
Strategic
Environmental
Assessment
Environmental
Report for the
2020/25
Partnership Plan

Jurassic Coast
Trust

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A Data Baseline Annex supports this assessment. This is in a separate document.

Non-technical Summary

Introduction

Inscription of the Dorset and East Devon Coast (more commonly known as the Jurassic Coast) as a natural World Heritage Site (WHS) was in 2001. The World Heritage Site is 155km long (95 miles) with many communities, landowners and conservation designations. It stretches from Exmouth in East Devon to Studland Bay in Dorset. The Site is one of the most significant earth science sites in the World, displaying a remarkable combination of internationally renowned features. It has the most complete and near continuous record through the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods anywhere in the world, showing 185 million years of Earth History and evolution.

The 2020 Partnership Plan outlines the aims and policies for managing the Site over the coming years, setting out a range of activities for achieving them. It also explains the reasons for the Site's World Heritage inscription and the means of its protection and management.

Purpose of this Environmental Report and other Assessments

This Environmental Report describes the likely environmental effects of implementing the WHS Partnership Plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) helps to identify, describe and evaluate any significant environmental effects arising from implementing the partnership plan, or any reasonable alternatives. It highlights any significant beneficial effects and records any residual negative effects considering any mitigating measures.

There are two other assessments of this Plan. One is a Habitats Regulations Assessment that considers the effects on 'European sites' designated for their nature conservation importance. The other is an Equality Impact Assessment that considers the diverse needs and requirements of the communities in the area. The aim is to ensure that everyone has a fair chance in life. The findings are in separate reports, but we incorporate the recommendations for policy or delivery changes into our recommendations.

Scope of the Assessment

There was a Scoping process during January and February 2020 to help ensure the assessments covered the key environmental and sustainability issues relevant to the WHS and its setting. The main bodies with environmental responsibilities were engaged in the Scoping process, these were Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency, and their responses helped to shape the assessment framework.

A review of other plans and programmes helped develop a wider understanding of the issues and priorities relevant to the Site and its setting as well as the wider South West. Key environmental problems and issues facing the WHS identified through the scoping process were the curtailing of natural coastal erosion, climate change and its associated impacts, development within the Site and its setting, inappropriate rock sampling and fossil collection, land and marine mineral extraction, litter and recreational pressures.

Environmental baseline information

Baseline environmental information establishes the context of the Partnership Plan and predicts how the conditions would progress in the absence of that plan. The assessment uses nine Environmental Objectives to represent the local environmental issues. They test whether the Partnership Plan policies (or their absence) create adverse effects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Jurassic Coast WHS and its attributes.

Summary of the appraisal

The proposed policies are well-matched. There are no tensions or sensitivities arising from where two or more policies interact. The proposed policy cascade has a beneficial, and in parts a significantly beneficial, effect on the SEA Environmental Objectives. There are no adverse effects on the SEA Environmental Objectives so there is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects but opportunities exist to do so. There is no recommendation for mitigating actions.

The Partnership Plan gives marginally greater environmental benefits to the WHS than the 'do-nothing' situation when considered as a complete package, notwithstanding that a few of its policies are no better, or even weaker than the do-nothing situation when read in isolation. Other public bodies have policies that give good protection to the Site. But the WHS is a narrow linear site passing through many boundaries. Its integrity is vulnerable as different communities and authorities will approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. The Partnership Plan gives consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation.

Consultation

The SEA Environmental Report went out for consultation in April 2020. We did not get any returns but the country was on Corvid-19 lock-down during this period. If we receive comments that change our conclusions following the lifting of restrictions, we will publish an addendum.

Conclusion

There is nothing in the partnership plan that will undermine the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS. There is no conflict with objectives in one part of the plan with those in another. Implementation of the proposed Partnership Plan will have environmental benefits for the Jurassic Coast WHS.

Full versions the SEA Reports are available from the Jurassic Coast Trust.

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Figure 1: Jurassic Coast WHS



Acknowledgements

We would like to offer our thanks to everyone who provided the information and insights that enabled us to carry out this work. Any errors and misinterpretations in the report are in good faith and remain our responsibility. *Paul Tiplady, Craggatak Consulting*

1. Background

- 1.1. This Environmental Report has been prepared as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Jurassic Coast Partnership Plan Review. The statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) must agree the scope and level of detail for this Environmental Report to cover.
- 1.2. A SEA Scoping Report went out for consultation during January and February 2020. In line with the SEA Regulations, the statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) received it. All three statutory consultation bodies commented. The Environment Agency confirmed that it is satisfied with the methodology and that the relevant plans and programmes have been identified. It also confirmed that the SEA has listed appropriate environmental issues and objectives as well as key messages. Natural England confirmed that it was content with the report but called for a testing of any conflicts between protecting the WHS and managing public access. Historic England considered that the Scoping Report provides the basis for an appropriate SEA framework for assessing the likely significant effects of the Partnership Plan upon the historic environment. However, it did call for some amendments. These relate mostly to the need for better environmental baseline information from which to identify key issues and then develop the framework, including objectives, decision-making criteria and indicators. There was also some up-dates to the other plans and programmes list.
- 1.3. In addition, there were comments from Devon County Council, East Devon AONB and Dorset AONB. Devon County Council had no concerns regarding the SEA methodology or process. It offered three improvements to text. East Devon AONB supported the approach. Dorset AONB endorsed the SEA methodology, SEA Objectives and the criteria. It endorses the key local environmental and sustainability issues but believed that in the Environmental Issues Table, 'landscape' really refers to landscape character. Both AONBs suggested additions to the plans and programmes list.
- 1.4. In response, we made most of the textual changes offered, including changing 'landscape' to 'landscape character'. We redrafted the sections dealing with cultural heritage and heritage assets and refined our baseline data base. There are now fewer but more effective indicators in the framework. The suggested additions to the list of plans and programmes have each been reviewed and we include most of them.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5. Strategic Environmental Assessment is a statutory requirement¹ to ensure that land-use plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment are the subject of a strategic assessment of options and alternative courses of action during plan preparation to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. The approach for carrying out the SEA of the WHS Partnership Plan Review is based on current best practice and the following guidance:

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment". Transposed into law by Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the "SEA Regulations"), <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2004/sch1>

- HMSO (September 2005) *A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive*, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.
- Dodd et al (2007) *The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England: a guide to why, when and how to do it*, RSPB.
- Natural Scotland (September 2006) *Strategic Environmental Assessment Toolkit*. Scottish Executive.
- Countryside Council for Wales (2008) *The Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Wales - Guidance on the Review of Partnership Plans*
- Richard Partington et al (January 2008) *Guidance to English AONB Partnerships and Boards on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of AONB Partnership Plans*, Natural England

1.6. To integrate fully the SEA process with the production of the Partnership Plan there is close collaboration with the review team. There are five stages to a Strategic Environmental Assessment:

- Stage A: Scoping and consultation with Environmental Bodies
- Stage B: Assessment of plan content and analysis of alternatives
- Stage C: Preparation of an Environmental Report
- Stage D: Consultation and consideration of the SEA findings by the decision maker; and
- Stage E: Monitoring the performance of the plan against the SEA findings.

1.7. This report supports Stages B and C. The SEA Scoping Report consultation responses have been considered and used to inform relevant sections of the SEA Environmental Report (this document).

Purpose of the Environmental Report

- 1.8. This Environmental Report sets out the findings of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the WHS Partnership Plan review. Its primary purpose is to identify, describe and evaluate any significant environmental effects arising from implementing the plan, or any reasonable alternatives. Any significant beneficial effects are highlighted, as well as recording any residual negative effects once mitigating measures are considered.
- 1.9. This assessment follows the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC² and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³. The methodology used follows the guidance set out in paragraph 1.5.

Jurassic Coast WHS

1.10. Inscription of the Dorset and East Devon Coast (more commonly known as the Jurassic Coast) as a natural World Heritage Site (WHS) was in 2001. The World Heritage Site is 155km long (95 miles) with many communities, landowners and conservation designations. It stretches from Exmouth in East Devon to Studland Bay in Dorset (**Figure 1**). In recognition of ongoing natural change along this dynamic World Heritage Site, there is a moving boundary that keeps pace

² European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment", known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.

³ SEA Directive, 2001/42 transposed into English law through the 'Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004' (Statutory Instrument No 1633)

with erosion. Therefore, there is a written definition for its boundary, rather than a line on the map:

- On cliff coastline, the landward boundary is to be the break in slope at the top of the most landward cliff-scarp.
- On coastline with no cliffs, it is at the back of the beach.
- The Site includes the Fleet lagoon and the landward boundary is at the top of the low cliffs that lie on its northern shore.
- The seaward boundary is always the Mean Low Water Mark, as defined by the UK Ordnance Survey.

1.11. There is no formal buffer zone around the Site; protection from threats beyond its boundary is through designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

1.12. The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention state that a site is of **outstanding universal value** if it meets one or more of four criteria set out. The Dorset and East Devon Coast meets Criterion viii:

- The Site is an outstanding example, representing major stages of Earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features

1.13. The Site is one of the most significant earth science sites in the World, displaying a remarkable combination of internationally renowned features. It has a unique historical importance to the founding of geology and geomorphology, and it remains at the forefront of modern earth science research. It displays its features within an unspoilt and accessible coastline of great beauty, which is both protected and managed for conservation, public enjoyment and education. The Site comprises a near-continuous sequence of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock exposures representing almost the entire Mesozoic Era, together with outstanding geomorphological features such as landslides, a barrier beach and lagoon, cliffs and raised (fossil) beaches.

Partnership Plan review

1.14. Both UNESCO and the UK Government require there to be a formal plan to guide the management of a World Heritage Site. UNESCO also requires that the reasons for inscription onto the World Heritage List be set out in a **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** (SOUV). The SOUV is to be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property⁴. To support the SOUV, five **Attributes**⁵ are defined for the Site that help in understanding its integrity and management requirements. (see **Appendix 1**).

1.15. The Jurassic Coast Trust is the body with the delegated authority for the day to day co-ordination and facilitation of Site management. The Jurassic Coast's stakeholder body is the Partnership Advisory Committee (PAC), which is a designated committee of the Jurassic Coast Trust. The two county councils are the accountable bodies for this partnership. The PAC comprises of representatives from key organisations, as well as advisors from specialist areas.

⁴ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

⁵ Attributes are aspects of a property which are associated with or express the Outstanding Universal Value and can be tangible or intangible.

Organisations	Specialists
Jurassic Coast Trust Dorset Council Devon County Council Natural England Environment Agency Historic England Dorset AONB East Devon AONB National Trust Country Landowners and Business Association DCMS (observer role) Defra (observer role)	An expert in fossil collecting A senior earth science specialist A Representative for the Jurassic Coast Ambassadors (volunteers) Representative for the coastal Visitor Centres Representative for the Jurassic Coast Museums Representative for Town and Parish Councils Representative for the Business community that serves the World Heritage Site area

The wider partnership includes individual businesses, museums, community groups, visitor centres, attractions, arts bodies, development trusts, Town and Parish councils, and others.

- 1.16. The 2020 Partnership Plan is the fourth revision of the plan first submitted in 1999 as a part of the nomination for World Heritage Site listing. It is a public document that outlines the aims and policies for managing the Site over the coming years, setting out a range of activities for achieving them. It also explains the reasons for the Site's World Heritage inscription and the means of its protection and management.
- 1.17. This plan relates primarily to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. The Plan sets out a framework that gives guidance and direction towards achieving the long-term Vision and Strategic Aims for the Jurassic Coast WHS (**Table 1**). It seeks to maintain the integrity of the site, ensuring that there is a complete representation of the features and processes that convey the significance of the site. The Plan contains **59 policies** (set out in **Appendix 2**) framed by the aims and a series of themes and topics.

Table 1: The Vision for the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site

World Heritage Status in Dorset and East Devon will inspire people to understand, celebrate and safeguard the Jurassic Coast for future generations.

Strategic Aims	Themes	Topics
Aim 1 Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status	Protecting OUV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation • Industry and Military • Codes of conduct and site management provisions
Aim 2 Conserve and enhance the Site, its attributes, presentation and setting	Conserving natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Site and setting • Research • Fossils and other geological specimens
Aim 3	Presenting the WHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destination marketing

Inspire and engage people with the Site and deepen their understanding of its values		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Management • Engagement and learning
Aim 4		
Maintain and improve access to and experience of the Site		
Aim 5	Involving Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being • Economy • Civic Pride
Enable the Site's World Heritage Status to be of benefit to people and communities		

Relationships with other assessments

Habitat Regulation Assessment

- 1.18. The EU Natura 2000 network provides ecological infrastructure for the protection of sites that are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community. These sites, known as European sites, consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Offshore Marine Sites. It is common practice to treat RAMSAR sites (Internationally Important Wetlands) as if they were European sites. The guidance recommends taking into consideration European sites within the plan area and within 15km of its boundary.
- 1.19. Habitat Regulations Assessment is a statutory requirement⁶ to ensure that the protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level. Any plan or project not directly connected to the management of the European site but likely to have a significant effect upon it (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) shall be the subject of an appropriate assessment of its implications for the European site in view of the site's conservation objective.
- 1.20. Dorset Council undertook the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening of the Jurassic Coast Partnership Plan. The Council screened in the following European sites:
- TERRESTRIAL EUROPEAN SITES
- Sidmouth to West Bay SAC
 - Chesil and the Fleet SAC
 - Chesil and the Fleet SPA and Ramsar
 - Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC
 - St Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC
 - Poole Harbour SPA and Ramsar
- MARINE EUROPEAN SITES
- Lyme Bay and Torbay SAC
- 1.21. Following an assessment, the conclusion is that no principle, aim, policy or priority objective in the Partnership Plan will result in adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites, either alone or in combination, as described in Reg 63(5) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (amended) (EU Exit) Regulations, 2019. There is no need to do a formal Appropriate Assessment.

⁶ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Transposed into law by the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000 (in England only) as amended in 2017 (SI 1012).

- 1.22. The environmental assessment findings are, in part, based on findings from a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening of the Partnership Plan Consultation Draft. The HRA reports separately but its findings are relevant for the SEA Objectives E1 (To protect and conserve geodiversity) and E4 (To protect and enhance biodiversity).

Equality Impact Assessment

- 1.23. The Equality Act 2010 aims to ensure that everyone has a fair chance in life. It contains a requirement for Local Authorities to consider the diverse needs and requirements of the communities in their areas when planning the services they offer. The Partnership Plan has the potential to affect people living, working, visiting or carrying out business in the area. The Trust wishes to ensure that the Vision and Policies do not discriminate in the provision of service and amenity, and that, where possible, they advance equality of opportunity between people. The assessment considers the effects on nine groups set out in the Equality Act 2010:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race / Ethnicity
- Religion or belief (including lack of religion or belief)
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

- 1.24. The Jurassic Coast Trust undertook the Equality Impact Assessment of the Partnership Plan. This review found that there are no specific adverse effects on the nine groups. However, the assessment recommends an eight-point equality improvement plan for use during implementation of the Partnership Plan. This will strengthen delivery.

- 1.25. The environmental assessment findings are, in part, based on findings from an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Partnership Plan Consultation Draft. The EIA reports separately but its findings are relevant for SEA Objective E8 (To safeguard human health and ensure no adverse effects on population).

Relationship to other policies, plans and programmes

- 1.26. A key element in the SEA process is to review relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies, to:

- Ensure the Partnership Plan proposals and the SEA are consistent with and comply with the requirements of relevant plans and policies, especially where they refer to environmental priorities;
- Identify environmental objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the SEA;
- Provide evidence for the SEA rationale.

- 1.27. The selection criteria were:

- International documents having the status of an EU plan, policy or programme
- National documents having the status of a national strategy or a White Paper outlining intended policy
- Regional and local documents having the status of strategy or policy

- Other documents not having a statutory status but policy documents published by the statutory bodies

1.28. **Appendix 3** presents a list of the documents reviewed. Full reference details and a brief assessment of each document are in the SEA Scoping Report.

Legislation, conventions and national advice

- 1.29. The World Heritage Convention gives international recognition to Natural World Heritage Sites through inscription on the World Heritage List. These sites rank amongst the world's most important natural areas. The World Heritage Convention, ratified by 190 countries, provides a framework for securing the conservation of these exceptional places, recognized as being of **Outstanding Universal Value** to humanity. The Member States of UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972.
- 1.30. The UK became a State Party to that Convention in 1984. Consequently, there is an onus on the UK Government to protect, preserve, present and transmit to future generations its World Heritage Sites. It does this primarily through the planning system. UNESCO WHSs are not in any primary planning legislation. However, the National Planning Policy Framework for England 2019 (NPPF) contains policies for the protection and conservation of the historic and natural environment, including WHSs. The NPPF defines a World Heritage Site as a designated heritage asset. Accordingly, great weight should be given to its conservation and substantial harm to a World Heritage Site's significance (the heritage aspects of its Outstanding Universal Value) or total loss of the site should be wholly exceptional. Planning Practice Guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2019) also addresses WHSs.
- 1.31. Ratification of the European Landscape Convention by the UK was in November 2006; and became binding on the 1 March 2007. The Convention aims to ensure the proper protection, management and planning of landscapes across Europe and aims to bring all countries up to the standard of the best.
- 1.32. Following the passing of the European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017, the UK's extraction from the European Union (Brexit) will take place during the life of the Partnership Plan. Brexit day is the 31st January 2020; a 12-month transition period then follows. By the end of 2020 there will be a more certain understanding of the implications of Brexit.
- 1.33. The natural environment of the Jurassic Coast currently benefits from some support from EU budgets, particularly for research and academic cooperation. That support is very likely to stop unless the UK government gives a clear undertaking to match any existing funding. There could be a period of inertia whilst building new resources and structures.
- 1.34. In 2018, Defra launched its 25-year plan for the environment⁷ that refers to World Heritage Sites as some of our unique, most cherished and valuable natural assets. Defra also expressed a strong desire to develop a **natural capital approach** to ensure that policies align with environmental outcomes and yield the best return on every pound spent. They believe that investments in natural capital assets can deliver significant value for money and generate economic returns that rank favourably with those generated by more traditional infrastructure investments.

⁷ Defra (2018) *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment*, HMSO

- 1.35. Defra also published the South Marine Plan⁸ in 2018 that was prepared under the policy framework provided by the Marine Policy Statement. This Plan introduces a strategic approach to planning within the inshore and offshore waters between Folkestone in Kent and the river Dart in Devon. All public authorities are responsible for applying the South Marine Plan through the decisions that they make using existing regulatory and decision-making processes. Whilst marine plans and the Marine Policy Statement 2011 (that has equal status with the NPPF) are material considerations in decision-making, they are not a development plan under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Local Authorities

- 1.36. The Jurassic Coast WHS falls within three local authority areas. They are Dorset Council, Devon County Council and East Devon District Council. These councils are the local planning authorities. Each council must produce a development plan to guide spatial change and growth within their area. These plans are either 'Strategic Plans and/or/ Local Plans'. Development plans direct planning decision-taking and are the primary tool for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. Planning policies and decisions must reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements (see paragraph 2 of the NPPF).
- 1.37. Each plan has policies that respect the purposes of WHS designation but they also have wider social and economic duties. Local planning authorities also prepare Supplementary Planning Documents, which can also include guidance that affects development's interaction with the WHS's habitats/landscapes (e.g. Managing and using traditional building materials in Purbeck).
- 1.38. Neighbourhood planning is a right for communities introduced through the Localism Act 2011. Communities can shape development in their areas through the production of Neighbourhood Development Plans (or Neighbourhood Plans). Neighbourhood Plans become part of the development plan and the policies contained within them are then used in the determination of planning applications.

