

## **Appendix I**

### **Information for Appropriate Assessment**

The information provided here will inform the competent authority in their decision with regard to Appropriate Assessment under the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and its implementation in the UK under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. The competent authority will consult Natural England for their opinion on the information put forward.



## Appendix I

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# I1 INTRODUCTION

## I1.1 Background

The need for an 'Appropriate Assessment' arises under the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and its implementation in the UK under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. Under Regulation 48(1):

*"A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which:*

- a. is likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 Site in Great Britain (either alone or In-Combination with other plans or projects); and*
- b. is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Site,*

*shall make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the Site in view of that site's conservation objectives."*

A Natura 2000 Site is either a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Special Protection Area (SPA). Government policy, as outlined in Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS 9), is that wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Sites) should also be subject to the provisions of the Habitats Regulations. Ramsar Sites, SPAs and SACs, are collectively referred to hereafter as 'Natura 2000 Sites'.

Appropriate Assessment is the process to support a decision by the 'Competent Authority', as to whether the proposed plan or project would have an adverse effect on the integrity of any Natura 2000 Site. PPS9 defines a site's integrity as the:

*"... coherence of the site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, or the habitats, complex of habitats and/or population of the species for which the site is classified. An adverse effect on 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."*

**Only where the plan or project can be determined as not having an adverse effect on any Natura 2000 Site can it be approved by the Competent Authority.**

Where it is not possible to determine that a plan or project under consideration will not have an adverse effect on Natura 2000 Sites, then alternative solutions which avoid harming site integrity must be sought. If alternatives are not possible, then the plan or project can only proceed on the basis of imperative reasons of over-riding public importance (IROPI). If IROPI is agreed by the Secretary of State, then compensatory measures must be secured to offset damage done by the plan or project, such that the overall coherence of the SAC/SPA network is maintained.

The favourable conservation status of a Natura 2000 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. Conservation objectives set out the physical, chemical and biological thresholds, and limits of anthropogenic activity and disturbance which are required to be met to achieve the integrity of the Site and serve both as criteria against which Site condition can be assessed and reported against, and also as a basis for

assessing plans or projects which may affect the Site. Conservation objectives for European Marine Sites are set out in the relevant Regulation 33 documents (so called as their production is a requirement of Regulation 33 (2) of the Habitats Regulations) for each site, which are the responsibility of Natural England in England.

## **11.2 Appropriate Assessment in the Land Use Plan Context**

On the 20th October 2005, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that the UK had not transposed the Habitats Directive into law in the proper manner. Land use plans were incorrectly described under the UK Habitats Regulations, as not requiring an Appropriate Assessment to determine the impacts of the plan on Natura 2000 Sites.

At present, the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has produced draft guidance on how to determine the need for an Appropriate Assessment for a given plan and the provision of an assessment if one is considered to be required. Natural England has provided an internal draft document relating to the provision of Appropriate Assessments for Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-Regional Strategies. More specific guidance on assessing Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) in terms of the Habitats Regulations is available from the Environment Agency.

These three documents: "Planning for the Protection of Natura 2000 Sites: Appropriate Assessment" (DCLG, 2006); "The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations – Draft Guidance" (Natural England, 2006); and "Appropriate Assessment of Flood Risk Management Plans Under the Habitats Regulations" (Environment Agency, draft document) currently provide the most cohesive source of guidance relating to the provision of Appropriate Assessments for Shoreline Management Plans. Although these documents relate explicitly to land use plans, given that SMPs have the potential to influence planning decisions on the development of land, this guidance has been applied in this report to SMP policy. In this respect, there are clear parallels between Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and SMPs, and the relevant elements of guidance relating to RSSs have therefore been adapted here for SMP use.

In 2006, Royal Haskoning provided the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) with a guidance note relating to Appropriate Assessment provision for SMPs. This guidance was provided following the completion of an Appropriate Assessment for the River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2 and has been a fundamental consideration in establishing the scope of this particular Appropriate Assessment. However, the draft Environment Agency work instruction "Appropriate Assessment of Flood Risk Management Plans under the Habitats Regulations" provides specific advice on undertaking Appropriate Assessments of SMPs, and the approach and methodology adopted here will also take consideration of this guidance.

The Appropriate Assessment is simply a mechanism to establish the actual scale and implications of impacts and to provide a determination on whether a course of action is acceptable or unacceptable, in terms of its impacts on the integrity of Natura 2000 Sites.

## **11.3 Identification of Competent Authority for the SMP**

One of the first steps in addressing SMPs under the Habitats Regulations is the identification of the Competent Authority. In this instance, Royal Haskoning is undertaking the technical analysis which provides the information for the Appropriate

Assessment, but the ultimate responsibility for signing off the Appropriate Assessment and ensuring compliance with the Habitats Regulations falls to the competent authority. The Environment Agency guidance states that:

*“The Competent Authority for the Appropriate Assessment of FRM Plans is the Environment Agency in all cases where it is preparing the Plan. Elsewhere, the operating authority responsible for producing the Plan, such as a Coastal Protection Authority, is the Competent Authority. In those cases where groups of organisations are producing a Plan, the lead Competent Authority will need to be agreed”.*

In this case the lead Competent Authority is Wansbeck District Council (to become part of Northumberland Council with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009).

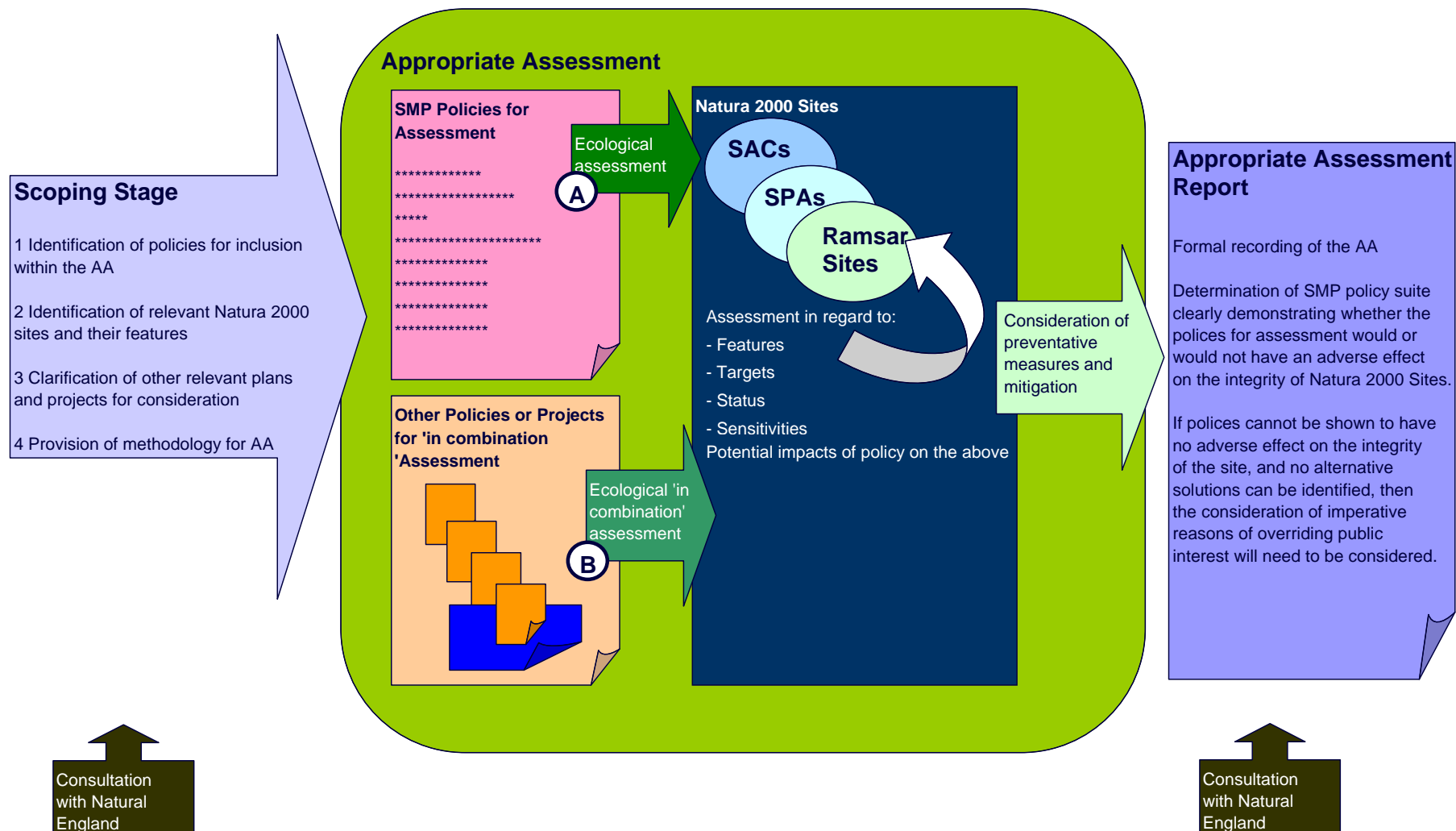
## I2 METHODOLOGY

As has been stated previously, the methodology developed for this exercise has been developed with consideration of guidance from Defra, DCLG, EA and Natural England. Appropriate Assessment methodologies devised for large scale developments have been evaluated to ensure that the approach provided is based on actual practical implementation of the Habitats Regulations. Equally, the methodology has been devised to ensure that the approach taken meets the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and is specific to the particulars of an SMP, with the intent of offering a strategic level of assessment, appropriate for policies of this type.

To ensure that the process builds on the success of the River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2 Appropriate Assessment, and in an attempt to establish a standard format for SMP Appropriate Assessment, a format corresponding to the River Tyne to Flamborough Head SMP2 Appropriate Assessment will be adopted here. The need to ensure that the assessment is in fact appropriate to the evaluation of policy has also been recognised. It should be clearly understood that the actual development required to implement coastal defence options, which may occur as policy is implemented, would itself be likely to require an Appropriate Assessment. It is therefore not the intent to provide a level of detail within this strategic Appropriate Assessment which would be duplicated in a site-specific, proposal-based Appropriate Assessment.

The process has been broken down into a series of clearly defined steps that will provide a transparent and accountable assessment of the SMP policies. These steps are outlined below and, where necessary, references are provided to specific guidance or the contents of Government Circular 06/2005 on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. A summary of the suggested methodology is illustrated in **Figure I2.1**, which shows the manner in which the overall assessment will progress and how key tasks relate to one another.





**Figure I2.1 Appropriate Assessment methodology**

## 12.1 Assessment of the SMP policies

The assessment of the SMP policies is supported by a tabulated account based either on Regulation 33 advice, when available, or an adaptation of the favourable condition tables for the SSSIs which underpin the Natura 2000 Sites. It is fully understood that the favourable condition tables will need to be refined to the extent that they relate solely to the features relevant to the Natura 2000 Sites and not to features which are not covered by the Habitats or Birds Directives.

Tables are provided to show the key features of the Site, the attributes relevant to such features, the identified management targets for the Site and known sensitivities or management issues. Each suite of policies within the assessment will then be evaluated and tabulated against these features in regard to the potential impacts of the policy, preventative measures that could be taken, mitigation and a commentary on the impacts of the policy on the Site features and targets. On the basis of this exercise, an assessment is then provided in regard to the impacts of each suite of policies within a Management Area on the overall integrity of the Natura 2000 Site.

Appropriate Assessment using the methodology described here will only be applied to preferred policy options. This does not preclude consideration of other policy options in terms of the Regulations and it is anticipated that preferred options will be developed with the likely acceptability of these in terms of the Regulations as a key consideration.

Although Ramsar Sites do not have favourable condition tables, it should be stressed that conservation objectives set out in the Regulation 33 package have been produced to broadly protect the underlying habitat and environmental conditions required by Annex 1 and 2 habitats and species. Given the close correlation between Ramsar and SAC/SPA features, the conservation objectives within the Regulation 33 package is generally adequate to protect Ramsar features. Nonetheless, where Ramsar features need consideration over and above those of European features, the high level generic conservation objective for Natura 2000 Sites will be applied to Ramsar Sites and their features, that is: subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition the Ramsar features and their supporting habitats.

For each Management Area, a commentary and determination is provided which will clearly express the likely impacts of the policy on relevant Natura 2000 Sites and illustrate the measures which could be taken to avoid any adverse impacts identified. The level of assessment is provided at an 'appropriate' level commensurate with a policy based assessment and in recognition of the fact that further assessment would be provided when the actual proposal for the works was forthcoming (under Land drainage and/or Town and Country planning application procedures). Paragraph 1.7.1 of the emerging Natural England Guidance document (Natural England, 2006) acknowledges the need to provide a level of assessment that is 'appropriate' and refers to the ECJ ruling where the Advocate General's opinion was that the assessment for policy should be as rigorous as can reasonably be undertaken.

## 12.2 Provision of an In-Combination assessment

The In-Combination assessment builds on the assessment of policy and the summary tables provided in the previous stage and will consider the impacts of SMP2 policy in combination with all other policies or approved projects yet to be implemented. The specific focus of this stage will relate to the consideration of those plans and projects which are likely to have effects on the same scale as the policies of the SMP2. In the

context of the SMP2, this is likely to relate to other plans or projects which may have direct effects on coastal habitat or processes which may support coastal habitat or coastal species. The plans and projects which are considered most relevant to this study are discussed in Section 5 of this document. An assessment for each SMP Management Area will be provided which accounts for the In-Combination effects of other plans or projects (from the list provided in Section 5) which have similar impacts to that of the specific policy suite within the Management Area. An accompanying rationale will be provided to support this.

### **I2.3 Consideration of mitigation measures**

Where it cannot be concluded that the impacts of a policy will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any of the Natura 2000 Sites, an account has been provided of the mitigation measures which would ensure that factors causing potential adverse effects are fully addressed in policy implementation. Mitigation measures are listed, where relevant, in the assessment tables and in Section 6 of this report.

### **I2.4 Determination of alternative solutions and Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest**

If policies have been identified for which preventive measures or mitigation do not avoid their adverse impacts on the integrity of the site(s), there may be the need to implement the policy due to IROPI whilst providing compensatory measures. During discussions with Natural England it was accepted that there is a scarcity of rocky intertidal habitat with which to either mitigate or compensate for the effect of HTL along the SMP2 coastline. In order to facilitate the identification of such compensatory habitat both with this SMP2 area, a regional habitat recreation plan for the whole of the North East Coastal Group area should be drawn up.

### **I2.5 Provision of findings to inform the Appropriate Assessment**

A full account of the analysis provided, the consultation with Natural England, their response and any actions subsequent to this have been provided in the following sections of this report. This report will then provide the information for the Appropriate Assessment which is the remit of the competent authority.

### **I2.6 Consultation**

The information provided here will inform the competent authority in their decision with regard to appropriate assessment under the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and its implementation in the UK under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. The competent authority will consult Natural England for their opinion on the information put forward.

## **I3 SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT FOR SMP2 POLICIES**

In the context of this study, the policy suite for evaluation is defined as the policies within the SMP2 which may impact upon Natura 2000 Sites. The entire stretch of coast from Berwick upon Tweed to the Tyne is either contained within, or is in close proximity to, one or more Natura 2000 Sites. All Management Areas and policies therein will therefore be covered in this Appropriate Assessment.

The policy options provided within the SMP2 relate to one of four management options:

1. Hold the line;
2. Advance the line;
3. Management realignment;
4. No active intervention;

In the context of the Appropriate Assessment, all proposed options (1-6) should be considered to determine whether they may have a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 Sites. Although options 4 and 5 may not constitute 'development' in the context of guidance, such options should be considered (this accords with Natural England's position on this matter). Options relating to no actual development remain pertinent to the assessment since they have the potential to have significant effects on site features (for example the loss of habitat due to coastal squeeze or inundation).

## I4 SITES AND FEATURES FOR CONSIDERATION WITHIN THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### I4.1 Sites within or adjacent to SMP Management Areas

The SMP2 includes all, or part of seven designated SAC/SPAs (as well as two designated under the Ramsar Conventions). These are the areas which need to be considered with regard to the impacts of the SMP2 within the scope of this Appropriate Assessment. An account of the sites is given in **Table I4.1**

Sites designated under the **Birds Directive**:

- Lindisfarne SPA.
- Northumbria Coast SPA.
- Farne Islands SPA.
- Coquet Island SPA.

Sites designated under the **Habitats Directive**:

- Tweed Estuary SAC.
- Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC.
- North Northumberland Dunes SAC.

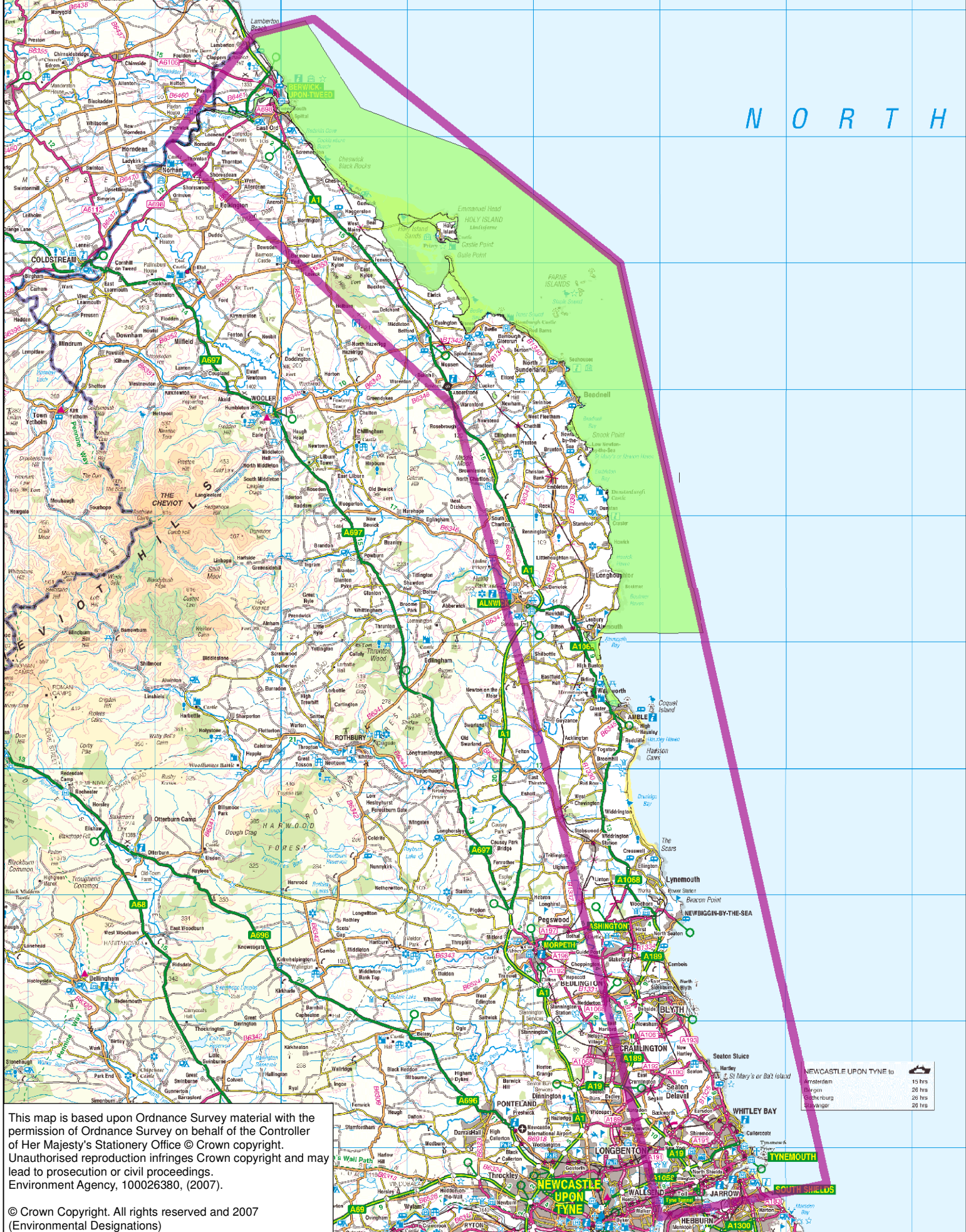
Wetlands of international importance designated under the **Ramsar Convention**:

- Lindisfarne Ramsar Site.
- Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site.

The location of these sites is presented in **Figure I4.1**, **Figure I4.2** and **Figure I4.3**.



