



Natura 2000 at Sea

Draft Special Areas of Conservation





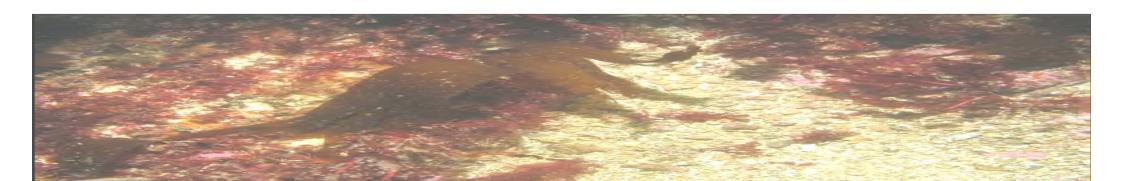
- Draft Special Areas of Conservation (dSAC)
- Poole Bay to Lyme Bay draft Special Area of Conservation overview
- Conservation objectives & potential management measures
- What the Poole Bay to Lyme Bay dSAC means for marine spatial planning in Dorset



Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)



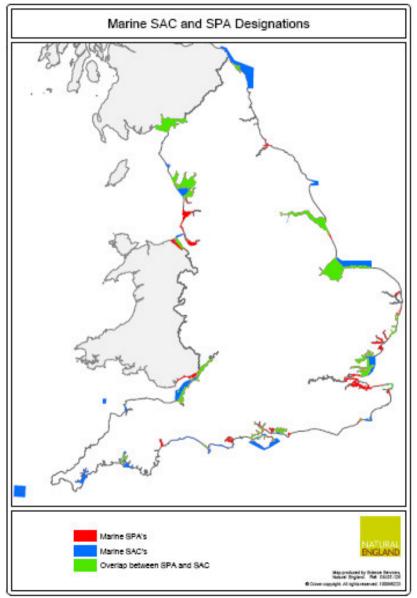
- Designation under the Habitats Directive to help protect Europe's diverse wildlife.
- Protects certain habitats, including reefs, sandbanks and seacaves in non coastal waters.
- Natural England will recommend to government 4 marine SACs in the southwest
- Proposals will be formally consulted on in November 2009, but currently want to explain reasons for site selection and discuss potential impacts.





England's current MPAs





- 8 % English inshore waters covered by SACs / SPA sites (i.e. 0-12 nm zone).
- Considerable intertidal and coastal areas designated
 SSSIs.
- One 'highly protected site' (0.002% of the 0-200 nm zone) – Lundy.
- The UK has around **2% of sea** area protected (i.e. 0-200 nm zone).



Why are we doing this?

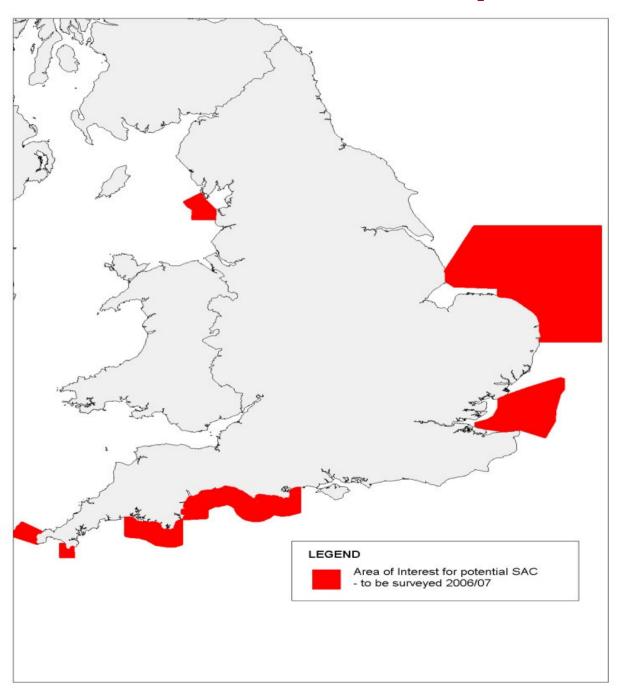


- European Commission 1992 Habitats and Species Directive requires Member States to identify and manage Special Areas of Conservation.
- Implemented in UK by 1994 Habitats Regulations.
- Most current sites are 'coastal marine', e.g. Fal & Helford SAC.
- 1999 successful Greenpeace challenge re: Darwin Mounds – member states must identify SACs across the whole of territorial waters.
- European Commission advised UK Government that present coverage was inadequate.
- UK Government requested Natural England (and JNCC) to identify and recommend further qualifying areas.