Government Agencies

- 1.39. There is a range of Government Agencies whose actions impact upon the WHS. Their strategies set high-level policy and generally cover the whole of the country. Any specific mention of a site, such as the Jurassic Coast, within these policies indicates the high national importance of the topic.
- 1.40. Historic England (HE) is the statutory body that provides World Heritage advice to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS). DCMS is the state party to the World Heritage Convention. HE is the government's adviser on the historic environment, a statutory consultee in plan-making process and for certain types of planning, listed building consent and other types of applications. We also administer the designation of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and registered parks and gardens, and historic battlefields, as well as the scheduled monument consent regime.
- 1.41. However, the Jurassic Coast is a natural WHS, not a cultural one. Though not the statutory body for WHSs, it is Natural England (NE) that has the expertise for the legislative protection of this WHS. NE is the government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide.

⁸ Defra (2018) *South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan*, HMSO

Around 75% of the WHS has protection for wildlife and/or geology, with NE monitoring its ecological management.

- 1.42. It is the Environment Agency's duty to protect and improve the environment. In England it regulates major industry and waste, and the treatment of contaminated land. It is responsible for water quality, resources and fisheries; inland river, estuary and harbour navigations; and conservation and ecology. It is also responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.

2. Environmental baseline information

Key local environmental trends

- 2.1. The SEA Directive requires the collation of detailed baseline information as part of the assessment process. This information must be on “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) & (c)).
- 2.2. The baseline data is also required to highlight “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c)).
- 2.3. To assess future trends there is a need to establish a baseline. For purpose of developing this SEA Report, we draw on data from Jurassic Coast Trust monitoring, Natural England’s State of the Environment (South West) Report, Natural England’s National Character Area Profiles (the WHS forms the southern boundary of six NCA profiles) and the evidence-base attached to the preparation of the local authority Local Development Plans.
- 2.4. The key issues associated with the environmental trends within the WHS and the likely outcomes without remedial actions are in **Appendix 4**.
- 2.5. Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations sets out a framework for identifying the relevant information. During the SEA Scoping exercise, **37 key indicators** found in the base-line table were grouped under eight topics identified as being of relevance to the environmental assessment. The eight SEA topics are:
 - Geodiversity
 - Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora;
 - Human Health & Population;
 - Water, Soil & Air;
 - Climate Factors;
 - Material Assets;
 - Cultural Heritage; and
 - Landscape.
- 2.6. In addition, the assessment takes into consideration information on Sustainable Communities and the Local Economy. The baseline provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 2.1. Following the initial assessment there was a decrease to **32 Key Indicators**. The indicators are set out in **Appendix 5**.

Relevant environmental problems

- 2.2. Nine SEA Environmental Objectives frame the assessment. They represent the local environmental issues and test whether the Partnership Plan policies (or their absence) create adverse effects on the OUV of the WHS. **Appendix 6** presents the SEA appraisal framework.

3. Environmental Assessment

Methodology

- 3.1. Step 1 considers the Partnership Plan text and test the compatibility of its aims and policies. The intent is to identify potential tensions or sensitivities where two or more objectives interact. We collect the findings in a **Compatibility Matrix** and summarise them in a chart.
- 3.2. Using professional judgement, we plot each relationship as:

+++	= strong positive
++	= positive
+?	= mixed or uncertain
Blank or 0	= minimal interaction
-?	= mixed or uncertain
--	= negative

A commentary develops the findings to take account of the varying environmental sensitivities of the different topic areas. The consideration of the compatibility of the vision for the WHS and the defined attributes of the site is a part of this stage.

- 3.3. Step 2 checks each objective against the full range of SEA Objectives (see **Appendix 6** for the appraisal framework). The intent is to measure the significance of the effect in terms of:
 - Beneficial or adverse effects;
 - Magnitude of the effects;
 - Direct and indirect effects;
 - Cumulative effects; and
 - Reversible or irreversible effects.
- 3.4. The findings emerge in a **Consistency Matrix**. A plot of each relationship uses the same discipline as for the Compatibility Matrix.
- 3.5. Step 3 considers **Alternative Solutions** to the issues identified during the Partnership Planning process. As there is no alternative solution published, we make a **'do-nothing'** comparison. The purpose is to show that the chosen pathway is the most-sound in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. This analysis tests the proposed actions and the 'do-nothing' scenario against the trends identified in the SEA Scoping Report (see **Appendix 4** for the key environmental issues).
- 3.6. Finally, we draw and present our **Conclusions**.

Compatibility within the Partnership Plan

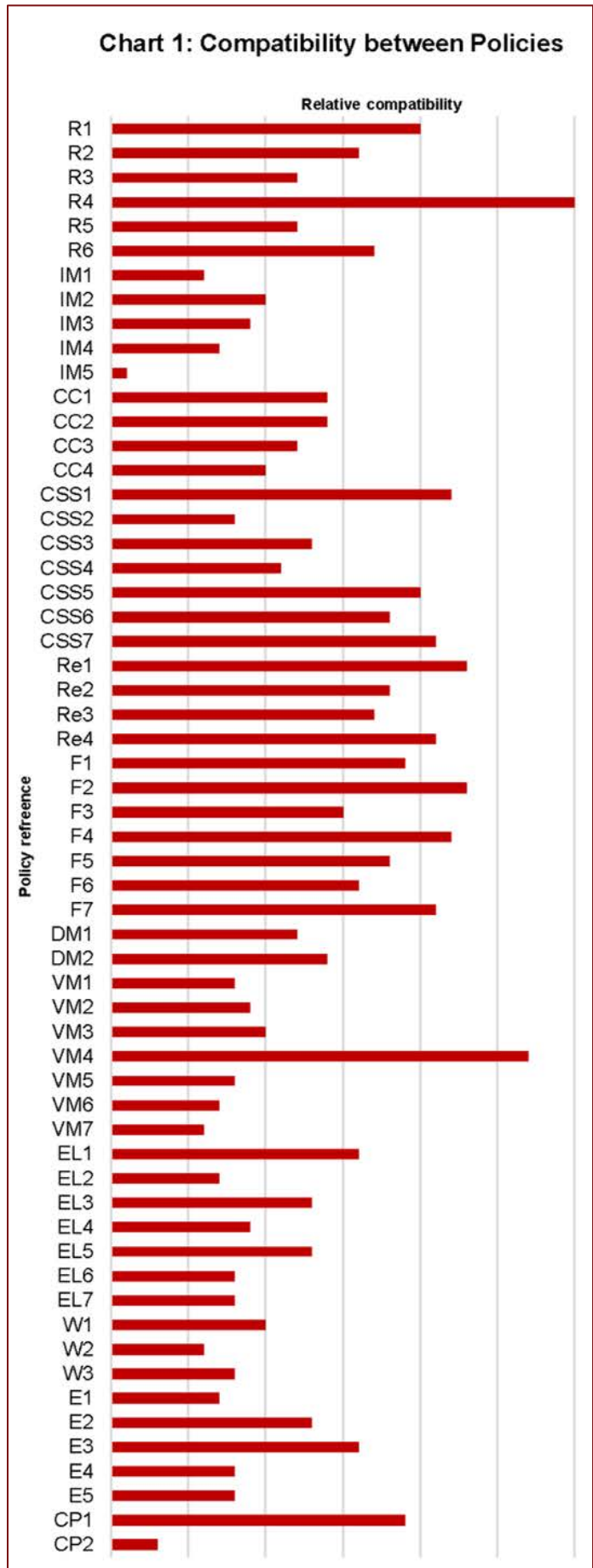
- 3.7. The first task was to check each Aim, and each Policy, of the Partnership Plan against each other to see whether there were any potential tensions or sensitivities arising where two or more interact. The analysis uses a **Compatibility Matrix**. The full list of aims and policies is set out in **Appendix 2**. The findings are set out in **Tables 2a** and **2b**. The subjects run both horizontally and vertically, so each interaction appears twice (appearing either side of the diagonal grey band). The grey squares are where each separate subject meet and is not a part of the assessment.

3.9. The bold lines divide the matrix into the four Themes of the Partnership Plan. The grey squares running diagonally from the top left corner to the bottom right corner split the matrix in two, the squares on one side are a mirror image of those on the other. The squares close to the grey diagonal band represent subjects that lie together in the plan. It is no surprise to find dark green (strong positive interaction) squares along this axis. Policies under the same theme are generally closely related. The striking impression is the number of white squares (minimal interaction). This suggests a narrow focus for many of the interventions that may operate in isolation. There is little duplication between the themes or policies. This is a common occurrence when policies have a narrow focus to express a plan's ambitions.

3.10. One result of this approach is that there needs to be many policies to address all the issues and opportunities. This is the case with the Partnership Plan. It may prove difficult to monitor the implementation so many policies.

3.11. There is a little confusion within the policy cascade that lies under Strategic Aim 1 - Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status. All these policies have an intention to direct the rules that third parties use and they work as a cohort. They must not confuse the reader. Though the intent of these policies is consistent, the language is not. There is the random use of terms like:

- The OUV of the Site
- The Site's setting
- The Site and setting
- Within the Site boundaries
- Within the Site
- Within the WHS
- Outside the Site's boundaries
- In sensitive areas



- The Site's functional or experiential setting
- The condition and presentation of the Site

What is meant by inside or outside of the site? Which boundary is meant, as it moves, is it clear? Does 'outside the site's boundaries' include or exclude the setting. What is the setting, is it defined? Should policies refer to the Statement of OUV rather than just the OUV?

3.12. It would also be less confusing if there was a consistent style of the Site's name:

- World Heritage Site
- WHS
- The Site
- The Jurassic Coast
- The Area

Is 'the area' the same as 'the site'; and is the 'area' or 'site' always the whole inscription or a unit within it?

3.13. However, overall, there are no negative effects or negative uncertainties. No policy works against another. The policies are compatible.

3.14. It is also important to consider the strong positive relationships. These are what will focus the plan. The blocks of green in **Table 2a** running along the grey axis are as you would expect. The green blocks away from this axis suggest that there are a few strong links between certain policies. This is clearer in **Chart 1**; a chart showing the indicative strengths of each policy.

3.15. The Policies that have the strongest positive relationships with other policies are:

- **R4** Those elements of landscape character, seascape, seabedscape, natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage that constitute the Site's functional or experiential setting are protected from inappropriate development; and
- **VM4** Collaborative working is actively encouraged in order to provide consistent messages and promote public behaviour change in the following areas: Safety and selfies; Littering and other fouling; Fossil collecting; Sporting or similar events; Marine behaviour (e.g. tranquillity or landing in sensitive areas) and preventing suicide in public places).

3.16. The theme with the greatest overall compatibility is **Conserving Natural Heritage**; see the CSS, Re & F policies in **Chart 1**. This suggests that the focus of the Partnership Plan is on the World Heritage Convention's call to ensure the conservation of the natural heritage and its transmission to future generations.

3.17. The least interactive policy is:

- **IM5** (Military activity avoids adverse impacts on the Site or setting); closely followed by
- **CP2** (Appropriate use of the Jurassic Coast and UNESCO brands is nurtured in order to strengthen the integrity of the designation).

This is simply because these policies each have a simple, clear narrow focus. They are stand-alone policies with the Plan.

3.18. As there is compatibility between all the policies, and as the policies generally take the vision forward, there is no need to consider measures to reduce any tensions or sensitivities. There might be a need to ensure that there is a consistent use of definitions and location descriptions. The current menu of ten locations (see 3.14) and five names (see 3.12) is confusing. It would strengthen the policy cascade if there were just a few simple agreed terms to describe actions within the inscribed area, actions in the setting of the area (setting is commonly used for

heritage asset management and this WHS does not have a defined buffer (but setting may need defining)), and universal actions that might apply anywhere in the World. And only one name written either in full or as abbreviations.

Consistency with SEA Objectives

3.19. The next task is to check the proposed Aims and Policies of the Partnership Plan against the SEA Environmental Objectives in a Consistency Matrix. This was to see whether there were any significant beneficial or adverse effects; and to gage the magnitude of that effect. We take note of direct, indirect or cumulative effects. Where appropriate, there is consideration as to whether the effect is reversible. **Tables 3a** and **3b** support this analysis.

Aims

Table 3a: Consistency Scores

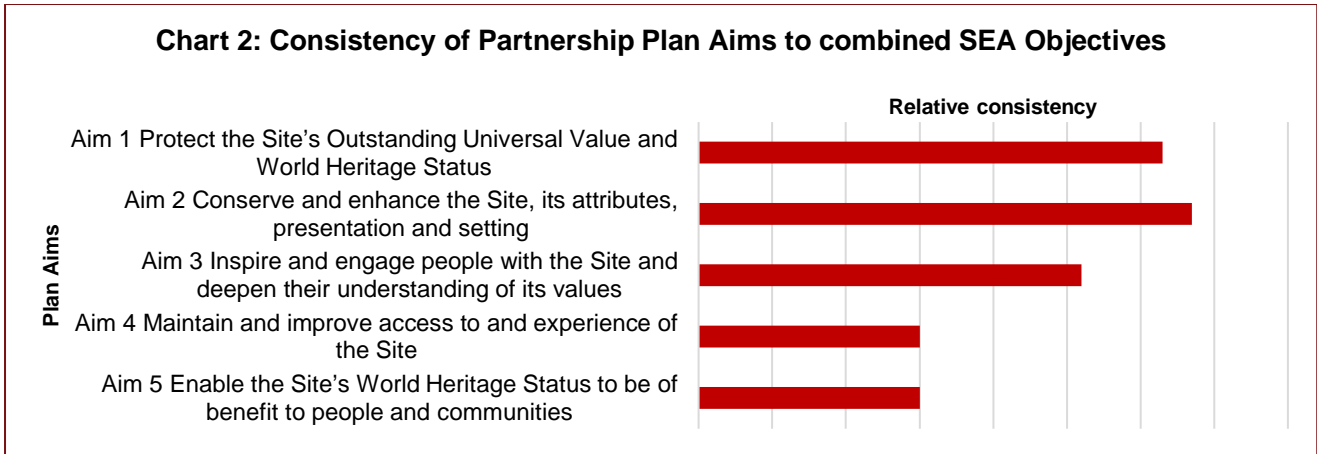
		SEA Objectives								
		E1 Geodiversity	E2 Climate change	E3 Land/Seascape	E4 Biodiversity	E5 Heritage	E6 Material assets	E7 Soil, water & air	E8 Health and well-being	E9 No adverse effects
Partnership Plan Aims										
Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status	Aim 1	+++	0	+++	+++	+++	++	++	0	+?
Conserve and enhance the Site, its attributes, presentation and setting	Aim 2	+++	0	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	+?
Inspire and engage people with the Site and deepen their understanding of its values	Aim 3	++	0	++	0	+++	++	0	+++	++
Maintain and improve access to and experience of the Site	Aim 4	0	++	+?	0	0	++	0	+++	0
Enable the Site's World Heritage Status to be of benefit to people and communities	Aim 5	+?	0	+?	0	+?	++	0	+++	0

3.20. Most relationships between the Partnership Plan Aims and the SEA Objectives are positive. There are no negative effects but there are a few uncertain positive effects (+?).

3.21. It is useful to consider the material in **Table 3** in two ways. Firstly, to study the interactions of each plan policy against the combination of the SEA Objectives (**Chart 2**); and then of the combination of each policy against each SEA Objective (**Chart 3**).

Consistency of Partnership Plan Aims to combined SEA Objectives

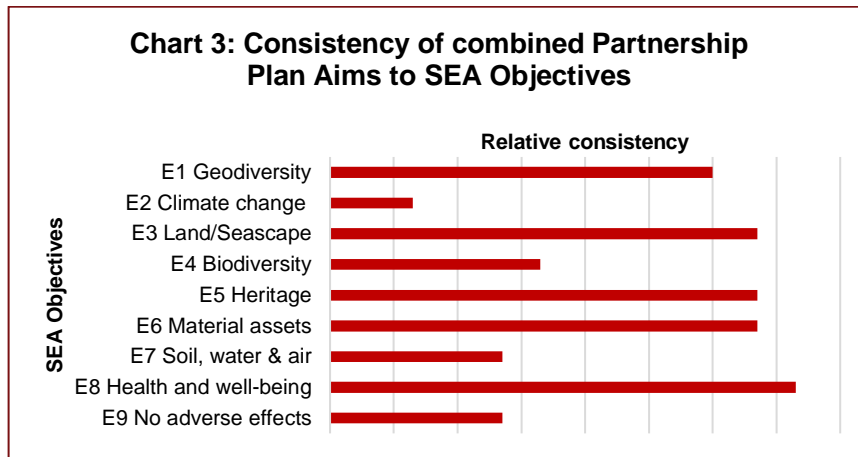
3.22. All the Partnership Plan Aims are consistent with the combined SEA Objectives, albeit to varying degrees (see **Chart 2**):



3.23. **Aims 1 and 2** show the greatest beneficial effect on the SEA Objectives. These aims reflect the prime purpose of WHS inscription and their effect across the full range of SEA Objectives shows a strong intent to secure the future of the Site. But the plan does not have a single focus as shown by the relatively similar consistency recording.

Consistency of combined Partnership Plan Aims to SEA Objectives

3.24. Each SEA Objective gains support from the Partnership Plan Aims operating in combination (see **Chart 3**).



3.25. Given the purpose of WHS inscription, it is no surprise that SEA Objectives:

- **E1** (geodiversity);
- **E3** (land/seascape);
- **E5** (heritage); and
- **E6** (material assets)

gain benefit from the Partnership Plan Aims.

3.26. What is interesting is that **E8** (health and well-being) shows the greatest benefit from the plan's Aims. The resident population is small but the analysis suggests that consideration is given to the wider population.

3.27. The SEA Objective securing least benefit is **E2** (climate change). The topic is a very high priority for the nation but it is difficult to see what significant contribution the WHS Partnership Plan can deliver, given the specific remit of the inscription.

Policies

3.28. We show our consistency analysis for the Partnership Plan Policies to SEA Objectives in **Table 3b**. In this table, the bold lines divide the matrix into the four Themes of the Partnership Plan.

3.29. There are two immediate points to note:

- Firstly, the number of white squares (minimal interaction) is quite high and is spread unevenly. This suggests a narrow focus for some of the themes and interventions.
- Secondly, there are two squares marked as uncertain with possible negative effects; both relate to Policy **IM2** (Aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments within the Site boundaries are prevented).

3.30. Policy **IM2** may have a negative effect upon SEA Objectives **E2** (climate change) and **E7** (soil, water & air) because it seeks to prevent renewable energy developments within the Site boundaries. The two SEA Objectives seek to support climate change initiatives to reduce CO₂ emissions and local authority climate change initiatives. There is no caveat in the policy to allow climate change actions that do not affect the OUV of the Site, so there is a potential conflict. The policy is quite sound and shows strong support for protecting the integrity of the Site. Other Policies offer support for the two SEA Objectives.

3.31. Policy **IM2** operates in conjunction with two other policies; **IM3** Aggregate or mineral extraction, and oil or gas exploration and exploitation projects outside of the Site boundaries will not be allowed if they will impact adversely on the Site's OUV and **IM4** Renewable energy projects that are outside of the Site's boundaries and compatible with the Site's OUV will be supported). The intent of these policies is to address development applications. They need to inform planning and mineral staff but the separation of concepts confuses the explanation of the intent.