N O R T H



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Key:

- Study area
- SAC designations

Title:  
Overview of Special Areas of Conservation

Project:  
Northumberland Shoreline Management Plan2

Client:  
Northumbrian Coastal Group

Date:  
August 2008

Scale:  
1 : 375,000

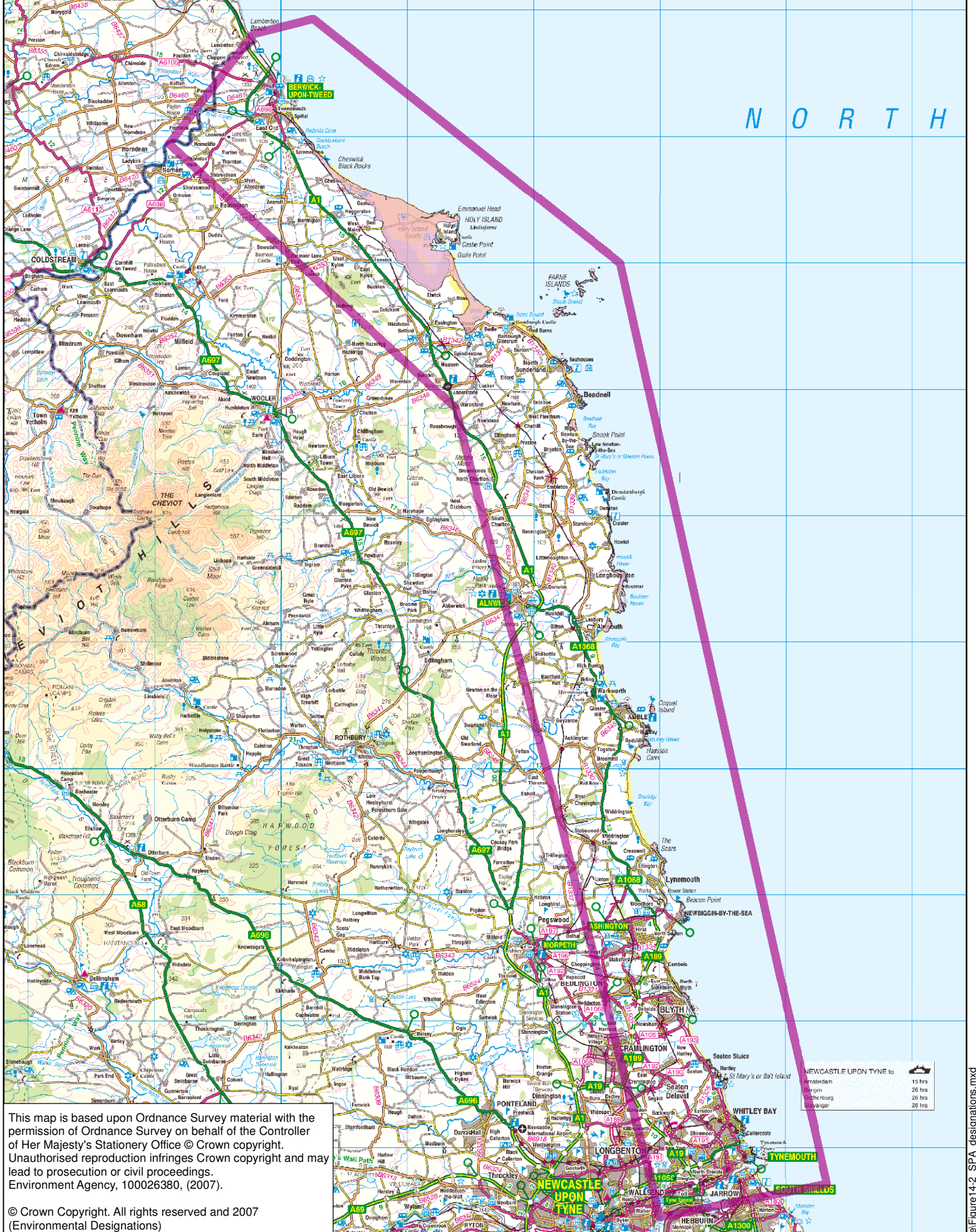
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14.1

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TC

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JVG







**Key:**

- Study area
- SPA designations

**Title:**  
Overview of  
Special Protection Areas

**Project:**  
Northumberland Shoreline  
Management Plan2

**Client:**  
Northumbrian Coastal Group

**Date:**  
August 2008

**Scale:**  
1 : 375,000

**Figure:**  
14.2

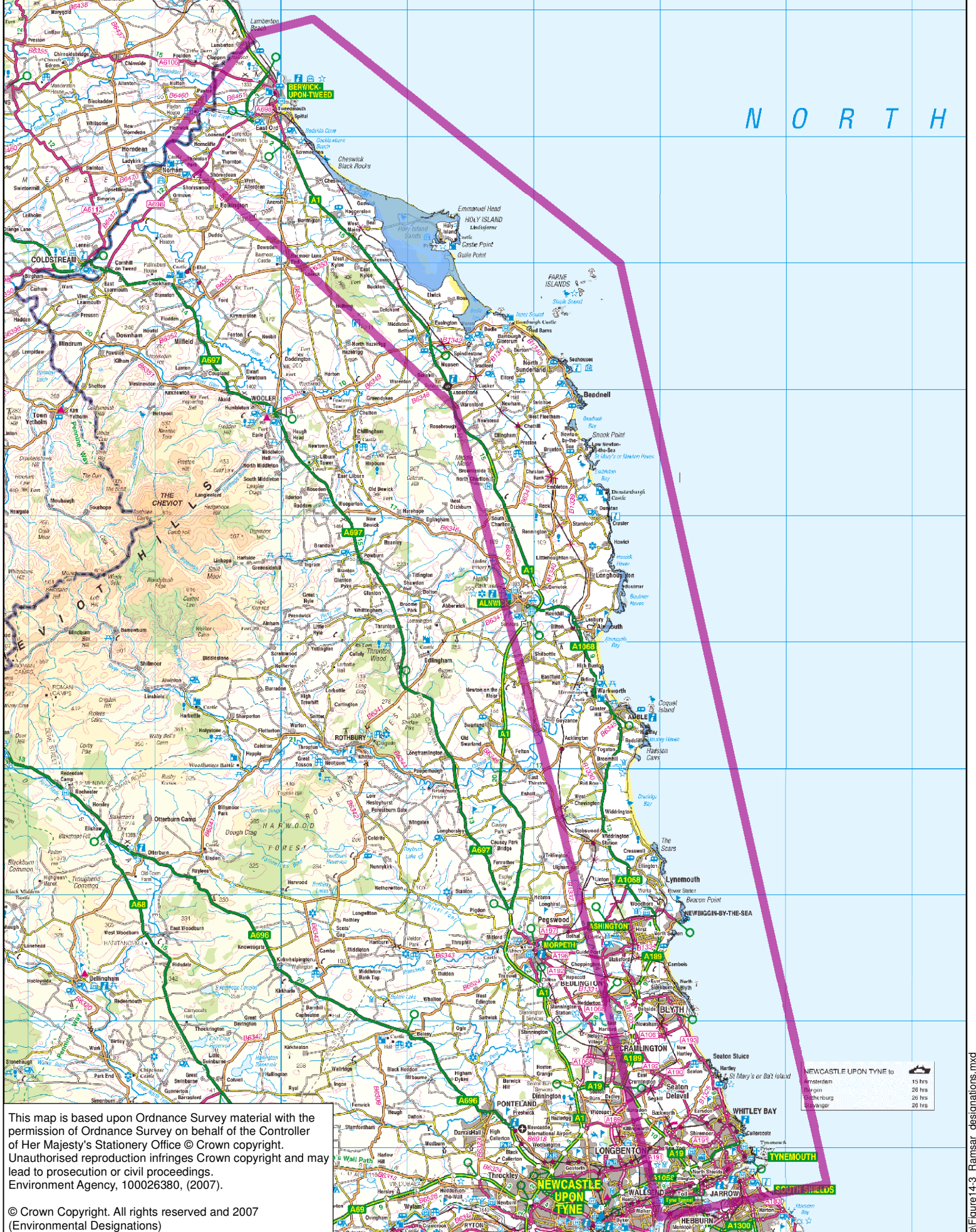
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<b>Key:</b>  Study area  Ramsar designations	<b>Title:</b> Overview of Ramsar Sites	<b>Date:</b> August 2008	<b>Scale:</b> 1 : 375,000
	<b>Project:</b> Northumberland Shoreline Management Plan2	<b>Figure:</b> 14.3	<b>Drawn:</b> TC
<b>Client:</b> Northumbrian Coastal Group			



**Table I4.1 Natura 2000 Sites within or adjacent to SMP Management Areas**

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
Northumbria Coast SPA	<p>The Northumbria Coast SPA includes much of the coastline between the Tweed and Tees Estuaries. The site consists of mainly discrete sections of rocky shore with associated boulder and cobble beaches.</p> <p>The SPA also includes parts of three artificial pier structures and a small section of sandy beach. In summer, the site supports important numbers of breeding little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, whilst in winter the mixture of rocky and sandy shore supports large number of turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>, and purple sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i>.</p> <p><b>Article 4.1 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i> – breeding (1.7% of the GB breeding population).</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 4.2 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruddy turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i> – wintering (2.1% of the Western Pale arctic wintering population).</li> <li>• Purple sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i> – wintering (1.5% of the Eastern Atlantic wintering population).</li> </ul>
Lindisfarne SPA	<p>This site includes Holy Island, extensive mudflats to the south of Holy Island and Budle Bay. The area is comprised of a variety of coastal habitats including rocky shore, sand dunes, saltmarsh and intertidal sand and mudflats which make up over 95% of the total area. There are also extensive beds of eelgrass which is an important food source for over wintering birds.</p> <p>The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering waterbirds on the flats and saltmarsh. In summer, the site supports important numbers of several breeding tern species that feed in the shallow waters around the site.</p> <p><b>Article 4.1 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, Eastern Atlantic – breeding (1.6% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica</i>, Western Pale arctic – wintering (5.6% of the GB wintering population).</li> <li>• Golden plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>, North-western Europe – wintering (2.1% of the GB wintering population).</li> <li>• Whooper swan, <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>, Iceland/UK/Ireland – wintering (1.4% of the GB wintering population).</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 4.2 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> – on passage (1.1% of the Europe/North Africa wintering population).</li> <li>• Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> – wintering (1.0% of the Eastern Atlantic wintering population).</li> <li>• Greylag goose, <i>Anser anser</i> – wintering (1.4% of the Iceland/UK/Ireland wintering population).</li> <li>• Knot, <i>Calidris canutus</i> – wintering (1.1% of the North-eastern Canada/Greenland/Iceland/North-western Europe wintering population).</li> <li>• Light-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i> – wintering (36.9% of the wintering Svalbard/Denmark/UK population).</li> <li>• Wigeon, <i>Anas Penelope</i> – wintering (1.1% of the Western Siberia / North-western / North-eastern Europe wintering population).</li> </ul> <p>Over winter, the area regularly supports 41,870 individual waterfowl.</p>

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
Farne Islands SPA	<p>The Farne Islands are located 2–6 km off the Northumberland coast and form a group of 15 to 28 low-lying islands. Some of the islands retain cappings of boulder clay or peaty deposits, although vegetation is mainly limited to pioneer communities. The islands provide nesting areas for large numbers of sea birds, especially terns, gulls and auks. These birds feed outside the SPA in the nearby waters and more distantly in the North Sea.</p> <p><b>Article 4.1 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arctic tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> – breeding (6.5% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Common tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i> – breeding (1.9% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Roseate tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i> – breeding (5.0% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Sandwich tern, <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> – breeding (14.8% of the GB breeding population).</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 4.2 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guillemot, <i>Uria aalge</i> – breeding (1.0% of the breeding East Atlantic population).</li> <li>• Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i> – breeding (3.9% of the breeding population).</li> <li>• During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 142,490 individual seabirds.</li> </ul>
Coquet Island SPA	<p>Coquet Island is a small, flat-topped island, located 1 km off the Northumberland coast, with a plateau extent of ~7 ha. The island is surrounded by low sandstone cliffs and a broad rock platform at low tide. The peaty soil of the plateau supports short turf grassland although, where nutrient input from seabird colonies is greatest, there are dense stands of taller species including nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.) which provide cover for some of the nesting terns.</p> <p>The island is of importance for a range of breeding seabirds including four species of tern as well as auks and gulls. The seabirds feed outside the SPA in the nearby waters, as well as more distantly in the North Sea.</p> <p><b>Article 4.1 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arctic tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> – breeding (1.6% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Common tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i> – breeding (6.0% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Roseate tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i> – breeding (51.7% of the GB breeding population).</li> <li>• Sandwich tern, <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> – breeding (11.4% of the GB breeding population).</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 4.2 qualification (79/409/EEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i> – breeding (1.3% of the breeding population).</li> <li>• During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 33,448 individual seabirds.</li> </ul>
Tweed Estuary SAC	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Estuaries.</i></li> </ul> <p>The Tweed Estuary is a complex estuary, which discharges into the North Sea. It is a long narrow estuary, which is still largely natural and undisturbed, with its water quality classified as excellent throughout. It supports a wide range of habitats compared with other estuaries in North East England.</p>

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
	<p>At its mouth there are substantial sandbanks and some areas of rocky shore. Further upstream, large areas of estuarine boulders and cobbles overlie sediment flats and extend into subtidal areas of the channel. Sheltered estuarine mud and sandflats occur away from the fast-flowing river channel. A wide range of littoral sediments occurs within the estuary. These range from exposed east-facing sandy shores at the estuary mouth, including its sheltering sand-spit, to muddy gravels where the river is actively eroding the banks.</p> <p>The most exposed sandy shores are subject both to wave action and, in places, the scouring action of the out-flowing river; their mobile infauna (crustaceans and a few polychaetes) and ephemeral algae reflect these conditions. Species and habitat diversity rises with increasing shelter, until increasingly low-salinity estuarine conditions upstream lead to naturally low infaunal diversity, dominated by characteristic species that are tolerant of brackish-water conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.</i></li> </ul> <p>The Tweed has a wide variety of intertidal mudflat and sandflat communities. Sandstell Point, at the mouth, is a wide spit of clean mobile sand characterised by mobile infauna (mainly crustaceans such as <i>Eurydice pulchra</i> and <i>Bathyporeia</i> spp. and a few polychaetes) which reflect the exposed conditions.</p> <p>On the more sheltered west-facing shore of this spit, and on Calot Shad on the opposite bank, are more stable conditions which allow for more robust polychaetes (e.g. <i>Scolecopsis squamata</i> and <i>Paraonis fulgens</i>) to occur along with the crustaceans. Both biotopes are highly representative of North East England. More sheltered areas of muddy sand, such as further upstream at Yarrow Slake, are characterised by polychaetes, amphipods, oligochaetes and enchytraeids that are characteristic of brackish tolerant species.</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)</li> <li>• River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)</li> </ul>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide.</i></li> </ul> <p>This SAC crosses the Scottish/English border, forming an extensive and diverse stretch of coastline. Stretches of the English coastline include a broad range of intertidal mudflats and sandflats, from wave exposed beaches to sheltered mudflats with rich infaunal communities.</p> <p>Holy Island and Budle Bay, and the open coast flats of Holy Island are the most extensive examples of clean sandflats in north east England. The north east also has the largest narrow-leaved eel grass (<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>) and dwarf eelgrass (<i>Z. noltei</i>) intertidal beds, with a diverse fauna and some large mussel beds (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>).</p> <p>Some areas of the open coast have mobile sediments, forming habitats suitable for sand-eels (<i>Ammodytes</i> spp.), small crustaceans and polychaete worms. Burrowing heart-urchins (<i>Echinocardium cordata</i>) and bivalve molluscs can be found in the more sheltered sediments.</p> <p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Large shallow inlets and bays.</i></li> </ul> <p>The coastline of north east England, whilst being predominately rocky, displays several characteristic, sediment-dominated embayments including Budle Bay, Beadnell Bay and Embleton Bay. Characterised by crustacean/polychaete- and bivalve/polychaete-biotopes, these bays are relatively exposed and uniform in nature.</p>

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
	<p>Budle Bay links to a bay to the north, forming the most extensive sandflats between the Firth of Forth and the Wash, and some of the richest biotopes in the north east. Beadnell and Embleton Bays form sandy breaks in an otherwise continuous reef habitat and are characterised by large areas of clean sand, often with dense populations of heart-urchins and razor clams (<i>Ensis siliqua</i> and <i>E. arcuatus</i>.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reefs.</i></li> </ul> <p>The English coastline of this Site exhibits moderately wave-exposed reef habitats. These take the form of subtidal rocky reefs and associated littoral reefs, which are the most diverse encountered on the North Sea coast. Their diversity is a result of the varied physical conditions and range of rock types, from wave exposed coastline to sheltered bays, and soft limestone to volcanic rocks.</p> <p>Of particular importance are the Farne Islands which represent some of the few rocky islands with extensive reefs in the North Sea. Species present are characteristic of cold water environments with several at the geographical limit (southern and eastern).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Submerged or partly submerged sea caves.</i></li> </ul> <p>Caves occur throughout this Site both in the intertidal and subtidal zones and a variety of hard rock exposures. Depending on their depth and morphology, these caves support a range of distinct communities.</p> <p>Examples of partly submerged caves can be seen north of Berwick and in limestone at Howick, with the Farne Islands and St. Abb's Head exhibiting submerged sea caves, tunnels and arches. Reefs, as mentioned above, can occur in association with these caves in both the intertidal and subtidal zones.</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Grey Seal (Halichoerus grypus).</i></li> </ul> <p>This site is representative of grey seal breeding colonies in the south east of its breeding range in the UK. It supports around 2.5% of the UK annual pup production and is the most south easterly site selected for this species.</p>
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Embryonic shifting dunes.</i></li> </ul> <p>This Site represents the embryonic dunes for north east England whose vegetation is both extensive and varied. The main embryonic dune communities are all represented along the site; however Lyme grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>) communities are particularly well represented, with sand couch (<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>) communities and strandline species also present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ('white dunes').</i></li> </ul> <p>A number of dune systems in this site are accreting and forming suitable conditions for the development of shifting dunes with <i>A. arenaria</i>. An often important component is Lyme grass, which is characteristic of this type of habitat. On rocky coasts, climbing dunes can occur like those at Bamburgh. A number of uncommon dune species are associated with the dune systems in this site, some of which are at their UK distribution limit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') - priority feature.</i></li> </ul> <p>This Site represents the fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation in the north east. The Site is active, with extensive calcareous fixed dunes locally grading into more acidic fixed dune vegetation or dune heath. The Site is also representative of the north east variant where bloody cranes-bill (<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>) is prominent, which is the primary reason for this sites selection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Dunes with Salix repens spp. argentea (Salicoion arenariae).</i></li> </ul> <p>Calcareous dunes with creeping willow (<i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i>) are</p>

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
	<p>represented at Holy Island and Ross Links. Creeping willow dominates the more mature dune slacks and a number of rare plant species are associated with this type of habitat. The mature slacks form part of a well developed successional series and contribute to a wide range of habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Humid dune slacks.</i></li> </ul> <p>This Site represents a rare example of well developed dune slack vegetation on the east coast of England, with Holy Island supporting a number of rare species, including coralroot (<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>), dune helleborine (<i>Epipactis leptochila</i> var. <i>dunensis</i>) and seaside centaury (<i>Centaureum littorale</i>). Active slack is continuing at this site and a range of successional stages are present. Ross Links represents humid dune slacks that contain vegetation typical of base-poor conditions. This site includes 40 ha of the full range of slack vegetation types characterised by common sedge (<i>Carex nigra</i>).</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii).</i></li> </ul> <p>Petalwort has been recorded on Holy Island and at two locations on the mainland. This site represents the extent of petalwort in north east England.</p>
Lindisfarne Ramsar Site	<p>This site is comprised of a variety of coastal habitats including rocky shore, sand dunes, saltmarsh, intertidal sand and mudflats, supporting internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl. An abundance of invertebrates are contained within the intertidal flats which also support important beds of eelgrass.</p> <p>Around Holy Island Sands there is a large area of saltmarsh which is dominated by introduced common cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) in the lower marshes, and at higher levels by common saltmarsh-grass and thrift. Extensive sand dunes are located on the eastern and northern parts of Holy Island and on the mainland at Ross Links, between Holy Island and Budle Bay.</p> <p>Marram grass dominates the fore-dunes, with older dunes supporting acidic communities including dune heath. The dune slacks are more species rich and are dominated by creeping willow and cross-leaved heath.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This site contains extensive intertidal flats In-Combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</li> </ul> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Light-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>, Svalbard (55.9% of the population).</li> <li>○ Eurasian wigeon, <i>Anas Penelope</i>, NW Europe (2.6% of the GB population).</li> <li>○ Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Europe/Northwest Africa (0.3% of the GB population).</li> <li>○ Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i> (1.3% of the GB population).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Greylag goose, <i>Anser anser</i>, Iceland/UK/Ireland (0.9% of the GB population).</li> <li>○ Bar-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>, West Pale arctic (3.1% of the population).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Natura 2000 Site	Site Features
Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site	<p>The Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site comprises several discrete sections of rocky foreshore between Spittal, in the north, and an area just south of Blackhall Rocks in County Durham, which falls outside the Northumberland SMP2. This stretch of coast regularly supports nationally important numbers of purple sandpiper and high concentrations of turnstone.</p> <p>The Ramsar Site also includes an area of sandy beach at Low Newton which supports a nationally important breeding colony of little tern, and parts of three artificial pier structures which form important high tide roost sites for purple sandpiper.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>, W Europe (2.2% of the GB population).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Purple sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i>, E Atlantic (1.6% of the GB population).</li> <li>○ Ruddy turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>, NE Canada, Greenland/W Europe &amp; NW Africa (1% of the population).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 14.2 Site Conservation Objectives

For two of the Natura 2000 Sites within the SMP2 area (the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and Northumbria Coast SPA), Natural England has provided a series of conservation objectives relating to each interest feature for which the site was designated in the form of Regulation 33(2) advice. However, for the remaining 5 Natura 2000 Sites, Natural England advised that the conservation objectives for the corresponding Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with relation to the European features should be used.

Although Ramsar Sites do not have favourable condition tables, conservation objectives set out in the Regulation 33 package have been produced to broadly protect the underlying habitat and environmental conditions required by Annex 1 and 2 habitats and species. Given the close correlation between Ramsar and SAC/SPA features, the conservation objectives within the Regulation 33 package is generally adequate to protect Ramsar features. Nonetheless, where Ramsar features need consideration over and above those of European features, the high level generic conservation objective for Natura 2000 Sites will be applied to Ramsar Sites and their features, that is: subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition the Ramsar features and their supporting habitats.

These conservation objectives are summarised in **Table 4.2**. The SMP must be considered in the context of its likely impacts upon the interest features and objectives listed within this table.

**Table 4.2 Conservation objectives for Natura 2000 Sites within the SMP area**

Natura 2000 Site	Natural England Conservation objectives
Lindisfarne SPA	<p><b>Subject to natural change, to maintain, in favourable condition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes").</li> <li>• Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>).</li> <li>• Embryonic shifting dunes.</li> <li>• Humid dune slacks.</li> <li>• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes").</li> </ul> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shingle.</li> <li>• Intertidal mudflats and sandflats.</li> <li>• Saltmarsh.</li> <li>• Eelgrass beds.</li> </ul> <p>+ Little Tern, Roseate Tern, Whooper Swan, Golden Plover</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intertidal mudflats and sandflats.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saltmarsh.</li> <li>• Eelgrass beds.</li> </ul> <p>+ Bar-tailed godwit, wigeon, greylag goose, light-bellied brent goose, ringed plover, redshank</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intertidal mudflats and sandflats.</li> <li>• Saltmarsh.</li> <li>• Eelgrass beds.</li> <li>• Rocky shores</li> </ul>
Northumbria Coast SPA	<p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandy beaches at Low Newton.</li> <li>• Shallow inshore waters at Low Newton.</li> </ul> <p>+ Little tern</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches.</li> <li>• Artificial high tide roosts.</li> </ul> <p>+ Purple sandpiper, turnstone</p>
Farne Islands SPA	<p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore Islands.</li> </ul> <p>+ Roseate Tern, sandwich tern, arctic tern, common tern, puffin and guillemot.</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition the habitats for the seabirds which contribute to the breeding seabird assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore Islands.</li> </ul> <p>+ Roseate tern, sandwich tern, arctic tern, common tern, puffin guillemot, shag, cormorant, and kittiwake.</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change, to maintain in a favourable condition the following features:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reefs, in particular the extent, distribution, diversity and species richness of reef communities.</li> <li>• Partially submerged sea caves, in particular the diversity of sea cave communities and their characteristic zonation.</li> <li>• The habitats for the grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, in particular, the extent and suitability of grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> breeding habitat on the Farne Islands.</li> </ul>
Coquet Island SPA	<p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore Islands.</li> </ul>



	<p>+ Roseate tern, sandwich tern, arctic tern, common tern, and puffin.</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition the habitats for the breeding seabird assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore Islands.</li> </ul>
Tweed Estuary SAC	<p>There are currently no set conservation objectives for the Tweed Estuary. However, using the main interest features, the conservation objectives used for this Appropriate Assessment are:</p> <p><b>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estuary.</li> <li>• Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> </ul> <p><b>To maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> </ul>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	<p><b>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reefs. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The extent, distribution and species richness of reef communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The submerged or partially submerged sea caves, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The diversity of sea cave communities and their characteristic zonation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, in particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities.</li> <li>○ The diversity of infaunal communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Habitats for the grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, in particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The extent and suitability of grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> breeding habitat on the Farne Islands.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	<p><b>Subject to natural change, to maintain, in favourable condition, the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes").</li> <li>• Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>).</li> <li>• Embryonic shifting dunes.</li> <li>• Humid dune slacks.</li> <li>• Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes").</li> </ul> <p><b>To maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</li> </ul>
Lindisfarne Ramsar Site	Refer to SPA objectives above.
Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site	Refer to SPA objectives above.