Draft SAC site selection process

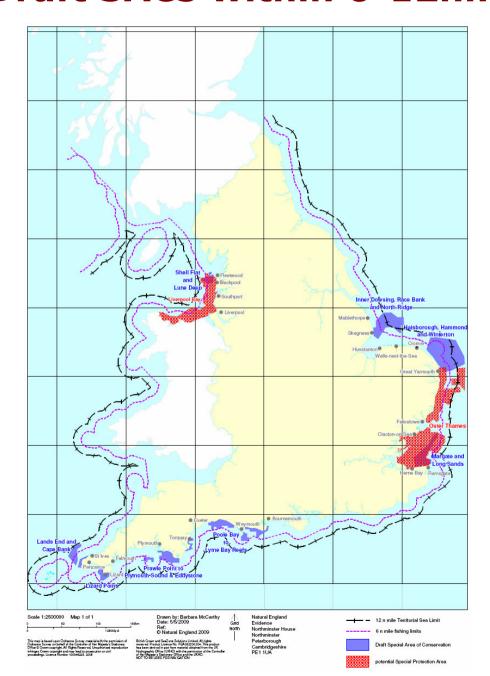






Draft SACs within 0-12nm



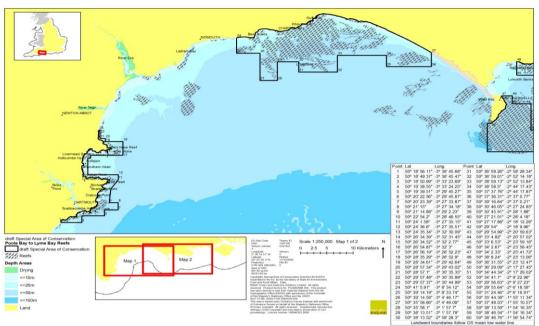


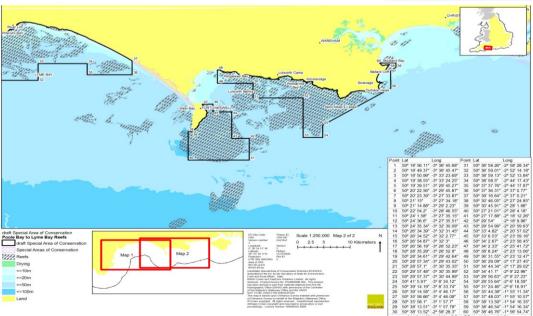


Poole Bay to Lyme Bay draft Special Area of Conservation



Poole Bay to Lyme Bay dSAC

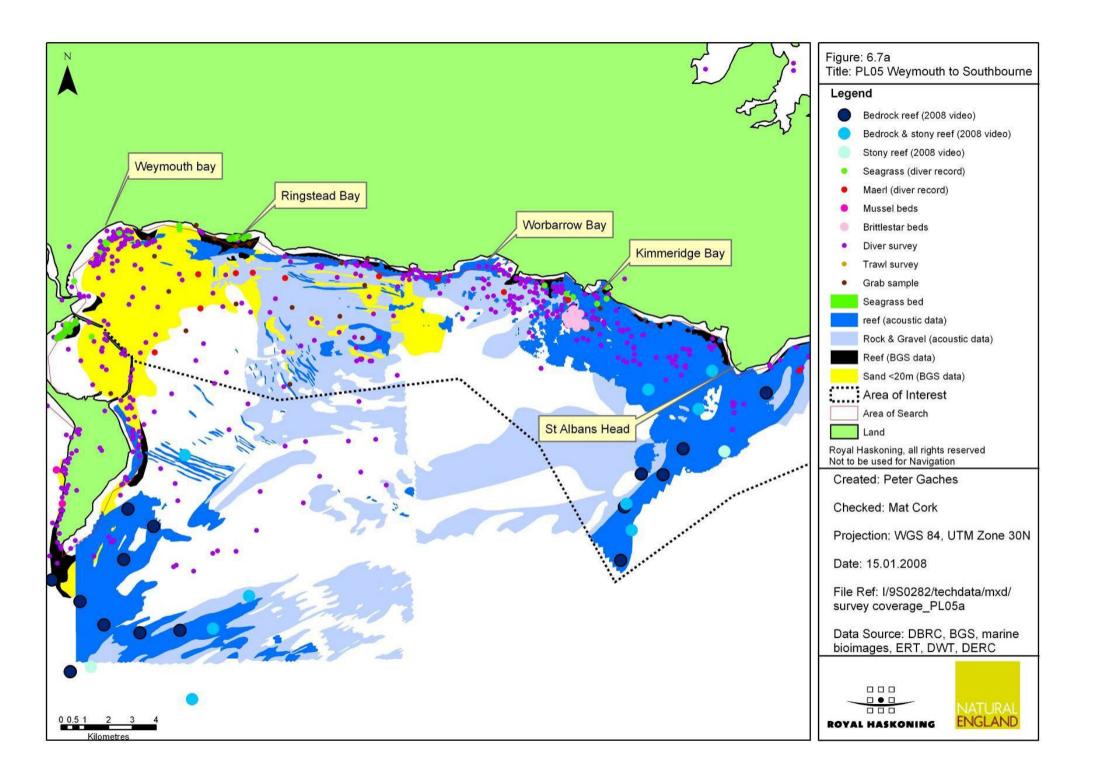






OVERVIEW

- Size of dSAC = 60183.99 ha / 601.8 km²
- 4 mosaic areas within dSAC:
- Studland Bay to Ringstead Bay
- Portland
- Lyme Bay
- Watcombe to Dartmouth
- Designated for reefs & sea caves



Poole Bay to Lyme Bay Site Overview





Pink sea fan courtesy of Keith Hiscock

- Several types of reef present
- High biodiversity
- Many key reef species, and several rare / scarce species (large colonies of pink sea fans)
- Video records = high habitat complexity
- Extensive biogenic reefs
 - Mytilus edulis beds
 - Sabellaria spp. reefs
 - Brittlestar beds
- Reef habitat is mostly well conserved
- Some damage (Pink Sea Fans)



What does the Poole Bay to Lyme Bay dSAC mean for Dorset's marine spatial planning?