3.32. The Jurassic Coast Trust should consider amalgamating **IM2**, **IM3** and **IM4** into one policy. For example:

Aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments will not be allowed within the inscribed area of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site and will only be supported elsewhere if it is proven that the proposed activity has no negative impact on the stated Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

Table 3b: Consistency Scores

		SEA Objectives								
		E1 Geodiversity	E2 Climate change	E3 Land/Seascape	E4 Biodiversity	E5 Heritage	E6 Material assets	E7 Soil, water & air	E8 Health and well-being	E9 No adverse effects
Policy ref:										
Protecting Outstanding Universal Value	R1									
	R2									
	R3									
	R4									
	R5									
	R6									
	IM1									
	IM2		?					?		
	IM3									
	IM4									
	IM5									
	CC1									
	CC2									
	CC3									
	CC4									
	Conserving natural heritage	CSS1								
CSS2										
CSS3										
CSS4										
CSS5										
CSS6										
CSS7										
Re1										
Re2										
Re3										
Re4										
F1										
F2										
F3										
F4										
F5										
F6										
F7										
Presenting the World Heritage Site	DM1									
	DM2									
	VM1									
	VM2									
	VM3									
	VM4									
	VM5									
	VM6									
	VM7									
	EL1									
	EL2									
	EL3									
	EL4									
	EL5									
EL6										
EL7										
Involving Communities	W1									
	W2									
	W3									
	E1									
	E2									
	E3									
	E4									
	E5									
	CP1									
	CP2									

By a means like this, there is a clear expression to the development and mineral authorities of the Trust's intent in one statement; there are two fewer policies; and the elimination of the negative scores shown in **Table 3b**.

Consistency of Partnership Plan Policies to combined SEA Objectives

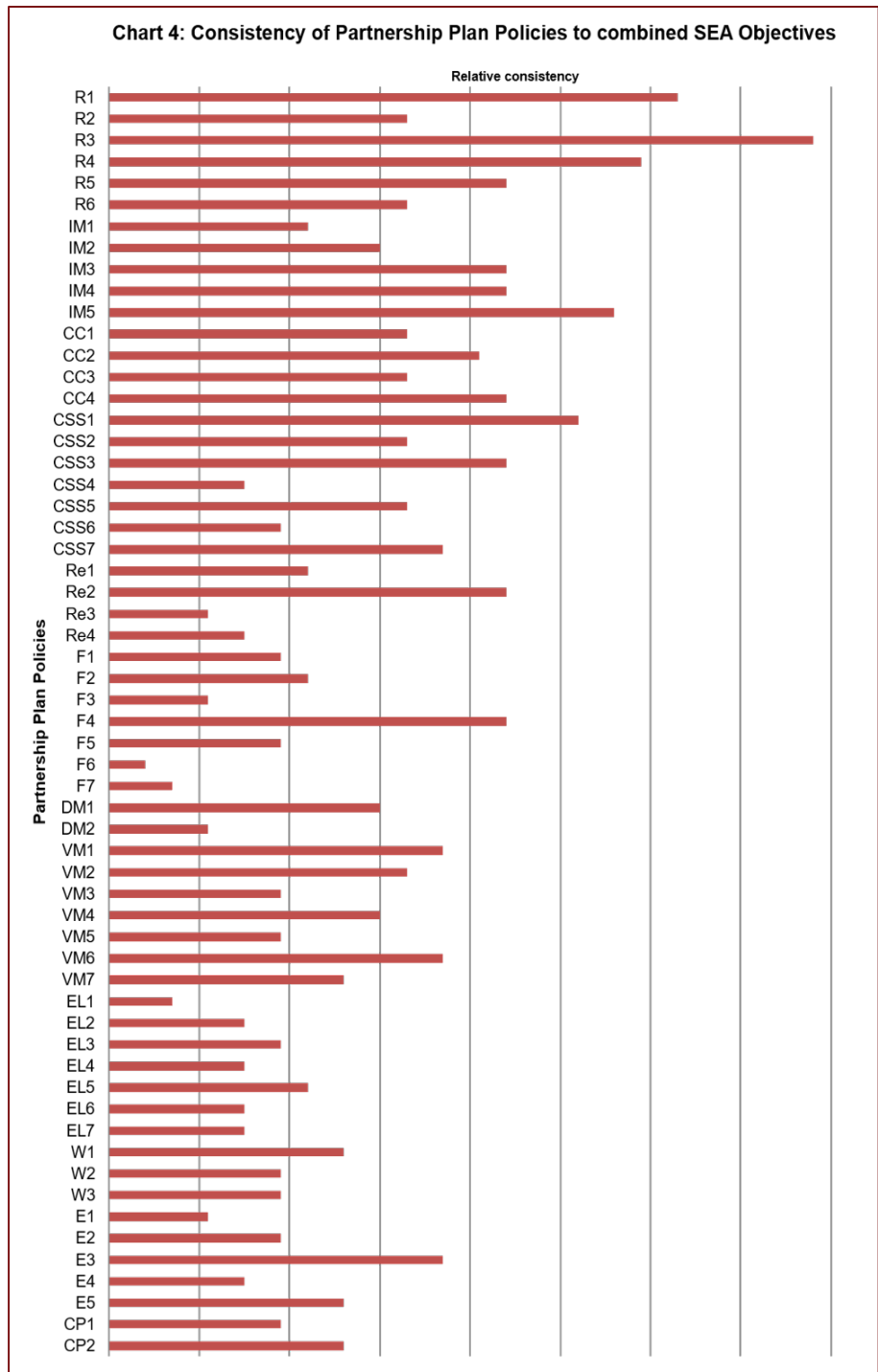
3.33. All the Partnership Plan Policies are consistent with the combined SEA Objectives, albeit to varying degrees (see **Chart 4**).

3.34. The policy with the greatest beneficial effect on the SEA Objectives is **R3** (New developments in the Site's setting that may warrant a future need for coastal defences are opposed).

3.35. This is closely followed by:

- **R1** (The OUV of the Site is protected by preventing developments that might impede natural processes, or obscure the exposed geology, as set out in the GCR / SSSI details, now and in the future); and
- **R4** (Those elements of landscape character, seascape, seabedscape, natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage that constitute the Site's functional or experiential setting are protected from inappropriate development).

The call for the regulatory protection of the Site chimes well with the Environmental Objectives.



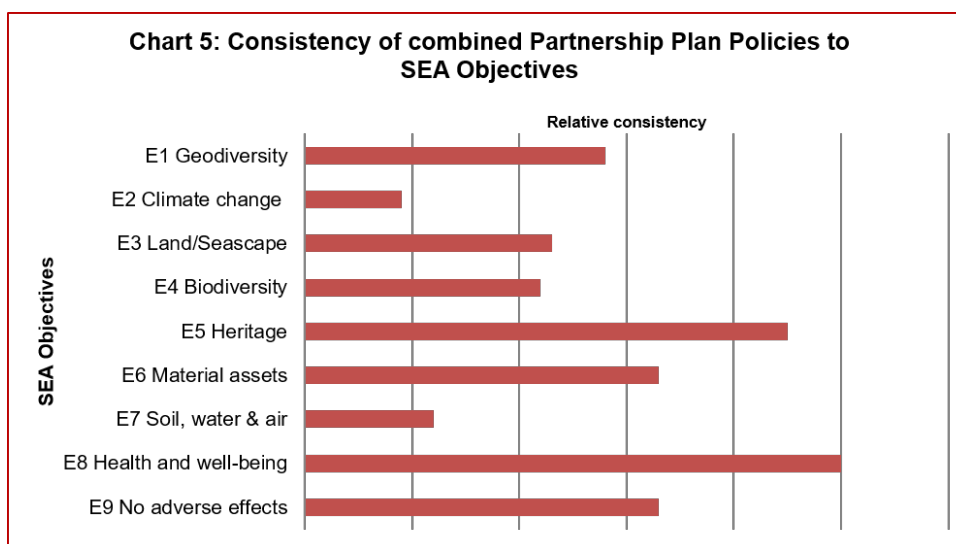
3.36. A few Partnership Plan Policies show a low contribution to the combined SEA Objectives. These policies are generally narrow in their focus. The lowest are:

- **F6** Information and record keeping regarding geological collections and specimens from the Jurassic Coast should be maintained to a high standard;
- **F7** Accredited museums local to the Jurassic Coast are supported to enable them to maintain important geological collections and public engagement programmes; and
- **EL1** Development of Jurassic Coast interpretation, learning and outreach is embedded in existing engagement programmes whenever possible.

3.37. These Policies focus specifically on the recording and explaining of the Site. It is no surprise that they only support one SEA Objective. It is **E8** (health and well-being).

Consistency of combined Partnership Plan Policies to SEA Objectives

3.38. Each SEA Objective gains support from the Partnership Plan Policies operating in combination (see **Chart 5**).



- **E1 Geodiversity** – has a reasonable level of consistency with the policies in combination. The strongest links are with the ‘regulatory’ and ‘conserving’ themes. This is to be expected given the purpose of WHS inscription. There is an uncertain but positive relationship with the ‘community’ theme; the objective seeks to prevent damage to the earth science interests, it does not expect social links.
- **E2 Climate change** – has the least level of consistency with the policies in combination. The strongest links are with the ‘regulatory’ theme, despite there being an uncertain negative association. There are uncertain but positive relationships with the ‘community’ theme. The Partnership Plan acknowledges climate change factors but finds limited opportunities to address them. This may be a consequence of the nature of the Site, being very long and narrow; and requiring coastal erosion.
- **E3 Land/Seascape** – has a reasonable level of consistency with the policies in combination. The strongest links are with the ‘regulatory’ and ‘conserving’ themes. This is to be expected given the purpose of WHS inscription. There is an uncertain but positive relationship with the ‘community’ theme; the objective seeks to compliment landscape character and local distinctiveness but theme concentrates more on access and business.
- **E4 Biodiversity** - has a reasonable level of consistency with the policies in combination. The strongest links are with the ‘regulatory’ and ‘conserving’ themes. This is to be expected given the purpose of WHS inscription. There is an uncertain but positive relationship with the

'community' theme; the objective seeks to promote the protection of the site designations and maintain natural coastal processes. There are references to the fisheries industries but this is a weak link.

- E5 Heritage – has a high level of consistency with the policies in combination, especially with the 'regulatory', 'conserving' and 'presenting' themes. The Objective seeks to protect the OUV of the Site, so a high level of consistency is expected.
- E6 Material assets - has a high level of consistency with the policies in combination and across all the themes. The Objective seeks to enhance natural capital and support sustainability.
- E7 Soil, water & air - has a relatively low level of consistency with the policies in combination. The strongest links are with the 'regulatory' theme, despite there being an uncertain negative association. There are uncertain but positive relationships with the 'community' theme and one strong relationship with the 'presenting' theme. The Objective seeks to address 'climate emergency' issues that may be beyond the scope of WHS management.
- E8 Health and well-being - has a high level of consistency with the policies in combination and across all the themes, but especially the 'presentation' theme. The Objective seeks to minimise risks to people, enhance the benefits and raise awareness.
- E9 No adverse effects - has a high level of consistency with the policies in combination and across all the themes. The strongest association is with the 'regulatory' theme; by this mean adverse effects are reduced. Despite the narrow focus of the Partnership Plan policies, there are sufficient checks and balances to ensure that no one policy can prejudice the achievement of any of the SEA Objectives.

Findings

3.39. There are no adverse effects and some significant beneficial effects. There is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects but opportunities exist to do so. There is scope to widen the focus of some Partnership Plan Policies; this could result in there being no need for so many policies. As an example, there is a reference at paragraph **3.32** to three policies under the Industry and Military heading. There seems to be some duplication between them and some confusion about where they apply. Redrafting could combine the policies and increase clarity. There will be other opportunities. There might be a need to ensure that there is a consistency use of definitions and location descriptions.

Review of alternative policies

- 3.40.** To meet with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the assessment needs to consider alternative options to determine whether the chosen pathway is the soundest in terms of the environment and wider sustainability. There is no record of any alternative options considered as a part of the management planning process.
- 3.41.** In this situation, the approach is to compare the effect of the proposed objectives with a 'do-nothing' scenario on the issues identified in the SEA Scoping Report (as shown in **Appendix 4**). The task is to establish the environmental and sustainability benefits of the proposed policies over the 'do-nothing' situation. This comparison is set out in **Appendix 7** with an assessment for each issue.

- 3.42.** The Dorset and East Devon Coast gained World Heritage status under UNESCO's criteria viii - Earth's history and geological features, which indicates that its geology, palaeontology and geomorphology are of Outstanding Universal Value. Any action that diminishes any part the geological integrity risks losing the WHS inscription. Consequently, though we have identified nine issues that are affecting the Site, they are not of equal weight. Pressures on geodiversity out-weigh pressures on the other issues. To lose the geodiversity is to lose the inscription.
- 3.43.** The findings of the review are that the Partnership Plan gives marginally greater environmental benefits to the World Heritage Site than the 'do-nothing' situation when considered as a complete package, notwithstanding that a few of its policies are no better, or even weaker than the do-nothing situation when read in isolation. Examples include those policies dealing with the cultural heritage (other than geology and geomorphology) and those dealing with environmental quality. There is consideration of these issues in the Plan but not in any depth. Other bodies are more proactive and generally protect the environment but they may not secure Site integrity.
- 3.44.** The other public bodies, except for the marine planning bodies, have policies that give good protection to the Site. But the WHS is a narrow linear site passing through many boundaries. Its integrity is vulnerable as different communities and authorities will approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. The Partnership Plan gives consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation. Much of the impact of the Partnership Plan will come from its influence on partners. Many of the policies and actions require adoption by third parties. If the partners do not fully engage then there will be only limited interventions within the WHS.
- 3.45.** The partnership is a forum for discussion and co-ordinated action, which would probably diminish without the partnership plan. For this reason, the proposed policies give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation.

4. Monitoring

Monitoring of significant environmental effects

- 4.1. The SEA Regulations require monitoring measures for all the significant effects, both positive and negative, identified in the assessment. The SEA of the Partnership Plan has identified no significant adverse effects that are likely to arise from the implementation of management plan. Some significant positive effects are likely to arise from the implementation of the plan. The assessment has also identified some areas of uncertainty over the significance of some of the predicted effects and monitoring will cover these effects as well.
- 4.2. There are likely to be several benefits in monitoring any environmental effects arising from the implementation of the management plan, including:
 - Identifying when action should be taken to reduce or offset any potential environmental effects of the plan;
 - Enhancing understanding of how the environment is changing in the WHS;
 - Tracking whether the plan has had any unforeseen environmental effects; and
 - Providing baseline data for future SEAs.
- 4.3. The advice is to incorporate the monitoring requirements of the SEA Regulations into general recording of Site condition.

Monitoring Measures

- 4.4. The draft SEA Scoping Report identified 37 potential Key Indicators to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the Partnership Plan. Following the initial assessment there was a decrease of the list to 32 indicators. These are set out in **Appendix 5**.

Data limitations

- 4.5. There were some difficulties in securing all the data necessary for this assessment. This relates to the time available to search and secure data; and the difficulty of defining the WHS within data sets. There was only time to use existing data, it was not feasible to commission any new studies.

COVID 19

We ran this assessment during the outbreak and development of the COVID 19 emergency. We decided not to ask any person to divert from their assigned public authority duties. We only use data easily accessible by web-search or from file documents. Any search for data, though freely available, that needs an intervention by authority staff was set aside.

- 4.6. The Strategic Environmental Assessment uses a combination of quantitative information from several sources (e.g. National Statistics and commissioned studies) and qualitative assessment using considered judgement. The qualitative approach is robust, given the strategic nature of the Partnership Plan. Detailed quantitative information relating to the effects of the plan is likely only to be available at a later stage.
- 4.7. Monitoring data are often subject to changes in methodology or reporting that may prevent the establishment of trend data from a known baseline date. Trend data and targets are the significant data gaps and these affect certain topics; in particular, effective and up-to-date

reporting on pollution emission trends and aspects of air, soil (including contaminated land) and water quality are lacking. Consequently, the effects of diffuse pollution and other environmental effects, such as recreation damage, are often difficult to ascertain. Funding cuts due to the recession may create additional burdens in terms of environmental monitoring and exacerbate this problem. The statutory agencies seek to address this issue.

- 4.8. Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics, and underpin funding allocation to provide public services. The most up-to-date data is from 27 March 2011 (the next Census is in 2021). This review cannot improve on the data presented since 2011 and can gain little from further analysis. It will be more fruitful to update the baseline after publication of next year's Census.

5. Technical review

5.1. The prime purpose of the SEA process is to review the potential effects of the Partnership Plan on the key environmental aspects of the World Heritage Site. There is also a requirement, however, to monitor the implementation of the Partnership Plan and its effect on the environment over time. The baseline indicators (**Appendix 5**) were selected with this in mind. They are expected to be a part of routine reporting; many are already a part of this reporting. The Trust must confirm its monitoring programme for the plan, once adopted; and ensure that there is a collection programme to fully inform the next review.

Quality of existing baseline data

5.2. The assessment of the 32 SEA indicators is by a five-point quality scale. The analysis identifies where required data is weak or absent, so providing a framework for future data collection.

Indicator 5-point quality scale		
		<i>Comment</i>
1	Fit for purpose	
2	Adequate	Some minor improvements desirable
3	Indicative only	Not considered accurate
4	Inadequate	Little relevance to the AONB
5	Absent	No available data

5.3. The full assessment of each indicator against the nine SEA Objectives is set out in **Appendix 8**. Of the 32 SEA indicators, **31%** are ‘fit for purpose’ (10 indicators) and **9%** are ‘adequate’ (6 indicators). 40% adequate or fit for purpose is a low figure for this type of assessment. Of the remaining indicators, **16%** (5 indicators) are indicative but **44%** (14 indicator) are absent. **Chart 6** shows these findings.

5.4. The 14 absent indicators are a result of our choice to only use readily available data. We have a good understanding of what data is available and in **Chart 7** we use our professional judgement to show a representation of the expected quality of the data if we fully interrogated available sources. This suggests that 68% of the data could be adequate or fit for purpose with only 16% being inadequate. This would support a good assessment tool.