## I5 CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PLANS AND PROJECTS

The Habitats Regulations provide the requirement for an In-Combination assessment to determine the likely significance of a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Natural England (in its Habitats Regulations Guidance Notes and its Draft Guidance on the Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Sub-regional Spatial Strategies) and the DCLG (in Circular 6/2005) provided guidance in regard to the manner in which In-Combination assessments should be provided and the scope to which other plans or projects should be considered within this. Also, the Environment Agency states in its guidance document “Flood Risk Management Plans and the Habitats Regulations” that the scope of plans and projects to be included in the In-Combination test includes outstanding consents not yet fully implemented, ongoing activities and operations subject to continuing regulation and other proposals that are subject to a current application for consent.

In regard to the plans and projects which need to be considered, these should be those which are likely to have effects on a similar level as the policy suites contained within the SMP2. In the context of the SMP2, this is likely to relate to other strategic plans or projects which may have direct effects on coastal habitat or the coastal processes which support coastal habitat or species. To determine which plans and projects will be included in this assessment, the following criteria have been applied:

- Projects that are of a comparable size and nature in the coastal zone which have been given consent but which have not yet been implemented (e.g. large scale housing developments or proposals for port developments).
- Ongoing projects of a similar size and nature as above that are subject to regulatory review.
- Other plans containing policies supporting development which could impact on the Natura 2000 Sites within the SMP area.
- Non-statutory plans which may influence development in the coastal zone.

On the basis of the above criteria, a review of local and regional policy within the SMP2 area has been carried out to determine those policies which need to be included in the In-Combination assessment. Policies relevant in the context of the SMP2 as detailed above relate to the potential allocation of development which could have an equivalent effect on Natura 2000 Sites when compared with SMP2 policy. Key policy areas will therefore relate to development allocation within the coastal zone or flood risk management.

As mentioned, the need to ensure that the assessment is appropriate to the evaluation of policy has also been recognised. It should be clearly understood that the actual development required to implement coastal defence options, which may occur as policy is implemented, would itself be likely to require an Appropriate Assessment. It is therefore not the intent to provide a level of detail within this strategic Appropriate Assessment which would be duplicated in a site-specific, proposal-based Appropriate Assessment which would include an In-Combination assessment.

### I5.1 Plans and Projects within the SMP Area

Regional plans and strategies within the SMP area which may influence coastal flood risk management and coastal development include:

- The North East of England Plan - Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021.
- Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2004 – 2009.
- North East Strategy for the Environment 2008.
- Northumberland Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2000.
- Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast European Marine Site Management Plan 2000.
- Corridor of Opportunity: South East Northumberland Growth Point Expression of Interest: October 2007

Local plans which may influence coastal flood risk management and coastal development on a council level include:

- Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan 1999.
- Emerging Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Development Framework documents.
- Alnwick District Wide Local Plan 1997.
- Alnwick District Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2007.
- Emerging Alnwick District Local Development Framework documents.
- Castle Morpeth Local Plan 2006
- Emerging Castle Morpeth Local Development Framework documents.
- Wansbeck District Local Plan 2007.
- Blyth Valley Local Plan 1999.
- Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2007.
- North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 2002.

As well as the local plans listed above there are several masterplans and development framework planning documents that detail specific projects and developments within the SMP2 area as detailed in **Table I5.1**

It should be noted that only plans or projects that are likely to be affected by SMP policy are included. If a project is situated behind the 100 year erosion line (e.g. the proposed Scottish Power Renewables wind turbines at Lynemouth) then it will not be considered in this assessment.

**Table I5.1 Development projects likely to be affected by SMP policy**

Local Authority	Date	Development framework	Development areas	Projects with implications for coastal zone
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Council	2006	The Future of Berwick – A Vision and Development Framework	The Quayside Public Realm	Quayside space with river frontage links to the town centre
			Tweedmouth Area Framework	Areas for marina usage (plan dropped in 2008)
				Space for new housing opportunities
				Adaptive re-us of existing / redundant buildings for community / cultural re-use
			Spittal Point / Main Street / Promenade (Spittal)	Environmental improvements to tie new development together and enhance existing streets and spaces
			Sandstell Road 1 (Spittal)	Development of high quality residential / mixed use with entry feature into Spittal Point
			Sandstell Road 4 (Spittal)	Mixed use development, frontage onto new public square, waterfront and Sandstell Road
			Spittal Point (Spittal)	Mixed use development. Sensitive adaptation of Spittal Chimney
Castle Morpeth Borough Council	2008	Shaping a Renewable Future for the CELL Area – A Regeneration Masterplan	Promenade Pavilion (Spittal)	Environmental improvements
			Cresswell village	Improved visitor management and car parking
			Northumbrian Leisure Golden Sands Caravan Park	Potential leisure development to the south of the village by Northumbrian Leisure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of Golden Sands Caravan Park</li> <li>• Development of leisure facility area</li> <li>• Outdoor sports pitches</li> </ul>
			Northumbrian Leisure Lynemouth Dene Golf Course	Future aspiration by Northumbrian Leisure to build a 9 hole golf course, a fishing lake and hotel accommodation to the south of the new development extending towards the edge of Lynemouth Dene.
			Lynemouth Colliery	Regeneration of Lynemouth Colliery site
			Lynemouth Bay Reclamation	Clean up of colliery spoil from Lynemouth Bay

Local Authority	Date	Development framework	Development areas	Projects with implications for coastal zone
Wansbeck District Council / Blyth Valley Borough Council	2005	SENNTRi – Blyth Estuary Framework Plan	Cambois Power Station	Plans for new power station on land previously owned by npower that accommodated the previous power station and coal stocking yard etc
			Cambois Villages and Peninsula	Environmental improvements and additional housing
			Cambois Farm Cottages	Environmental Improvements and affordable infill housing
			North Blyth Development	Environmental improvements, improved quality of open spaces, recreation of street hierarchy, small boat harbour.
			Bates and Wimbourne Quay Development	Redevelopment of existing port area and adjacent areas for a residential led scheme
			South Harbour Development	Redevelopment of existing port area for a mix use scheme seeking to maximise waterfront

Article 2.85 of the RSS states that:

*“The Habitats Regulations Assessment which accompanies this RSS has identified potential risks to internationally designated nature conservation sites, including potential adverse effects from air pollution and disturbance. In preparing strategies, plans and programmes and considering planning proposals Local Authorities will need to consider avoidance and mitigation of potential impacts on these sites identified in the HRA which accompanies this RSS.”*

This SMP2 has considered all the regional and local plans stated above in the development of the policy suites, including the relevant policies regarding the protection of Natura 2000 Sites. Conflict with these regional and local plans has therefore been minimised and the likelihood of any In-Combination effects being identified has been reduced.

A review has been done to identify local or regional policies which may have similar effects on Natura 2000 Sites as SMP2 policies. This review has provided the focus for the selection of policies for the In-Combination assessment. Supplement B provides a tabulated account of such policies in the same format as the assessment for the SMP policy evaluation.

## I6 THE APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT

### I6.1 Potential Effects of the SMP on Management Areas

Management Areas within the SMP2 have been devised to provide discreet spatial areas for policy application. As such, the potential effects of each policy suite will be limited to that Management Area alone. However, should a policy effect an adjacent Management Area, this will be included in the assessment.

For each Management Area, an assessment has been provided of the impacts of all policies on the features of the Natura 2000 Sites within or adjacent to the area. Any impacts that occur within an individual Management Area will be assessed against the integrity of the European Site as a whole. Once all the Management Areas have been assessed individually, an assessment will be made of the effects of the SMP2 as a whole on specific designated interest features, in this case, designated habitat or habitat supporting designated species. In the interest of clarity, SMP assessment is provided in **blue text** and the In-Combination assessment in **green text**.

A detailed account of the assessment of each Management Area is provided as Supplement A. Within this section, a summarised account of each mini-assessment is provided regarding the overall assessment of policy within the SMP. The In-Combination assessment has also been provided in a similar structure and follows the initial assessment of SMP policy.

It should be noted that, as mentioned, this Appropriate Assessment is being done at a strategic level to assess the impacts of the SMP2 *policies*. Any individual schemes that could be proposed as a result of policy set within the SMP2 will need to undergo specific Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations.

The appropriate assessment will identify impacts upon specific Management Areas as a result of the preferred policies and immediate opportunities that have been identified where these impacts can be mitigated. It is not appropriate to do an assessment of adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site on a Management Area scale. Similarly it is not appropriate to identify compensation opportunities on a Management Area scale within this assessment. **Section 16.3** discusses impacts, mitigation and compensation on an SMP scale and assesses adverse effect on any Natura 2000 sites.

All coastal structures or defences required in the foreshore zone should be designed to maximise the ecological potential of that area as well as to conserve and enhance the natural environment in line with PPS9.

#### I6.1.1 Management Area 01 North of Berwick

The whole of this Management Area is included within the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and is particularly important for reefs and submerged or partly submerged sea caves. There is little scope for significant management in this area and the general policy is to allow the natural evolution of the coastline. The only deviation from this is in the area of Fisherman's Haven where, in the short term, access to the foreshore would be defended whilst allowing the bay erode naturally

#### **Potential Impact of Policy**

The policy suite supports the natural evolution of the coast.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### ***Compensation***

N/A

### ***Implications for the Integrity of the Site***

No adverse effects are anticipated on the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site as a result of the policy suite proposed within the SMP.

## **16.1.2 Management Area 02 Tweed Estuary**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the Tweed Estuary SAC and the Northumberland Coast SPA. The policy suite maintains the Berwick North Breakwater whilst modifying the defences of Sandstell Point and along the Spittal frontage, with the intent of creating a more stable condition for retaining sediment..

Abandoning the North Breakwater structure would have serious consequence on the Berwick area, making defence and use of the estuary and harbour area unsustainable in the long term. It would cause significant impact to the Tweed Estuary SAC and the Lower Tweed And Whiteadder SSSI. In particular, loss of the breakwater would result in an impact upon SAC Annex I habitats (estuaries and mudflats and salt flats not covered by seawater at low tide) as well as habitats (estuary, intertidal mud and salt flats, riverine floating vegetation communities) and species (river lamprey, sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon and common otter) designated under the SSSI. Loss of the breakwater would also cause loss of existing assets, loss of the harbour area, and loss of opportunity for regeneration.

The North Breakwater is not a coastal defence structure that is preventing erosion in this area, but a harbour structure protecting the estuary. Maintaining the North Breakwater, therefore will not cause a direct loss of designated reef and rocky shore habitat from the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and Northumberland Coast SSSI to the north.

The policy within the estuary this area is to Hold the Line, continuing the existing policy. This will result in loss of designated habitat from the Tweed Estuary SAC and the Lower Tweed And Whiteadder SSSI, in particular intertidal mudflats and sandflats, due to coastal squeeze.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy of HTL in the Inner Estuary will result in the loss of designated mudflat and sandflat habitat.

### ***Mitigation***

Impacts will be partially mitigated by both the managed realignment of Sandstell Point to create areas of mudflat.

### ***Compensation***

Compensation for the impacts of the proposed policies has been suggested at the area of Managed Realignment at South Low (PU 4.1) which will create saltmarsh and intertidal mudflat and sandflat. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts



upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

It should be noted that the proposed mitigation / compensation is intended to offset the loss of designated habitat caused by coastal defences over the lifetime of the plan. Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided

#### 16.1.3 Management Area 03 Scremerston Cliffs

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, and the Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar Site. The suggest suite of policies intends to allow the coastline to evolve naturally with no active intervention

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy suite supports the natural evolution of the coast.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.1.4 Management Area 04 Holy Island Hinterland

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and the Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar Site. In this area there are known issues with coastal squeeze resulting in loss of SAC habitat and habitat supporting SPA species, in particular intertidal saltmarsh and mudflats between Fenwick and Elwick.

In the north of the Management Area, the policy is for managed realignment of flood areas in the Goswick, Cheswick and Ross areas to create intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh as well as providing a longer term defence to Goswick and the golf course. The intent for Beal Point is to allow natural evolution of the coastline whilst maintaining access to Holy Island. Fenham Flats will be allowed to evolve naturally. The intent at Ross Low is to hold the flood defences preventing inundation from Fenham Flats to Budle Bay whilst managing dune roll back at Ross Links. Budle Bay will be allowed to develop naturally apart from defences in the southern corner to Warren Mill the road to Bamburgh which is considered to be sustainable. The only area of continued intervention recommended for Holy Island would be around the Harbour, maintaining adequate flood defence. This would be supported by maintenance of the breakwater. There will be a natural loss of rocky shore habitat in this area due to sea level rise, although this is not being exacerbated by the breakwater.

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

This policy suite would create habitat that is designated or that supports designated species (intertidal mudflat and saltmarsh, saltmarsh and designated dune systems).

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A

#### 16.1.5 Management Area 05 Holy Island North and East

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and the Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar Site. Along the northern and eastern open coast the policy is for No Active Intervention to allow natural evolution of the coast.

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy suite supports the natural evolution of the coast.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.1.6 Management Area 06 Budle Bay to Seahouses

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, the Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar Site and the Farne Islands SPA and Ramsar Site. Within this area there is an existing issue with coastal squeeze due to sea level rise and areas need to be identified for dune roll back. Bamburgh dune slacks are particularly poor in species richness. The Farne Islands are impacted by recreational disturbance, water quality issues and aggregate extraction.

The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution over the majority of the frontage. Over the main Seahouses frontage the recent strategy is for Hold the Line. This is seen as being essential for maintaining the integrity of the town and harbour and the values placed upon this settlement. This will result in loss of rocky shore habitat from the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, Northumbria Coast SPA and Northumberland Shore SSSI that will be partially mitigated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Epoch by realignment of the coast road to the north of Seahouses.

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be loss of designated intertidal rocky shore habitat due to the policies of HTL at Seahouses.

##### ***Mitigation***

There will be partial mitigation of the loss of designated habitat by a policy of MR at Seahouses in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Epoch. There is no mitigation identified during the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Epochs within this Management Area.

##### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

#### 16.1.7 Management Area 07 Seahouses to Beadnell

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policies in this area are driven solely by nature conservation and as

such the aim is to allow the coast to retreat naturally. There is the potential opportunity for developing the floodplain of the Annstead Burn to create new saltmarsh. This could also improve the resilience of the dunes in the northern corner of the bay.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy suite supports the natural evolution of the coast.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### **16.1.8 Management Area 08 Beadnell and Beadnell Bay**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite in this area aims to protect Beadnell village and harbour. There will, however, be continuing loss of designated rocky shore habitat due to submergence and it is essential that the vegetated rock headlands along the frontage (Red Brae and the undeveloped section of Beadnell Point) remain undeveloped and allowed to erode. This will provide partial mitigation for loss of designated rocky shore habitat. There is also the opportunity to allow increased flooding in the south of the Bay that would develop dune spit and saltmarsh habitat and hold forward the general dune line.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There is the potential for loss of designated rocky intertidal habitat due to sea level rise and coastal squeeze. The development of dune spit and saltmarsh in the south of the Bay would increase SAC and SPA habitat.

#### ***Mitigation***

The loss of designated rocky intertidal habitat will be partially mitigated by keeping the vegetated headlands undeveloped and allowing them to erode. Further mitigation is not currently identified.

#### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

### **16.1.9 Management Area 09 Embleton Bay**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. There is an existing issue in this area whereby the coast road is preventing the natural landward progression of the dune system resulting in loss of SAC habitat through coastal squeeze.

The overriding intention is to allow natural evolution of the frontage. The exception to this is at Low Newton which is to be defended in the long term, although any work should aim to encourage dune development and sandy beaches. Further south at Chuck Bank increased exposure will supply important sediment to Embleton Bay and would assist in developing a resilient dune system in the centre of the bay.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy is for natural evolution along the coast, and it is not thought that defence at Low Newton will have an impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### **16.1.10 Management Area 10 Castle Rock to Boulmer**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite in this area is to allow natural evolution of the frontage although the settlement at Craster will continue to be defended.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy of HTL at Craster will result in the loss of designated rocky intertidal habitat through coastal squeeze.

### ***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this management area.

### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

#### **16.1.11 Management Area 11 Boulmer to Seaton Point**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite intends to defend the community of Boulmer whilst allowing natural evolution of the rest of the frontage. There is an approach proposed to allow adaptation to the relative rise in sea level from an initial improvement in defences and management of the soft clay bank to an approach of retaining beach material over the longer term in protecting this bank and thereby not impacting on designated habitat.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy is for natural evolution along the coast coupled with beach management. The policy to defend the community of Boulmer will not result in the loss of any designated habitat.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### **16.1.12 Management Area 12 Foxton Bay**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The north section of this site is naturally realigning and this is likely to increase with sea level rise. The policy is to allow this to continue and to manage the realignment at Foxton Bay as it erodes. The area including Foxton Hall and the golf course would be defended. The aim would be to manage retention of sediment and slope stability rather than reliance on a hard line of

defence thereby minimising impact on designated habitat. There will be NAI to Marsden Rocks which are an important SPA habitat.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The frontage is generally being allowed to evolve naturally. There will be no impact on designated habitat from the defence at Foxton Hall.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### **16.1.13 Management Area 13 Alnmouth Bay**

This Management Area includes the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, the North Northumberland Dunes SAC and the Northumbria Coast SPA. The policy is to withdraw defences within the upper estuary whilst maintaining control at the estuary mouth. This control of the estuary mouth by maintaining the defence at Church Hill and Alnmouth Corner would maintain both the designated saltmarsh habitat to the rear and the navigation channel whilst reducing erosion of the front face of the designated dune system with realignment within the inner estuary.

On the open coast the intent is to sustain natural processes to the south and managed realignment in the north. Alnmouth Beach is seen as being relatively stable but subject to periods of erosion and general pressure for roll back. The coast road is currently preventing landward progression of the dune system and this pressure will increase with sea level rise. The intent of management is to adapt the current approach and use of the area to encourage a more natural system approach. The emphasis will be on managing the line of dunes and the bank without significant influence with respect to the foreshore.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There is likely to be loss of designated estuarine, salt marsh and intertidal mudflat and sandbank habitat due to policies of HTL in the outer estuary.

#### ***Mitigation***

Loss of designated habitat from the outer estuary will be mitigated by MR of the inner estuary.

### **16.1.14 Management Area 14 Birling Links**

This Management Area includes the North Northumberland Dunes SAC and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite intends to maintain the natural evolution of the coast with the possible exception at the root of the North Breakwater where there is a risk of a breach in the dunes with significant consequence to the use and navigation of Amble Harbour. The intent of management in this local area would be for Managed Realignment, encouraging build up of sediment in this corner. After this change had been established it is anticipated that natural evolution of the realigned coast would be allowed.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy is for natural evolution along the coast.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.1.15 Management Area 15 Amble

This Management Area includes the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The Coquet Estuary and harbour area has undergone significant modification over time tending to reduce the tidal prism, resulting in a tendency for the estuary to accumulate sediment. Under current management there is the potential for sea level rise and coastal squeeze to impact on the designated dune SAC habitat. Altering the policy of HTL would significantly change the overall configuration of the estuary, changing but not substantially enhancing habitat development within the estuary. The policy in this area is therefore HTL to maintain the long term viability of the harbour and the town.

Within the inner estuary there is concern that increasing sea level will result in squeeze of the intertidal areas. In this area there is the potential for the opening up of the low lying land behind the road on the western flank of the main channel to potentially create approximately 40 ha of intertidal area. This would allow for rollback of the dunes and alleviate coastal squeeze

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

A policy of Hold The Line within the estuary mouth coupled with sea level rise will create coastal squeeze and resultant loss of estuarine, salt marsh and sandy beach habitat supporting designated SPA species.

##### ***Mitigation***

Loss of designated habitat from the outer estuary will be mitigated by MR of the inner estuary behind Birling Links to support the SAC dune habitat and create habitat supporting designated SPA species

#### 16.1.16 Management Area 16 South Amble

This Management Area includes the North Northumberland Dunes SAC, the Coquet Island SPA and the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The defence at Island View will be maintained. In association with the existing defence at Pan Point, this controls the development of the soft frontage between, resulting in no anticipated loss of assets while allowing the coast to develop relatively naturally. There is a general policy of Managed Realignment in the short term at Amble Links whilst maintaining defences to the graveyard. The rest of this area would be allowed to develop naturally.

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There would be loss of designated rocky shore habitat from the policy of HTL at Island View Bay.

##### ***Mitigation***

Loss of designated habitat at Island View Bay would be mitigated by MR at Amble Links.

#### 16.1.17 Management Area 17 Beacon Hill to Cresswell

This Management Area includes the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. Supporting SPA habitats (high tide roosts) could be potentially lost due to coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise and hard defences at Low Hauxley. It has been

acknowledged that the saline lagoons need enhancement behind the Druridge Bay dune system and that better land management of this dune system overall is needed.

The policy suite intends to manage and potentially enhance the integrity of the SPA with minimal requirement for intervention. The general aim in the north of this Management Area is to allow natural evolution of the coastline whilst defending the village of Low Hauxley.

The intent in the northern section of Druridge Bay is to manage land use, operation of and access to the Country Park so that it relies less on defence of the outfall and access road. Over the main length of the bay the intent is to allow natural roll back of the dunes, considering potential creation and management of tidal incursion behind the dunes thus enhancing the saline lagoons. The defences at Cresswell will be maintained to maintain the function of the village.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy of Hold The Line at Low Hauxley will not impact on any designated habitats if taken as part of the overall intent for the Management Area. The managed realignment at Beacon Hill Links and Druridge Bay will create saline lagoons and further rock outcropping which will support SPA species.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### **16.1.18 Management Area 18 Snab Point**

This Management Area includes the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution of the frontage to support the interest features of the site with realignment of the road to the north of Snab Point.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy is for natural evolution along the coast.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### **16.1.19 Management 19 Lynemouth Bay**

This Management Area includes the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. There is an acknowledged issue in this area with contaminated mine water and mine waste potentially impact habitats supporting SPA species. The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution of the frontage whilst defending the power station.

