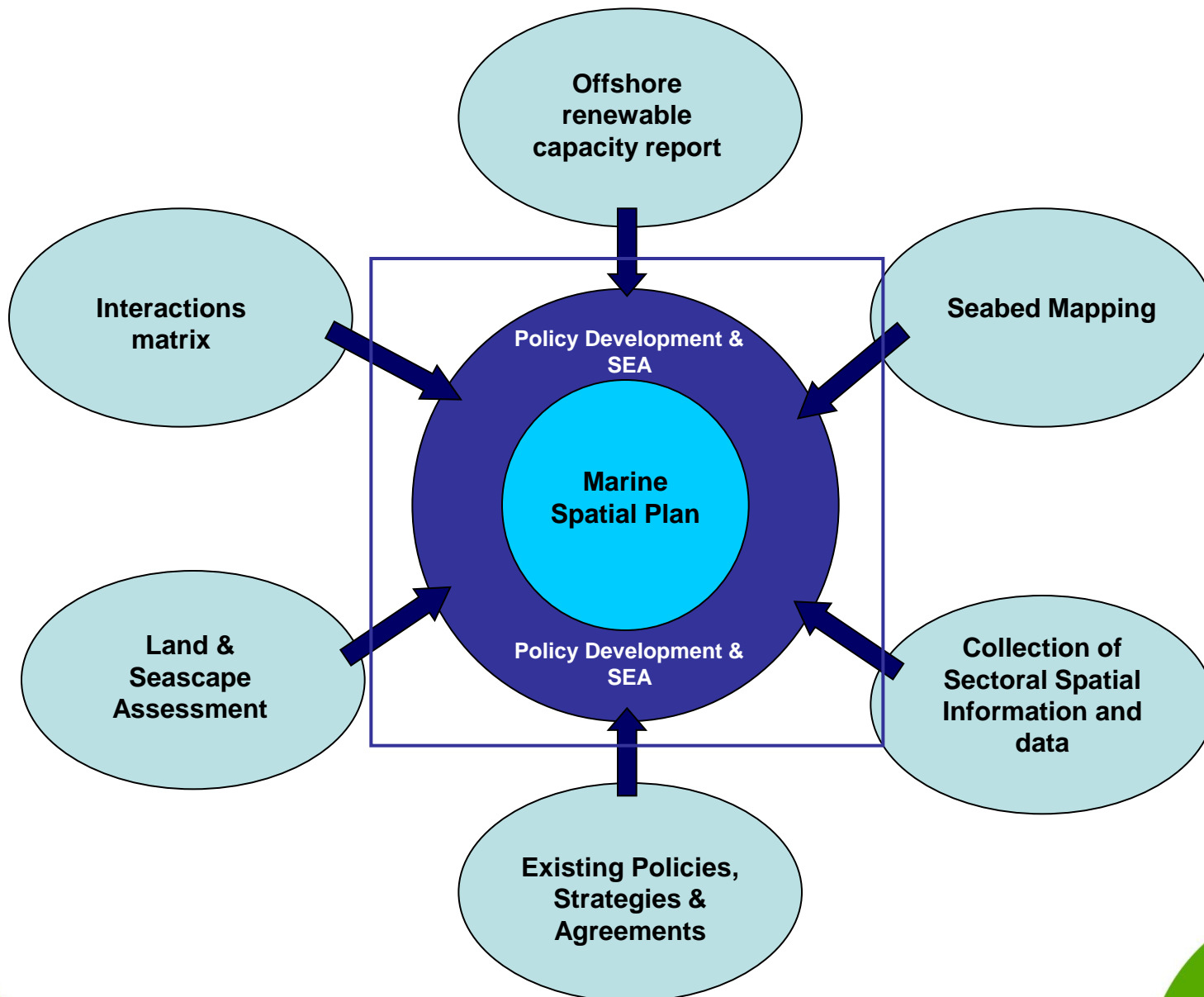


# Forecasting Document

Looking at past, current and future trends in marine sectors in Dorset including:

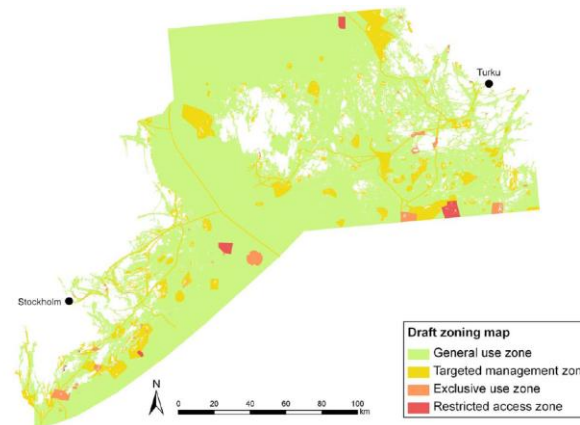
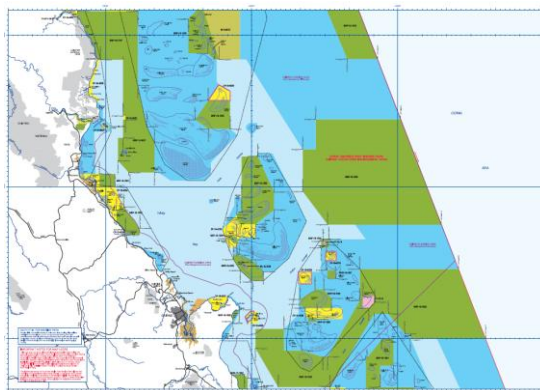
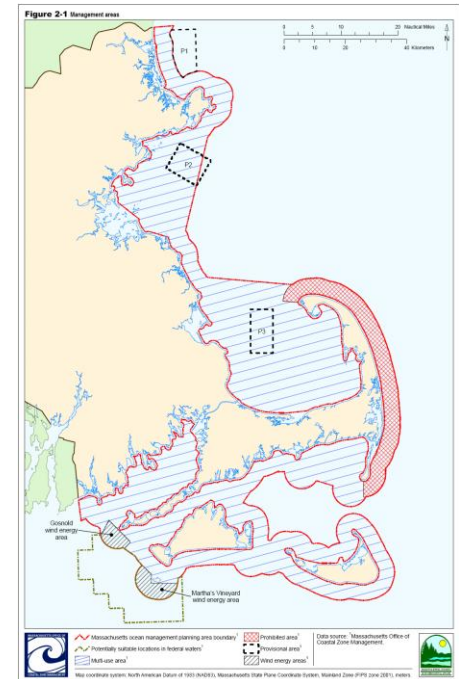
- Oil & Gas
- Offshore renewables & CCS
- Aggregates
- Fisheries & Aquaculture
- Tourism & Leisure
- Ports & Shipping