CHART 6: RANGE OF QUALITY OF BASELINE DATA SOURCED

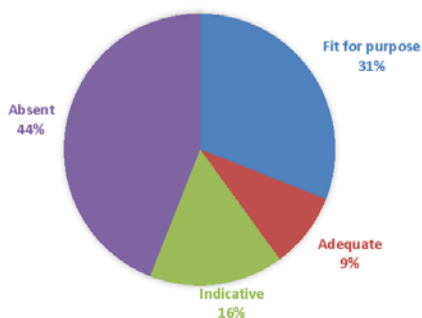
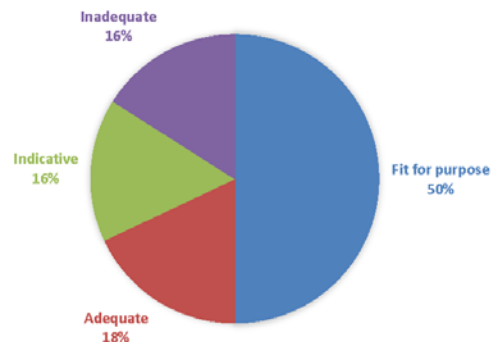
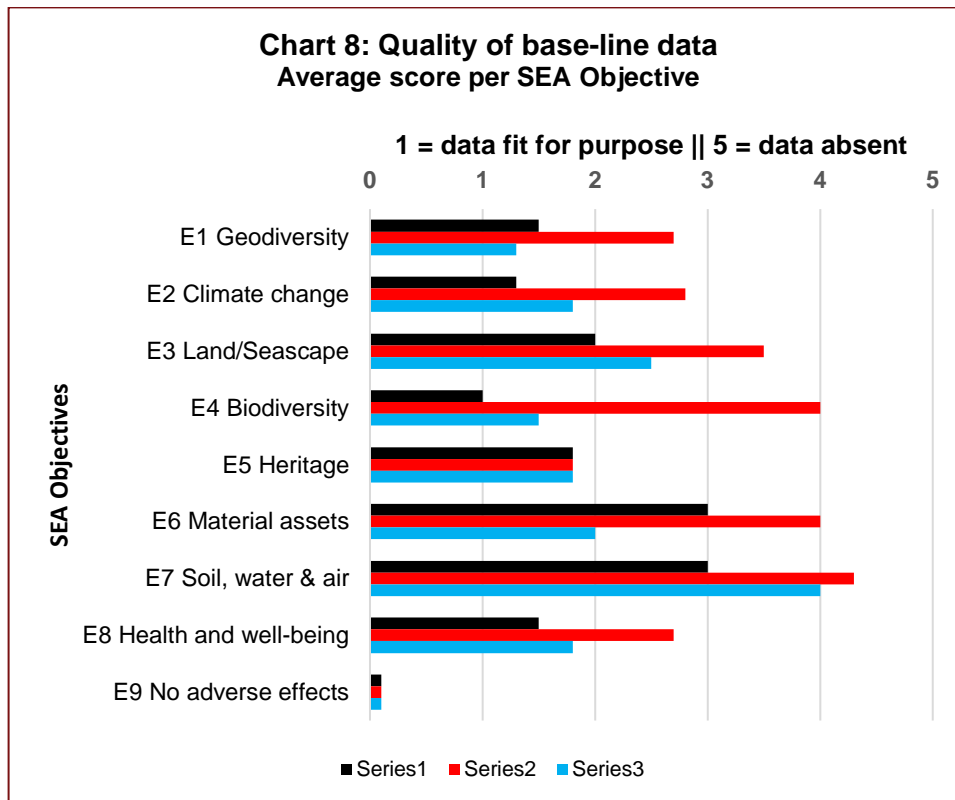


CHART 7: ESTIMATED RANGE OF QUALITY OF ASSUMED BASELINE DATA



5.5. **Chart 8** shows the assessment for each of the nine SEA Objectives. The score is the average of the range of findings per Objective. We have present a series three scenarios:

- Series 1 is the assessment setting aside the non-sourced indicators
- Series 2 is the assessment showing the non-sourced indicators as absent
- Series 3 is what we would expect to find if we did source the missing indicators



- 5.6. Clearly, the actual assessment (**series 2**) shows that, with just under a half of all indicators missing, the testing against the SEA Objectives is weak for E7 Soil, water & air, E6 Material assets, E4 Biodiversity and E3 Land/Seascape. In these cases, the data is indicative at best or absent (there are no inadequate indicators in this series). But no Objective receives a score of 5 (no data at all), there is some measure for each Objective. E5 Heritage has the strongest data set to support it but E1 Geodiversity and E8 Health and well-being are also strong.
- 5.7. If we set aside the absent indicators (**series 1**) we find that the data set is strong. It is either fit for purpose or adequate. E4 Biodiversity appears to be the strongest but this is only one indicator. E2 Climate change, E1 Geodiversity and E8 Health and well-being are also strong. And E5 Heritage (which has no absent indicators) remains strong. This matches the strength of consistency of the Partnership Plan policies to the SEA Objectives and suggests that, given the difficulties of data collection, we have found enough material to test the elements of most relevance to the WHS.
- 5.8. If our best guess is correct (**series 3**) then we have a good data set apart from that for E7 Soil, water and air. It is in this field that it will take the greatest effort to collect effective data. Much of this material is with either the Environment Agency or the local authorities but it will be very hard to cut the data to the WHS. The data bases are extensive and detailed but not always easy to interrogate.
- 5.9. Notwithstanding the data difficulties, there are enough reliable indicators for these Objectives to monitor the effects of management decisions.

6. Outcome of consultation

- 6.1. The Partnership Plan also went out for a final consultation April 2020. Following the consultation, the Trust modified the policy cascade in the plan. There was some very minor redrafting in most policies to describe both the area under consideration and partners' names consistently. There was no change to the intent of these policies.
- 6.2. However, under Industry and Military, two policies were significantly redrafted and another deleted (with the result that IM5 is now IM4). The changes all relate to proposals for aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy, both within and outside the World Heritage Site. These revised policies are set out in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Revised policies for Industry and Military		
Original Policies		Revised Polices
IM1	Port or harbour managers minimise the risk of potential negative impacts on the Site and setting from shipping activity through sensitive management.	Port or harbour managers minimise the risk of potential negative impacts on the WHS and setting from shipping activity through sensitive management.
IM2	Aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments within the WHS boundaries are prevented.	Aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments within the inscribed area of the WHS will be opposed.
IM3	Aggregate or mineral extraction, and oil or gas exploration and exploitation projects outside of the Site boundaries will not be allowed if they will impact adversely on the Site's OUV.	Proposals for aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments outside of the inscribed area of the WHS, but which could have an impact on it, should consider potential harm to the OUV and/or setting of the Site during the earliest stages of planning and take measures to ensure that harm is avoided.
IM4	Renewable energy projects that are outside of the Site's boundaries and compatible with the Site's OUV will be supported.	Military activity avoids adverse impacts on the WHS or setting.
IM5	Military activity avoids adverse impacts on the Site or setting.	See IM4

7. Response to environmental bodies comments

- 7.1. The SEA Environmental Report went out for consultation in April 2020. We did not get any returns but the country was on Corvid-19 lock-down during this period. If we receive comments that change our conclusions following the lifting of restrictions, we will publish an addendum.

8. Response to consultation changes

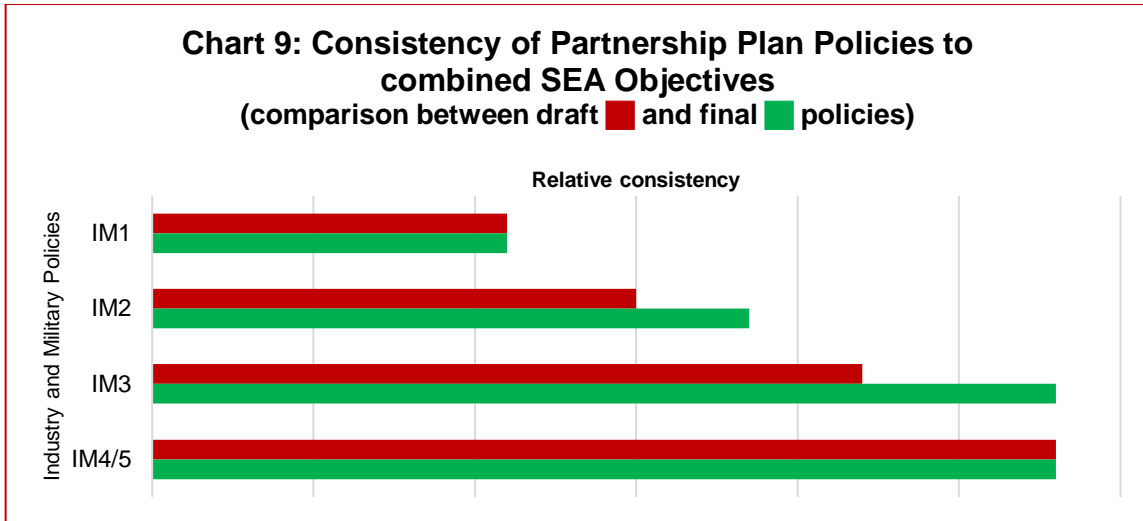
- 8.1. The new policy cascade was the subject of a simple set of tests to determine if a full reassessment was required.

- 8.2. The first task was to check each Policy of the Partnership Plan against each other to see whether there were any potential tensions or sensitivities arising where two or more interact. No policies have had a change to intent, just clarity of presentation. The new policy cascade has very similar characteristics to the consultation policy cascade. The original findings stand. The Policies show few tensions or sensitivities between them.
- 8.3. The next task was to check the new Industry and Military policies against the SEA Environmental Objectives in a Consistency Matrix. This was to see whether there were any significant beneficial or adverse effects; and to gage the magnitude of that effect. Where appropriate, there is consideration as to whether the effect is reversible. The results of the test are set out in **Table 5** and **Chart 9**. There is a comparison between the original text and the new.

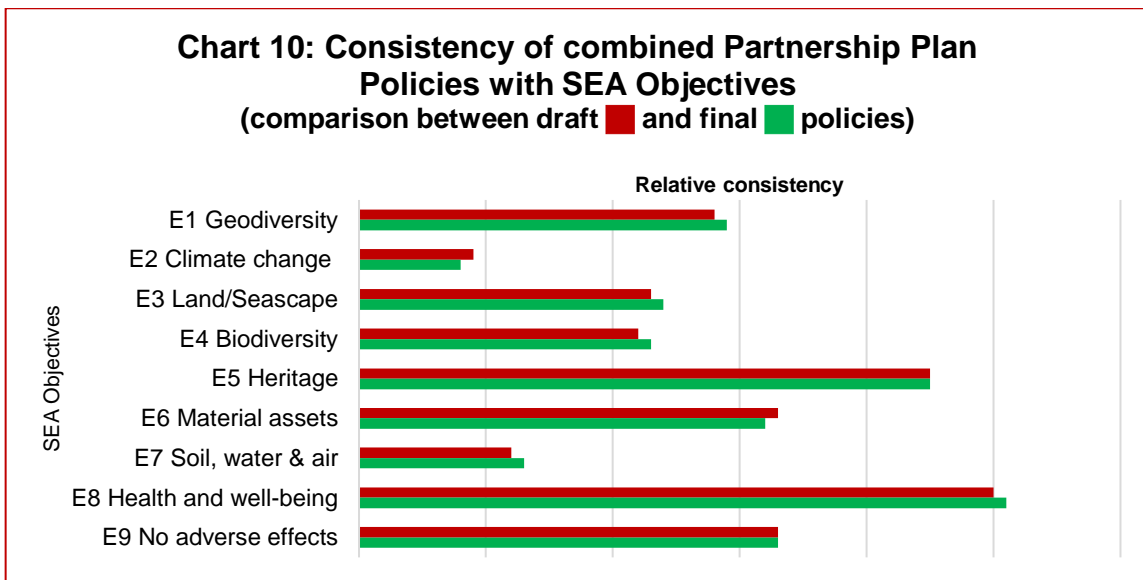
Table 5: Consistency Scores

		SEA Objectives									
		E1 Geodiversity	E2 Climate change	E3 Land/Seascape	E4 Biodiversity	E5 Heritage	E6 Material assets	E7 Soil, water & air	E8 Health and well-being	E9 No adverse effects	
Policy ref											
Industry and Military	IM1										
	IM2		?					?			
	IM3										
	IM5										
Note: original IM4 deleted											
Revised	IM1										
	IM2										
	IM3										
	IM5/4										

- 8.4. The most obvious difference in Table 5 is in relation to Policy IM2. Formerly there were uncertain but negative effects on two SEA Objectives (E2 and E7). This was because the intent was to prevent renewable energy developments in all cases. This affects air quality and emissions. With the change of wording from ‘preventing’ to ‘opposing’ proposals, the interaction is now neutral. The policy is no longer to stop every proposal but rather to enter a debate.
- 8.5. The greater change is for Policy IM3. Hitherto it was a clear intent to simply stop all proposals that have an adverse effect on the OUV. The language in the new policy is much more proactive. It does not stop proposals outright; it seeks actions that avoid any harm to the OUV. This will have strong positive effects upon the SEA Objectives. **Chart 9** shows this clearly.



- 8.6. Policies IM1 and IM5 (now IM4) carry the same weight in each cascade. Policies IM2 and IM3 in the new cascade express their intent quite differently from the old cascade, though the intent is the same. As a result, there is greater relative consistency with the combined SEA Objectives.
- 8.7. The next task was to check the revised policy cascade of the Partnership Plan against the SEA Environmental Objectives. This was to see whether there were any significant beneficial or adverse effects; and to gage the magnitude of that effect. Where appropriate, there is consideration as to whether the effect is reversible. The results of the consistency test use the data in Table 3b, as adjusted by Table 5. They are set out in **Chart 10**.



- 8.8. There is no material difference in the findings between the original cascade and the new. The bars are slightly different because two of the Industry and Military Policies are stronger (as discussed above); and there is one less policy in the new cascade which changes the relative relationship (the base number is smaller).
- 8.9. This quick analysis shows that no anomalies or inconsistencies emerge. The changes made do not require a formal re-assessment of the SEA.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1. The Partnership Plan has a cascade of 4 Aims and 58 Policies set in a frame of 4 Themes. Each Theme has a small number of immediate objectives/actions. The proposed policies are compatible. There might be a need to ensure that there is a consistent use of definitions and location descriptions. There are no tensions or sensitivities arising from where two or more interact. The proposed policy cascade has a beneficial, and in parts, a significantly beneficial, effect on the SEA Environmental Objectives.
- 9.2. When analysed in combination, the policies show the greatest consistency with the SEA Objectives support health and well-being, heritage, geodiversity and ensuring no adverse effects of policies working in combination. This reflects the purpose of WHS inscription. The sustainability topics all receive positive treatment within the Partnership Plan but their subject areas have a narrow definition. The result is that they show fewer relationships. The weakest relationship is with climate change; and soil, water and air. There is scope to widen the focus of some Partnership Plan Policies; this could result in there being fewer, more focused policies. Some redrafting could combine policies and increase clarity. However, there are no adverse effects on the SEA Environmental Objectives so there is no need to consider measures to increase the beneficial effects. There is no recommendation for mitigating actions.
- 9.3. The proposed policies give marginally greater environmental benefits to the World Heritage Site than the 'do-nothing' situation when considered as a complete package, notwithstanding that a few of its policies are no better, or even weaker than the do-nothing situation when read in isolation. Other bodies are more proactive and generally protect the environment but they may not secure Site integrity. The WHS is a narrow linear site passing through many boundaries. Its integrity is vulnerable as different communities and authorities will approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. The Partnership Plan gives consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation. Much of the impact of the Partnership Plan will come from its influence on partners. Many of the policies and actions require adoption by third parties. If the partners do not fully engage then there will be only limited interventions within the WHS.
- 9.4. The overall assessment of the current baseline data is that it is good enough for the SEA Objectives to monitor the effectiveness of management interventions but that it would be much improved with the collection of the missing data. The weakness arises because of the strategy adopted to deal with Covid 19. Very little information about soil, water and air quality or climate change is presented. The concerns of WHS inscription receive good coverage (geodiversity, heritage, and health and well-being). With a full data search there would still be a weakness in that some data is not easily available for the WHS boundary. But the model would be very strong.
- 9.5. **In conclusion:** There is nothing in the Partnership Plan that will undermine the integrity of the WHS. Implementation of the proposed Partnership Plan will have environmental and sustainability benefits for the Jurassic Coast WHS.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and list of attributes

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)

Brief synthesis

The Dorset and East Devon Coast has an outstanding combination of globally significant geological and geomorphological features. The property comprises eight sections along 155 km of largely undeveloped coast. The property's geology displays approximately 185 million years of the Earth's history, including a number of internationally important fossil localities. The property also contains a range of outstanding examples of coastal geomorphological features, landforms and processes, and is renowned for its contribution to earth science investigations for over 300 years, helping to foster major contributions to many aspects of geology, palaeontology and geomorphology. This coast is considered by geologists and geomorphologists to be one of the most significant teaching and research sites in the world.

Criterion (viii): The coastal exposures along the Dorset and East Devon coast provide an almost continuous sequence of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock formations spanning the Mesozoic Era and document approximately 185 million years of Earth's history. The property includes a range of globally significant fossil localities – both vertebrate and invertebrate, marine and terrestrial – which have produced well preserved and diverse evidence of life during Mesozoic times. It also contains textbook exemplars of coastal geomorphological features, landforms and processes. Renowned for its contribution to Earth science investigations for over 300 years, the Dorset and East Devon coast has helped foster major contributions to many aspects of geology, palaeontology and geomorphology and has continuing significance as a high quality teaching, training and research resource for the Earth sciences.

Integrity

The property contains all the key, interdependent elements of geological succession exposed on the coastline. It includes a series of coastal landforms whose processes and evolutionary conditions are little impacted by human activity, and the high rate of erosion and mass movement in the area creates a very dynamic coastline which maintains both rock exposures and geomorphological features, and also the productivity of the coastline for fossil discoveries. The property comprises eight sections in a near-continuous 155 km of coastline with its boundaries defined by natural phenomena: on the seaward side the property extends to the mean low water mark and on the landward side to the cliff top or back of the beach. This is also in general consistent with the boundaries of the nationally and internationally designated areas that protect the property and much of its setting. Due to the high rate of erosion and mass movement, it is important to periodically monitor the boundaries of the properties to ensure that significant changes to the shoreline are registered.

Protection and management requirements

The property has strong legal protection, a clear management framework and the strong involvement of all stakeholders with responsibilities for the property and its setting. A single management plan has been prepared and is coordinated by the Dorset and Devon County Councils. There is no defined buffer zone as the wider setting of the property is well protected through the existing designations and national and local planning policies. In addition to its geological, paleontological and geomorphological significance, the property includes areas of European importance for their habitats and species which are an additional priority for protection and management. The main management issues with respect to the property include: coastal protection schemes and inappropriate management of visitors to an area that has a long history of tourism; and the management of ongoing fossil collection, research, acquisition and

conservation. The key requirement for the management of this property lies in continued strong and adequately resourced coordination and partnership arrangements focused on the World Heritage property.

Attributes for the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site

1) Stratigraphy (the rock record) and structure

The property includes a near-continuous sequence of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock exposures, representing almost the entire Mesozoic Era (between 251 and 66 million years ago), or approximately 185 million years of Earth history. Because the overall tilt or 'dip' of the rocks is gently to the east, each section of coast contains its own unique part of the story that add up to the whole; a globally significant site.

2) Palaeontological record

The property contains a diverse range of internationally important Mesozoic fossil localities, including key areas for Triassic reptiles, and for Jurassic and Cretaceous mammals, reptiles, fish and insects. These chart virtually one third of the entire evolution of complex life forms. The ammonite zonation is also important as these animals changed rapidly through time and can therefore be used to date the relative ages of the rocks and place them in a time context with other sites.

3) Geomorphological features and processes

A wide range of significant geomorphological features and processes are also represented within the property. It is renowned for its demonstration of landsliding, and of beach formation and evolution in relation to changing sea level, including raised beaches and offshore peat deposits. The coast demonstrates spectacularly how geological structure controls the evolution of bays and headlands and how erosion on a discordant and concordant coastline creates these features. There are also superb examples of the formation of caves, arches and sea stacks.

4) Ongoing scientific investigation and educational use, and role in the history of science.

The coast played a key role in the development of the Earth sciences over the last two centuries and continues to provide an outdoor classroom for teaching, and an unparalleled resource for ongoing research. The continuous rock sequence contained in the naturally eroding cliffs allows scientists to test existing theories and generate new ones. Fossils new to science continue to be found through responsible collecting efforts, and thus contribute to maintaining the OUV of this Site. The ability to study erosional processes is also important, and is also now benefiting from the application of new monitoring techniques.

5) Underlying geomorphological processes in the setting of the Site

The reasons for the form, diversity and quality of the coastal landscape are found in the underlying geology and the geomorphological processes acting on it. Much of the landscape is dominated by relic features and dates back to a time of active processes under very different climatic conditions from today. The long-term preservation of the Site's OUV depends on the maintenance of dynamic natural processes in the setting, and the awareness that processes acting in the land or sea setting may impact on the Site itself.