The nature and rate of material lost to the shoreline due to continued erosion must be examined in further detail to ensure that the adapting natural system is not overburdened with mining waste. While the short term policy either side of the revetment is for NAI, the long term policy is for MR to meet a balance of objectives in restoring this coast to a more natural condition.

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

With the exception of the defence in front of the power station, the coast is being allowed to develop naturally. There is the possibility that increased erosion may

overburden the natural system with mining waste and significantly impact on habitats supporting SPA species. Further, more detailed, study is needed to assess the nature and rate of material lost to the shoreline due to continued erosion. These studies will inform the longer term policy of sustainable managed realignment of the bay.

***Mitigation***

N/A.

**16.1.20 Management Area 20 Newbiggin**

This Management Area includes the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The policy suite in this area aims to maintain defence to Newbiggin Point and Newbiggin Bay. The current defence system at Newbiggin protects the town without significant influence on the adjacent coastline. This scheme has already undergone detailed examination and is considered appropriate for long term management of the area.

To the north, the aim is to allow natural evolution of much of the headland to allow the development of greater width in the natural defence of Newbiggin Moor. This will combat coastal squeeze and develop room for a natural dune system.

On the general Newbiggin headland, St. Bartholomew's church and graveyard are protected by a sea wall. From a community perspective maintaining this defence is considered to be of significant importance. This would also tend to reduce any potential risk that Church Point may be outflanked, thereby supporting the policy for defence of the town.

***Potential Impact of Policy***

The policy of HTL at Newbiggin Point will result in the loss of designated rocky foreshore habitat.

***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this Management Area.

***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

**16.1.21 Management Area 21 Spital Point to Blyth East Pier**

This Management Area includes the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. There are acknowledged issues in this area due to coastal erosion in the cliffs south of the River Wansbeck that appear to be made ground. Within the Wansbeck Estuary itself there is variability in the channel alignment and the Wansbeck amenity barrage has a negative effect on the biodiversity of the estuary.

The policy suite in this area intends to minimise intervention, allowing the coast to respond naturally within existing hard points. There is the potential for realignment within the Wansbeck Estuary through removal of the Wansbeck amenity barrage to provide the coast with the ability to respond naturally at the estuary mouth without pressure for intervention on adjacent sections of the frontage.



Selected local works along Cambois Beach are proposed with the intention to maintain the width of the beach thus protecting the sandy beach habitat and providing a buffer zone for the development behind the frontage. The policy at Blyth East Pier is to hold the line

***Potential Impact of Policy***

In the north of the management area the frontage is being allowed to develop naturally. The potential for MR in the Wansbeck Estuary will restore this frontage to a tidal estuary and create habitat that supports SPA species (intertidal salt marsh and mudflat). Within this area, rock outcrops are being lost through the natural processes of sea level rise. Blyth East Pier is not causing coastal squeeze in this area as it is not protecting any cliffs which would create new rock platform..

***Mitigation***

N/A.

**16.1.22 Management Area 22 Blyth Harbour**

This Management Area is adjacent to the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site although there is habitat within it that supports SPA species. There are acknowledged issues in this area due to loss of high tide roosts that support SPA species through coastal squeeze and variability in the channel alignment in Blyth Harbour. Existing historic hard defences have significantly reduced intertidal habitat in this Management Area and the policy suite intends to maintain and improve these hard defences.

***Potential Impact of Policy***

Although policy of HTL will result in SSSI designated habitat, there is no rocky shore habitat within the Management Area. The piers themselves are designated as high tide roosts and these will be maintained. Within the harbour, designated high tide roosts will not be altered and the area covered by the SMP is the deep water in the port to the limit of the tidal basin. As such, a policy of Hold The Line in this area will not affect saltmarsh and estuarine habitat which occurs outside of the SMP policy area.

***Mitigation***

N/A

**16.1.23 Management Area 23 Blyth West Pier to Seaton Sluice**

This Management Area is within the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. There are acknowledged issues in this area with erosion of dunes, due to waves wind and the public, combined with the fact that the dunes are confined by the coastal road. Although these dune systems are a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat, they are not a designated interest feature of the Natura 2000 Sites. Maintenance of the intertidal sandflats that exist in front of these dunes is, however, a conservation objective.

The policy suite intends to secure flood defence to the town of Blyth through a policy of HTL. To the central and southern end of the bay the intent is to support the natural evolution of the dunes and the intertidal sandflats to enhance the habitat through managed realignment. This would involve using soft engineering techniques such as sand recycling, dune replenishment, dune toe stabilisation, vegetation planting etc., with the intent of maintaining a dynamic and functioning system between the dune and beach as it rolls landwards with sea level rise.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be no impact on rocky shore habitat supporting designated SPA species.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

### ***Compensation***

N/A

### ***Implications for the Integrity of the Site***

No adverse effects are anticipated on the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site as a result of the policy suite proposed within the SMP.

## **16.1.24 Management Area 24 Seaton Sluice to Curry's Point**

This Management Area is within the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. From Seaton Sluice to Collywell Bay a policy of Hold The Line has been proposed in order to prevent loss of infrastructure and property through erosion. Further south-east towards Curry's Point however, a policy of No Active Intervention is proposed and the coast will be allowed to erode naturally. This aims to protect the settlement of Seaton Sluice whilst allowing the rest of the frontage to maintain important habitats (rock outcrops) and maintain sediment supply to the area.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be loss of rocky shore habitat supporting designated SPA species at Collywell Bay.

### ***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this management area for the loss of rocky shore habitat.

### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

## **16.1.25 Management Area 25 Curry's Point to Brown's Point**

This Management Area is within the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. There is an acknowledged issue in this area with the loss of high tide roosts due to coastal squeeze. The policy suite is to maintain St Mary's Headland, which makes holding the existing form of Whitley Bay easier in most places. For the rest of the frontage, the undefended section between the Trinity Road Car Park and Briardene Burn should be subject to Managed Realignment, maintaining the natural evolution of this stretch of the coast and contributing to the sediment supply of Whitley Sands. Elsewhere along Whitley Bay the policy is to Hold The Line to prevent loss of important infrastructure, housing and amenity.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be loss of rocky shore habitat supporting designated SPA species at St Mary's Headland and at Brown's Bay.

### ***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this management area for the loss of rocky shore habitat.

### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

#### **16.1.26 Management Area 26 Brown's Point to Tynemouth North Pier**

This Management Area is within the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The coast in this Management Area consists of a series of rock headlands (designated as supporting habitat within the SPA) separating the sandy bays of Cullercoats, Longsands and King Edward's Bay (not designated as supporting habitat within the SPA). The intent is to let apply No Active Intervention to the headlands and Hold The Line to the bays, Tynemouth Headland and Tynemouth North Pier. In this way the rocky outcrops can be allowed to develop naturally thus maintaining the supporting habitat for SPA species.

Tynemouth Headland is a hard rock headland that has defences to prevent rock fall. There would be natural loss of rocky foreshore in this area due to sea level rise, there will not be any additional loss due to SMP2 policy. Similarly Tynemouth North Pier acts as harbour structure rather than a coastal defence structure and will not exacerbate any natural loss of rocky foreshore through sea level rise.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be loss of rocky shore habitat supporting designated SPA species at Cullercoats Bay, Tynemouth North Point and King Edwards' Bay.

### ***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this management area for the loss of rocky shore habitat.

### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

#### **16.1.27 Management Area 27 Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay**

This Management Area is within the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site. The small bay of Prior's Haven is relatively well sheltered by the pier and can accommodate natural responses to sea level rise and therefore has a policy of No Active Intervention. Defences to the quayside will be maintained. The aim is therefore to allow natural evolution of the area immediately behind the breakwater whilst maintaining defences to the quayside.

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

There will be loss of rocky shore habitat supporting designated SPA species at the quayside.

### ***Mitigation***

No mitigation has been identified within this management area for the loss of rocky shore habitat.

### ***Compensation***

Within this MA compensation must be identified through the establishment of a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. Compensatory habitat can only be used to offset impacts upon Natura 2000 sites once the Secretary State has made a decision that any scheme is necessary for IROPI.

## **I6.2 In-Combination Effects**

### **I6.2.1 Management Area 01 North of Berwick**

#### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2, F6

Policy W8, W14

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site particularly Policies W14 and R12 which relate to development within the coastal zone. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

#### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### ***Compensation***

N/A

#### ***Implications for the Integrity of the Site***

No adverse effects are anticipated on the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites as a result of the existing local policy suite and development plans in-combination with the proposed SMP policy suite.

### **I6.2.2 Management Area 02 Tweed Estuary**

#### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2, F5, F6

Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28

Policy W8, W33

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20, C22

Quayside Public Realm

Tweedmouth Area Framework

Sandstell Road (Spittal)

Spittal Point

Promenade Pavilion (Spittal)

#### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Particular reference is made the use of Spittal Point, which has been allocated as a mixed use development. The Plan also states that the design character and materials of any materials incorporated into any coastal defence at Spittal should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape.

All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

It should be noted that the mitigation proposed in the SMP is intended to offset the loss of designated habitat caused by coastal defences over the lifetime of the plan. Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided.. Although all plans for the area are subject Policy F6 and therefore should not have an adverse impact on any Natura 2000 site there is the possibility that an impact could occur.

### ***Mitigation***

This SMP does not identify mitigation for potential future developments that may impact the SAC habitat. This was shown during the planning for Berwick Marina as part of the Tweedmouth Area Framework. Plans were dropped in 2008 after detailed investigations revealed the cost of compensating for the environmental impact would be too great.

#### **16.2.3 Management Area 03 Scremerston Cliffs**

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan  
Policy F2, F6  
Policy W8  
Policy R12  
Policy C10, C20

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site particularly Policy R12 which relates to development within the coastal zone. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### **16.2.4 Management Area 04 Holy Island Hinterland**

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan  
Policy F2, F6  
Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28  
Policy W8, W10, W11  
Policy R12  
Policy C10, C20, C22

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Reference is made to the development of new facilities in the harbour on Holy Island (W10, W11). The Plan also states that the design

character and materials of any materials incorporated into any coastal defence at Holy Island should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape (C22).

All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

**Mitigation**

N/A.

**I6.2.5 Management Area 05 Holy Island North and East**

**Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2,F6

Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28

Policy W8, W10, W11

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20, C22

**Potential Impact of Policy**

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Reference is made to the development of new facilities in the harbour on Holy Island (W10, W11). The Plan also states that the design character and materials of any materials incorporated into any coastal defence at Holy Island should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape (C22).

All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

**Mitigation**

N/A.

**I6.2.6 Management Area 06 Budle Bay to Seahouses**

**Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2,F6

Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28

Policy W8, W10, W11, W15

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20

**Potential Impact of Policy**

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Reference is made to the development of new facilities in the harbour at Seahouses (W10, W11) and the development of land and

buildings at the former Seafield Restaurant as a marine interpretation centre for the SAC (W15).

All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

***Mitigation***

N/A.

**I6.2.7 Management Area 07 Seahouses to Beadnell**

***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2,F6

Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28

Policy W8, W10, W11

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20

***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

***Mitigation***

N/A.

**I6.2.8 Management Area 08 Beadnell and Beadnell Bay**

***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan

Policy F2,F6

Policy S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28

Policy W8, W10, W11

Policy R12

Policy C10, C20

***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Reference is made to the development of new facilities in the harbour at Beadnell (W10, W11).

All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site.

***Mitigation***

N/A.



#### 16.2.9 Management Area 09 Embleton Bay

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.2.10 Management Area 10 Castle Rock to Boulmer

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.2.11 Management Area 11 Boulmer to Seaton Point

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### I6.2.12 Management Area 12 Foxton Bay

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### I6.2.13 Management Area 13 Alnmouth Bay

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### I6.2.14 Management Area 14 Birling Links

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.2.15 Management Area 15 Amble

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.2.16 Management Area 16 South Amble

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy 12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development needs will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals put forward under this development framework will be assessed in terms of their impacts on the site and on habitats and species present.

##### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

#### 16.2.17 Management Area 17 Beacon Hill to Cresswell

##### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy S8, S10, S12, S21

Castle Morpeth District Local Plan

Policy RE2

Policy C5, C6, C&, C45, Clc3

Cresswell village improvements

##### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above by Alnwick District Council (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be

assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.

All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting Natura 2000 Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions

Any future developments at Cresswell village would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that improving the visitor management and car parking would have any impact on Natura 2000 sites

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

## **I6.2.18 Management Area 18 Snab Point**

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Castle Morpeth District Local Plan

Policy RE2

Policy C5, C6, C&, C45, Clc3

Northumbrian Leisure Golden Sands Development

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above by Alnwick District Council (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.

All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting Natura 2000 Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions

Any future developments at Golden Sands Caravan Park would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that plans to expand the facilities on the land behind the cliff top would have any impact on Natura 2000 sites as the SMP2 states that any development of the caravan park should be done with regard to a longer term realignment and within a Cresswell Strategy.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

## 16.2.19 Management 19 Lynemouth Bay

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Castle Morpeth District Local Plan

Policy RE2

Policy C5, C6, C&, C45, Clc3

Northumbrian Leisure Lynemouth Dene Golf Course Development

Lynemouth Bay Reclamation

Lynemouth Colliery

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

All the policies detailed above by Alnwick District Council (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.

All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting Natura 2000 Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions

Any future developments within this area would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that plans to develop land in this Management Area would have any adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites as the SMP2 states that any development should be done with regard to a longer term realignment strategy. The restoration of Lynemouth Bay through the Lynemouth Bay Reclamation Project will enhance the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

## 16.2.20 Management Area 20 Newbiggin

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

Wansbeck District Council Local Plan

Policy GP8, GP9, GP22

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

The Natura 2000 Site is protected from all development within Wansbeck District Council by Policies GP8 and GP9. Policy GP8 states that development in or affecting the coastal zone will only be permitted if: a) a coastal location is essential and suitable alternative exists; and b) development would not cause harm to coastal systems and habitats. Policy GP9 states proposals for development that are likely to effect any the internationally important sites of, either directly or indirectly, individually or In-Combination, must be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the Habitats Regulations for the protection and management of Natura 2000 Sites.

### **Mitigation**

N/A.

#### **I6.2.21 Management Area 21 Spital Point to Blyth East Pier**

### **Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Wansbeck District Council Local Plan

Policy GP8, GP9, GP22

Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy

Policy SS1, SS3

Policy REG 3

Policy ENV1

Cambois Power Station

Cambois Villages and Peninsula

Cambois Farm Cottages

North Blyth Development

### **Potential Impact of Policy**

The Natura 2000 Site is protected from all development within Wansbeck District Council by Policies GP8 and GP9. Policy GP8 states that development in or affecting the coastal zone will only be permitted if: a) a coastal location is essential and suitable alternative exists; and b) development would not cause harm to coastal systems and habitats. Policy GP9 states proposals for development that are likely to effect any the internationally important sites of, either directly or indirectly, individually or In-Combination, must be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the Habitats Regulations for the protection and management of Natura 2000 Sites.

In Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the Natura 2000 Site will be protected.

All development plans within this area are subject to Policies GP9 or ENV1. The SMP2 has been written in order to support plans for existing development in a sustainable manner.

### **Mitigation**

N/A.

#### **I6.2.22 Management Area 22 Blyth Harbour**

### **Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy

Policy SS1, SS3

Policy REG 3

Policy ENV1

North Blyth Development

Bates and Wimbourne Quay

South Harbour Development.

### **Potential Impact of Policy**

In Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the Natura 2000 Site will be protected.

All development plans within this area are subject to Policies GP9 or ENV1. The SMP2 has been written in order to support plans for existing development in a sustainable manner.

### **Mitigation**

N/A.

## **16.2.23 Management Area 23 Blyth West Pier to Seaton Sluice**

### **Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy SS1, SS3  
Policy REG 3  
Policy ENV1

### **Potential Impact of Policy**

In Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the Natura 2000 Site will be protected.

### **Mitigation**

N/A.

## **16.2.24 Management Area 24 Seaton Sluice to Curry's Point**

### **Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy  
Policy SS1, SS3  
Policy REG 3  
Policy ENV1

### **Potential Impact of Policy**

In Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the Natura 2000 Site will be protected.

### **Mitigation**

N/A.

## **16.2.25 Management Area 25 Curry's Point to Brown's Point**

### **Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan  
Policy LE1/8, LE2, LE2/2



Policy E26/1  
Policy T3/2  
Policy R2/6, R5

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

North Tyneside Council is currently still using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All the policies listed above (apart from E26/1) could potentially have an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 Site. Policy E26/1 states that any development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless: i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast; or ii) the nature of the development needs a coastal location. This policy does not make specific reference to Natura 2000 Sites.

When application was made by North Tyneside Council to extend the policies in the Unitary Development Plan in March 2007, Policy E12 (Promotion of Nature Conservation and Local Biodiversity) and E12/1 (Developments affecting SAC's, SPA's or Ramsar Sites) were removed. North Tyneside Council have stated that Policy E12 is covered by Section 6 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and PPS9, and that E12/1 was covered under PPS9 paragraph 6 and therefore were not needed in the local plan (North Tyneside Council, 2007). The Natura 2000 Site should therefore be protected against any adverse impacts from any development through PPS9 and Policy E26/1.

### ***Mitigation***

N/A.

## **16.2.26 Management Area 26 Brown's Point to Tynemouth North Pier**

### ***Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion***

North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan  
Policy LE1/8, LE2  
Policy E26/1  
Policy T3/2  
Policy R2/6, R5

### ***Potential Impact of Policy***

North Tyneside Council is currently still using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All the policies listed above (apart from E26/1) could potentially have an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 Site. Policy E26/1 states that any development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless: i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast; or ii) the nature of the development needs a coastal location. This policy does not make specific reference to Natura 2000 Sites.

When application was made by North Tyneside Council to extend the policies in the Unitary Development Plan in March 2007, Policy E12 (Promotion of Nature Conservation and Local Biodiversity) and E12/1 (Developments affecting SAC's, SPA's or Ramsar Sites) were removed. North Tyneside Council have stated that Policy E12 is covered by Section 6 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and PPS9, and that E12/1 was covered under PPS9 paragraph 6 and therefore were not needed in the local plan (North Tyneside Council, 2007). The Natura 2000 Site should therefore be protected against any adverse impacts from any development through PPS9 and Policy E26/1.



**Mitigation**

N/A.

I6.2.27 Management Area 27 Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay

**Relevant Policies/Plans considered for inclusion**

North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan

Policy LE1/8, LE2

Policy E26/1

Policy T3/2

Policy R2/6, R5

**Potential Impact of Policy**

North Tyneside Council is currently still using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All the policies listed above (apart from E26/1) could potentially have an adverse impact on the Natura 2000 Site. Policy E26/1 states that any development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless: i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast; or ii) the nature of the development needs a coastal location. This policy does not make specific reference to Natura 2000 Sites.

When application was made by North Tyneside Council to extend the policies in the Unitary Development Plan in March 2007, Policy E12 (Promotion of Nature Conservation and Local Biodiversity) and E12/1 (Developments affecting SAC's, SPA's or Ramsar Sites) were removed. North Tyneside Council have stated that Policy E12 is covered by Section 6 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and PPS9, and that E12/1 was covered under PPS9 paragraph 6 and therefore were not needed in the local plan (North Tyneside Council, 2007). The Natura 2000 Site should therefore be protected against any adverse impacts from any development through PPS9 and Policy E26/1.

**Mitigation**

N/A.

## I6.3 Conclusions

### I6.3.1 Effects of Preferred SMP Policies

It has been acknowledged that features of designated nature conservation interest within the SMP area are under threat from coastal squeeze in various areas. This is in part due to coastal defences, although there are occasions when natural hard points are causing coastal squeeze (e.g. the Bamburgh dune system being squeezed against higher ground). Several areas have been highlighted where policies of HTL to prevent loss of infrastructure, property and heritage assets will lead to the loss of rocky shore habitat, and it is not possible to mitigate for that loss within this SMP area.

At an SMP level a quantitative analysis of rocky shore habitat loss and gain as a result of preferred policy is not appropriate. This is due to uncertainties regarding rates of sea level rise, rates of habitat submergence, amount of inhibition of recession of backing cliffs due to defences, and the amount of rocky shore that would emerge through this cliff recession in the absence of defences. However, in order to provide an understanding of impacts on designated sites from the SMP as a whole, a record has been made of policies that will result in loss or gain of designated habitat or habitat supporting designated species. As the majority of impacts and gains come in the first epoch, the three separate epochs have not been separated out.

**Table I6.1** shows a summary of losses and gains to all designated habitat within the SMP area as a result of preferred policy. Net losses are shown on pink lines and net gains or balances are shown on light blue lines.

As the habitat supporting designated species in the Ramsar Sites within the SMP area is the same as that supporting designated species in corresponding SPAs, the Ramsar sites have not been included. Similarly, impacts on the Berwickshire and North Northumberland European Marine Site (EMS) are included within the constituent designated sites (Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, Lindisfarne SPA and Ramsar Site, Farne Islands SPA, Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and North Northumberland Dunes SAC). It should also be noted that under the Countryside and Rights of way (CROW) Act 2000, the Northumberland Coast AONB is a statutory designation and any loss of habitat along the coastal strip would have an impact on the AONB.

Losses have only been counted where these have occurred as a result of a proposed coastal defence scheme. In situations where natural loss would occur, for example through sea level rise on a hard coast, this has not been counted. Similarly, gains have only been counted where active MR is taking place. Where the coast is being allowed to behave naturally with a policy of NAI, this cannot be counted as a habitat gain.

In order to ensure parity, where several small policy units will have individual impacts that are mitigated by MR in one large policy unit (e.g. the Aln or Coquet estuaries), the mitigation has been counted against each policy unit that causes habitat loss. For example, in the Aln estuary, there are three policy units that will each cause a small loss of habitat (13.3, 13.4, and 13.5) which are all mitigated by one policy unit by will cause a large gain (13.6). To have a count of three losses versus one gain in this instance would not be representative of the actual situation and has instead been recorded as three losses versus three gains (i.e. a degree of relativity judgement has been used in the assessments).