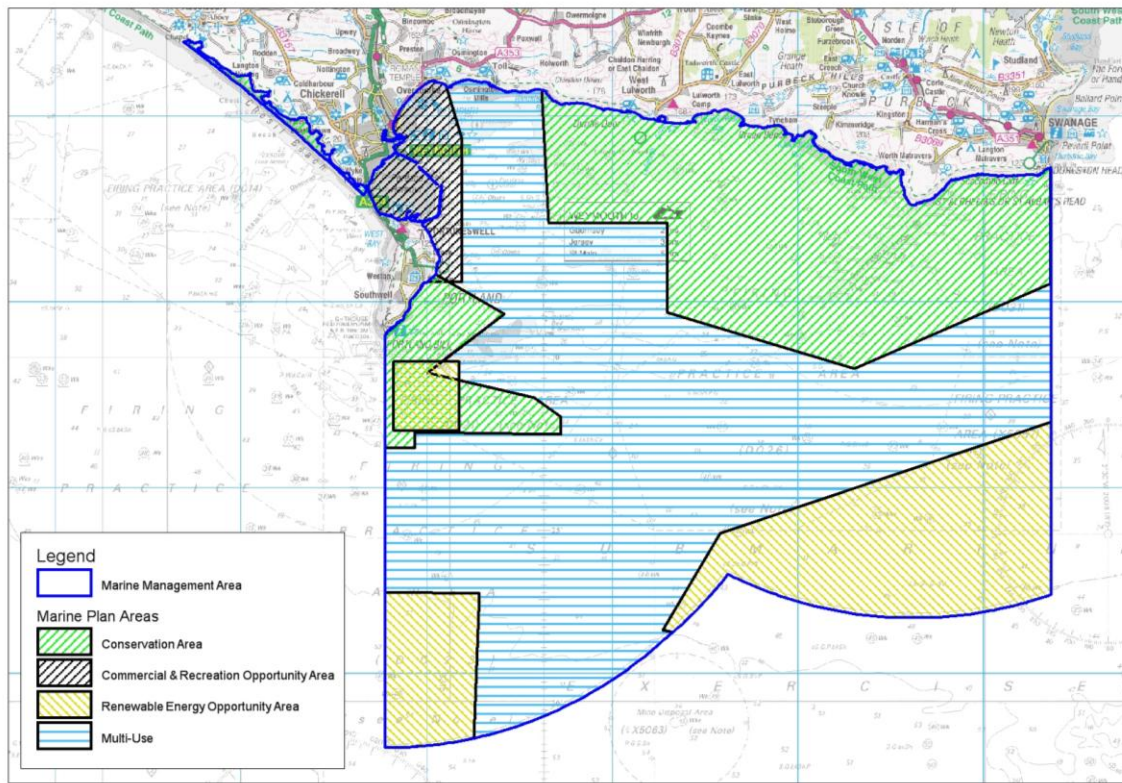


# Marine plan development

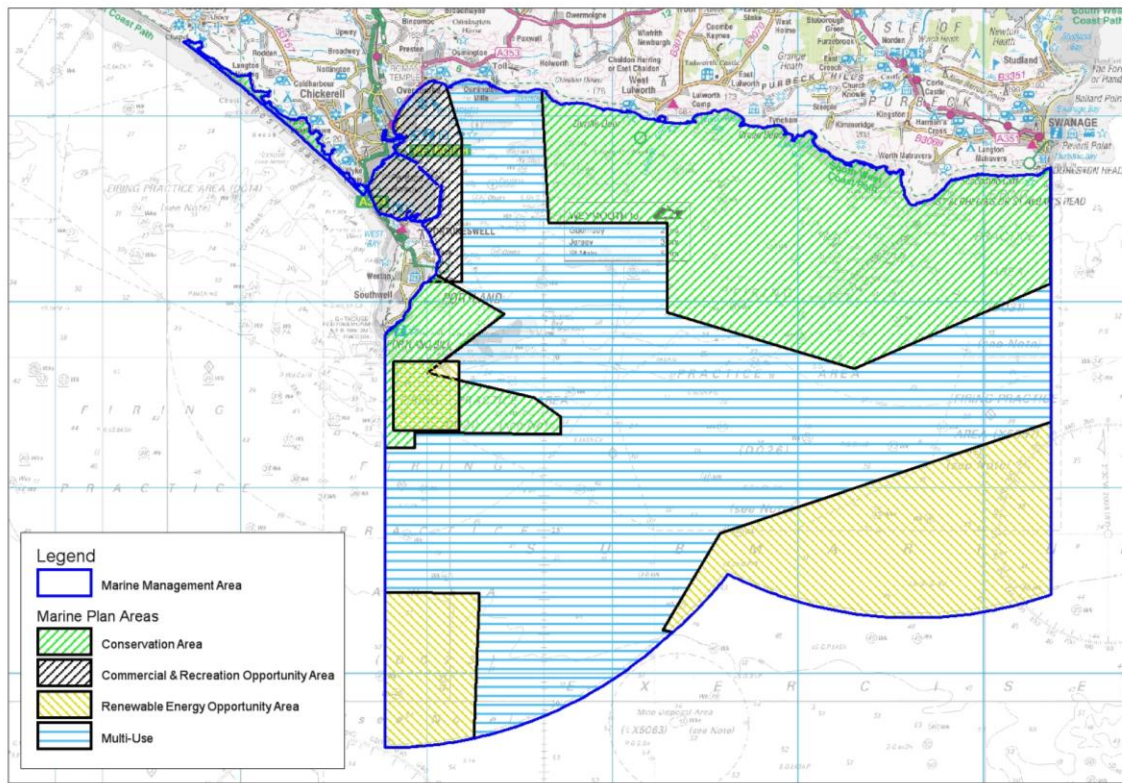
- Eight objectives derived from T&F Group 'wish-list' and Defra's HLMOs
- Have explored various ways of expressing policy spatially
- Should we identify 'zones' (e.g. Baltic Sea, GBRMR) and develop policy for those 'zones'?...
- If so, how do you identify those 'zones'? Marxan? Constraints mapping? Existing uses? Seascape Character?
- ... or do we develop a policy framework and express those policies spatially where possible? Opportunity areas?
- Presented various options to the T&F Group







- ④ Conservation; used existing boundaries for the dSAC; aware this could change, and we will also need to include any MCZs in due course
- ④ Renewables; used West of Wight zone, and areas from the Capacity Report. Used an 8nm cut-off point for acceptable development of south-west area.
- ④ Commercial & Recreation – used jurisdiction of Weymouth & Portland Harbours.
- ④ Multi-use; everywhere else!



- 🌀 No area is 'exclusive', these are merely indicative of opportunities, which could take priority. Any other compatible use should be considered.
- 🌀 Multi-use area would be open to all uses and activities (e.g. aquaculture, cables, extraction) provided they do not impact on listed sensitive areas (environmental, seascape and heritage) and go through due process.

# Marine Plan Development



T&F Group concluded policy should be:

- Hierarchical where necessary
  - Expressed spatially where possible (including opportunity areas)
  - Criteria-based for specific development where appropriate
- 
- Now developing that policy
  - First draft – May
  - Marine Plan for consultation August





Thank you



With special thanks to our funding partners  
and all our coastal stakeholders