Appendix 2: Partnership plan policy cascade

<p>Our vision for the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site</p> <p><i>World Heritage Status in Dorset and East Devon will inspire people to understand, celebrate and safeguard the Jurassic Coast for future generations.</i></p>													
<p>Our Strategic Aims</p> <p><i>Aim 1) Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status</i></p> <p><i>Aim 2) Conserve and enhance the Site, its attributes, presentation and setting</i></p> <p><i>Aim 3) Inspire and engage people with the Site and deepen their understanding of its values</i></p> <p><i>Aim 4) Maintain and improve access to and experience of the Site</i></p> <p><i>Aim 5) Enable the Site's World Heritage Status to be of benefit to people and communities</i></p>													
<p>Protecting Outstanding Universal Value</p> <p>The World Heritage Convention states that each State Party recognises the duty of ensuring the identification and protection of natural heritage that possess Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.</p> <p>Strategic Aim 1: Protect the Site's Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status</p> <p>Policies within this section set out the parameters for clear, unambiguous long-term protection for the World Heritage Site and setting through integration in the planning system and based on rigorous scientific evidence. The emphasis is on the prevention of activities that might negatively affect the OUV of the Site, or on the mitigation of the negative impact of activities that are unavoidable. There is a focus on allowing the natural processes of erosion to continue; thus maintaining the coastal processes, landforms and exposures that underpin the Site's OUV.</p> <p>Critical Success factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments do not cause negative impact on Site's OUV • Responsible fossil collecting continues to be widely adopted as a management approach across the World Heritage Site • The community of the Jurassic Coast WHS acts in a sustainable way that maintains and enhances the Site's OUV. 													
<p>Regulation</p>													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Policies</th> <th>Priority objectives 2020 - 2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R1</td> <td>The OUV of the Site is protected by preventing developments that might impede natural processes, or obscure the exposed geology, as set out in the GCR / SSSI details, now and in the future.</td> <td rowspan="4"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strengthen the available Landscape Character Assessment evidence base by developing a more detailed coastal character assessment that emphasises the attributes of the WHS. ◦ Support the development and adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance that improves the shared understanding of how impacts on OUV should be assessed. ◦ Seek to ensure OUV and Site protection policies are accurately reflected and taken into account in Local Plans, Shoreline Management Plans, Marine Plans, the Management Plans for the Dorset AONB and East Devon AONB as well as any revisions to relevant Landscape or Seascape Character assessments. ◦ Create a comprehensive, standardised and publicly accessible data package for WHS </td> </tr> <tr> <td>R2</td> <td>Any development resulting in a negative impact to the OUV of the Site will only be acceptable if it is both essential and unavoidable. In these circumstances mitigation measures will be undertaken.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R3</td> <td>New developments in the Site's setting that may warrant a future need for coastal defences are opposed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R4</td> <td>Those elements of landscape character, seascape, seabedscape, natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage that constitute the Site's functional or experiential setting are protected from inappropriate development.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025	R1	The OUV of the Site is protected by preventing developments that might impede natural processes, or obscure the exposed geology, as set out in the GCR / SSSI details, now and in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strengthen the available Landscape Character Assessment evidence base by developing a more detailed coastal character assessment that emphasises the attributes of the WHS. ◦ Support the development and adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance that improves the shared understanding of how impacts on OUV should be assessed. ◦ Seek to ensure OUV and Site protection policies are accurately reflected and taken into account in Local Plans, Shoreline Management Plans, Marine Plans, the Management Plans for the Dorset AONB and East Devon AONB as well as any revisions to relevant Landscape or Seascape Character assessments. ◦ Create a comprehensive, standardised and publicly accessible data package for WHS 	R2	Any development resulting in a negative impact to the OUV of the Site will only be acceptable if it is both essential and unavoidable. In these circumstances mitigation measures will be undertaken.	R3	New developments in the Site's setting that may warrant a future need for coastal defences are opposed.	R4	Those elements of landscape character, seascape, seabedscape, natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage that constitute the Site's functional or experiential setting are protected from inappropriate development.
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R5	<p>Emergency plans will be maintained in order to respond effectively to major incidents* that might have significant consequences for the condition and presentation of the Site. Emergency plans will also ensure that the response actions themselves do not cause further damage.</p> <p>* Such as landslide or rockfalls, disease or oil spills</p>	<p>boundaries and regulatory information to assist impact assessments and in understanding Site sensitivities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Undertake an audit of and develop an action plan for parts of the Site that would benefit from increased protection, including areas no longer within the SSSI boundaries due to natural erosion, areas of GCRs that are not included within SSSIs and areas that are not within an AONB or Heritage Coast. ◦ Explore the potential for extending the geographical parameters of the Site offshore, to include geomorphological features that form part of the OUV story, but are not within the Site boundary.
R6	<p>The regulatory protection of the WHS will continue to be improved in places where there is vulnerability.</p>	
Industry and Military		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
IM1	<p>Port or harbour managers minimise the risk of potential negative impacts on the Site and setting from shipping activity through sensitive management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Agree a stand-alone policy to make provision for recycling of sediment within a sediment cell in relation to necessary flood and coastal risk management activities. ◦ Continue to support the implementation of the statutory Reviews of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMPs) on Portland and elsewhere in a manner that will avoid any adverse impacts on the interests of the Site and its setting. ◦ Continue presumption in favour of replacing existing minerals permissions for surface quarrying on Portland with permissions for underground mining, where this would not result in any other unacceptable impacts on the Site.
IM2	<p>Aggregate or mineral extraction, oil or gas exploration and exploitation, and renewable energy developments within the Site boundaries are prevented.</p>	
IM3	<p>Aggregate or mineral extraction, and oil or gas exploration and exploitation projects outside of the Site boundaries will not be allowed if they will impact adversely on the Site's OUV.</p>	
IM4	<p>Renewable energy projects that are outside of the Site's boundaries and compatible with the Site's OUV will be supported.</p>	
IM5	<p>Military activity avoids adverse impacts on the Site or setting.</p>	
Codes of conduct and site management provisions		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
CC1	<p>Rock and fossil collecting within the Site will follow, in general, Natural England's national approach based on the principle of responsible collecting (see appendix 3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Continue to support and seek to expand the Fossil Warden service for West Dorset. ◦ Charmouth Heritage Coast Centre and Natural England, with strategic support, successfully administer the West Dorset and Undercliffs fossil codes and fossil recording scheme ◦ Review the Undercliffs code within the lifetime of this plan and ensure that, as in the case of the West Dorset Fossil Collecting Code, any changes are made only with the agreement of all collaborating parties. ◦ Explore ways to invest in and otherwise improve the operation and delivery of the West Dorset and Undercliffs Fossil codes
CC2	<p>The West Dorset Fossil Collecting Code for Lyme Regis to Burton Bradstock and the Undercliffs Fossil Collecting Code for the Axmouth to Lyme Regis National Nature Reserve sets the collecting guidance for these two areas and will continue to be implemented by all involved parties. (see appendix 3)</p>	
CC3	<p>Fieldwork within the WHS will be undertaken following the Geologists'</p>	

	Association Code of Conduct for Geological Fieldwork.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A campaign to promote responsible fossil collecting (and the two fossil codes) will be developed and delivered collaboratively by all relevant partners, using a variety of channels including online.
CC4	Cliff climbing in sensitive areas will be continue to be managed by landowners in order to avoid negative impacts on the quality of the Geological exposures of the Site or its wildlife.	

Conserving natural heritage

The Convention recognises the duty of ensuring that natural heritage is conserved and transmitted to future generations

Strategic Aim 2: To conserve and enhance the Site, its attributes, presentation, and setting

This aim relates to positive and forward-thinking actions for improvements to the Site's OUV and condition. Policies within this aim will cover a range of areas relating to conserving the geo-heritage assets, broader landscape and nature conservation and enhancements within the setting. Conservation actions need to be supported through appropriate scientific research, which is also highlighted here. Fossils and other geological specimens have a set of dedicated policies that indicate the resources needed to support their conservation, from being collected from the Site to becoming part of a public collection.

Critical Success factors

- All SSSIs and GCR sites are in the same or better condition than at the start of this Plan period.
- Diverse research continues to be carried out along the WHS.
- An increase in the number of scientifically important fossils found along the Site that are acquired by, or loaned back to, local accredited museums.

Conservation of Site and setting

Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
CSS1	The conditions of GCR sites and SSSIs will be maintained and / or improved, when appropriate and possible, in ways that are consistent with or build on natural processes, taking account of other conservation objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The GCR sites and SSSIs that make up the WHS will be monitored in line with NE methodology and timescales in terms of their defined geological and geomorphological value. ◦ Targeted monitoring of specific features under threat will be undertaken and substantive events that affect the site will also be recorded where possible and practicable. ◦ Collaborate to identify inland sites and seabed features that are priorities for incorporation into the story of the WHS, and plan for their conservation. ◦ Review needs and desirability for new bespoke fossil codes along the Site and, if any, prepare a prioritised development plan. ◦ Collaborate in order to thoroughly consider the implications to the WHS of the government's Landscapes Review, particularly in relation to the proposal for a National Park for Dorset and East Devon and any opportunities to make gains for geological conservation.
CSS2	The ongoing condition of the Jurassic Coast will be monitored with a particular focus on identifying the potential impacts of climate change on the attributes of the Site.	
CSS3	Initiatives that seek to address the causes and consequences of marine and land-sourced litter will be supported in order to reduce negative impacts on the Site's condition and presentation.	
CSS4	Features and sites inland and seawards from the coast that help to illustrate the OUV* will be highlighted or improved, especially aspects of the WHS story that are hard to access on the coast itself. *E.g. submerged river channels near Portland and the Keates Quarry dinosaur tracks	
CSS5	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, the historic environment and landscape character in the Site and	

	setting will be supported in ways that are complementary with its OUV.	
CSS6	<p>Along parts of the Site where a new, bespoke approach for managing fossil collecting is needed, collaborative arrangements will be made*.</p> <p>* Partners will include Natural England, landowners, accredited museums, the academic community and collectors (amateur and professional)</p>	
CSS7	Opportunities to make gains for geological conservation should be responded to positively.	
Research		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
Re1	Research under a wide range of disciplines will be encouraged in order to expand our understanding of the WHS and the benefits of World Heritage Status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establish a set of shared values and a set of guidelines that can encourage responsible research and guide science, arts, geography, economic and social researchers and practitioners to engage with the Jurassic Coast and its partnership of stakeholders. ◦ Establish an information sharing platform for researchers and the Jurassic Coast partnership with the aim of facilitating access, fostering co-ordination, collaboration and new research opportunities. ◦ Draw on UK Climate Projections 2.2km climate modelling in combination with other coastal monitoring and research data to help identify areas or features of the WHS that are most vulnerable to sea level rise and climate change. Highlight locations where new or expanded coastal defences may be needed. ◦ Develop research partnerships and programmes to help identify and deliver research in relation to parts of the Site that are vulnerable to sea level rise and climate change. ◦ Collaborate to create opportunities for 'citizen science' projects and the dissemination of research through public engagement programmes.
Re2	Research on the World Heritage Site will adhere to relevant codes of conduct, site management provisions, conservation designations and legal requirements.	
Re3	Geological material collected from the WHS for research, especially specimens described or figured in published research, should be deposited in a publicly accessible collection.	
Re4	Partners will share data (e.g. scientific, economic demographic) relating to the Jurassic Coast and World Heritage Status wherever possible, and work together to identify key research needs.	
Fossils and other geological specimens		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
F1	The Partnership will continue to support the discovery, rescue and preparation of significant fossils by responsible collectors, which it recognises as an essential contribution to Site management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Through collaboration and partnership working, create a database of significant Jurassic Coast fossils, both publicly and privately held, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ demonstrate the OUV of the WHS. ◦ identify privately owned specimens and collections that are suitable for acquisition.
F2	Building and maintaining strong relationships between collectors,	

	academics and museums is encouraged and supported in order to help facilitate research and the acquisition of important specimens by public institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ identify stored museum specimens that could be given a wider role for community benefit and public engagement. ◦ better understand the opportunities along the WHS in respect of acquisition, research, curation, storage and display of important fossils from the Site. ◦ support the case for investment that improves the acquisition, curation, research, and exhibition of Jurassic Coast fossils. ◦ Use the database of significant Jurassic Coast fossils to help address the needs and opportunities surrounding the development of a new facility dedicated to Jurassic Coast fossils and establish its true potential in consultation with all stakeholder groups. ◦ Explore ways of helping museums improve their documentation practices, existing records and other skills development e.g. fossil curation. ◦ Continue to maintain and seek to expand the Fossil Finder Database.
F3	Where possible, important fossils and geological specimens from the Jurassic Coast are acquired and/or displayed by local accredited museums for the direct benefit of Jurassic Coast communities.	
F4	Museums will continue to support ethical collecting practices that are responsive to relevant codes of conduct, Site management provisions, conservation designations and legal requirements when acquiring geological specimens from the World Heritage Site.	
F5	Support is given to developments that improve the acquisition, curation, research, and exhibition of Jurassic Coast fossils where there is a recognised gap in provision and evidence to demonstrate need.	
F6	Information and record keeping regarding geological collections and specimens from the Jurassic Coast should be maintained to a high standard.	
F7	Accredited museums local to the Jurassic Coast are supported to enable them to maintain important geological collections and public engagement programmes.	

Presenting the World Heritage Site

The Convention states that effective and active measures are taken for the presentation of natural heritage and that appreciation and respect of that heritage should be strengthened through educational programmes

Strategic Aim 3: Inspire and engage people with the Site and deepen their understanding of its values

Strategic Aim 4: Maintain and improve access to and experience of the Site

Welcome, access, understanding and enjoyment are intrinsically linked on the World Heritage Site. Policies within this aim are focused on making appropriate, realistic and sustainable improvements that enable people to enjoy the coast responsibly and encourage them to become invested in its ongoing protection. There is an emphasis on the way that the destination is promoted, on visitor safety and on the maintenance or improvement of those facilities that are crucial for visitors, including interpretation provision that celebrates the unique and global heritage value of the Site.

Critical Success factors

- Sustainable and appropriate access to the Site is maintained or enhanced in line with capacity.
- Tranquillity and sense of place are maintained or enhanced.
- Promotion and use of sustainable transport increases
- Walking and cycling routes accessing the Site continue to be improved and managed to a high standard.
- Visitors' enjoyment of the Jurassic Coast is maintained or enhanced.

Destination marketing

Policies

Priority objectives 2020 - 2025

DM1	Promotion of the Jurassic Coast is sensitive to the needs of, and issues faced by, local communities and the World Heritage Site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Partners will be encouraged to collaborate to make appropriate information available to visitors in advance of arrival that is intended to help manage congestion at popular sites and promote responsible tourism and behaviour.
DM2	Information about events, promotions and campaigns relating to the Jurassic Coast is shared between Partners and destination marketing agencies.	
Visitor Management		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
VM1	Partners with a responsibility for Jurassic Coast visitor infrastructure* are encouraged to maintain and improve it taking account of demand, quality guidelines, and site sensitivity. *e.g. paths, interpretation and signage, toilets, car parks, viewpoints, piers, seafronts, amenity beaches, TICs and other visitor facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The South West Coast Path National Trail (and England Coast Path, where applicable) is the most significant access route for the Jurassic Coast and relevant Partners will continue to work collaboratively to monitor, maintain and improve its condition. ◦ Work collaboratively to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review WHS access points to identify priorities for place-based projects that seek to make improvements and reduce clutter in the landscape. - Work in partnership to improve signposting at railway stations and other key sustainable transport hubs - Identify funding streams to support infrastructure and signage improvements. - Review best practice of safety messaging development and delivery and seek to implement along the Jurassic Coast. ◦ Raise awareness of the Dorset Local Resilience Forum Rockfall and Landslide Response Plan and seek to replicate it in East Devon. ◦ Consult with local communities in order to gather information about issues and opportunities surrounding recreation and tourism along the Jurassic Coast. ◦ Create clearer guidance on responsible fossil collecting for tourists on the WHS, emphasising those areas of the coast where fossil hunting is appropriate and permitted, and those where it is discouraged or restricted and why. This will be done in consultation with collectors and in response to actual visitor behaviours and pressures to avoid needlessly highlighting sensitive areas ◦ Develop guidance aimed at businesses and other organisations for promoting responsible recreation and tourism on the WHS, e.g. the nature of the coast as a natural site, safety, responsible fossil hunting, events planning, sensitive areas, access restrictions, visitor congestion, and year-round tourism.
VM2	Public access to beaches within the Site is maintained, but with sensitivity to wildlife, behaviour and safety considerations.	
VM3	Signage at access points to the coast is coordinated, consistent and sensitive to the location and visitor needs. Permanent installations along undeveloped parts of the coast are kept to a minimum.	
VM4	Collaborative working is actively encouraged in order to provide consistent messages and promote public behaviour change in the following areas: Safety and selfies; Littering and other fouling; Fossil collecting; Sporting or similar events; Marine behaviour (e.g. tranquillity or landing in sensitive areas) and preventing suicide in public places	
VM5	Safety messaging is effective, following best practice in both design and placement	
VM6	Sustainable travel, including rail, bus, walking, cycling or by sea, is encouraged and promoted	

VM7	When implementing emergency plans partners are encouraged to carefully manage any impacts on public access to and perception of the Jurassic Coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The Partnership, String of Pearls and other key stakeholders are encouraged to work collaboratively to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the role of the String of Pearls - Find co-ordinated and proactive ways to promote responsible tourism and behaviour - help manage congestion at popular sites along the Jurassic Coast - Find feasible ways to encourage visitors to explore the wider rural landscape inland - explore joint branding and promotion - explore how social media can be used as a tool to help deliver shared aims - Explore the idea of a ‘distributed museum’ along the coast, including an inventory of assets and expertise, and the development of a Jurassic Coast ‘Gallery Plan’. - Explore the value of creating a single ‘guide book’ for the WHS. - Consider / explore relevant links between the Site and its setting and associated cultural and historic heritage. - Develop coordinated promotion of connected sustainable travel in the area - Explore joint messaging relating to climate action ◦ Collaborate in order to develop approaches that help improve access, diversity and social inclusion following the recommendations of the government’s Landscapes Review.
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Engagement and learning

Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
EL1	Development of Jurassic Coast interpretation, learning and outreach is embedded in existing engagement programmes whenever possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dorset AONB team and Jurassic Coast Trust to work collaboratively with stakeholders and communities along the length of the Site in order to improve the consistency and quality of outdoor interpretation signage about the WHS. ◦ Evaluate the use and impact of the Jurassic Coast Story Book. ◦ The String of Pearls and other key stakeholders will be encouraged to collaborate in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Share information with partners about upcoming interpretation projects ◦ Share and discuss interpretation and engagement aspirations and opportunities for collaboration amongst partners and with the arts sector ◦ Explore ways of highlighting the relationship between nature, culture and social history ◦ Identify opportunities for improving digital/ online interpretation and learning aimed at
EL2	Interpretation content about the Jurassic Coast is high quality, guided by the Jurassic Coast Story Book and emphasises locally distinctive stories that link to the Walk Through Time.	
EL3	Interpretation about the Jurassic Coast is developed in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders whenever possible.	
EL4	Collaboration with artists and creative organisations is actively encouraged in order to support innovation and cultural links.	
EL5	Efforts to highlight the connections between local geodiversity, culture and social history are encouraged and	

	supported.											
EL6	Jurassic Coast content aimed at primary or secondary schools should respond to relevant elements of the National Curriculum.	<p>a global audience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Explore ways of developing interpretation and learning best practice along the WHS (e.g. accessibility and inclusivity, joint training, sharing data and findings from the evaluation) ◦ Explore ways to disseminate current scientific research about the WHS amongst the String of Pearls and other Partners ◦ Devise methods and resources that use the earth science stories of the Jurassic Coast to help people in local communities, schools and other educational settings to understand and engage with the climate variability and the potential impacts of climate change along the WHS. 										
EL7	Jurassic Coast content aimed at further or higher education should be accurate and aspire to be based on current research and technologies.											
<p>Involving Communities</p> <p>The Convention states that World Heritage should become a function in the life of the community, and ultimately, if communities value it, their members will seek to protect and conserve it.</p> <p>Strategic Aim 5: Enable the World Heritage Status to be of benefit to people and communities</p> <p>It has been shown that the Jurassic Coast’s designation as a World Heritage Site has brought a strong sense of identity to the area. This has stimulated the local economy and been a catalyst for civic pride and social enterprise. Policies within this section will look to build on this progress in sustainable ways and emphasises how sense of place, local business, well-being, and access and inspiration are integrated aspects of this protected landscape.</p> <p>Critical Success factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jurassic Coast continues to be seen as a positive asset for the local communities • The Jurassic Coast is seen as an inclusive and accessible place for all • Economic benefit of Status grows past 2015 level • Community assets along the coast are improved 												
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	business growth and encourage a greater year-round economy.	<p>designation through a repeat of the 2015 study. If possible, include a focus on STEM opportunities and develop a case study of the combined economic value of the String of Pearls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Develop and roll out an agreed and joint responsible use policy or Code of Conduct for group or commercial users of the Coast Path (or linked paths) along the Jurassic Coast. ◦ Advocate for the continued support of Visitor Centres and Museums that provide social and economic benefits to their communities and the World Heritage Site. ◦ Develop joined up itineraries for visitors in partnership with local businesses, the String of pearls and other attractions, prioritising those that use sustainable transport. ◦ Explore ways of raising awareness of local services and skills, such as fossil preparation, that are linked to the WHS and its economic impact.
E2	Visitor Centres and Museums are a key asset for tourism and the communities of the World Heritage Site and their long-term sustainability will continue to be supported.	
E3	Growth in the sustainable use of the coast and wider inland landscape is encouraged and supported, in line with the environmental values of the Site.	
E4	Local producers and service providers are used and advocated for where possible in respect of activity relating to the management of the World Heritage Site.	
E5	Employment and enterprise opportunities inspired by the STEM areas of science, geology, research, conservation and the marine environment, within the WHS and its adjoining areas are to be supported and encouraged.	
Civic Pride		
Policies		Priority objectives 2020 - 2025
CP1	The profile of the Jurassic Coast, World Heritage Status and its significance is increased within towns and parishes close to the Site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Produce new guidelines for use of the name 'Jurassic Coast', logos, and other branding tools amongst all stakeholders, particularly businesses and the String of Pearls. ◦ Establish an effective mechanism for the Partnership to communicate with towns and parishes along the World Heritage Site in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Facilitate their involvement with Site management ◦ Help increase an understanding of the Site within their communities.
CP2	Appropriate use of the Jurassic Coast and UNESCO brands is nurtured in order to strengthen the integrity of the designation.	