**Table I6.1 Summary of losses and gains to designated habitat**

Designation	Name	Habitat	Policies resulting in loss	Policies resulting in gain	Net balance
SAC	Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Intertidal reef	5		-5
		Intertidal mudflat / sandflat	1	4	3
		Inlet and bays		7	7
		Estuaries	3	3	0
	Tweed Estuary	Intertidal mudflat / sandflat	1	1	0
	North Northumberland Dunes	Embryonic shifting dunes		6	6
		White dunes		6	6
		Grey dunes		6	6
SPA	Northumberland Coast	Rocky shore	15	6	-9
	Lindisfarne	Intertidal mudflat / sandflat		1	1
		Saltmarsh		1	1
SSSI	Northumberland Shore	Intertidal rock	14	4	-10
		Sandy beaches	6	18	12
		Saltmarsh	5	6	1
		Estuaries	5	6	1
	Lower Tweed and Whiteadder	Intertidal mudflat / sandflat	1	1	0
		Intertidal mudflat / sandflat		1	1
		Saltmarsh		1	1
	Newton Links	Dunes		2	2
	Castle Point to Cullernose Point	Whin Sill exposures	1	1	0
	Howick to Seaton Point	Millstone Grit exposures	3	3	0
	Alnmouth Saltmarsh and Dunes	Saltmarsh	3	3	0
		Intertidal mudflat / sandflat	2	2	0
	Warkworth Dunes and Saltmarsh	Saltmarsh	2	2	0
		Dunes		3	3
	Hadston Links	Dunes		2	2
	Cresswell and Newbiggin Shores	Westphalian deposits	2	4	2
	Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice	Coal Measures exposures	7		-7
<b>Total</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>

In total, there is more designated habitat being lost than gained. However, whilst it is apparent from **Table I6.1** that the SMP is creating significant amounts of intertidal mudflat / sandflat, sandy beach and dune habitat, it is also apparent that there will be a net loss of rocky shore and intertidal reef habitat. A large proportion of this loss occurs in the southern part of the SMP from Blyth to Tynemouth.

As discussed, a detailed quantitative assessment of habitat loss and gain is complex when considering rocky shore habitat due to a large number of uncertainties. However, in order to provide a means by which an estimate of significance can be made, a semi-quantitative approach has been adopted, involving identification of the frontage lengths where rocky shore habitat will either be lost or gained (**Table I6.2**). It should be noted that this information is only an approximation and is not intended to give the same level of detail as a Regional Habitat Creation Plan. It is recognised that an approximation of the length of frontage affected does not give the same level as detail as an in-depth study quantifying hectares lost and gained, however at the SMP level it is considered that this approximation is adequate as a means for strategic assessment.

**Table I6.2 Frontage lengths where rocky shore will be lost and gained through SMP policy (excluding NAI policy)**

Policy Unit	Name	Loss (m)	Gain (m)	Net Balance (m)
6.2	North Seahouses	-600		-600
6.3	Seahouses	-800		-800
8.1	Beadnell North	-1150	400	-750
8.2	Beadnell South	-200	250	50
10.2	Craster	-750		-750
14.1	Birling Links		200	200
16.1	Island View Bay	-150		-150
16.2	Amble Links		500	500
18.1	Broad Sands Rock		1500	1500
19.1	Lynemouth North		750	750
19.3	Lynemouth Dunes		150	150
20.2	Newbiggin Point	-200		-200
24.1	Collywell Bay	-550		-550
25.1	Curry's Point to Trinity Road Car Park	-700		-700
25.3	Briardene Burn to Brown's Point	-750		-750
25.4	Table Rocks to Brown's Point	-350		-350
26.3	Tynemouth North Point	-200		-200
26.6	King Edwards Bay	-70		-70
27.2	Quayside	-500		-500
<b>Total</b>		<b>-6970</b>	<b>3750</b>	<b>-3220</b>

It can be seen from **Table I6.2** that there will be a loss along 6,970m of rocky shore frontage over the entire SMP area of around 145km due to Hold the Line policies. It should be noted, however, that Managed Realignment policies within the SMP will mitigate for over 50% of this length, totalling 3,750m. The net effect, therefore, is a net loss of 3,220m (noting that this does not include for gains coincidentally associated with No Active Intervention policies, which covers some 56.7km of the designated rocky shore habitat).

There is approximately 67.4km of rocky shore habitat along the SMP frontage that is either designated habitat or habitat supporting designated species. The policies (excluding No Active Intervention policies) in this SMP will result in a loss along approximately 5% of the length of this designated habitat (although this does not necessarily equate to a corresponding loss of habitat area). No Active Intervention policies will maintain or enhance the integrity of the designated rocky shore habitat along 85% of its length.

All of the rocky shore that will become lost lies within the Northumbria Coast SPA, where it is designated for its functionality in supporting designated bird species. This functionality is not based on a measure of total length or area of habitat alone but rather a measure of the potential of the habitat to support SPA species. Along the frontages where a loss has been identified due to Hold the Line policies, this typically is in relatively short discrete lengths (on average less than 500m) at the margins of the designated areas where bird disturbance due to human activity is greatest. In only one Policy Unit is there loss along a frontage of greater than 1 km. There will remain continuity of physical, chemical and biological process either side of the frontages that will be subject to loss, as well as in the immediate seaward zone, which will maintain the functionality of the remaining designated habitat.

Following extensive consultation, Natural England's view under the Habitats Regulations (**Appendix B**) was that policies promoted within the SMP2 may result in a "likely significant effect" upon the interest features of the Northumbria Coast SPA. Given the likely timing of the impacts upon the SPA and the life-span of this SMP Natural England advised that they would support the conclusion that this SMP2 will have "no adverse effect upon the integrity" of the site. This conclusion will need to be reviewed as part of the SMP3 and in the light of any strategy or coastal defence scheme arising from SMP2, following the further studies as discussed below.

As mentioned, the SMP has used every opportunity to mitigate for the loss of rocky shore habitat and has succeeded in providing over 50% of that which has been lost. However, it is beyond the remit of this SMP to detail opportunities for mitigation and compensation that do not lie within the SMP area. It is imperative, both to satisfy requirements under the Habitats Regulations and CROW Act 2000 as well as to ensure that other designated features are maintained, that the issue of mitigation and compensation for this habitat loss is taken forward by the appropriate authorities on a wider scale than that offered within this SMP.

Given the above, the operating authorities should work with the Environment Agency to develop the quantitative basis for future Appropriate Assessments to enable an effective review of the conclusions drawn in the SMP2, with particular regard to the potential loss of intertidal rocky reef habitat within the Northumbria Coast SPA. A range of UKCIP sea level rise scenarios should be adopted in order to assess possible impacts, future habitat loss and associated timescales.

Potential "likely significant effects" have also been identified upon the following sites:

- Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast SAC
- Tweed Estuary SAC

In relation to the interest features affected within these sites, mitigation in terms of potential provision of alternative habitat has been proposed within the SMP2 which permits a conclusion of "no adverse effect upon the integrity" of these sites to be drawn as a result of the Appropriate Assessment. To ensure the delivery of this mitigation the Environment Agency should initiate a Regional Habitat Creation Programme as has occurred for several SMPs in south eastern England. Natural England suggested this study should occur over the full regional coast covered by the new North East Coastal Group (NECG)(Scottish Borders to Gibraltar Point). Operating on this scale would allow

mitigation to be identified not only within, but across all SMP areas encompassed within the NECG jurisdiction.

#### 16.3.2 In-Combination Effects

There is the potential for there to be an in-combination effect within the Tweed Estuary. As the development proposed is still in the master planning stage it is difficult to ascertain levels of significance of this impact as details are not available at the time of writing. The mitigation proposed in the SMP is intended to offset the loss of designated habitat caused by coastal defences over the lifetime of the plan. Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided.

## **References**

DCLG 2006. Planning for the Protection of Natura 2000 Sites: Appropriate Assessment

Environment Agency 2008 Appropriate Assessment of Flood Risk Management Plans Under the Habitats Regulations

Natural England 2006 The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations – Draft Guidance

North Tyneside Council 2007 UDP Deleted Policies

[http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/plan1/planning\\_downloads/UDP%20deleted%20policies%20-%2027.9.2007.pdf](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/plan1/planning_downloads/UDP%20deleted%20policies%20-%2027.9.2007.pdf)

## SUPPLEMENT A

### Management Area: MA01 North of Berwick

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
1.1	St John's cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
1.2	Fisherman's Haven	HTL	MR	NAI	<b>Significant change from present management policy, but this is phased over the three epochs.</b> HTL in the first epoch involves maintenance of existing defences; no new defences are appropriate given future policies
1.3	Pier Cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs; submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Reefs Submerged or partly submerged sea caves	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of reef and sea cave habitat due to sea level rise leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the: Reefs. In particular: the extent, distribution and species richness of reef communities. The submerged or partially submerged sea caves, in particular: The diversity of sea cave communities and their characteristic zonation
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite is to maintain the natural evolution of the coastline	

Designated Site	Habitat / Species	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	1.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		1.1				
	Intertidal reefs	1.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		1.3				



## Management Area: MA02 Tweed Estuary

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
2.1	North Breakwater	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain and repair as coast protection
2.2	Inner Estuary North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Improve defence and raise in 50 years
2.3	Inner Estuary South	HTL	HTL	HTL	Improve defence and raise in 50 years
2.4	Sandstell Point	MR	HTL	HTL	<b>Significant change from present management policy to create a more sustainable shoreline alignment.</b> Detailed study
2.5	Spittal	HTL	HTL	HTL	Retain beach
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Tweed Estuary	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ); River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Estuaries, intertidal mudflats and sandflats. Sea lamprey; river lamprey	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of SAC habitat due to sea level rise; variability in channel alignment; inundation leading to loss of habitats.	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the: Estuary; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide To maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The North Breakwater is not a coastal defence structure that is preventing erosion in this area, but a harbour structure protecting the estuary. Maintaining the North Breakwater, therefore will not cause a direct loss of designated reef and rocky shore habitat from the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC and Northumberland Coast SSSI to the north.	

	The policy within the estuary this area is to Hold the Line, continuing the existing policy. This will result in loss of designated habitat from the Tweed Estuary SAC and the Lower Tweed And Whiteadder SSSI, in particular intertidal mudflats and sandflats, due to coastal squeeze.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reefs	2.1 2.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal mudflat and sandflat	2.5	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Works to retain beach sediment
Tweed Estuary SAC	Intertidal mudflat and sandflat	2.5	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Mitigated by habitat creation at Sandstell Point (2.4) and at South Low (4.1)
Northumbria Coast SPA / Ramsar	Rocky shore	2.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA03 Scremerston Cliffs

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
3.1	Scremerston Cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats In-Combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks. <b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b> <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003). <b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b> Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank. Species with peak counts in winter: greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats. Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b> Physical processes could impact on SAC habitats and habitat creation / loss. Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>		
The policy suite intends to allow the natural behaviour of the coastline supporting the interest features of Natura 2000 Sites		

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Reef	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA / Ramsar	Rocky shore	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA / Ramsar	Intertidal rock	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA04 Holy Island Hinterland

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
4.1	North and South Low	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in first epoch.</b> Investigate need for hinterland defences set back from shore to counter flooding.
4.2	Beal Point and Causeway	NAI	NAI	NAI	No action required but intent to maintain access to Holy Island.
4.3	Fenham	NAI	NAI	NAI	Encourage development of intertidal natural defence to rising hinterland.
4.4	Ross Low	HTL	HTL	MR	Maintain existing flood defences and allow natural dune accretion. In final epoch dunes may roll back due to higher sea level. MR of this process is required.
4.5	Warren Mill	HTL	HTL	HTL	Including new defence to road as required.
4.6	Shell Road (Holy Island)	MR	MR	MR	Subject to detailed examination raise road level.
4.7	Holy Island Clay Cliff	NAI	NAI	NAI	
4.8	Holy Island Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain back defence to harbour area.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats In-Combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.	Throughout

		<p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b>  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b>  <i>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</i> light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank.  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit</p>	
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Natura 2000 Site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Purple sandpiper; little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan; ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes</p> <p>Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species</p> <p>Coastal squeeze on salt marsh and mudflats from Fenwick to Elwick</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>The policy suite intends to support natural evolution of the coastal system in such a manner as to enhance the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites while attempting to create a more sustainable natural defence through managed realignment. Further study is needed before any final decision can be made. Brockmill Farm has already been identified as a potential site for managed realignment in the Environment Agency's 4Shores project. The only area of continued intervention recommended for Holy Island would be around the Harbour, maintaining adequate flood defence. This would be supported by maintenance of the breakwater. There will be a natural loss of rocky shore habitat in this area due to sea level rise, although this is not being exacerbated by the breakwater.</p>	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Intertidal sandflats and mudflats	4.1	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A

SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays	4.1 4.3 4.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal reef	4.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes	4.4	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	White dunes	4.4	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Grey dunes	4.4	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA	Intertidal sand and mudflats	4.1 4.6	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Intertidal rock	4.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Saltmarsh	4.1 4.6	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A

## Management Area: MA05 Holy Island North and East

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
5.1	North coast	NAI	NAI	NAI	Maintain natural dunes.
5.2	East coast	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats In-Combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks. <b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b> <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003). <b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b> <i>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</i> light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank. <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit	Throughout



Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper; little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan; ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>		
The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution of the coastline in line to support the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites.		

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal sandflats and mudflats	5.1 5.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal reef	5.1 5.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Grey dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA	Intertidal sand and mudflats	5.1 5.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Saltmarsh	5.1 5.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA06 Budle Bay to Seahouses

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
6.1	Bamburgh and St Aiden's dunes	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential realignment of road in the long term.
6.3	North Seahouses	HTL	HTL	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in third epoch.</b> Examine alternative access road with the aim to reroute access.
6.4	Seahouses	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain harbour defences as front line, thereby maintaining defence to the back of the harbour.
6.5	South Seahouses	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Farne Islands	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> arctic tern, common tern; roseate tern, sandwich tern <b>Seabird assemblage of international importance:</b> guillemots and puffins. During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 142,490 individual seabirds.	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats In-Combination with a large area of saltmarsh,	Throughout

		<p>and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter: greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit</p>	
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Natura 2000 Site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper;</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes</p> <p>Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species</p> <p>Bamburgh dune slacks are poor in species richness.</p> <p>Areas need to be identified for dune roll back.</p> <p>Farne Islands are impacted by recreational disturbance, water quality issues and aggregate extraction.</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to Offshore Islands.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition the habitats for the seabirds which contribute to the breeding seabird assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to offshore Islands.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain in a favourable condition the following features: the reefs, in particular the extent, distribution, diversity and species richness of reef communities; partially submerged sea caves, in particular the diversity of sea cave communities and their characteristic zonation. The habitats for the grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, in particular, the extent and suitability of grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> breeding habitat on the Farne Islands.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution over the majority of the frontage. This will entail a natural loss of rock outcrops and some loss of dune extent due to the natural squeeze of the dune against a higher coastline. There is the potential for realignment of the coastal road to allow the natural rollback of the dune system at Bamburgh. The natural submergence of rock outcrops due to sea level rise may lead to the loss of high tide roosts. Allowing the coast to retreat would create new outcropping. The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution over the majority of the frontage. Over the main Seahouses frontage the recent strategy is for Hold the Line. This is seen as being essential for maintaining the integrity of the town and harbour</p>	

	and the values placed upon this settlement. This will result in loss of rocky shore habitat from the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC, Northumbria Coast SPA and Northumberland Shore SSSI
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	6.2 6.3	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	MR in PU 6.2 creating habitat	Partial mitigation in 3 <sup>rd</sup> epoch
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	6.2 6.3	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	MR in PU 6.2 creating habitat	Partial mitigation in 3 <sup>rd</sup> epoch
Farne Islands SPA	N/A	N/A	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA07 Seahouses to Beadnell

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
7.1	Annstead Dunes	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential increased flood plain.
7.2	Beadnell Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> );

Little tern; purple sandpiper;		<p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite in this area is driven solely by issues relating to nature conservation. The aim is to allow retreat of the natural coastline allowing development of the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites. There is the potential opportunity to allow the floodplain of the Annstead Burn to develop and create new saltmarsh.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	7.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		7.2				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	7.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		7.2				

## Management Area: MA08 Beadnell and Beadnell Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
8.1	Beadnell North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Control development seaward of the harbour road.
8.2	Beadnell South	HTL	HTL	HTL	
8.3	Beadnell Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintaining harbour as a coastal management structure.
8.4	Beadnell Bay north	MR	MR	MR	Relies on maintenance of buffer zone.
8.5	Beadnell Bay south	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential increase of flood plain.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i>	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the

spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper;		habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite in this area aims to protect Beadnell village and harbour. There will, however, be continuing loss of designated rocky shore habitat due to submergence and it is essential that the vegetated rock headlands along the frontage (Red Brae and the undeveloped section of Beadnell Point) remain undeveloped and allowed to erode. This will provide partial mitigation for loss of designated rocky shore habitat. There is also the opportunity to allow increased flooding in the south of the Bay that would develop dune spit and saltmarsh habitat and hold forward the general dune line.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlet and bays	8.4 8.5	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Intertidal reef	8.1 8.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Partial mitigation by keeping vegetated headlands undeveloped and allowing to erode
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	8.4 8.5	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	White dunes	8.4 8.5	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Grey dunes	8.4 8.5	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	8.1 8.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Partial mitigation by keeping vegetated headlands undeveloped and allowing to erode



## Management Area: MA09 Embleton Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
9.1	Football Hole and headlands	NAI	NAI	NAI	
9.2	Low Newton	HTL	HTL	HTL	With the aim to retain dunes and sediment
9.3	Chuck Bank	MR	MR	NAI	
9.4	Embleton	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i> <i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i>	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species The coast road is preventing the natural landward progression of the dune system	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores

		Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The overriding intent of the plan is to allow natural evolution of the frontage maintaining the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites. Low Newton is to be defended although defence of this area should aim to encourage and work with the development of dunes in the area. Further south at Chuck Bank increased exposure will supply important sediment to Embleton Bay and would assist in developing a resilient dune system in the centre of the bay.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlet and bays	9.3 9.4	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Intertidal reef	9.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	9.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA10 Castle Rock to Boulmer

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
10.1	Dunstanburgh	NAI	NAI	NAI	
10.2	Craster	HTL	HTL	HTL	Areas adjacent to harbour require detailed examination.
10.3	Howick	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential realignment of road.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of

	migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite in this area is to allow natural evolution of the frontage although the settlement at Craster will continue to be defended

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	10.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	No mitigation identified
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	10.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	No mitigation identified

## Management Area: MA11 Boulmer to Seaton Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
11.1	Boulmer Village	HTL	HTL	MR	
11.2	Seaton Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to defend the community of Boulmer. There is an approach to set up longer term management of the frontage that will allow adaptation to sea level rise via retention of beach material. There is an approach proposed to allow adaptation to the relative rise in sea level from an initial improvement in defences and management of the soft clay bank to an approach of retaining beach material over the longer term in protecting this bank and thereby not impacting on designated habitat.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	11.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	11.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA12 Foxton Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
12.1	Foxton Bay	MR	NAI	NAI	Adjust access as bay erodes.
12.2	Golf Club	HTL	MR	HTL	Adjust defences as bay develops.
12.3	Marsden Rocks	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to maintain the natural evolution of the bay and to allow natural erosion to expose rock outcrops. The area including Foxton Hall and the golf course would be defended. The aim would be to manage retention of sediment and slope stability rather than reliance on a hard line of defence thereby minimising impact on designated habitat.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays	12.1	Habitat creation	Maintain integrity	Maintain integrity	N/A
	Intertidal reef	12.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A.
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	12.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A.



## Management Area: MA13 Alnmouth Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
13.1	North Links	MR	MR	MR	Maintain and adjust bank with groynes.
13.2	Golf Links	MR	MR	MR	Re-shape frontage to retain sediment.
13.3	Alnmouth Corner	HTL	HTL	HTL	To maintain estuary shape.
13.4	Estuary Outer North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain flood defence.
13.5	Bridge frontage	HTL	HTL	HTL	
13.6	Estuary Inner	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management.</b> Local flood defence.
13.7	Estuary Outer South	NAI	NAI	NAI	
13.8	Church Hill	HTL	HTL	HTL	To maintain shape of estuary.
13.9	Buston Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Adjacent to PU 13.1
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species Variability in channel alignment within the estuary The coast road is preventing the landward progression of the dune system	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite comprises three distinct but interlinked aspects: (1) realignment within the estuary to redress the impact of sea level rise on designated habitat; (2) management of the estuary mouth to maintain the integrity of Alnmouth; (3) on the open coast, sustain natural processes to the south and develop necessary realignment in the north.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal mudflat and sandbanks	13.1 13.2	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Estuaries	13.3 13.4 13.5	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Mitigated through MR in Inner Estuary (13.6)
	Intertidal reef	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Large shallow inlets and bays	13.1 13.2	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	13.7 13.8 13.9	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	13.7 13.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

		13.9				
	Grey dunes	13.7				
		13.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.9				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA14 Birling Links

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
14.1	Birling Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
14.2	Breakwater Dunes	NAI	MR	NAI	Encourage sediment build up in corner.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> <i>Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii)</i>	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution of the frontage. There may be some intervention at the southern end to allow transition between the natural behaviour of the coast and the policy of maintaining the entrance to Amble Harbour and Estuary	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	14.1	No impact	Habitat creation	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
	White dunes	14.1	No impact	Habitat creation	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
	Grey dunes	14.1	No impact	Habitat creation	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	14.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA15 Amble

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
15.1	North Breakwater	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.2	Inner Estuary	MR	MR	MR	Maintain and enhance habitat.
15.3	Marina Area	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.4	Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.5	South Jetty	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU 15.1, PU15.4, PU 15.5
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU 15.1, PU15.4, PU 15.5
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	PU 15.2, PU 15.3, PU15.4

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Variability in channel alignment	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>Under current management there is the potential for sea level rise and coastal squeeze to impact on the SAC habitat. Altering the policy of HTL would significantly change the overall configuration of the estuary, changing but not substantially enhancing habitat development within the estuary. The policy in this area is therefore HTL to maintain the long term viability of the harbour and the town.</p> <p>Within the inner estuary there is concern that increasing sea level will result in squeeze of the intertidal areas. In this area there is the potential for the opening up of the low lying land behind the road on the western flank of the main channel to potentially create approximately 40 ha of intertidal area.</p>
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	15.2	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	White dunes	15.2	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
	Grey dunes	15.2	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	15.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA16 South Amble

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
16.1	Island View Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	By maintaining defence at Pan Point and Island View but allow the coast between to adjust.
16.2	Amble Links	MR	NAI	NAI	Retreat the area of the car park but review need for maintaining stability of the coastal slope to the graveyard.
16.3	Coquet Bay	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Coquet Island	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> arctic tern; common tern; roseate tern; sandwich tern <b>Seabird assemblage of international importance:</b> puffins (1.3% of breeding population)	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> <i>Petalwort (Petalophyllum ralfsii)</i>	Adjacent to PU16.1

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper, puffin	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of SAC habitat due to physical processes Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species Recreational disturbance on Coquet Island Disturbance of thin soil on Coquet Island by rabbits	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with



	associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to maintain strategic and local control to areas immediately south of Amble within a general long term policy to allow natural readjustment of the coast to pressure of sea level rise.