Conservation Objectives



- Conservation Regulations 1994 transpose Habitats Directive into British law
- NE has a statutory responsibility to advise on conservation objectives
- Conservation objectives are the starting point from which management schemes may be developed
- Set out what needs to be achieved for the site to deliver the aims of the Habitats Directive
- Advice on operations nature and extent of operations
- Draft documents available to download:

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/sacconsultation/default.aspx

Site management



- No management measures are finalised depends on input from competent and relevant authorities, and a better understanding of activities in the sites and what may be needed.
- NE advise on the environmental outcome of a measure, but don't pick the management measure
- If an activity does not have / is not having a significant effect on the interest features or their typical species (alone or in combination with other activities) then there should be no need to put a management measure in place to control it. But may need to cap effort at existing level.

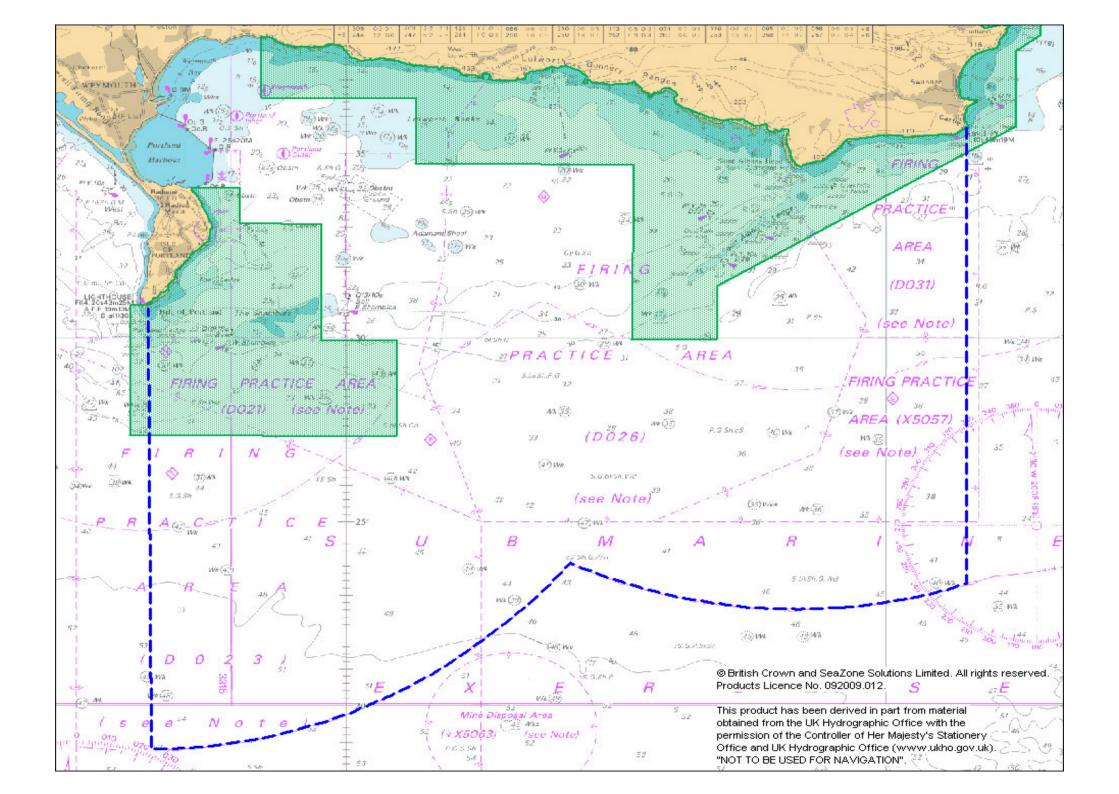




Integration of dSAC and Dorset MSP



- The dSAC is not a no go area
- Activities should be able to carry on as long as they are not damaging the reefs & sea caves





Integration of dSAC and Dorset MSP



- The dSAC is not a no go area
- Activities should be able to carry on as long as they are not damaging the reefs & sea caves
- Marine Spatial Plan & the management measures for the dSAC should both ensure this
- Marine Spatial Plan has potential to identify win: win situations by providing for activities restricted in the dSAC, elsewhere in the marine management area

Key contacts within Natural England



Roger Covey Senior Marine Specialist Pydar House, Truro Stephen Warman Marine Lead Pydar House, Truro

Rhiannon Pipkin Marine Adviser Pydar House, Truro Louisa Knights Marine Adviser Renslade House, Exeter

Email: swmarine@naturalengland.org.uk

Pydar House, Truro 0300 060 2544 Renslade House, Exeter 0300 060 1110

Website:

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/sacconsultation/default.aspx