Appendix 3: List of relevant plans and policies

INTERNATIONAL

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (came into force on 1 June 1982)
Paris Agreement United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015)
Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO 2019

EUROPEAN

The Birds Directive (Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds) (79/409/EEC) (Adopted 1979)
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) Council of Europe (121) 1985
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised 1985)
The Habitats Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora) (Directive 92/43/EC) (1992)
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)
The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) (2001)
The Landscape Convention 20 October 2000 (ratified by UK in November 2006)
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)
Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC (2008)
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission (2011)

NATIONAL

Legislation

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)
The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 SI 1381
Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006
Planning Act 2008
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)
Marine Policy statement (2011)
Localism Act 2011
European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017
The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997, 2000 (in England only) and 2017
National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2019)

Policies, Strategies and Plans

Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Defra 2005)
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008)
Water for people and the environment - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, Environment Agency 2009
Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network, (Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS) Defra 2010
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra 2011)
Strategic Framework for Tourism in England 2010 – 2020 (Visit England 2011)

UK Marine Strategy Part 1 (2019), 2 & 3 (2012 - 2015)
Enabling Development and the Conservation of Significant Places English Heritage (2008 -revised 2012)
'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra 2012)
Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency (DH 2012)
National Character Area Profiles: 136, 137, 138, 139, 147 & 148 (NE347) (Natural England 2012)
Heritage 2020: strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020 Historic Environment Forum, March 2015
Tourism Action Plan, DCMS (August 2016)
Conservation 21: Natural England's conservation strategy for the 21st century – Natural England 2016
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Historic England Advice Note 8, Historic England, December 2016
Managing Local Authority Assets (Historic England, 2017)
UK Climate change Risk Assessment (2017)
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HMSO, Defra (2018)

REGIONAL

Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership - European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy April 2016 v2
South Devon and Dorset Shoreline Management Plan - Durlston Head to Rame Head (SMP2) (2011)
Poole and Christchurch Bays Shoreline Management Plan - Hurst Spit to Durlston Head (SMP2) (2011)
Poole Harbour Catchment Management Plan, Poole Harbour Catchment Initiative (2014)
Water for life and livelihoods: South West River Basin management plan (Environment Agency 2015)
South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan, Defra (July 2018)

LOCAL

Devon County

Better Together - Devon Strategic Plan (2014 – 2020)
Devon Landscape Character Assessment (2011)
Devon Minerals Plan (2011-31) (2017)
Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan (2011-26) (2011)
Devon Local Nature Partnership Plan (2016) and Action Plan (2017)

East Devon

East Devon Local Plan 2013-31 (2016)
East Devon District Council Corporate Plan 2020-24 (2019)
East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment 2019
East Devon Heritage Strategy 2019-2031 (2019)

Dorset County

West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland adopted local plan
Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan 3 2011-26 (2011)
Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Minerals Strategy (2014)
Dorset Local Nature Partnership vision, strategy (2014) and action plan (2016)
Dorset Coast Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment, LDA Design (2010)
The Dorset Landscape Character Assessment (2019) on-line

Parish and Town Councils

Beer Parish Council (August 2018) Beer Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2031 (Made)
Bridport Town Council, Allington, Bradpole, Bothenhampton & Walditch, and Symondsburry Parish Councils (April 2019) The Bridport Area Neighbourhood Plan (Made)
Budleigh Salterton Town Council - Budleigh Salterton 2017-2031 Neighbourhood Plan (Made)
Exmouth Town Council (January 2019) Exmouth Neighbourhood Plan 2018–2031 (Made)

Sidmouth Town Council (November 2019) A Neighbourhood Plan for the Sid Valley 2018-2032 (Made)
Uplyme Parish Council (July 2017) Uplyme Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2031 (Made)
Portland Town Council (2019) The Portland Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2031 (At examination)

Other

Dorset AONB Management Plan 2019-24
East Devon AONB Partnership Plan 2019-24
Dorset Coast Strategy 2011-2021 Dorset Coast Forum (2011)

Appendix 4: Outline of environmental issues in the Jurassic Coast WHS

Environmental Issue	Environmental Issues identified by relevant plans and programmes
<p>Geodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued responsible collecting is vital to site conservation by seeking to find and conserve those important fossil specimens that would otherwise be lost • Management issues that have arisen in relation to fossil collecting include unauthorised excavation, occasional inappropriate use of hand-held power tools and a lack of recognition of the potential scientific value of the resource • Limited access to inland geodiversity for research and education • Need for improved management and conservation of geological sites • Imported and/or inappropriately used building stone • Restrictions to small scale quarrying • Coastal defence is recognised as the main threat to the Site. Potential to damage earth science conservation interests through possible impacts on both geological exposures and geomorphological processes • Coastal defences are a possibility in the timescale of the Plan at Budleigh Salterton, Pennington Point and East Beach in Sidmouth, Portland Harbour Shore, Chiswell Cove, Ringstead • Limestone cliffs within the Site are popular with climbers, particularly at Durlston, Lulworth and on the Isle of Portland • Impacts of sea level rise on coastal erosion rates and levels of foreshore access
<p>Biodiversity Landscape; Habitats; Species; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Climate; Human health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of intensive farming on the biodiversity of the coastal cliffs (some areas of vegetated sea cliff are of European importance) • A significant proportion of SSSIs are not in favourable condition • Limestone cliffs within the Site are popular with climbers (particularly at Durlston, Lulworth and on the Isle of Portland) and this can impact on vegetated sea cliffs of European importance, and disturb nesting birds • Continuing gradual decline of many formerly common wildlife species and habitats across much of the farmed landscape of the setting • Invasive foreign plants and animals threaten to displace native species and habitats and negatively affect geological exposures or processes • There is a need to plan and act strategically at the coast to enable adaptation for important habitats under threat from coastal squeeze. • Impacts of climate change need to be more fully understood • Intense recreational pressure at some heavily used sites continues to cause erosion, landscape degradation and damage to habitats by trampling (annual drift line vegetation, perennial stony bank vegetation, both of European importance) • Dumping of litter at sea brings rubbish onto the shoreline throughout the year, can cover and suppress vegetation (perennial stony bank vegetation of European importance)
<p>Environmental Quality Soils; Water; Air; Climate; Human health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extant permissions for quarrying on Portland • There is an increasingly urgent need to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change • The highest standards of soil conservation and the elimination of diffuse pollution from agriculture have become increasingly important

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increasing demand and Government requirement for more of our energy to come from renewable sources • Increasing emissions from transport, building and industry • The need to mitigate GHG emissions in all sectors • The need to meet renewable energy targets with potential visual impact of large-scale schemes • The under-utilisation of public transport and non-car travel access options • High car dependency and limited public transport increases environmental impacts of traffic, including carbon emissions
Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential conflict between the requirement to protect, present and transmit the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site (that requires natural coastal erosion and the requirement to conserve and enhance historic and cultural features within and near to the WHS) • Lack of awareness of, and availability of guidance on, best practice amongst landowners/managers, particularly as it impinges on the historic environment • Lack of awareness of the relationships between the natural and cultural aspects of the WHS. Need to present the connections between the OUV of the site and the historic environment. Lots of interest and enthusiasm, more opportunities needed to provide for local engagement and understanding, and enable individuals and communities to participate in the recognition, recording, and valuing of the historic environment • Local materials for building, availability of specific stone types for the conservation of historic assets, need for specialist skills. • Where historic assets are the focus for recreational activity, it tends to be a select few, which gives rise to difficulties re erosion etc. More joined-up provision re footpaths, information, packaging of routes etc.
Landscape Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove eyesores, and ameliorate acts of vandalism that negatively affect the presentation and aesthetic value of the World Heritage Site • Potential impacts on landscape character of renewable energy schemes, on and offshore • Small incremental changes eroding local landscape character • Litter reducing amenity value of the Site with associated impact on feelings of tranquillity amongst visitors • Intrusive elements and development with negative visual impacts • Growth in urban fringe development impacting on surrounding development • Dumping of litter at sea brings rubbish onto the shoreline throughout the year • Seascape Character Assessment will assist with conserving the distinctive coastal features
Marine Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offshore renewable energy developments. • Offshore oil and gas exploration / extraction. • Marine pollution, particularly the threat posed by major incidents • Other activities that may negatively impact the seabed features associated with the geodiversity of the WHS.
Human health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity and other health issues arising from low levels of physical activity. • A high quality of life does not extend to all.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population structure is changing in response to the area's attractiveness as a retirement and holiday home destination. • Employment sectors that are significant in the rural parts of the setting (land-based sectors, tourism) are often associated with a low skills base.
<p>Access Recreation & Tourism Landscape; Habitats; Species; Heritage; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Air, Climate; Human health; Population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational trails in the setting still have gaps and missing links particularly for horse-riding. • Intense recreational pressure at some heavily used sites continues to cause erosion, landscape degradation, damage to habitats. • The introduction of new public access rights on the coast through the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 may change people's interaction with the coastline, bringing new opportunities and pressures with it. • Academic, educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities of geological exposures are often not appreciated and utilised. • Fossil collecting can accelerate the erosion of the coastline.
<p>Planning & Development Landscape; Biodiversity Heritage; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Air Climate; Human health; Population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity in how to interpret NPPF policies on World Heritage Sites. The text is specific about cultural sites but only alludes to natural sites. A risk that this may be reflected in development plans. • Potential uncertainty around statutory body response for World Heritage Site issues. Historic England are the responsible body but lack expertise for a natural WHS; Natural England have the expertise but no clear remit. • Lack of awareness of IUCN guidance on EIA for developments affecting the World Heritage Site; consequently this guidance is not always followed • The impacts of cumulative change are not always taken into account • Securing recognition of the World Heritage Site within Coastal Change Management Areas and Shoreline Management Plan

Appendix 5: Key indicators and data sources

SEA Topic	Key Indicator ⁹ (32)	Source
Geodiversity	Change in condition of geological and geomorphological SSSIs in the area	Natural England JNCC unique monitoring database
	<i>Relative changes in erosion rate</i>	National Erosion Risk Maps The Channel Coast Observatory and the Plymouth Coast Observatory Regional coastal monitoring programme
	Change in the number of active mineral workings	Local mineral authorities
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Change in condition of biological SSSIs in the area	Natural England
	<i>Changes in breeding success of birds</i>	Breeding Bird Survey, WEBS counts
	<i>Change in condition and extent of BAP habitats outside statutorily designated sites</i>	SW and Dorset & Devon Biodiversity monitoring framework
	<i>Trends in species population</i>	Dorset Environmental Records Centre Devon Biodiversity Records Centre Natural England SW, Dorset & Devon Biodiversity Monitoring Frameworks.
Human Health & Population	No of declared Air Quality Management Areas AND locations within 10% of threshold within the setting	Local Authorities
	Change in number of up to date Parish/Town Plans which have an appropriate level of regard to the WHS	Local Authorities
	Number of people attending cultural events in the WHS	JCT monitoring Local Authorities AONBs
	<i>Trends in coastal flood incidents</i>	Local Authorities
	Change in number of businesses signed up as Jurassic Coast Trust business partners	JCT monitoring
	<i>Change in number of full-time employees in key employment sectors</i>	NOMIS and Defra Office for National Statistics Census 2011 Census 2021
Water, Soil & Air	<i>Change in condition of watercourses</i>	Environment Agency

⁹ We did not seek the indicators in italics. They require a partner to agree to present the material in a form suitable for the WHS and we did not wish to impose on teams during the Covid 19 emergency.

	<i>Changes in sediment load</i>	Environment Agency
	Headline air quality indicator (future trends in air quality)	Environment Agency DAQI regional data
Climate Factors	Length of WHS coast with no active intervention policy in the Shoreline Management Plan for each epoch	South Devon and Dorset Coastal Authorities Group Poole and Christchurch Bays Coastal Group
	% of the WHS covered by Coastal Change Management Areas	Local Authorities
	Relative change in sea level rise predictions (amount and rate)	MET office – UK climate change predictions August 2019
	<i>Number or % of infrastructure at risk from flooding in the area</i>	Environment Agency
	<i>Number of successful coast path diversions / alternative routes negotiated</i>	South West Coast Path Team
Material Assets	Change in the number of people who enjoy visiting the natural environment	JCT monitoring Natural England
	<i>Change in number of passengers using bus services</i>	Transport providers
	<i>Trend in traffic levels at fixed locations</i>	Highways Authorities
Cultural Heritage	Change in condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within or close to the WHS	Historic England and Local Authorities
	Change in number of buildings on the 'Buildings At Risk Register' within or close to the WHS	Historic England and Local Authorities
	Number of heritage assets at risk within or close to the WHS threatened by coastal erosion, or the capacity to accommodate change.	Historic England and Local Authorities
	Number of heritage assets that contribute to the OUV of the WHS and/or have significance that is in part connected to the WHS.	JCT monitoring
Landscape	<i>Change in percentage area classified as tranquil</i>	CPRE
	% of land managed under all agri-environment schemes	Natural England
	<i>% of coastline managed as semi-natural habitat</i>	NE, AONBs, landowners (National Trust)
	Landscape designations in good condition	AONB landscape condition assessments

Appendix 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

N°	Environmental Objectives	Will the plan help to?
E1	To protect and conserve geodiversity	Prevent damage to designated Earth Science interests? Maintain geological features by allowing natural coastal processes to continue? Support UK Geodiversity Action Plan objectives? Support the Geodiversity Charter for England? Identify the ways in which geodiversity is vulnerable to climate change?
E2	To adapt to climate change (climatic factors)	Discourage development that would prevent the natural processes or create coastal squeeze in the foreseeable future (e.g. by only supporting coastal development that works with or restores natural processes)? Incorporate resilience to the effects of, or the ability to buffer, climate change? Reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise (taking account of climate change)? Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change? Protect and enhance recreational amenities?
E3	To conserve and enhance landscape (to include seascape)	Facilitate the achievement of management objectives for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts? Conserve and enhance natural beauty? (s85 duty - The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) Complement landscape character and local distinctiveness?
E4	To protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Promote the protection and appropriate management of statutory sites such as SACs, SPAs, NNRs, SSSIs? Maintain active natural coastal processes, landslips, maintain overall length and/or area of cliff habitat, allowing for natural variation? Promote the protection or management of priority habitats and species?
E5	To protect and conserve the OUV of the WHS and conserve and enhance other heritage assets located within and near it	Protect the World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)? Conserve and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the WHS, including the contribution made by their settings? Value and protect local diversity and distinctiveness?
E6	To protect material assets including natural resources and minimise the consumption of natural resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, land take and water	Enhance natural capital? Reduce the consumption or degradation of natural resources? Protect environmental features and allow for adaptation to climate change impacts? Enable businesses to benefit by their actions to sustain the outstanding universal values of the WHS? Enable the development of renewable energy within environmental limits?