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Coquet Island SPA	Coquet Island*	N/A	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	16.1	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss mitigated for by MR at Amble Links (16.2)

## Management Area: MA17 Beacon Hill to Creswell

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			Comment
		2025	2055	2105	
17.1	Beacon Hill Links	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management, with a view to create long-term sustainable solution.</b> Develop a progressive transitional approach to defence in line with erosion pressure to sustain defence to the main village and its access.
17.2	Low Hauxley	HTL	HTL	HTL	With the probable need to realign the southern end.
17.3	Druridge Bay north	MR	MR	MR	Develop drainage plan and access management.
17.4	Druridge Bay south	MR	MR	MR	Examine potential for tidal flooding inland.
17.5	Creswell	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species due to sea level rise and defences at Low Hauxley. Saline lagoons need enhancement behind the Druridge Bay dune system Better land management of the Druridge Bay dune system needed	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	Supporting SPA habitats (high tide roosts) could be potentially lost due to coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise and hard defences at Low Hauxley. It has been acknowledged that the saline lagoons need enhancement behind the Druridge Bay dune system and that better land management of this dune system overall is needed.  The policy suite intends to manage and potentially enhance the integrity of the SPA with minimal requirement for intervention. The general aim in the	

	<p>north of this Management Area is to allow natural evolution of the coastline whilst defending the village of Low Hauxley.</p> <p>The intent in the northern section of Druridge Bay is to manage land use, operation of and access to the Country Park so that it relies less on defence of the outfall and access road. Over the main length of the bay the intent is to allow natural roll back of the dunes, considering potential creation and management of tidal incursion behind the dunes thus enhancing the saline lagoons. The defences at Cresswell will be maintained to maintain the function of the village.</p>
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	17.1 17.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA18 Snab Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
18.1	Broad Sands Rock	MR	NA	NAI	Significant change from present management policy. Realign road.
18.2	Snab Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species Unauthorised placement of revetments preventing natural erosion	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to allow natural evolution of the frontage to support the interest features of the site. The intent is to realign the road to the north of Snab Point. However, as planning for such a realignment may take time, short term limited defence should be put in place in the interim with the agreement of appropriate organisations and with the aim of maintaining the interest features of the site.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	18.1	Habitat creation	Maintain integrity	Maintain integrity	N/A

## Management Area: MA19 Lynemouth Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
19.1	Lynemouth north	NAI	MR	MR	Develop land use plan for the area so defining realignment.
19.2	Power station	HTL	HTL	MR	Modify defences to assist realignment plan.
19.3	Lynemouth dunes	NAI	NAI	MR	Maintain flood defence.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species Contaminated mine water and mine waste potentially impacting site.	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to allow natural erosion of the frontage in general whilst maintaining the defence to power station. The nature and rate of mining waste lost to the shoreline due to erosion must be considered to ensure that the adapting natural system is not overburdened with mining waste. The long term policy is for MR to meet a balance of objectives in restoring this section of the coast to a more natural condition.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	19.1 19.3	Maintain integrity	Habitat creation	Habitat creation	N/A

## Management Area: MA20 Newbiggin

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
20.1	Newbiggin Moor	NAI	NAI	MR	Maintain competent flood defence potentially along a retired line.
20.2	Newbiggin Point	HTL	HTL	HTL	Limited intervention to protect graveyard.
20.3	Newbiggin Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain beach through recharge.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>The policy suite in this area aims to maintain defence to Newbiggin Point and Newbiggin Bay. The current defence system at Newbiggin protects the town without significant influence on the adjacent coastline. This scheme has already undergone detailed examination and is considered appropriate for long term management of the area.</p> <p>To the north, the aim is to allow natural evolution of much of the headland to allow the development of greater width in the natural defence of Newbiggin Moor. This will combat coastal squeeze and develop room for a natural dune system.</p> <p>On the general Newbiggin headland, St. Bartholomew's church and graveyard are protected by a sea wall. From a community perspective maintaining this defence is considered to be of significant importance. This would also tend to reduce any potential risk that Church Point may be outflanked, thereby supporting the policy for defence of the town.</p>	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	20.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	No mitigation identified
		20.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA21 Spital Point to Blyth East Pier

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			Comment
		2025	2055	2105	
21.1	Spital Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
21.2	Hawks Cliff	NAI	NAI	NAI	
21.3	Sandy Bay	NAI	NAI	NAI	Relocation of mobile assets. There may be some incidental benefit derived from management approaches along 21.4.
21.4	Wansbeck Estuary	NAI	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in second and third epochs.</b> Further investigation of the possible medium and longer term approaches for MR involving weir removal and/or river training/control points to benefit elsewhere.
21.5	Cambois Beach	MR	HTL	HTL	<b>Significant change from present management policy in second and third epochs.</b> Selective local works (hard points) to assist realignment and safeguard properties and assets – including use of existing revetment to aid this process. Manage the recession process elsewhere to ensure no breaching through dunes. Set any new development back from shore (buffer zone).
21.6	Blyth East Pier	HTL	HTL	HTL	This is a key feature in controlling the plan shape of the PDZ.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise Coastal erosion of cliffs south of the river	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.



	Wansbeck that appear to be made ground Variability in channel alignment in Wansbeck Estuary Wansbeck amenity barrage has a negative effect on the biodiversity of the estuary	
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to minimise intervention, allowing the coast to respond naturally within existing hard points including potential realignment within the Wansbeck Estuary through removal of the Wansbeck amenity barrage to provide the coast with the ability to respond naturally at the estuary mouth without pressure for intervention on adjacent sections of the frontage. The potential for MR in the Wansbeck Estuary will restore this frontage to a tidal estuary and create habitat that supports SPA species (intertidal salt marsh and mudflat). Within this area, rock outcrops are being lost through the natural processes of sea level rise. Blyth East Pier is not causing coastal squeeze in this area as it is not protecting any cliffs which would create new rock platform.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	21.6	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA22 Blyth Harbour

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
22.1	Blyth Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Check compatibility with CFMP and Blyth Flood Risk review.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Adjacent to MA
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Adjacent to MA

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species Loss of high tide roosts Variability in channel alignment	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to maintain and improve flood defence within the harbour. This area is a critical feature along this frontage that already has existing historic hard defences that have reduced intertidal habitat. The piers themselves are designated as high tide roosts and these will be maintained. Within the harbour, designated high tide roosts will not be altered and the area covered by the SMP is the deep water in the port to the limit of the tidal basin. As such, a policy of Hold The Line in this area will not affect saltmarsh and estuarine habitat which occurs outside of the SMP policy area.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	High tide roosts	22.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA23 Blyth West Pier to Seaton Sluice

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
23.1	Blyth West Pier to Beach Gardens	HTL	HTL	HTL	Prevent breaching into South Harbour.
23.2	Beach Gardens to Promenade	HTL	HTL	MR	Realignment at the end of the promenade will be needed in the longer term in response to rising sea levels.
23.3	South Beach	MR	MR	MR	Manage the recession process to ensure no breaching through dunes. Further investigation of local erosion at Meggie's Burn.
23.4	Seaton Burn	HTL	HTL	HTL	Policy extends along short section of existing wall at Seaton Sluice headland.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	PU23.4, adjacent to PU23.1
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	PU23.4, adjacent to PU23.1

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species Erosion of dunes due to waves wind and public Dunes confined by coastal road	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b> The policy suite intends to secure flood defence to the town of Blyth that may result in loss of habitat to the north end of the MA. To the central and southern end of the bay the intent is to support the natural evolution of the dunes to enhance the ecological value of the area through managed realignment. At Seaton Sluice the intent would be to maintain defence of this area as a locally important recreational and amenity area.		

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	23.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA24 Seaton Sluice to Curry's Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
24.1	Collywell Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	
24.2	Crag Point to Curry's Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	Crag Point headland to remain undefended. Local intervention to maintain/relocate Harley Cove steps for use as an emergency access from the beach and allow access to view the unbroken coal measures.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	From Seaton Sluice to Collywell Bay it is necessary to Hold the Line in order to prevent loss of infrastructure and property through erosion. This will cause loss of designated habitat that will be partially mitigated for by the erosion of Crag Point.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	24.1	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Partially mitigated by erosion of Crag Point

## Management Area: MA25 Curry's Point to Brown's Point (Whitley Bay)

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
25.1	Curry's Point to Trinity Road Car Park	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintaining this headland causes less pressure on frontages to south.
25.2	Trinity Road Car Park to Briardene Burn	MR	MR	MR	Local works may be needed at access points and at transition between defended and undefended frontages (at both ends) to prevent outflanking.
25.3	Briardene Burn to Table Rocks	HTL	HTL	HTL	
25.4	Table Rocks to Brown's Point	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU25.1, PU25.4, adjacent to PU25.2, PU25.3
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU25.1, PU25.4, adjacent to PU25.2, PU25.3

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise Coastal processes are affecting geological features through erosion at Hartley Cove and St Mary's Island	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The policy suite intends to maintain defence to Curry's Point to reduce pressure for erosion and beach loss over the rest of the area, thereby minimising intervention to the natural coastline immediately to the south and minimising pressure on the maintained defences at Whitley Bay. The transition between the areas of MR and areas of defence will be managed to influence erosion over the natural areas. There will be loss of habitat supporting SPA species at St Mary's Headland and Brown's Bay	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	25.1	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	No mitigation identified
		25.3				
		25.4				

## Management Area: MA26 Brown's Point to Tynemouth North Pier

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
26.1	Brown's Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.2	Cullercoats Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	
26.3	Tynemouth North Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.4	Tynemouth Longsands	HTL	HTL	MR	Pulling the coast forward to maintain a beach and dunes (not a hard reflective structure at the toe)
26.5	Sharpness Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.6	King Edward's Bay (Tynemouth Shortsands)	HTL	HTL	HTL	
26.7	Tynemouth Headland	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain existing retaining walls at the headland.
26.8	Tynemouth North Pier	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU26.1, PU26.3, PU26.5, PU26.7, PU26.8. Adjacent to PU26.2, PU26.4, PU26.6
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i> <i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i>	PU26.1, PU26.3, PU26.5, PU26.7, PU26.8. Adjacent to PU26.2, PU26.4, PU26.6

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise Erosion of dunes at Longsands due to waves wind and public	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The intent is to let apply No Active Intervention to the headlands and Hold The Line to the bays, Tynemouth Headland and Tynemouth North Pier. In this way the rocky outcrops can be allowed to develop naturally thus maintaining the supporting habitat for SPA species.	



	Tynemouth Headland is a hard rock headland that has defences to prevent rock fall. There would be natural loss of rocky foreshore in this area due to sea level rise, there will not be any additional loss due to SMP2 policy. Similarly Tynemouth North Pier acts as harbour structure rather than a coastal defence structure and will not exacerbate any natural loss of rocky foreshore through sea level rise.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	26.2				No mitigation identified
		26.3	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	
		26.6				

## Management Area: MA27 Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
27.1	Prior's Haven	NAI	NAI	NAI	
27.2	Quayside	HTL	HTL	HTL	Defence standard needs to be examined in detail at Fish Quay with respect to tidal flooding
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar Site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

Natura 2000 Site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise Dredging and disposal of spoil from the Tyne	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>		Continued protection by the North Pier maintains sustainable defence of frontages within the mouth of the Tyne. The aim is to allow natural evolution of the area immediately behind the breakwater adjusting its use in line with sea level rise whilst maintaining defences to the quayside.

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	27.2	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	No mitigation identified

## SUPPLEMENT B

### Management Area: MA01 North of Berwick

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
1.1	St John's cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
1.2	Fisherman's Haven	HTL	MR	NAI	<b>Significant change from present management policy, but this is phased over the three epochs.</b> HTL in the first epoch involves maintenance of existing defences; no new defences are appropriate given future policies
1.3	Pier Cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY W14</b> Within the Coastal Zone, development at Berwick Holiday Centre will be permitted provided that: i) it will improve visitor services and facilities; and/or, ii) it will upgrade the environment and amenity of the site; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY R12</b> Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in

the Plan.
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; large shallow inlets and bays; reefs; submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Reefs</p> <p>Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Loss of reef and sea cave habitat due to sea level rise leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.	

Designated Site	Habitat / Species	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	1.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		1.1				
	Intertidal reefs	1.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		1.3				

## Management Area: MA02 Tweed Estuary

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
2.1	North Breakwater	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain and repair as coast protection
2.2	Inner Estuary North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Improve defence and raise in 50 years
2.3	Inner Estuary South	HTL	HTL	HTL	Improve defence and raise in 50 years
2.4	Sandstell Point	MR	HTL	HTL	<b>Significant change from present management policy to create a more sustainable shoreline alignment.</b> Detailed study
2.5	Spittal	HTL	HTL	HTL	Retain beach
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
POLICY F2 (iii)  Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
POLICY F5  Within the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord, development will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with its surroundings by virtue of its scale, density, height, massing, layout, materials, hard and soft landscaping including indigenous species, means of enclosure and access; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
POLICY F6  Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available.
POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28  Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan:

Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.
<p><b>POLICY W8</b></p> <p>The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W33</b></p> <p>Within the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, some 3.7 hectares at Spittal Point is allocated for a mixed-use development comprising employment and residential elements [Policy S26 (Site 57) refers]; subject to compliance with the following criteria, development which enhances the tourist infrastructure of the town will be preferred; in considering proposals, regard will be had to; v) it accords with policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY R12</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that; i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C22</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone at Holy Island and the seafront at Spittal, the design, character and materials incorporated into coastal defence schemes should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape. Development will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan. Priority will be given to soft engineering solutions wherever practicable.</p>
<p>Quayside Public Realm</p> <p>Quayside space with river frontage links to the town centre</p>
<p>Tweedmouth Area Framework</p> <p>Area for marina usage</p> <p>Space for new housing opportunities</p> <p>Adaptive re-use of existing / redundant buildings for community / cultural re-use</p>
Sandstell Road

Development of high quality residential / mixed use buildings, new public square, environmental improvements to Promenade Pavilion

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Tweed Estuary	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> ); River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Estuaries, intertidal mudflats and sandflats. Sea lamprey; river lamprey	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of SAC habitat due to sea level rise; variability in channel alignment; inundation leading to loss of habitats.	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the following habitats: reefs, submerged or partially submerged sea caves Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the following: Estuary; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide To maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the population of: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy F2 and F6) could potentially have adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Site. Particular reference is made the use of Spittal Point, which has been allocated as a mixed use development. The Plan also states that the design character and materials of any materials incorporated into any coastal defence at Spittal should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape. All policies, however, state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any Natura 2000 Site. It should be noted that the mitigation proposed in the SMP is intended to offset the loss of designated habitat caused by coastal defences over the lifetime of the plan. Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided.. Although all plans for the area are subject Policy F6 and therefore should not have an	



	adverse impact on any Natura 2000 site there is the possibility that an impact could occur.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reefs	2.1 2.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal mudflat and sandflat	2.5	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided..
Tweed Estuary SAC	Intertidal mudflat and sandflat	2.5	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Any new development within the estuary should be assessed and should there be any further impact on designated habitats adequate mitigation / compensation must be provided..
Northumbria Coast SPA / Ramsar	Rocky shore	2.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA03 Scremerston Cliffs

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
3.1	Scremerston Cliffs	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available. Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY R12</b> Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY C10</b> In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.

**POLICY C20**

Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use

and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.

<b>Designated sites</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Management Area</b>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves  <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoidon arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks  <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats in combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.	Throughout

		<p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</i></p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter: greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit</p>	
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International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats.</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper;</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Physical processes could impact on SAC habitats and habitat creation / loss. Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.</p>	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Reef	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA / Ramsar	Rocky shore	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA / Ramsar	Intertidal rock	3.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA04 Holy Island Hinterland

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
4.1	North and South Low	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in first epoch.</b> Investigate need for hinterland defences set back from shore to counter flooding.
4.2	Beal Point and Causeway	NAI	NAI	NAI	No action required but intent to maintain access to Holy Island.
4.3	Fenham	NAI	NAI	NAI	Encourage development of intertidal natural defence to rising hinterland.
4.4	Ross Low	HTL	HTL	MR	Maintain existing flood defences and allow natural dune accretion. In final epoch dunes may roll back due to higher sea level. MR of this process is required.
4.5	Warren Mill	HTL	HTL	HTL	Including new defence to road as required.
4.6	Shell Road (Holy Island)	MR	MR	MR	Subject to detailed examination raise road level.
4.7	Holy Island Clay Cliff	NAI	NAI	NAI	
4.8	Holy Island Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain back defence to harbour area.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b>  Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b>  Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available.  Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.

<p><b>POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28</b></p> <p>Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan: Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W8</b></p> <p>The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W10</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development in support of the operational needs of the fishing industry at Beadnell, Seahouses and Holy Island, will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W11</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development of new or alternative facilities in the harbours at Beadnell, Seahouses or Holy Island, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not prohibit the operational activities of the fishing industry; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY R12</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C22</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone at Holy Island and the seafront at Spittal, the design, character and materials incorporated into coastal defence schemes should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape. Development will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan. Priority will be given to soft engineering solutions wherever practicable.</p>

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicoidon arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <p>Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</p>	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon</p>	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats in combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p> <p>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank.</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter: greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit</p>	Throughout



International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats  Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.  Purple sandpiper; little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan; ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Physical processes could impact on SAC habitats and habitat creation / loss.  Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> );  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal sandflats and mudflats	4.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Large shallow inlets and bays	4.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		4.3				
		4.4				
	Intertidal reef	4.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic shifting dunes	4.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	4.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Grey dunes	4.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA	Intertidal sand and mudflats	4.1 4.6	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal rock	4.8	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Saltmarsh	4.1 4.6	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA05 Holy Island North and East

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
5.1	North coast	NAI	NAI	NAI	Maintain natural dunes.
5.2	East coast	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available. Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.
<b>POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28</b> Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan: Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY W10</b> Within the Coastal Zone, development in support of the operational needs of the fishing industry at Beadnell, Seahouses and Holy Island, will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY W11</b>

Within the Coastal Zone, development of new or alternative facilities in the harbours at Beadnell, Seahouses or Holy Island, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not prohibit the operational activities of the fishing industry; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY R12</b>  Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY C10</b>  In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.
<b>POLICY C20</b>  Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY C22</b>  Within the Coastal Zone at Holy Island and the seafront at Spittal, the design, character and materials incorporated into coastal defence schemes should take into account the character and appearance of the immediate coastal landscape. Development will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan. Priority will be given to soft engineering solutions wherever practicable.

<b>Designated sites</b>				
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Area</b>	<b>Management</b>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b>  Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves  <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b>  Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout	
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b>  Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicoion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks  <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site</b>	Throughout	

		<b>selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	
Lindisfarne	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats in combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks. <b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b> <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003). <b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b> <i>Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:</i> light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank. <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper; little tern; bar-tailed godwit; golden plover; whooper swan; ringed plover; grey plover; greylag goose; knot; light-bellied brent goose; wigeon	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of SAC habitat through sea level rise leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities. Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with

		associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal sandflats and mudflats	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		5.2				
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Intertidal reef	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		5.2				
	Embryonic shifting dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Lindisfarne SPA	Grey dunes	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		5.2				
	Intertidal sand and mudflats	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		5.2				
	Saltmarsh	5.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		5.2				

## Management Area: MA06 Budle Bay to Seahouses

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
6.1	Bamburgh and St Aiden's dunes	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential realignment of road in the long term.
6.3	North Seahouses	HTL	HTL	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in third epoch.</b> Examine alternative access road with the aim to reroute access.
6.4	Seahouses	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain harbour defences as front line, thereby maintaining defence to the back of the harbour.
6.5	South Seahouses	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available. Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.
<b>POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28</b> Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan: Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted

provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<p><b>POLICY W10</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development in support of the operational needs of the fishing industry at Beadnell, Seahouses and Holy Island, will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W11</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development of new or alternative facilities in the harbours at Beadnell, Seahouses or Holy Island, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not prohibit the operational activities of the fishing industry; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W15</b></p> <p>Within the village of Seahouses, the development of 16.8 hectares of land and buildings at the former Seafeld Restaurant and Caravan Park, Seafeld Road, will be permitted for a mixed use development comprising: i) the development of land and buildings at the former Seafeld Restaurant as marine interpretation centre for the adjoining Berwickshire and Northumberland Coast candidate Marine Special Area for Conservation, including associate facilities and car parking; ii) a supermarket in accordance with Policy C18; iii) a swimming pool. The relocation and improvement of the Seafeld Caravan Park will be subject to the implementation of criteria i), ii) or iii).</p>
<p><b>POLICY R12</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>



Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicoidon arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <p>Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Farne Islands	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> arctic tern, common tern; roseate tern, sandwich tern</p> <p><b>Seabird assemblage of international importance:</b> guillemots and puffins. During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 142,490 individual seabirds.</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Lindisfarne	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 1:</b> Extensive intertidal flats in combination with a large area of saltmarsh, and a major sand dune system with well developed dune slacks.</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance:</b></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> 44,970 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-2003).</p> <p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance (as identified at designation):</b></p>	Throughout

		Species with peak counts in spring/autumn: light-bellied brent goose; Eurasian wigeon; ringed plover; common redshank.	
		Species with peak counts in winter: greylag goose; bar-tailed godwit	

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Conservation Target</b>
<p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper;</p>	<p>Physical processes could impact on SAC habitats and habitat creation / loss. Loss of supporting habitat for SPA species leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities</p> <p>Bamburgh dune slacks are poor in species richness.</p> <p>Areas need to be identified for dune roll back.</p> <p>Farne Islands are impacted by recreational disturbance, water quality issues and aggregate extraction.</p>	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to Offshore Islands.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition the habitats for the seabirds which contribute to the breeding seabird assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to offshore Islands.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, to maintain* in a favourable condition the following features: the reefs, in particular the extent, distribution, diversity and species richness of reef communities; partially submerged sea caves, in particular the diversity of sea cave communities and their characteristic zonation. The habitats for the grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>, in particular, the extent and suitability of grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> breeding habitat on the Farne Islands.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not	

	adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	6.2 6.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	6.2 6.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Farne Islands SPA	N/A	N/A	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA07 Seahouses to Beadnell

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
7.1	Annstead Dunes	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential increased flood plain.
7.2	Beadnell Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available. Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.
<b>POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28</b> Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan: Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY W10</b> Within the Coastal Zone, development in support of the operational needs of the fishing industry at Beadnell, Seahouses and Holy Island, will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<b>POLICY W11</b>

Within the Coastal Zone, development of new or alternative facilities in the harbours at Beadnell, Seahouses or Holy Island, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not prohibit the operational activities of the fishing industry; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.
<p><b>POLICY R12</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>

<b>Designated sites</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Management Area</b>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicoidon arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <p>Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern	Throughout

	Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats  Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.  Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> );  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	7.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		7.2				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	7.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		7.2				

## Management Area: MA08 Beadnell and Beadnell Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
8.1	Beadnell North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Control development seaward of the harbour road.
8.2	Beadnell South	HTL	HTL	HTL	
8.3	Beadnell Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintaining harbour as a coastal management structure.
8.4	Beadnell Bay north	MR	MR	MR	Relies on maintenance of buffer zone.
8.5	Beadnell Bay south	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential increase of flood plain.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Berwick Upon Tweed Borough Local Plan
<b>POLICY F2 (iii)</b> Within the Coastal Zone identified on the Proposals Map, primary importance will be attached to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and coast. Development will be permitted provided that it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interests of the coast;
<b>POLICY F6</b> Designated and potential Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites will be conserved. Development will only be permitted when: i) it is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for its nature conservation interest; and, ii)(a) it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of the site, either directly or indirectly; or, ii)(b) the developer can demonstrate that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development and no alternatives are available. Where the site is identified under the European Directives, development or a change of use will only be permitted where the developer can demonstrate that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety, or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation. Where such development does proceed, it may be subject to Planning Conditions and Obligations to secure all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.
<b>POLICY S8, S9, S10, S11, S29, S27, S28</b> Housing development will be permitted at the following locations provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan: Seahouses. North Sunderland Beadnell Bamburgh Holy Island; Berwick-upon-Tweed, including Tweedmouth, Spittal and East Ord. For details see individual policies.
<b>POLICY W8</b> The development of activities, services and projects which provide employment, spread the benefits of tourism and support and enhance the experience of visitors, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and the environment; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.