		<p>Encourage and enable sustainable travel, access and transport options, to visit the Site?</p> <p>Reduce the need/desire to travel by car?</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in cultural activities that do not damage the resource they are based on?</p>
E7	To protect and enhance land (soil), water and air	<p>Promote the restoration and maintenance of landscape features which aid soil management (e.g. by reducing run-off)</p> <p>Promote good, sustainable soil management?</p> <p>Support the aspirations of the Water Framework Directive (e.g. by reducing diffuse pollution, or enabling natural processes)?</p> <p>Contribute to the UK target of reducing carbon emissions by 2050?</p> <p>Support local authority initiatives to address climate emergencies?</p> <p>Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, coastal processes)?</p>
E8	To safeguard human health and ensure no adverse effects on population (i.e. demographic balance)	<p>Facilitate and maintain sustainable and sensitive access to, and recreation in, the countryside (e.g. maintaining the South West Coast Path and other public access opportunities to the Site)?</p> <p>Promote health and well-being in the natural environment (e.g. by creating opportunities for quiet enjoyment of the countryside, walking cycling etc.)?</p> <p>Improve human health by raising local environmental quality?</p> <p>Minimise flood related health risks?</p> <p>Encourage the use of alternative means of transport other than the car?</p> <p>Value and protect local community diversity?</p> <p>Reduce inequalities in access to the Site and information resources (e.g. by promoting access without a car, free interpretation resources etc)?</p> <p>Increase awareness, skills, accessibility, understanding and enjoyment of the environment?</p> <p>Create opportunities for people to engage with the local environment?</p> <p>Protect and enhance recreational amenities?</p>
E9	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	<p>Avoid creating adverse impacts between the different SEA Objectives (e.g., could a policy which supports the protection of human health create adverse impacts for geodiversity)?</p> <p>Promote the importance of environmental services?</p> <p>Moderate the interaction between biodiversity, habitats and society in the form of recreation pressures?</p> <p>In combination with another policy, does it prejudice the achievement of any of the SEA Objectives?</p>

Appendix 7: Review of alternative policies

Table 1: Geodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued responsible collecting is vital to site conservation by seeking to find and conserve those important fossil specimens that would otherwise be lost Management issues that have arisen in relation to fossil collecting include unauthorised excavation, occasional inappropriate use of hand-held power tools and a lack of recognition of the potential scientific value of the resource Limited access to inland geodiversity for research and education Need for improved management and conservation of geological sites Imported and/or inappropriately used building stone Restrictions to small scale quarrying Coastal defence is recognised as the main threat to the Site. Potential to damage earth science conservation interests through possible impacts on both geological exposures and geomorphological processes Coastal defences are a possibility in the timescale of the Plan at Budleigh Salterton, Pennington Point and East Beach in Sidmouth, Portland Harbour Shore, Chiswell Cove, Ringstead Limestone cliffs within the Site are popular with climbers, particularly at Durlston, Lulworth and on the Isle of Portland Impacts of sea level rise on coastal erosion rates and levels of foreshore access 		
Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Seeks to enable natural processes and protect the Site's OUV. Will support the development and adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance that improves the shared understanding of how impacts on OUV should be assessed. Will also develop an action plan for parts of the Site that would benefit from increased protection, including areas no longer within the SSSI boundaries due to natural erosion, areas of GCRs that are not included within SSSIs and areas that are not within an AONB or Heritage Coast.	Statutory agencies, statutory local plans and AONB plans each have policies that will protect the WHS and its setting. There are Shoreline Management Plans; Poole & Christchurch Bay SMP (Swanage) has an objective to maintain geological exposures, in relation to World Heritage and SSSI status. (Durlston Head to Rame Head does not mention the WHS). The Agencies consider the whole length of the Site; the local bodies only deal with sections. This may result in differences in approach and may weaken Site Integrity. Resources to produce supporting documents for local plans may not be forth-coming.
Industry & military	Calls for aggregate and mineral extraction within the site to be reduced.	The mineral authorities have clear policies seeking to conserve the WHS and both refer to the OUV. Designated geological sites are to be protected. The call to review old permissions and change the approach on Portland are a part of the statutory plans.
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	One voice calling for responsible fossil collection; and initiatives to campaign for its management.	Natural England do have a national code and there are established models within the area. There may be a lack of action on the ground.
Conservation of Site and setting	Local monitoring of the condition of the GCR sites and SSSIs; initiative to develop a unified fossil collecting code. CSS7 seeks opportunities to make gains for geological conservation.	Natural England will monitor the condition of designated geological sites, though this may be over a longer timetable. It may prove harder to secure a unified code of fossil collecting for the whole Site.

Research	Data and information will be made available to inform decision making affecting geodiversity.	Limited effect.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Data and information will be made available to inform decision making affecting geodiversity.	Access to search facilities may reduce (Fossil Finder Database).
Destination marketing	The Plan provides a purpose to bind the partnership of various organisations together.	Limited, the Dorset Coast Strategy seeks to 'Promote and support geological conservation and the understanding of coastal processes through the World Heritage Site Management Plan'. Consequently, it needs the Partnership Plan to be in place.
Visitor management	Limited effect, fossil collecting may become more responsible	May be less collaborative working resulting in lost opportunities to manage fossil collecting.
Engagement & learning	Resources and support for the greater understanding of all earth sciences	May be less collaborative working resulting in lost opportunities to develop information and limited advocacy of the importance of geodiversity.
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	Limited – E3 'Growth in the sustainable use of the coast and wider inland landscape is encouraged and supported, in line with the environmental values of the Site'. There is no reference to the sensitivities or risks to the Site's assets.	Local Development Plans seek to manage development. All give protection to the Site's geological assets. West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan (ENV1) includes 'Development should maintain Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) for their scientific and educational value. Development that significantly adversely affects local geological features will not be permitted unless comparable sites can be identified or created elsewhere or the impact adequately mitigated through other measures'. They all acknowledge the value of the WHS but place emphasis on the part in their area. This may risk the Integrity of the Site.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The Dorset and East Devon Coast gained World Heritage status under UNESCO's **criteria viii** - Earth's history and geological features, which indicates that its geology, palaeontology and geomorphology are of **Outstanding Universal Value**. Any action that diminishes any part the geological integrity risks losing the WHS inscription. The WHS is a linear site: integrity is vulnerable as different communities and authorities will approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. The plan gives consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation. With the plan in place there is consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation. The partnership is a forum for discussion and co-ordinated action, which probably would not exist if the partnership plan was abandoned or absent. The proposed policies give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation. The government, its agencies and the local authorities will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but some opportunities will be lost.

Table 2: Biodiversity

Landscape; Habitats; Species; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Climate; Human health.

- Impact of intensive farming on the biodiversity of the coastal cliffs (some areas of vegetated sea cliff are of European importance)
- A significant proportion of SSSIs are not in favourable condition

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone cliffs within the Site are popular with climbers (particularly at Durlston, Lulworth and on the Isle of Portland) and this can impact on vegetated sea cliffs of European importance, and disturb nesting birds • Continuing gradual decline of many formerly common wildlife species and habitats across much of the farmed landscape of the setting • Invasive foreign plants and animals threaten to displace native species and habitats and negatively affect geological exposures or processes • There is a need to plan and act strategically at the coast to enable adaptation for important habitats under threat from coastal squeeze. • Impacts of climate change need to be more fully understood • Intense recreational pressure at some heavily used sites continues to cause erosion, landscape degradation and damage to habitats by trampling (annual drift line vegetation, perennial stony bank vegetation, both of European importance) • Dumping of litter at sea brings rubbish onto the shoreline throughout the year, can cover and suppress vegetation (perennial stony bank vegetation of European importance) 		
Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Policy R4 seeks to protect the Site's biodiversity from inappropriate development.	<p>Statutory agencies, statutory local plans and AONB plans each have policies that will protect the WHS and its setting. Defra is developing new agri-environment schemes that will support biodiversity.</p> <p>There are Shoreline Management Plans; Poole & Christchurch Bay SMP (Swanage) has an objective to minimise net loss of species/habitat (identify compensatory habitat if any net loss occurs);</p> <p>The Agencies consider the whole length of the Site; the local bodies only deal with sections. This may result in differences in approach and may weaken Site Integrity.</p>
Industry & military	Limited, there are policies to avoid adverse impacts on the Site or setting that will help biodiversity. There are uncertain effect on biodiversity from the actions to control the development of renewable energy schemes.	Neutral
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Supports the management of cliff climbing in sensitive areas to avoid negative impacts on the quality of the geological exposures of the Site or its wildlife.	There may be limited resources to negotiate or manage cliff climbing. This may result in damage to, or disturbance of, biodiversity.
Conservation of Site and setting	Emphasises the geological aspects but CSS5 does identify biodiversity and seeks its conservation and enhancement. Local monitoring of the condition of the GCR sites and SSSIs will also benefit biodiversity.	Natural England will monitor the condition of designated sites, though this may be over a longer timetable. The Local Authorities and the AONB plans seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
Research	The Plan seeks to encourage research on a wide range of topics and the sharing of data. Local monitoring of the condition of the GCR sites and SSSIs will benefit biodiversity	Natural England does carry out research programmes and it will monitor the condition of all designated sites and listed species, though this may be over a longer timetable. The AONB plans call for monitoring though this may not entail any research. There will be some academic studies. But such programmes may be ad-hoc.

Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral
Destination marketing	Neutral	Limited, the Dorset Coast Strategy has as Objective 1: 'A coast that is at least as beautiful, and as rich in wildlife and cultural heritage, as it is now'.
Visitor management	Neutral	Many organisations seek to raise awareness and understanding of issues affecting biodiversity.
Engagement & learning	Resources and support for the greater understanding of all earth sciences	May be less collaborative working resulting in lost opportunities to develop information .
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	Limited – E3 'Growth in the sustainable use of the coast and wider inland landscape is encouraged and supported, in line with the environmental values of the Site'. There is no reference to the sensitives or risks to the Site's assets.	Local Development Plans seek to manage development. All give protection to the Site's natural assets. The local authorities seek environmental net gain when granting planning permissions. Biodiversity is a priority. They all acknowledge the value of the WHS but place emphasis on the part in their area. This may risk the Integrity of the Site.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies give similar environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation. The government and its agencies will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but some opportunities will be lost without the impetus of the Partnership Plan's call to share data.

Table 3: Environmental Quality

Soils; Water; Air; Climate; Human health.

- Extant permissions for quarrying on Portland
- There is an increasingly urgent need to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change
- The highest standards of soil conservation and the elimination of diffuse pollution from agriculture have become increasingly important
- There is an increasing demand and Government requirement for more of our energy to come from renewable sources
- Increasing emissions from transport, building and industry
- The need to mitigate GHG emissions in all sectors
- The need to meet renewable energy targets with potential visual impact of large-scale schemes
- The under-utilisation of public transport and non-car travel access options
- High car dependency and limited public transport increases environmental impacts of traffic, including carbon emissions

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Limited, the emphasis is on the management of development. Where the environmental impacts of development affect the OUV of the Site, objections will be made.	Defra and its agencies have environmental policies in place with plans to manage GHG emissions and secure renewable energy targets. The local authorities are declaring climate emergencies and developing an appropriate policy structure.
Industry & military	Calls for aggregate and mineral extraction, and renewable energy developments,	The mineral authorities have clear policies seeking to conserve the WHS and both refer

	within the Site boundaries to be prevented. This will protect the OUV but may hinder initiatives to develop 'green' energy and industry.	to the OUV. Designated geological sites are to be protected. The call to review old permissions and change the approach on Portland are a part of the statutory plans. The local authorities are developing renewable energy policies; there may be a conflict with the need to protect the OUV of the Site but this is unlikely.
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Neutral	Neutral
Conservation of Site and setting	There are only limited initiatives to address environmental quality and climate change. However, initiatives to address the causes and consequences of marine and land-sourced litter would have a big impact locally.	Defra is developing new agri-environment schemes that will seek an improvement in environmental quality. The Environment Agency is monitoring environmental quality across England. The Local Development Plans and the two AONB Management Plans have policies seeking to improve environmental quality. East Devon AONB seeks to maintain bathing water quality and litter management in the estuaries and along the coast.
Research	Data and information will be made available to inform decision making but the topic is beyond the scope of the plan. There will be initiatives to identify the impacts of climate change and the effects of sea level change.	Environmental quality is the subject of many research programmes, often led by the Environment Agency. General data will be readily available and some could be cut to the Site boundaries. There may not be any studies focussed on the WHS as a whole, putting Integrity at risk.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral
Destination marketing	There will be co-ordinated activities to promote responsible tourism and behaviours.	There will be general policies and messages about sustainable tourism. There are destination management initiatives within the county areas and approved plans do take note of the OUV of the Site. But implementation may not be the same across the Site.
Visitor management	There are many supportive policies dealing with littering, sustainable access and sustainable tourism. This includes the development and dissemination of guidance aimed at businesses and other organisations.	There are local tourism initiatives with strategies that support the OUV of the Site. These will address issues associated with environmental quality. The South West Coast Path National Trail (and England Coast Path, where applicable) is the most significant access route for the Jurassic Coast and relevant Partners will continue to work collaboratively to monitor, maintain and improve its condition. This will have environmental quality benefits but the initiative covers an area far larger than the WHS. Some aspects of Integrity may be lost.
Engagement & learning	Neutral	Neutral

Well-being	There are initiatives to enhance accessibility to the Site. This will support the development of sustainable travel options.	The AONB Management Plans will support community development and sustainable living. The local authorities have plans that will support behaviours that improve health and well-being whilst tackling environmental issues.
Economy	Advocating the economic value of the WHS and the promotion of local producers and suppliers will support initiatives to enhance environmental quality.	Local Development Plans seek to manage development. All give protection to the Site's environmental quality. The local authorities seek environmental net gain when granting planning permissions. The local tourism bodies and the AONBs will influence the business sector and gain benefits for the environment. They all acknowledge the value of the WHS but place emphasis on the part in their area. This may risk the Integrity of the Site.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies seem to give less environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation. The Partnership Plan takes a narrow view of the environmental issues. But without the Partnership Plan, there may be limited opportunities to secure the Integrity of the Site. The Plan binds the partnership of various organisations together. This ensures the delivery of consistent of management through discussion and co-ordinated action. The other bodies have such a wide range of priorities to address that local co-ordination may be lost.

Table 4: Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment

- The potential conflict between the requirement to protect, present and transmit the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site (that requires natural coastal erosion and the requirement to conserve and enhance historic and cultural features within and near to the WHS)
- Lack of awareness of, and availability of guidance on, best practice amongst landowners/managers, particularly as it impinges on the historic environment
- Lack of awareness of the relationships between the natural and cultural aspects of the WHS. Need to present the connections between the OUV of the site and the historic environment. Lots of interest and enthusiasm, more opportunities needed to provide for local engagement and understanding, and enable individuals and communities to participate in the recognition, recording, and valuing of the historic environment
- Local materials for building, availability of specific stone types for the conservation of historic assets, need for specialist skills.
- Where historic assets are the focus for recreational activity, it tends to be a select few, which gives rise to difficulties re erosion etc. More joined-up provision re footpaths, information, packaging of routes etc.

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Seeks to enable natural processes and protect the Site's OUV. Will support the development and adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance that improves the shared understanding of how impacts on OUV should be assessed. Policy R4 seeks to restrict development that degrades the Site's cultural heritage.	Statutory agencies, statutory local plans and AONB plans each have policies that will protect the WHS and its setting; and there are policies addressing cultural and historic assets. The AONB polices bring the natural and cultural assets together. The Agencies consider the whole length of the Site; the local bodies only deal with sections. This may result in differences in approach and may weaken Site Integrity. Resources to produce supporting documents for local plans may not be forth-coming.

Industry & military	Neutral	Neutral
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Neutral – focusses on the geological activities.	Limited but the AONB plans do seek to offer advice on the management of heritage assets and provide tools for monitoring the impacts of management actions.
Conservation of Site and setting	Limited – emphasises the geological activities but CSS5 does bring the natural and cultural assets together and seeks their conservation and enhancement.	<p>Historic England and the local authorities will monitor the condition of recognised sites and assets. The AONB plans seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets.</p> <p>The East Devon Local Plan has Strategy 46 – Landscape Conservation and Enhancement and AONBs – the policy seeks to ensure that development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and helps conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of, the natural and historic landscape character of East Devon, in particular in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (and a part of the WHS lies within one AONB).</p> <p>The East Devon Local Plan has Strategy 49 – the Historic Environment dealing specifically with the historic environment - ‘The physical and cultural heritage of the district, including archaeological assets and historic landscape character, will be conserved and enhanced and the contribution that historic places make to the economic and social well-being of the population will be recognised, evaluated and promoted. We will work with our partners and local communities to produce or update conservation area appraisals and conservation area management plans’.</p> <p>These are strong policies but each only applies to a part of the WHS. Differing approaches may degrade the Site’s Integrity.</p>
Research	The Plan seeks to encourage research on a wide range of topics and the sharing of data. Local monitoring of the condition of the GCR sites and SSSIs will benefit biodiversity	Historic England does carry out research programmes and it will monitor the condition of all designated sites and buildings, though this may be over a longer timetable. The AONB plans call for monitoring though this may not entail any research. There will be some academic studies. But such programmes may be ad-hoc.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Limited – emphasises the geological activities	Neutral
Destination marketing	There are initiatives to help manage congestion at popular sites and promote responsible tourism and behaviour.	Limited, the Dorset Coast Strategy has as Objective 1: ‘A coast that is at least as beautiful, and as rich in wildlife and cultural heritage, as it is now’. The Strategy does seek sustainable tourism under the Jurassic Coast brand. But there is no specific reference about congestion on sites and managing visitor behaviour.

Visitor management	VM1 calls for visitor infrastructure to be improved considering, amongst other things, site sensitivity. There are also initiatives to improve connectivity and signing. There is no specific reference to the need to protect heritage assets from over use but some protection will be given.	The Dorset Coast Strategy does seek sustainable tourism under the Jurassic Coast brand. But there is no specific reference about congestion on sites and managing visitor behaviour. The Dorset AONB plan has a policy to 'discourage practices which are harmful to the AONB's historic environment'.
Engagement & learning	EL5 supports efforts to highlight the connections between local geodiversity, culture and social history. There is a good network for dissemination.	Both AONB plans have policies to support education focussed on cultural heritage. Dorset is less strong on engagement but East Devon has several engagement policies. One, CC1, seeks to 'support local community engagement in physical, cultural and natural heritage initiatives within the AONB'. There are few specific links to the WHS under these topics, they are AONB-wide. So issues peculiar to the Site may be missed.
Well-being	W2 encourages volunteering to help with the management and sustainability of the Site. Though there is no specific link to the historic environment, this policy can increase engagement.	East Devon has several engagement policies. CC1, seeks to 'support local community engagement in physical, cultural and natural heritage initiatives within the AONB'.
Economy	Limited – E3 'Growth in the sustainable use of the coast and wider inland landscape is encouraged and supported, in line with the environmental values of the Site'. There is no reference to the sensitives or risks to the Site's assets.	Local Development Plans seek to manage development. All give protection to the Site's cultural assets but place emphasis on the part in their area. This may risk the Integrity of the Site. The East Devon Local Plan has Strategy 49 – the Historic Environment seeks to evaluate and promote the contribution that historic places make to the economic and social well-being of the population.
Civic pride	CP1 seeks to increase the profile of the Jurassic Coast, World Heritage Status and its significance within towns and parishes close to the Site. There is an objective to facilitate community involvement in Site management. This will help to address the lack of awareness of the relationships between the natural and cultural aspects of the Site.	The WHS is too small a part of the administrative areas of national, regional and local bodies for there to be specific policies to influence local communities. However, there are Neighbourhood Plans produced by Town and Parish Councils that have some impact.

The proposed policies give different environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation, partly because of the Partnership Plan's focus on geology rather than wider heritage assets. Historic England and others will undertake actions irrespective of this plan to protect heritage assets. But the integrity of the Site must start with the conservation of rock exposures, fossils and natural landforms that form the basis of its OUV. This requires the natural process of erosion, and this may degrade or destroy other heritage assets. With the plan in place there is consistent guidance to help with the management of heritage assets in ways that maintain the Site's integrity.

Table 5: Landscape Character

- Remove eyesores, and ameliorate acts of vandalism that negatively affect the presentation and aesthetic value of the World Heritage Site
- Potential impacts on landscape character of renewable energy schemes, on and offshore
- Small incremental changes eroding local landscape character
- Litter reducing amenity value of the Site with associated impact on feelings of tranquillity amongst visitors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrusive elements and development with negative visual impacts • Growth in urban fringe development impacting on surrounding development • Dumping of litter at sea brings rubbish onto the shoreline throughout the year • Seascape Character Assessment will assist with conserving the distinctive coastal features 		
Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	The Plan encourages the development and use of landscape character assessments to support the development of regulations. Policy R4 seeks protect the Site's landscape /seascape character from inappropriate development.	Statutory agencies, statutory local plans and AONB plans each have policies that will protect the WHS and its setting. There are authoritative landscape character assessments in place. The Agencies consider the whole length of the Site; the local bodies only deal with sections. This may result in differences in approach and may weaken Site Integrity. Resources to produce supporting documents for local plans may not be forth-coming.
Industry & military	The Plan has several policies to avoid adverse impacts upon the landscape character of the Site. It seeks to restrict renewable energy developments. The greatest emphasis is on the management of mineral extractions.	As above.
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Very limited, CC4 restricts cliff climbing and that may help conserve a small element of landscape character.	Neutral
Conservation of Site and setting	CSS3 – seeks to address the causes and consequences of marine and land-sourced litter to reduce negative impacts on the Site's condition and presentation. CSS5 – seeks to conserve and enhance the landscape character in the Site and setting in ways that are complementary with its OUV.	Natural England publishes National Character Area Profiles and the WHS forms the southern boundary of six NCA profiles. These profiles provide advice and opportunities for managing landscapes, supported by authoritative data bases. Local Development Plans each have policies on conserving landscape character, the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland plan also mentions seascape. Both AONBs have strong policies to support landscape character and natural beauty. The East Devon Local Plan has Strategy 46 – Landscape Conservation and Enhancement and AONBs – the policy seeks to ensure that development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and helps conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of, the natural and historic landscape character of East Devon, in particular in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (and a part of the WHS lies within one AONB). East Devon AONB Policy C1 'Conserve and enhance the tranquil, unspoiled and undeveloped character of the coastline and estuaries and encourage improvements to coastal sites damaged by past poor-quality development or intensive recreational

		pressure' addresses many of the landscape character issues along a part of the coast. These are all strong policies but each only applies to a part of the WHS. Differing approaches may degrade the Site's Integrity.
Research	Limited	Limited – there are experiments into ways of mapping landscape and seascape elements. This may benefit the Site.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral
Destination marketing	Neutral	Limited, the Dorset Coast Strategy has as Objective 1: 'A coast that is at least as beautiful, and as rich in wildlife and cultural heritage, as it is now'.
Visitor management	Neutral	Neutral
Engagement & learning	Neutral	Neutral
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	Neutral	Neutral
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

It is not easy to compare the proposed policies with the 'do-nothing situation because of the question of scale. The management of landscape character must be, by definition, at a landscape scale. The WHS forms the southern boundary of six NCA profiles, the landscape is quite diverse. But the Partnership Plan describes well and in detail the geological and geomorphological character. The local authorities and other bodies will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but they may underplay the elements that secure the integrity of the Site. Site Integrity is vulnerable, as different plans seek to approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. With the plan in place, there is consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation.

Table 6: Marine Environment

- Offshore renewable energy developments.
- Offshore oil and gas exploration / extraction.
- Marine pollution, particularly the threat posed by major incidents
- Other activities that may negatively impact the seabed features associated with the geodiversity of the WHS.

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
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<p>Regulation</p>	<p>The Plan seeks to protect those elements of seascape and the seabed that constitute the Site's functional or experiential setting from inappropriate development (R4). There is a call for emergency plans to respond effectively to major incidents such as marine oil spills (R5).</p>	<p>All public authorities are responsible for applying the South Marine Plan (2018) through the decisions that they make using existing regulatory and decision-making processes. The Marine Plan and the Marine Policy Statement 2011 (that has equal status with the NPPF) are material considerations in decision-making. There are also Shoreline Management Plans but references to the WHS are rare.</p> <p>The Local Development Plans each have policies to control development and protect the WHS and its setting. The policies do address seascape but it is less clear how this applies to developments out to sea.</p> <p>The Dorset Coastal Strategy does consider the topic in detail and has several policies on marine planning.</p> <p>Local policies only apply to a part of the WHS. Differing approaches may degrade the Site's Integrity.</p>
<p>Industry & military</p>	<p>Calls for renewable energy developments, within the Site boundaries to be prevented. Oil or gas exploration and exploitation projects outside of the Site boundaries will not be allowed if they will impact adversely on the Site's OUV.</p> <p>Renewable energy projects that are outside of the Site's boundaries and compatible with the Site's OUV will be supported.</p> <p>The Plan calls for military activity (this will include seaborne) to avoid adverse impacts on the Site or setting.</p>	<p>The statutory agencies and statutory local plans each have policies to control industrial development and protect the WHS and its setting. It is less clear how this applies to developments out to sea.</p> <p>The Dorset Coastal Strategy does have a policy to support the use of Marine Planning to locate offshore marine industry in appropriate locations.</p> <p>It also has a policy to increase dialogue with Ministry of Defence to help deliver effective Marine planning and marine and coastal conservation objectives.</p> <p>Local policies only apply to a part of the WHS. Differing approaches may degrade the Site's Integrity.</p>
<p>Codes of conduct & site management provisions</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>
<p>Conservation of Site and setting</p>	<p>CSS3 – 'Initiatives that seek to address the causes and consequences of marine and land-sourced litter will be supported in order to reduce negative impacts on the Site's condition and presentation'.</p>	<p>East Devon AONB encourages action that maintains litter management in the estuaries and along the coast.</p> <p>Dorset AONB seeks to conserve the coast and maintain its undeveloped and tranquil nature; and promotes measures to reduce marine and coast litter.</p> <p>The Dorset Coast Strategy will promote and support measures to reduce coastal and marine litter both in Dorset and nationally.</p> <p>These policies only apply to a part of the WHS. Differing approaches may degrade the Site's Integrity.</p>
<p>Research</p>	<p>Limited as initiatives are land based.</p>	<p>Unknown</p>

Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral
Destination marketing	Neutral	Neutral
Visitor management	VM4 encourages public behaviour change in the marine environment.	Unknown
Engagement & learning	Neutral	Neutral
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	E5 - Employment and enterprise opportunities inspired by the marine environment, within the WHS and its adjoining areas are to be supported and encouraged.	The Dorset Coast Strategy promotes tourism that allows people to experience the unique natural features of the Dorset coast with minimum impact on the environment, including the World Heritage Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other designations.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies give marginally greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation because the geo-conservation needs are set out clearly. With the plan in place there is consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation. The local authorities will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but their evidence base may be poorer. Marine planning is still developing and Local Development Plans will improve the policy framework over time..

Table 7: Human health and well-being

- Obesity and other health issues arising from low levels of physical activity.
- A high quality of life does not extend to all.
- The population structure is changing in response to the area's attractiveness as a retirement and holiday home destination.
- Employment sectors that are significant in the rural parts of the setting (land-based sectors, tourism) are often associated with a low skills base.

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Neutral	Neutral
Industry & military	Neutral	Neutral
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Neutral	Neutral
Conservation of Site and setting	Neutral	Neutral
Research	Neutral	There are research programmes by national agencies and the local authorities seeking a better understanding of what affects well-being. The WHS is not likely to be a specific object of tis research but it will benefit.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral

Destination marketing	Neutral	Neutral
Visitor management	Neutral	Neutral
Engagement & learning	Neutral	Neutral
Well-being	There are three wellbeing policies with objectives to undertake an accessibility audit, programmes to develop volunteering and a commitment to collaborate to grow the ways in which the Site can contribute to health and wellbeing programmes.	The NHS and Local Authorities each have community strategies that seek to enhance human health and well-being. The Dorset AONB plan will support activities that increase health and wellbeing (B1a) but it will also support inland visitor experiences to spread economic benefits and reduce pressure on the coast (B2a).
Economy	The Plan seeks to support local produce and service providers (E4) and significant enterprise opportunities (E5). There is an objective to raise awareness of local skills and services.	The Local Authorities each have employment strategies but the focus is not on the WHS.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies give minimal greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation. The local authorities will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but site specific opportunities may be lost.

Table 8: Access Recreation & Tourism

Landscape; Habitats; Species; Heritage; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Air, Climate; Human health; Population

- Recreational trails in the setting still have gaps and missing links particularly for horse-riding.
- Intense recreational pressure at some heavily used sites continues to cause erosion, landscape degradation, damage to habitats.
- The introduction of new public access rights on the coast through the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 may change people's interaction with the coastline, bringing new opportunities and pressures with it.
- Academic, educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities of geological exposures are often not appreciated and utilised.
- Fossil collecting can accelerate the erosion of the coastline.

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
Regulation	Neutral	The Countryside and Access to the Countryside Act 2000 and the Marine and Coastal Act 2009 ensure that there are public access rights. It is for the local authorities to manage those rights. There are access plans.
Industry & military	Neutral	Neutral
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	The Plan has several policies to ensure responsible fossil collecting and manage cliff climbing.	There are general statements about appropriate use. The local authorities have rights of way improvement plans. Landowners have site management plans. None of these are WHS-wide.
Conservation of Site and setting	There are objectives to monitor the condition of specific features; and a	There is consideration of the coast but there are few references to the WHS. Marine plans rarely consider the integrity of the WHS.

	suggestion to improvement the management of fossil collecting.	Dorset AONB will develop measures to improve accessibility to the coast & countryside for all, where compatible with the purposes of AONB designation (B1b).
Research	The Plan will encourage wide ranging research to expand our understanding of the WHS and the benefits of World Heritage Status (Re1); and share data (Re4). There are several objectives encouraging responsible research and developing sharing platforms.	Neutral
Fossils & other geological specimens	There are many policies dealing with the management and display of fossils. It is a strong focus of the Plan.	Not mentioned
Destination marketing	The Plan encourages sustainable tourism and access. There is an objective to manage congestion at popular sites and promote responsible tourism and behaviour.	The local authorities and AONBs each promote sustainable tourism and access. None of these are WHS-wide.
Visitor management	The Plan seeks to maintain sensitive public access (VM2) and improve visitor infrastructure (VM1 & VM3). There are several policies to promote sustainable tourism and manage behaviours. There are many objectives to improve rights of way networks and fill gaps.	There is a detailed consideration of access, recreation and tourism by the local authorities, their agents and the AONB plans. For example, the Dorset AONB plan will support inland visitor experiences to spread economic benefits and reduce pressure on the coast (B2a). However, none is WHS-wide, nor do they seek to address the range of issue identified by the Partnership Plan.
Engagement & learning	The Plan gives support National Curriculum elements relevant to the WHS; as is support to higher education. There is an objective for the Dorset AONB team and Jurassic Coast Trust to work collaboratively with stakeholders and communities along the length of the Site to improve the consistency and quality of outdoor interpretation signage about the WHS.	Local Authorities also support the National Curriculum but with less emphasis on the WHS inscription. East Devon AONB (CEA 1) will work in partnership to promote the education, understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural landscape of the AONB.
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	Neutral	Neutral
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral

The proposed policies give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation. The Plan binds the partnership of various organisations together. This ensures the delivery of consistent of management through discussion and co-ordinated action. Other bodies will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but some opportunities and impetus will be lost.

Table 9: Planning & Development

Landscape; Biodiversity Heritage; Natural resources; Soils; Water, Air Climate; Human health; Population

- Lack of clarity in how to interpret NPPF policies on World Heritage Sites. The text is specific about cultural sites but only alludes to natural sites. A risk that this may be reflected in development plans.
- Potential uncertainty around statutory body response for World Heritage Site issues. Historic England are the responsible body but lack expertise for a natural WHS; Natural England have the expertise but no clear remit.

Partnership Plan Policies	Benefits of the proposed policies	Do nothing situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of IUCN guidance on EIA for developments affecting the World Heritage Site; consequently this guidance is not always followed The impacts of cumulative change are not always taken into account Securing recognition of the World Heritage Site within Coastal Change Management Areas and Shoreline Management Plan 		
Regulation	<p>The Partnership Plan is not a statutory planning and development document. Its policies seek to influence the statutory plans to ensure the appropriate treatment of the WHS. There are several objectives to achieve this. For example, 'Seek to ensure OUV and Site protection policies are accurately reflected and taken into account in Local Plans, Shoreline Management Plans, Marine Plans, the Management Plans for the Dorset AONB and East Devon AONB as well as any revisions to relevant Landscape or Seascape Character assessments'.</p> <p>The Partnership Plan also intends to supply comprehensive data to enable others to make informed decisions about the WHS.</p> <p>UNESCO monitors the Partnership Plan and its implementation – this review does influence central government and the local authorities.</p>	<p>The UK is a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, there is an onus on the government to protect, preserve, present and transmit to future generations its World Heritage Sites. It does this primarily through the planning system.</p> <p>WHSs are not in any primary planning legislation. However, the NPPF (2019) contains policies for the protection and conservation of the historic and natural environment, including WHSs. The NPPF defines a World Heritage Site as a designated heritage asset.</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2019) also addresses WHSs.</p> <p>The local authorities prepare and publish the statutory Local Development Plans, Minerals Plans and Transport Plans that cover the area. These documents do refer to the WHS but it is only a small part of their large and varied remit. There are good and effective policies.</p> <p>The AONB plans support the development of Neighbourhood Plans where these contribute to the AONB purpose of designation.</p> <p>There are also Shoreline Management Plans but references to the WHS are rare, the need to maintain geological exposures around Swanage is one of the few mentions.</p>
Industry & military	The Partnership Plan is not a statutory planning and development document but seeks to influence industrial development decisions.	The local authorities prepare and publish the statutory Local Development Plans, Minerals Plans and Transport Plans that cover the area. These documents do refer to the WHS but it is but a small part of the remit. There are good and effective policies
Codes of conduct & site management provisions	Neutral	Neutral
Conservation of Site and setting	The Plan will inform development plans by interpreting UNESCO requirements and developing a data base.	<p>The NPPF defines a World Heritage Site as a designated heritage asset. Planning Practice Guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2019) also addresses WHSs.</p> <p>The Local Development Plans each have policies that support the integrity of the WHS. For example:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The East Devon Local Plan Strategy 45 – Coastal Erosion - ... ‘To protect the integrity and outstanding universal value of the Dorset and East Devon World Heritage Site the natural processes that created it will be allowed to continue, unless the safety and economic well being of any coastal community would be undermined, provided that the implications of this for the World Heritage Site have been fully considered. ...’. • West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan ENV1. Landscape, Seascape And Sites Of Geological Interest - i) ‘The plan area’s exceptional landscapes and seascapes and geological interest will be protected, taking into account the objectives of the Dorset AONB Management Plan and World Heritage Site Management Plan. Development which would harm the character, special qualities or natural beauty of the Dorset Area of Outstanding Beauty or Heritage Coast, including their characteristic landscape quality and diversity, uninterrupted panoramic views, individual landmarks, and sense of tranquillity and remoteness, will not be permitted’. <p>Both AONB plans, and their supporting landscape character assessments, help define the setting of the WHS, these inform planning decisions. For example, East Devon AONB objective 2.3 Planning and development - Planning development and policy protects the special landscape character and tranquillity of the AONB and will enable appropriate forms of social and economic development that are compatible with the landscape, so conserving and enhancing the environment.</p> <p>The Shoreline Management Plans are weak at defining the setting of the WHS within their remit.</p>
<p>Research</p>	<p>The Plan calls for research under a wide range of disciplines to expand the understanding of the WHS and the benefits of World Heritage Status. The intent is to share data. This will inform the baseline for planning policy development by the local authorities.</p> <p>The intent is to develop research partnerships and programmes to deliver research in relation to parts of the Site that are vulnerable to sea level rise and climate change.</p>	<p>The government agencies and local authorities will develop research programmes to support their work.</p> <p>Environmental quality is the subject of many research programmes, often led by the Environment Agency. General data will be readily available and some could be cut to the Site boundaries. There may not be any studies focussed on the WHS as a whole, putting Integrity at risk. Natural England does carry out research programmes and it will monitor the condition of all designated sites and listed species, though this may be over a longer timetable. The AONB plans call for monitoring though this may not entail any</p>

		research. There will be some academic studies. But such programmes may be ad-hoc. Historic England does carry out research programmes and it will monitor the condition of all designated sites and buildings, though this may be over a longer timetable. The AONB plans call for monitoring though this may not entail any research. There will be some academic studies. But such programmes may be ad-hoc.
Fossils & other geological specimens	Neutral	Neutral
Destination marketing	Neutral	Neutral
Visitor management	Neutral	Neutral
Engagement & learning	Neutral	Neutral
Well-being	Neutral	Neutral
Economy	The Plan seeks to support local produce and service providers (E4) and significant enterprise opportunities (E5). There is an objective to raise awareness of local skills and services.	The Local Authorities each have strong employment policies but the focus is not on the WHS. An East Devon AONB objective (2.3 Planning and development) seeks to enable appropriate forms of social and economic development that are compatible with the landscape, so conserving and enhancing the environment. Dorset AONB (A4 Skills For Sustainable Land Management and The Green Economy are Fostered) will promote training to protect the special qualities of the AONB.
Civic pride	Neutral	Neutral
<p>The proposed policies give greater environmental benefits than the 'do-nothing situation because the geo-conservation needs are set out clearly. The government, its agencies and the local authorities will undertake actions irrespective of this plan but the NPPF is not specific about the management of development in a natural WHS. There is a risk from inappropriate development that degrades the significance of the geology along the Dorset and East Devon coast. This geology is of economic, cultural and scientific value. Site Integrity is vulnerable, as different plans seek to approach the management of their local geo-heritage in different ways. With the plan in place, there is consistent guidance to help even out any divergence in coastal geo-conservation.</p>		

Appendix 8: SEA Objectives and links to monitoring

Indicator 5-point quality scale					
Score		Comment			
1		Fit for purpose			
2		Adequate Some minor improvements desirable			
3		Indicative only Not considered accurate			
4		Inadequate Little relevance to the WHS			
5		Absent No available data			
Objectives	SEA Indicators (32)	Quality	Comment	All present	
Environmental Objectives					
E1	To protect and conserve geodiversity	Change in condition of geological and geomorphological SSSIs in the area	1		1
		Relative changes in erosion rate	5	Not sourced ¹⁰	1
		Change in the number of active mineral workings	2		2
E2	To adapt to climate change (climatic factors)	Length of WHS coast with no active intervention policy in the Shoreline Management Plan for each epoch	1		1
		% of the WHS covered by Coastal Change Management Areas	2		2
		Relative change in sea level rise predictions (amount and rate)	1		1
		Number or % of infrastructure at risk from flooding in the area	5	Not sourced	4
		Number of successful coast path diversions / alternative routes negotiated	5	Not sourced	1
E3	To conserve and enhance landscape (to include seascape)	Change in percentage area classified as tranquil	5	Not sourced	2
		% of land managed under all agri-environment schemes	3		3
		% of coastline managed as semi-natural habitat	5	Not sourced	4
		Landscape designations in good condition	1		1

¹⁰ Not sourced means we did not seek the indicator as we did not wish to impose on teams during the Covid 19 emergency.

E4	To protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Change in condition of biological SSSIs in the area	1		1
		Changes in breeding success of birds	5	Not sourced	1
		Change in condition and extent of BAP habitats outside statutorily designated sites	5	Not sourced	2
		Trends in species population	5	Not sourced	2
E5	To protect and conserve the OUV of the WHS and conserve and enhance other heritage assets located within and near it	Change in condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within or close to the WHS	1		1
		Change in number of buildings on the 'Buildings At Risk Register' within or close to the WHS	2		2
		Number of heritage assets at risk within or close to the WHS threatened by coastal erosion, or the capacity to accommodate change.	1		1
		Number of heritage assets that contribute to the OUV of the WHS and/or have significance that is in part connected to the WHS.	3		3
E6	To protect material assets including natural resources and minimise the consumption of natural resources, including fossil fuels, minerals, land take and water	Change in the number of people who enjoy visiting the natural environment	3		3
		Change in number of passengers using bus services	5	Not sourced	1
		Trend in traffic levels at fixed locations	5	Not sourced	1
E7	To protect and enhance land (soil), water and air	Change in condition of watercourses	5	Not sourced	4
		Changes in sediment load	5	Not sourced	4
		Headline air quality indicator (future trends in air quality)	3		3
E8	To safeguard human health and ensure no adverse effects on population (i.e. demographic balance)	No of declared Air Quality Management Areas AND locations within 10% of threshold within the setting	1		1
		Change in number of up to date Parish/Town Plans which have an appropriate level of regard to the WHS	1		1

		Number of people attending cultural events in the WHS	3		3
		Trends in coastal flood incidents	5	Not sourced	1
		Change in number of businesses signed up as Jurassic Coast Trust business partners	1		1
		Change in number of full-time employees in key employment sectors	5	Not up to date, need new Census	4
E9	To avoid significant adverse effects between the above interrelationships	No indicator but monitored through the WHS Conservation Report			