<p><b>POLICY W10</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development in support of the operational needs of the fishing industry at Beadnell, Seahouses and Holy Island, will be permitted provided that it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY W11</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, development of new or alternative facilities in the harbours at Beadnell, Seahouses or Holy Island, will be permitted provided that: i) it will not prohibit the operational activities of the fishing industry; and, ii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY R12</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of new, or the enlargement of existing sites for camping, caravans or purpose-built holiday accommodation will be permitted provided that: i) it accords with policy R9; ii) it does not adversely impact on the coastal landscape; POLICY R9 ix) states that development can go ahead if it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C10</b></p> <p>In considering proposals to alter or to reinforce existing overhead electricity supply lines, the Council will aim to minimise intrusion affecting the local landscape, and to avoid detrimental effects on the use and occupation of affected land, and on wildlife conservation and archaeological interests... New overhead transmission lines will be endorsed only where no harm to the appearance of statutorily protected coastal or national park landscape is involved, and where other recognised areas of high conservation value and residential areas are as far as practicable avoided. Where such environmentally sensitive areas cannot be avoided, the Council will urge that consideration be given to the installation underground of relevant sections of the proposed line.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C20</b></p> <p>Within the Coastal Zone, the development of renewable energy projects, including wind farms, designed to connect to the regional or national electricity supply network, will not be permitted. In considering small scale renewable energy projects designed to supply individual premises or groups of premises, regard will be had; i) to their satisfactory integration into the landscape, or townscape; ii) to the avoidance of materially adverse effects, or cumulative effects, on the use and occupation of neighbouring land, or on its landscape or nature conservation interests; and, iii) it accords with Policies elsewhere in the Plan.</p>

<b>Designated sites</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Management Area</b>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicoion arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p>	Throughout

		<b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b>  Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats  Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.  Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> );  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed (apart from Policy F2 and F6) above could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, all policies state that they should accord with Policies elsewhere in the Plan and Policy F6 states that development would only be permitted when it would not adversely affect the integrity of the internationally important nature conservation interest of any International Site.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlet and bays	8.4 8.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal reef	8.1 8.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	8.4 8.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	8.4 8.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Grey dunes	8.4 8.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	8.1 8.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA09 Embleton Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
9.1	Football Hole and headlands	NAI	NAI	NAI	
9.2	Low Newton	HTL	HTL	HTL	With the aim to retain dunes and sediment
9.3	Chuck Bank	MR	MR	NAI	
9.4	Embleton	NAI	NAI	NAI	
9.1	Football Hole and headlands	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
Policy S8 Economic Regeneration  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
Policy S10: Tourism development  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
Policy S21: Renewable energy  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout

International site feature		
Sub-feature(s)	Sensitivity	Conservation Target
<p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper</p>	<p>Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise</p> <p>The coast road is preventing the natural landward progression of the dune system</p>	<p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlet and bays	9.3 9.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Intertidal reef	9.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	9.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA10 Castle Rock to Boulmer

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
10.1	Dunstanburgh	NAI	NAI	NAI	
10.2	Craster	HTL	HTL	HTL	Areas adjacent to harbour require detailed examination.
10.3	Howick	NAI	NAI	NAI	Potential realignment of road.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<b>Policy S8 Economic Regeneration</b>  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
<b>Policy S10: Tourism development</b>  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
<b>Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</b>  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
<b>Policy S21: Renewable energy</b>  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves  <b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b> Grey Seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i>  <i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i>	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats  Little tern; purple sandpiper	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.  Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.



<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	10.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	10.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA11 Boulmer to Seaton Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
11.1	Boulmer Village	HTL	HTL	MR	
11.2	Seaton Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<b>Policy S8 Economic Regeneration</b> Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
<b>Policy S10: Tourism development</b> Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
<b>Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</b> All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
<b>Policy S21: Renewable energy</b> Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i></p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal reef	11.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	11.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA12 Foxton Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
12.1	Foxhole Bay	MR	NAI	NAI	Adjust access as bay erodes.
12.2	Golf Club	HTL	MR	HTL	Adjust defences as bay develops.
12.3	Marsden Rocks	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<b>Policy S8 Economic Regeneration</b>  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
<b>Policy S10: Tourism development</b>  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
<b>Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</b>  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
<b>Policy S21: Renewable energy</b>  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i></p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise leading to a reduction in the extent, distribution and species richness of marine communities</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Large shallow inlets and bays	12.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A.
	Intertidal reef	12.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A.
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	12.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A.

## Management Area: MA13 Alnmouth Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
13.1	North Links	MR	MR	MR	Maintain and adjust bank with groynes.
13.2	Golf Links	MR	MR	MR	Re-shape frontage to retain sediment.
13.3	Alnmouth Corner	HTL	HTL	HTL	To maintain estuary shape.
13.4	Estuary Outer North	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain flood defence.
13.5	Bridge frontage	HTL	HTL	HTL	
13.6	Estuary Inner	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management.</b> Local flood defence.
13.7	Estuary Outer South	NAI	NAI	NAI	
13.8	Church Hill	HTL	HTL	HTL	To maintain shape of estuary.
13.9	Buston Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnmouth Local Development Framework Core Strategy
Policy S8 Economic Regeneration  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
Policy S10: Tourism development  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.



**Policy S21: Renewable energy**

Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

<b>Designated sites</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Management Area</b>
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Large shallow inlets and bays; Reefs; Submerged or partly submerged sea caves</p> <p><b>Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection :</b></p> <p>Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)</p>	Adjacent to PU 13.1
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicoidon arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <p>Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</p>	Throughout

<b>International site feature</b>		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Conservation Target</b>
Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats	Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise	Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition the intertidal mudflats and sandflats; the extent of the eelgrass bed communities and mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> bed communities and the diversity of infaunal communities.
Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.	Variability in channel alignment within the estuary	Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: the habitats for the populations of Annex 1 species of European importance, with particular reference to shingle intertidal mudflats and sandflats saltmarsh eelgrass beds.
	The coast road is preventing the landward progression of the dune system	Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of

Little tern; purple sandpiper;		<p>migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .</p>	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC	Intertidal mudflat and sandbanks	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.2				
	Estuaries	13.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.4 13.5				
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Intertidal reef	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.2				
	Large shallow inlets and bays	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.2				
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	13.7	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.8				
		13.9				
	White dunes	13.7	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.8				
		13.9				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	13.7	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		13.8				
		13.9				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	13.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA14 Birling Links

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
14.1	Birling Links	NAI	NAI	NAI	
14.2	Breakwater Dunes	NAI	MR	NAI	Encourage sediment build up in corner.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention					
* HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<p>Policy S8 Economic Regeneration</p> <p>Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.</p>
<p>Policy S10: Tourism development</p> <p>Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.</p>
<p>Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.</p>
<p>Policy S21: Renewable energy</p> <p>Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.</p>

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper;	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	14.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
	White dunes	14.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
	Grey dunes	14.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		14.2				
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	14.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA15 Amble

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
15.1	North Breakwater	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.2	Inner Estuary	MR	MR	MR	Maintain and enhance habitat.
15.3	Marina Area	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.4	Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	
15.5	South Jetty	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<b>Policy S8 Economic Regeneration</b>  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
<b>Policy S10: Tourism development</b>  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
<b>Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity</b>  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
<b>Policy S21: Renewable energy</b>  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU 15.1, PU15.4, PU 15.5
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU 15.1, PU15.4, PU 15.5
Coquet Island	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> arctic tern; common tern; roseate tern; sandwich tern <b>Seabird assemblage of international importance:</b> puffins (1.3% of breeding population)	
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b> Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); humid dune slacks <b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b> Petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> )	PU 15.2, PU 15.3, PU15.4

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Conservation Target</b>
Large shallow inlets and bays, intertidal mud and sand flats Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks. Little tern; purple sandpiper	Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise and a policy of HTL at the estuary mouth Recreational disturbance on Coquet Island Variability in channel alignment	Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> ( <i>Salicion arenariae</i> ); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort ( <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> ); Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds. Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of

		migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
North Northumberland Dunes SAC	Embryonic dunes	15.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	White dunes	15.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
	Grey dunes	15.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	15.5	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A



## Management Area: MA16 South Amble

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
16.1	Island View Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	By maintaining defence at Pan Point and Island View but allow the coast between to adjust.
16.2	Amble Links	MR	NAI	NAI	Retreat the area of the car park but review need for maintaining stability of the coastal slope to the graveyard.
16.3	Coquet Bay	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
Policy S8 Economic Regeneration  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
Policy S10: Tourism development  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
Policy S21: Renewable energy  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
North Northumberland Dunes	Special Area of Conservation	<p><b>Annex I Habitats (as a primary reason for selection):</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes'); fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes'); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); humid dune slacks</p> <p><b>Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:</b></p> <p>Petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>)</p>	Adjacent to PU16.1

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Embryonic shifting dunes, white dunes, grey dunes, dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> spp, humid dune slacks.</p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of SAC habitat and supporting habitat for SPA species through sea level rise</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change, maintain in favourable condition: Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); embryonic shifting dunes; humid dune slacks; shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); the habitats for the population of petalwort (<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>);</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores</p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All the policies detailed above (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. .
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Coquet Island SPA	Coquet Island*	N/A	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	16.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA17 Beacon Hill to Creswell

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
17.1	Beacon Hill Links	MR	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management, with a view to create long-term sustainable solution.</b> Develop a progressive transitional approach to defence in line with erosion pressure to sustain defence to the main village and its access.
17.2	Low Hauxley	HTL	HTL	HTL	With the probable need to realign the southern end.
17.3	Druridge Bay north	MR	MR	MR	Develop drainage plan and access management.
17.4	Druridge Bay south	MR	MR	MR	Examine potential for tidal flooding inland.
17.5	Creswell	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Alnwick Local Development Framework Core Strategy
Policy S8 Economic Regeneration  Proposals for high quality development and services or infrastructure, which would support economic regeneration through the provision of a range and choice of local job opportunities, improved education, strengthened utility networks or connectivity will be supported.
Policy S10: Tourism development  Proposals for new built cultural and tourism development must be in or adjacent to the rural service centres, sustainable village centres and local needs centres in accordance with the development strategy and provide a high quality development, which assists rural regeneration. Large scale tourism proposals must be assessed against the whole range of sustainable development objectives in particular the need to avoid adverse impact on the natural and historic environment and the well-being of communities Note: Tourism development in the open countryside will be considered against policy S14.
Policy S12: Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity  All development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present.
Policy S21: Renewable energy  Proposals for the generation of all types of renewable energy will be supported within the district where the scheme: a) is fully in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East; b) has no adverse impact on communities, residential amenity, the local economy and land use or where the impact can be satisfactorily mitigated; c) reflects the Alnwick district Landscape Character Assessment; and, in the case of a windfarm, d) is within the landscape's capacity to accommodate change and neither individually nor

cumulatively gives rise to a windfarm landscape.	
Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2006	
<p><b>POLICY RE2.</b></p> <p>The development and use of power generated by the following renewable energy technologies will be encouraged: -i) wind power; ii) energy from crops and forestry; iii) hydro electricity; iv) solar energy; subject to proposals satisfying all the following criteria: -i no unacceptable impact on sites and locations which are especially sensitive, including those designated as conservation areas, areas of high landscape value and the coastal zone; ii no unacceptable impact on other sites of nature conservation importance;</p> <p>The council considers that its coastline and immediate hinterland is an inappropriate location for wind, tidal or wave power generation by reason of its designation as Sites Of Special Scientific Interest, Area Of High Landscape Value and Ramsar, Special Protection Area and Heritage Coast designations.</p>	
<p><b>POLICY C5</b></p> <p>The council will not grant planning permission for developments which would adversely affect the North Northumberland Heritage Coast, except in circumstances of overriding national need, where no suitable alternative locations for development can be found.</p>	
<p><b>POLICY</b></p> <p>The council has defined a coastal zone, on proposals map no. 1 and inset maps nos. 5 and 7, within which development which would adversely affect the integrity of sand dune systems, cliffs, mud and sand flats, tidal and freshwater ponds and associated low lying land will not be permitted. The council will encourage the integrated management of the coastal zone for nature conservation and recreation.</p>	<b>C6</b>
<p><b>POLICY C7</b></p> <p>The council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p> <p>Where the site concerned supports a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, development or land use change will not be permitted unless the developer can satisfy the council that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation.</p> <p>Where such development is permitted, the council will use planning conditions or obligations to secure compensatory measures necessary to ensure the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected</p>	
<p><b>POLICY C45</b></p> <p>telecommunications development will not be permitted in the following areas unless the council is satisfied that no suitable alternative site is available: the green belt; the heritage coast; areas of high landscape value; conservation areas; sites designated as of nature conservation importance; in the vicinity of archaeological sites or sites or buildings of particular historic or architectural interest.</p>	
<p><b>POLICY C1c3</b></p> <p>in accordance with POLICY C7, the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection area and Ramsar site, except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p>	
<p>Creswell Village</p> <p>Improved visitor management and car parking</p>	

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of supporting habitat for SPA specie due to sea level rise and defences at Low Hauxley.  Saline lagoons need enhancement behind the Druridge Bay dune system  Better land management of the Druridge Bay dune system needed	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>†</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	<p>All the policies detailed above by Alnwick District Council (apart from Policy S12) could potentially have adverse effects on the International Site. However, Policy S12 states that all development proposals will be considered against the need to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the district, especially those areas designated as of international, national and local importance. All proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on the interests of the site and on habitats and species present. All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting International Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p> <p>Any future developments at Cresswell village would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that improving the visitor management and car parking would have any impact on Natura 2000 sites</p>	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	17.1 17.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA18 Snab Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
18.1	Broad Sands Rock	MR	NA	NAI	<b>Significant change from present management policy.</b> Realign road.
18.2	Snab Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance	
Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2006	
<b>POLICY RE2.</b>  The development and use of power generated by the following renewable energy technologies will be encouraged: -i) wind power; ii) energy from crops and forestry; iii) hydro electricity; iv) solar energy; subject to proposals satisfying all the following criteria: -i no unacceptable impact on sites and locations which are especially sensitive, including those designated as conservation areas, areas of high landscape value and the coastal zone; ii no unacceptable impact on other sites of nature conservation importance;  The council considers that its coastline and immediate hinterland is an inappropriate location for wind, tidal or wave power generation by reason of its designation as Sites Of Special Scientific Interest, Area Of High Landscape Value and Ramsar, Special Protection Area and Heritage Coast designations.	
<b>POLICY C5</b>  The council will not grant planning permission for developments which would adversely affect the North Northumberland Heritage Coast, except in circumstances of overriding national need, where no suitable alternative locations for development can be found.	
<b>POLICY</b> The council has defined a coastal zone, on proposals map no. 1 and inset maps nos. 5 and 7, within which development which would adversely affect the integrity of sand dune systems, cliffs, mud and sand flats, tidal and freshwater ponds and associated low lying land will not be permitted. The council will encourage the integrated management of the coastal zone for nature conservation and recreation.	
<b>POLICY C7</b>  The council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.  Where the site concerned supports a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, development or land use change will not be permitted unless the developer can satisfy the council that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation.  Where such development is permitted, the council will use planning conditions or obligations to secure compensatory measures necessary to ensure the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected	



<p><b>POLICY C45</b></p> <p>telecommunications development will not be permitted in the following areas unless the council is satisfied that no suitable alternative site is available: the green belt; the heritage coast; areas of high landscape value; conservation areas; sites designated as of nature conservation importance; in the vicinity of archaeological sites or sites or buildings of particular historic or architectural interest.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C1c3</b></p> <p>in accordance with POLICY C7, the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection area and Ramsar site, except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p>
<p>Northumbria Leisure Golden Sands Development</p> <p>Extension of Golden Sands Caravan Park</p> <p>Development of leisure facility</p> <p>Outdoor sports pitches</p>

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i></p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise</p> <p>Unauthorised placement of revetments preventing natural erosion</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting	

	<p>International Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p> <p>Any future developments at Golden Sands Caravan Park would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that plans to expand the facilities on the land behind the cliff top would have any impact on Natura 2000 sites as the SMP2 states that any development of the caravan park should be done with regard to a longer term realignment and within a Cresswell Strategy</p>
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	18.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA19 Lynemouth Bay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
19.1	Lynemouth north	NAI	MR	MR	Develop land use plan for the area so defining realignment.
19.2	Power station	HTL	HTL	MR	Modify defences to assist realignment plan.
19.3	Lynemouth dunes	NAI	NAI	MR	Maintain flood defence.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance	
Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2006	
<b>POLICY RE2.</b>  The development and use of power generated by the following renewable energy technologies will be encouraged: -i) wind power; ii) energy from crops and forestry; iii) hydro electricity; iv) solar energy; subject to proposals satisfying all the following criteria: -i no unacceptable impact on sites and locations which are especially sensitive, including those designated as conservation areas, areas of high landscape value and the coastal zone; ii no unacceptable impact on other sites of nature conservation importance;  The council considers that its coastline and immediate hinterland is an inappropriate location for wind, tidal or wave power generation by reason of its designation as Sites Of Special Scientific Interest, Area Of High Landscape Value and Ramsar, Special Protection Area and Heritage Coast designations.	
<b>POLICY C5</b>  The council will not grant planning permission for developments which would adversely affect the North Northumberland Heritage Coast, except in circumstances of overriding national need, where no suitable alternative locations for development can be found.	
<b>POLICY C6</b> The council has defined a coastal zone, on proposals map no. 1 and inset maps nos. 5 and 7, within which development which would adversely affect the integrity of sand dune systems, cliffs, mud and sand flats, tidal and freshwater ponds and associated low lying land will not be permitted. The council will encourage the integrated management of the coastal zone for nature conservation and recreation.	
<b>POLICY C7</b>  The council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.  Where the site concerned supports a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, development or land use change will not be permitted unless the developer can satisfy the council that it is necessary for reasons of human health or public safety or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation.  Where such development is permitted, the council will use planning conditions or obligations to secure compensatory measures necessary to ensure the overall coherence of Natura	

2000 is protected
<p><b>POLICY C45</b></p> <p>telecommunications development will not be permitted in the following areas unless the council is satisfied that no suitable alternative site is available: the green belt; the heritage coast; areas of high landscape value; conservation areas; sites designated as of nature conservation importance; in the vicinity of archaeological sites or sites or buildings of particular historic or architectural interest.</p>
<p><b>POLICY C1c3</b></p> <p>in accordance with POLICY C7, the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection area and Ramsar site, except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p>
<p>Northumbrian Leisure Lynemouth Dene Golf Course Development</p> <p>Lynemouth Bay Reclamation (clean up of colliery spoil)</p> <p>Lynemouth Colliery Regeneration</p>

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i></p>	Throughout

International site feature		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise</p> <p>Contaminated mine water and mine waste potentially impacting site.</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species<sup>+</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	All policies within the Castle Morpeth Local Plan that may have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site are caveated by a clause protecting	

	<p>International Sites. Policy C7 states that the council will not permit development which would adversely affect the integrity of Ramsar sites, potential or designated Special Protection Areas (SPA's) or candidate or designated Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's), except where the development is connected with or necessary to the management of the site, or there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions.</p> <p>Any future developments within this area would be subject to Policy C7. It is not considered that plans to develop land in this Management Area would have any adverse impact on Natura 2000 sites as the SMP2 states that any development should be done with regard to a longer term realignment strategy. The restoration of Lynemouth Bay through the Lynemouth Bay Reclamation Project will enhance the integrity of the natural environment.</p>
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	19.1 19.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA20 Newbiggin

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
20.1	Newbiggin Moor	NAI	NAI	MR	Maintain competent flood defence potentially along a retired line.
20.2	Newbiggin Point	HTL	HTL	HTL	Limited intervention to protect graveyard.
20.3	Newbiggin Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain beach through recharge.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Wansbeck District Local Plan 2007
<b>Policy GP8</b> The Coastal Zone, as defined on the Proposals Map, will be protected and, where possible, improved. Development in or affecting the Coastal Zone will only be permitted if: a) a coastal location is essential and no suitable alternative site exists; and b) development would not cause harm to coastal systems and habitats
<b>Policy GP9</b> The policy applied to sites of international importance for nature conservation is that imposed by statute. The sites are shown on the Proposals Map. In Wansbeck, parts of the coast line are designated as part of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. Proposals for development likely to affect any of these internationally important sites, either directly or indirectly, individually or in combination, must be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the Habitats Regulations for the protection and management of European sites
<b>Policy GP22</b> Developers are required to consider the risk to their development from flooding and erosion and to consider any possible effect of their development on flood risk or erosion elsewhere. Development in areas of flood risk will not be permitted unless a flood risk assessment has been carried out and it can be demonstrated that: a) there is no reasonable alternative development option available which would involve no risk or a lower risk of flooding; and b) the development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; and c) satisfactory protection measures can be carried out at the expense of the developer and maintained for the lifetime of the development. In coastal situations, work should not prejudice the ability of coastal features and processes to form natural sea defences

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

International site feature		
Sub-feature(s)	Sensitivity	Conservation Target
Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise	Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
Potential Effect of Policy		
The International Site is adequately protected from all development within Wansbeck District Council by Policy GP8 and GP9.		

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	20.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A
		20.3	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA21 Spital Point to Blyth East Pier

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
21.1	Spital Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
21.2	Hawks Cliff	NAI	NAI	NAI	
21.3	Sandy Bay	NAI	NAI	NAI	Relocation of mobile assets. There may be some incidental benefit derived from management approaches along 21.4.
21.4	Wansbeck Estuary	NAI	MR	MR	<b>Significant change from present management policy in second and third epochs.</b> Further investigation of the possible medium and longer term approaches for MR involving weir removal and/or river training/control points to benefit elsewhere.
21.5	Cambois Beach	MR	HTL	HTL	<b>Significant change from present management policy in second and third epochs.</b> Selective local works (hard points) to assist realignment and safeguard properties and assets – including use of existing revetment to aid this process. Manage the recession process elsewhere to ensure no breaching through dunes. Set any new development back from shore (buffer zone).
21.6	Blyth East Pier	HTL	HTL	HTL	This is a key feature in controlling the plan shape of the PDZ.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Wansbeck District Local Plan 2007
<b>Policy GP8</b> The Coastal Zone, as defined on the Proposals Map, will be protected and, where possible, improved. Development in or affecting the Coastal Zone will only be permitted if: a) a coastal location is essential and no suitable alternative site exists; and b) development would not cause harm to coastal systems and habitats
<b>Policy GP9</b> The policy applied to sites of international importance for nature conservation is that imposed by statute. The sites are shown on the Proposals Map. In Wansbeck, parts of the coast line are designated as part of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. Proposals for development likely to affect any of these internationally important sites, either directly or indirectly, individually or in combination, must be made in accordance with the procedures set out in the Habitats Regulations for the protection and management of European sites
<b>Policy GP22</b>



Developers are required to consider the risk to their development from flooding and erosion and to consider any possible effect of their development on flood risk or erosion elsewhere. Development in areas of flood risk will not be permitted unless a flood risk assessment has been carried out and it can be demonstrated that: a) there is no reasonable alternative development option available which would involve no risk or a lower risk of flooding; and b) the development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; and c) satisfactory protection measures can be carried out at the expense of the developer and maintained for the lifetime of the development. In coastal situations, work should not prejudice the ability of coastal features and processes to form natural sea defences
Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<p>Policy SS1 – Regeneration and Renaissance of Blyth Valley 2021: Integrated Regeneration and Spatial Strategy</p> <p>An economic and social renaissance of Blyth Valley will be achieved by 2021 through the implementation of the following integrated regeneration and spatial strategy. The majority of new housing, employment, retail and other significant development will be directed towards the main towns of Blyth and Cramlington, and to a lesser extent the secondary centre of Seaton Delaval within defined settlement limits, in order to achieve the following spatial priorities:</p> <p>Environment: Ensuring that the regeneration strategy is undertaken in a way which protects the natural and built environment of the borough for future generations.</p>
<p>Policy SS3 – Sustainability Criteria</p> <p>Before allocating sites or granting planning permission for new development, the Borough Council will need to be satisfied that the following sustainability criteria are met:... 3. That there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the natural environment, resources, biodiversity and geological conservation interests, landscape character, historic and cultural heritage and community assets of the borough and the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of these interests will be secured in new developments;</p>
<p>Policy REG 3 – Regional Brownfield Mixed Use Development – Blyth Estuary</p> <p>The Blyth Development Plan Document will allocate the Blyth Estuary as a brownfield mixed use development (incorporating housing; employment; and leisure uses) taking into account the following: g) Measures to protect and enhance the local environment, with particular regard to protected species and international and national nature conservation designations, with sufficient measures to address land contamination issues;</p>
<p>Policy ENV1 – Natural Environment &amp; Resources</p> <p>The natural environment and biodiversity, land, water and air resources of the borough will be protected and enhanced. In particular, the Local Development Framework will: Ensure the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species (including the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, and Blyth Valley's SSSIs), capitalising upon Blyth Valley's natural assets;</p>
Cambois Power Station
Cambois Villages and Peninsula
Cambois Farm Cottages
North Blyth Development

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	Throughout

Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i>  <i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i>	Throughout
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International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise  Coastal erosion of cliffs south of the river Wansbeck that appear to be made ground  Variability in channel alignment in Wansbeck Estuary  Wansbeck amenity barrage has a negative effect on the biodiversity of the estuary	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change to maintain in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds.  Subject to natural change to maintain*, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance, with particular reference to: intertidal mudflats and sandflats; saltmarsh; eelgrass beds; rocky shores  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	The International Site is adequately protected from all development within Wansbeck District Council by Policy GP8 and GP9. In Blyth Valley Borough Council there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the International Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the International Site will be protected.  All development plans within this area are subject to Policies GP9 or ENV1. The SMP2 has been written in order to support plans for existing development in a sustainable manner.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	21.6	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA22 Blyth Harbour

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
22.1	Blyth Harbour	HTL	HTL	HTL	Check compatibility with CFMP and Blyth Flood Risk review.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<p>Policy SS1 – Regeneration and Renaissance of Blyth Valley 2021: Integrated Regeneration and Spatial Strategy</p> <p>An economic and social renaissance of Blyth Valley will be achieved by 2021 through the implementation of the following integrated regeneration and spatial strategy. The majority of new housing, employment, retail and other significant development will be directed towards the main towns of Blyth and Cramlington, and to a lesser extent the secondary centre of Seaton Delaval within defined settlement limits, in order to achieve the following spatial priorities:</p> <p>Environment: Ensuring that the regeneration strategy is undertaken in a way which protects the natural and built environment of the borough for future generations.</p>
<p>Policy SS3 – Sustainability Criteria</p> <p>Before allocating sites or granting planning permission for new development, the Borough Council will need to be satisfied that the following sustainability criteria are met:... 3. That there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the natural environment, resources, biodiversity and geological conservation interests, landscape character, historic and cultural heritage and community assets of the borough and the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of these interests will be secured in new developments;</p>
<p>Policy REG 3 – Regional Brownfield Mixed Use Development – Blyth Estuary</p> <p>The Blyth Development Plan Document will allocate the Blyth Estuary as a brownfield mixed use development (incorporating housing; employment; and leisure uses) taking into account the following: g) Measures to protect and enhance the local environment, with particular regard to protected species and international and national nature conservation designations, with sufficient measures to address land contamination issues;</p>
<p>Policy ENV1 – Natural Environment &amp; Resources</p> <p>The natural environment and biodiversity, land, water and air resources of the borough will be protected and enhanced. In particular, the Local Development Framework will: Ensure the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species (including the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, and Blyth Valley's SSSIs), capitalising upon Blyth Valley's natural assets;</p>
North Blyth Development
Bates and Wimbourne Quay
South Harbour Development.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Adjacent to MA
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Adjacent to MA

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b> Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b> Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise Loss of high tide roosts Variability in channel alignment	<b>Conservation Target</b> Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	In Blyth Valley Borough Council there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the International Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the International Site will be protected. All development plans within this area are subject to Policies GP9 or ENV1. The SMP2 has been written in order to support plans for existing development in a sustainable manner.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	High tide roosts	22.1	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA23 Blyth West Pier to Seaton Sluice

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
23.1	Blyth West Pier to Beach Gardens	HTL	HTL	HTL	Prevent breaching into South Harbour.
23.2	Beach Gardens to Promenade	HTL	HTL	MR	Realignment at the end of the promenade will be needed in the longer term in response to rising sea levels.
23.3	South Beach	MR	MR	MR	Manage the recession process to ensure no breaching through dunes. Further investigation of local erosion at Meggie's Burn.
23.4	Seaton Burn	HTL	HTL	HTL	Policy extends along short section of existing wall at Seaton Sluice headland.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<p>Policy SS1 – Regeneration and Renaissance of Blyth Valley 2021: Integrated Regeneration and Spatial Strategy</p> <p>An economic and social renaissance of Blyth Valley will be achieved by 2021 through the implementation of the following integrated regeneration and spatial strategy. The majority of new housing, employment, retail and other significant development will be directed towards the main towns of Blyth and Cramlington, and to a lesser extent the secondary centre of Seaton Delaval within defined settlement limits, in order to achieve the following spatial priorities:</p> <p>Environment: Ensuring that the regeneration strategy is undertaken in a way which protects the natural and built environment of the borough for future generations.</p>
<p>Policy SS3 – Sustainability Criteria</p> <p>Before allocating sites or granting planning permission for new development, the Borough Council will need to be satisfied that the following sustainability criteria are met:... 3. That there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the natural environment, resources, biodiversity and geological conservation interests, landscape character, historic and cultural heritage and community assets of the borough and the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of these interests will be secured in new developments;</p>
<p>Policy REG 3 – Regional Brownfield Mixed Use Development – Blyth Estuary</p> <p>The Blyth Development Plan Document will allocate the Blyth Estuary as a brownfield mixed use development (incorporating housing; employment; and leisure uses) taking into account the following: g) Measures to protect and enhance the local environment, with particular regard to protected species and international and national nature conservation designations, with sufficient measures to address land contamination issues;</p>

# Policy ENV1 – Natural Environment & Resources

The natural environment and biodiversity, land, water and air resources of the borough will be protected and enhanced. In particular, the Local Development Framework will: Ensure the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species (including the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, and Blyth Valley's SSSIs), capitalising upon Blyth Valley's natural assets;

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	PU23.4, adjacent to PU23.1
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern</p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	PU23.4, adjacent to PU23.1

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise  Erosion of dunes due to waves wind and public  Dunes confined by coastal road	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species <sup>†</sup> of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	In Blyth Valley Borough Council there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the International Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the International Site will be protected.	

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	23.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA24 Seaton Sluice to Curry's Point

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
24.1	Collywell Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	
24.2	Crag Point to Curry's Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	Crag Point headland to remain undefended. Local intervention to maintain/relocate Harley Cove steps for use as an emergency access from the beach and allow access to view the unbroken coal measures.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
Blyth Valley Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<p>Policy SS1 – Regeneration and Renaissance of Blyth Valley 2021: Integrated Regeneration and Spatial Strategy</p> <p>An economic and social renaissance of Blyth Valley will be achieved by 2021 through the implementation of the following integrated regeneration and spatial strategy. The majority of new housing, employment, retail and other significant development will be directed towards the main towns of Blyth and Cramlington, and to a lesser extent the secondary centre of Seaton Delaval within defined settlement limits, in order to achieve the following spatial priorities:</p> <p>Environment: Ensuring that the regeneration strategy is undertaken in a way which protects the natural and built environment of the borough for future generations.</p>
<p>Policy SS3 – Sustainability Criteria</p> <p>Before allocating sites or granting planning permission for new development, the Borough Council will need to be satisfied that the following sustainability criteria are met:... 3. That there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the natural environment, resources, biodiversity and geological conservation interests, landscape character, historic and cultural heritage and community assets of the borough and the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of these interests will be secured in new developments;</p>
<p>Policy REG 3 – Regional Brownfield Mixed Use Development – Blyth Estuary</p> <p>The Blyth Development Plan Document will allocate the Blyth Estuary as a brownfield mixed use development (incorporating housing; employment; and leisure uses) taking into account the following: g) Measures to protect and enhance the local environment, with particular regard to protected species and international and national nature conservation designations, with sufficient measures to address land contamination issues;</p>
<p>Policy ENV1 – Natural Environment &amp; Resources</p> <p>The natural environment and biodiversity, land, water and air resources of the borough will be protected and enhanced. In particular, the Local Development Framework will: Ensure the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species (including the Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar Site, and Blyth Valley's SSSIs), capitalising upon Blyth Valley's natural assets;</p>



Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b> <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

International site feature		
Sub-feature(s)	Sensitivity	Conservation Target
Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise especially saltmarsh and mudflat	Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b> In Blyth Valley Borough Council there are clauses to protect areas designated for nature conservation importance within the main policies (SS1, SS3, REG3) that could affect the integrity of the International Site. As well as this, Policy ENV1 explicitly states that the International Site will be protected.		

Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In Combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	24.1	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Habitat loss	Partially mitigated by erosion of Crag Point

### Management Area: MA25 Curry's Point to Brown's Point (Whitley Bay)

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
25.1	Curry's Point to Trinity Road Car Park	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintaining this headland causes less pressure on frontages to south.
25.2	Trinity Road Car Park to Briardene Burn	MR	MR	MR	Local works may be needed at access points and at transition between defended and undefended frontages (at both ends) to prevent outflanking.
25.3	Briardene Burn to Table Rocks	HTL	HTL	HTL	
25.4	Table Rocks to Brown's Point	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 2002
<b>POLICY LE2</b> The local planning authority will support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities provided they are acceptable in terms of their impact on the natural and built environment.
<b>POLICY LE1/8</b> To meet the needs of marine-related activities including maritime trade and fisheries and to allow for their necessary development and expansion, areas of land with river frontage shown on the proposals map will be reserved for these purposes.
<b>POLICY LE2/2</b> The local planning authority will encourage the further development of Whitley Bay Caravan Park for the purposes of a tourist caravan park provided that: (i) development is contained within the existing boundary of the site and does not lead to an over-intensification of its use; (ii) Due regard is paid to the sensitive local environment surrounding the site; (iii) proposals take into account the need to maintain a range of tourist accommodation in North Tyneside, including touring and static caravan provision.
<b>POLICY E26</b> An area of coastal protection is defined on the proposal map whose open character will be maintained and where possible enhanced. Its tourism and recreational potential will be encouraged to the extent that this does not adversely affect its landscape and nature conservation value. Land management practices which would achieve a balance of these interests will be encouraged.
<b>POLICY E26/1</b>

Development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless (i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast, or (ii) the nature of the development requires a coastal location. In all cases where development is permitted, appropriate measures of mitigation of, or compensation for, any adverse effects will be secured, where appropriate through planning conditions or planning obligations.

#### POLICY T3/2

New metro stations are proposed in the following locations:(1) Shiremoor (shown on the proposals map).(2) in the vicinity of Beaconsfield Tynemouth, the exact location to be identified after detailed engineering studies, and having regard to the potential impact on local amenity, the environment and adjoining land uses.

#### POLICY R2/6

In considering proposals for development within major areas of recreational open space identified on the proposals map(1) open space within the coastal protection zone defined in policy e26(2) rising sun country park(3) Wallsend Denes(4) Backworth Hall estate permission will only be given for development relating to the enjoyment of open space and recreation, the design of which reflects the quality of the landscape and natural environment of these areas.

#### POLICY R5

In considering proposals for recreation facilities the local planning authority will aim to ensure that development is acceptable in terms of: (i) need demonstrated in relation to existing facilities. (ii) impact on the local neighbourhood in terms of visual effect, noise and disturbance, and traffic considerations. (iii) quality of design, building materials, and landscaping. (iv) ease of access especially by public transport. (v) relationship with the network of green links established by the UDP.(vi) the impact on nature conservation and biodiversity.

Designated sites				
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location	within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern  <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU25.1, PU25.4, adjacent to PU25.2, PU25.3	
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	PU25.1, PU25.4, adjacent to PU25.2, PU25.3	

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise  Coastal processes are affecting geological features through erosion at Hartley Cove and St Mary's Island	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	North Tyneside Council is currently using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All policies listed above could potentially have an adverse impact on the International Site. Although Policy E12 and E12/1 relating specifically to protection of International Sites expired on September 27, Policy E12/2 relates to the protection of Sites of Scientific Interest, which underlie International Sites and Policy E26 and E26/1 relate specifically to the protection of the nature conservation value of the coast.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	25.1 25.3 25.4	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA26 Brown's Point to Tynemouth North Pier

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
26.1	Brown's Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.2	Cullercoats Bay	HTL	HTL	HTL	
26.3	Tynemouth North Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.4	Tynemouth Longsands	HTL	HTL	MR	Pulling the coast forward to maintain a beach and dunes (not a hard reflective structure at the toe)
26.5	Sharpness Point	NAI	NAI	NAI	
26.6	King Edward's Bay (Tynemouth Shortsands)	HTL	HTL	HTL	
26.7	Tynemouth Headland	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain existing retaining walls at the headland.
26.8	Tynemouth North Pier	HTL	HTL	HTL	
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 2002
<b>POLICY LE2</b> The local planning authority will support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities provided they are acceptable in terms of their impact on the natural and built environment.
<b>POLICY LE1/8</b> To meet the needs of marine-related activities including maritime trade and fisheries and to allow for their necessary development and expansion, areas of land with river frontage shown on the proposals map will be reserved for these purposes.
<b>POLICY E26</b> An area of coastal protection is defined on the proposal map whose open character will be maintained and where possible enhanced. Its tourism and recreational potential will be encouraged to the extent that this does not adversely affect its landscape and nature conservation value. Land management practices which would achieve a balance of these interests will be encouraged.

<p><b>POLICY E26/1</b></p> <p>Development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless (i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast, or (ii) the nature of the development requires a coastal location. In all cases where development is permitted, appropriate measures of mitigation of, or compensation for, any adverse effects will be secured, where appropriate through planning conditions or planning obligations.</p>
<p><b>POLICY T3/2</b></p> <p>New metro stations are proposed in the following locations:(1) Shiremoor (shown on the proposals map).(2) in the vicinity of Beaconsfield Tynemouth, the exact location to be identified after detailed engineering studies, and having regard to the potential impact on local amenity, the environment and adjoining land uses.</p>
<p><b>POLICY R2/6</b></p> <p>In considering proposals for development within major areas of recreational open space identified on the proposals map(1) open space within the coastal protection zone defined in policy e26(2) rising sun country park(3) Wallsend Denes(4) Backworth Hall estate permission will only be given for development relating to the enjoyment of open space and recreation, the design of which reflects the quality of the landscape and natural environment of these areas.</p>
<p><b>POLICY R5</b></p> <p>In considering proposals for recreation facilities the local planning authority will aim to ensure that development is acceptable in terms of: (i) need demonstrated in relation to existing facilities. (ii) impact on the local neighbourhood in terms of visual effect, noise and disturbance, and traffic considerations. (iii) quality of design, building materials, and landscaping. (iv) ease of access especially by public transport. (v) relationship with the network of green links established by the UDP.(vi) the impact on nature conservation and biodiversity.</p>

<b>Designated sites</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)</b>	<b>Location within Management Area</b>
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern</p> <p><b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	PU26.1, PU26.3, PU26.5, PU26.7, PU26.8. Adjacent to PU26.2, PU26.4, PU26.6
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<p><b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b></p> <p><i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season: little tern</i></p> <p><i>Species with peak counts in winter: purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</i></p>	PU26.1, PU26.3, PU26.5, PU26.7, PU26.8. Adjacent to PU26.2, PU26.4, PU26.6

<b>International site feature</b>		
<p><b>Sub-feature(s)</b></p> <p>Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone</p>	<p><b>Sensitivity</b></p> <p>Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise</p> <p>Erosion of dunes at Longsands due to waves wind and public</p>	<p><b>Conservation Target</b></p> <p>Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.</p>

<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	North Tyneside Council is currently using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All policies listed above could potentially have an adverse impact on the International Site. Although Policy E12 and E12/1 relating specifically to protection of International Sites expired on September 27, Policy E12/2 relates to the protection of Sites of Scientific Interest, which underlie International Sites and Policy E26 and E26/1 relate specifically to the protection of the nature conservation value of the coast.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2055	by 2025	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	26.2 26.3 26.6	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A

## Management Area: MA27 Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay

Policy Unit		Policy Plan			
		2025	2055	2105	Comment
27.1	Prior's Haven	NAI	NAI	NAI	
27.2	Quayside	HTL	HTL	HTL	Defence standard needs to be examined in detail at Fish Quay with respect to tidal flooding
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, R - Retreat the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention * HR – Hold the Line on a Realigned Coast, MR – Managed Realignment					

Other Specific Policies/Plans of Relevance
North Tyneside Unitary Development Plan 2002
<b>POLICY LE2</b> The local planning authority will support proposals for the development of tourist and leisure facilities provided they are acceptable in terms of their impact on the natural and built environment.
<b>POLICY LE1/8</b> To meet the needs of marine-related activities including maritime trade and fisheries and to allow for their necessary development and expansion, areas of land with river frontage shown on the proposals map will be reserved for these purposes.
<b>POLICY E26</b> An area of coastal protection is defined on the proposal map whose open character will be maintained and where possible enhanced. Its tourism and recreational potential will be encouraged to the extent that this does not adversely affect its landscape and nature conservation value. Land management practices which would achieve a balance of these interests will be encouraged.
<b>POLICY E26/1</b> Development within the area of coastal protection will not be permitted unless (i) it does not adversely affect the landscape or nature conservation value of the coast, or (ii) the nature of the development requires a coastal location. In all cases where development is permitted, appropriate measures of mitigation of, or compensation for, any adverse effects will be secured, where appropriate through planning conditions or planning obligations.
<b>POLICY T3/2</b> New metro stations are proposed in the following locations:(1) Shiremoor (shown on the proposals map).(2) in the vicinity of Beaconsfield Tynemouth, the exact location to be identified after detailed engineering studies, and having regard to the potential impact on local amenity, the environment and adjoining land uses.



**POLICY R2/6**

In considering proposals for development within major areas of recreational open space identified on the proposals map(1) open space within the coastal protection zone defined in policy e26(2) rising sun country park(3) Wallsend Denes(4) Backworth Hall estate permission will only be given for development relating to the enjoyment of open space and recreation, the design of which reflects the quality of the landscape and natural environment of these areas.

**POLICY R5**

In considering proposals for recreation facilities the local planning authority will aim to ensure that development is acceptable in terms of: (i) need demonstrated in relation to existing facilities. (ii) impact on the local neighbourhood in terms of visual effect, noise and disturbance, and traffic considerations. (iii) quality of design, building materials, and landscaping. (iv) ease of access especially by public transport. (v) relationship with the network of green links established by the UDP.(vi) the impact on nature conservation and biodiversity.

Designated sites			
Site	Designation	Key Features (for full account see Table I4.1)	Location within Management Area
Northumbria Coast	Special Protection Area	<b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species:</b> Little tern <b>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species:</b> Purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout
Northumbria Coast	Ramsar site	<b>Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</b>  <i>Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</i> little tern  <i>Species with peak counts in winter:</i> purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	Throughout

International site feature		
<b>Sub-feature(s)</b>  Little tern; purple sandpiper; ruddy turnstone	<b>Sensitivity</b>  Potential loss of habitat supporting SPA species due to sea level rise  Dredging and disposal of spoil from the Tyne  Loss of intertidal saltmarsh and mudflat	<b>Conservation Target</b>  Subject to natural change to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of migratory bird species* of European importance, with particular reference to: rocky shores with associated boulder and cobble beaches; artificial high tide roosts.
<b>Potential Effect of Policy</b>	North Tyneside Council is currently using the Unitary Development Plan from 2002. All policies listed above could potentially have an adverse impact on the International Site. Although Policy E12 and E12/1 relating specifically to protection of International Sites expired on September 27, Policy E12/2 relates to the protection of Sites of Scientific Interest, which underlie International Sites and	

	Policy E26 and E26/1 relate specifically to the protection of the nature conservation value of the coast.
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Designated Site	Designated / supporting habitat	Policy Unit	In combination Impact			Mitigation
			by 2025	by 2025	by 2025	
Northumbria Coast SPA	Rocky shore	27.2	No impact	No impact	No impact	N/A