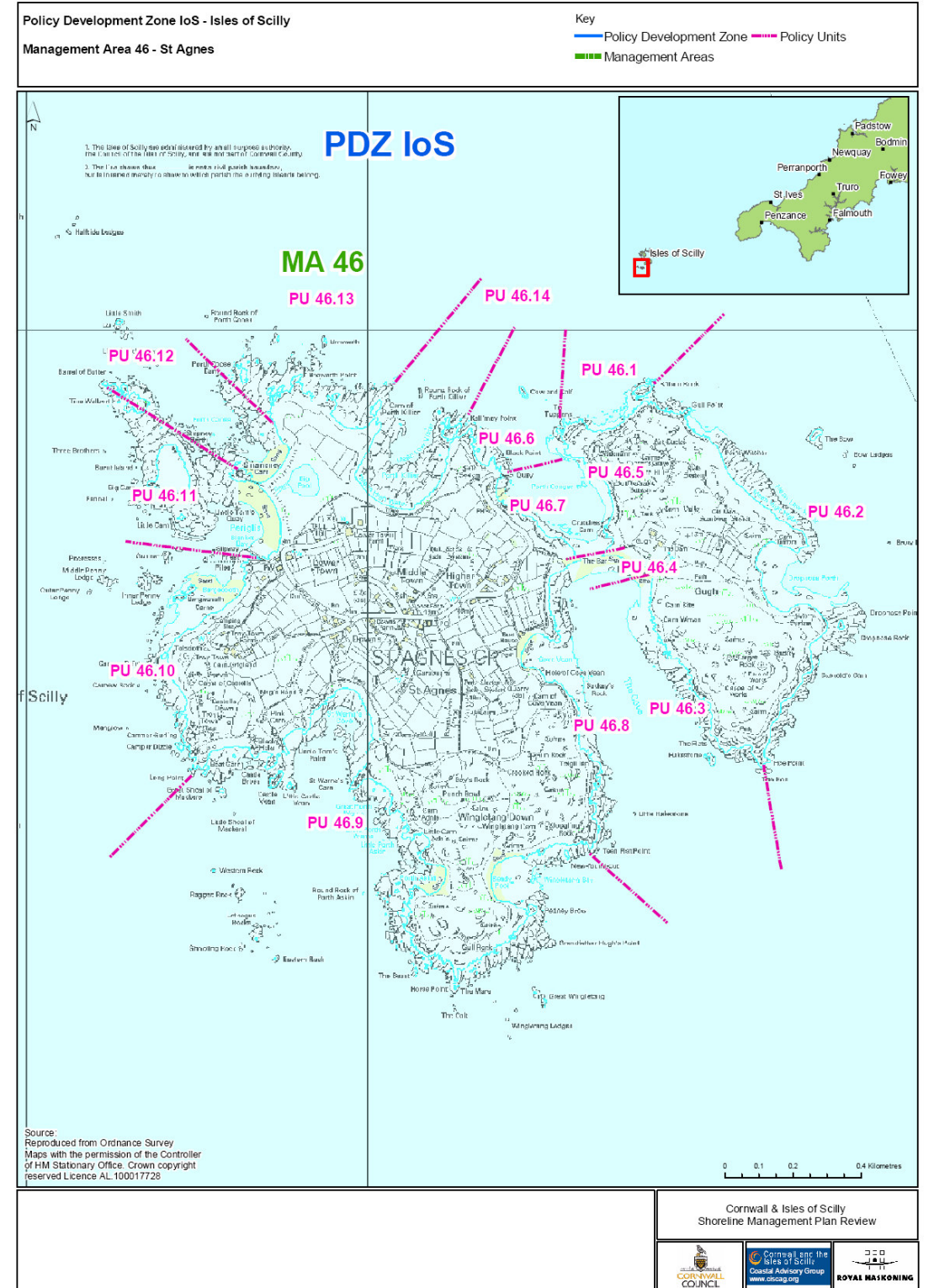


**Location reference:** St Agnes and Gugh  
**Management Area reference:** MA46  
**Policy Development Zone:** PDZ18



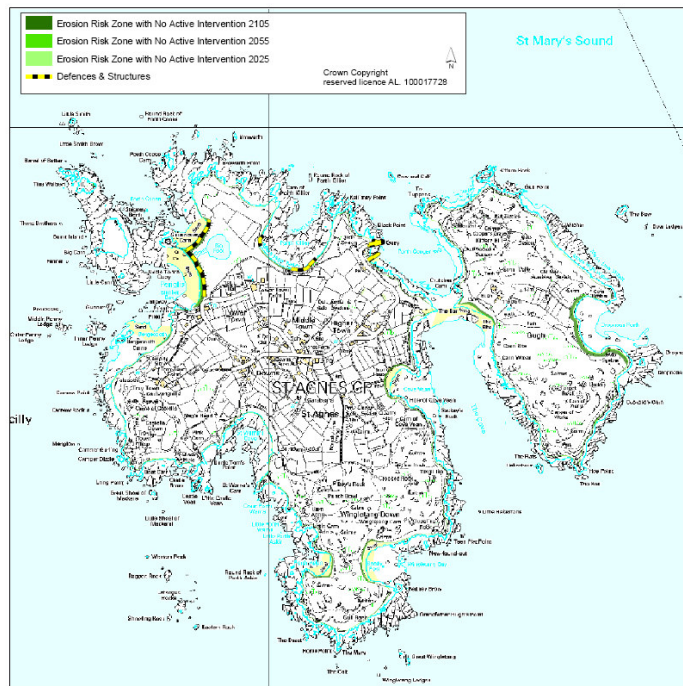
## DISCUSSION AND DETAILED POLICY DEVELOPMENT

St Agnes and Gugh are almost exclusively hard, rocky-shored and generally resistant to erosion. Gugh has no formal sea defences or coast protection. St Agnes



has some small sections of seawall and revetment at Porth Killier, embankments protecting the Big Pool (fresh water supply for the island) at Porth Coose and Peregils and there are quays just to the south of Kallimay Point. As with the previous islands discussed, the policy units established for St Agnes and Gugh by SMP1 have been retained for this draft of the SMP review so that comparison with the previous policies can be made easily. It may be sensible for subsequent strategies to reduce the number of policy units, as the vast majority are now likely to be managed under a no active intervention approach and could therefore be grouped together.

The principle issue for St Agnes is the threat from erosion and inundation at the Big Pool, the islands main drinking water supply. On St Agnes, once the design life of the defences around Big Pool was exceeded there would be risks of ground water contamination from seawater during frequent storms. The preferred plan aims to make provision for the defence of this area, as it is so strategic to the well-being of the local community and the economy of the island. There may be some enhanced flood risk at Wingletang Bay and minor



erosion experienced to the rear of Porth Askin, Wingletang Bay, Porth Veau, Porth Killier and Dropnose Porth (Gugh) (see inset map, above) but there are no assets thought to be at risk. The extent of flower growing areas affected is also very limited. There may be the loss of some foreshore and shoreline historic features and findspots due to the ongoing natural erosion. As with the other islands, there may be a requirement to re-route some of the coastal footpath route due to erosion. Each of the discrete policy units is considered below, with the likely amount of erosion identified.

**Tol Tuppens to Kittern Rock** - No risks identified, the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in

places). No active intervention is the preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations. Some re-routing of coastal footpaths would be necessary.

**Kittern Rock to the Hoe** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is the preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

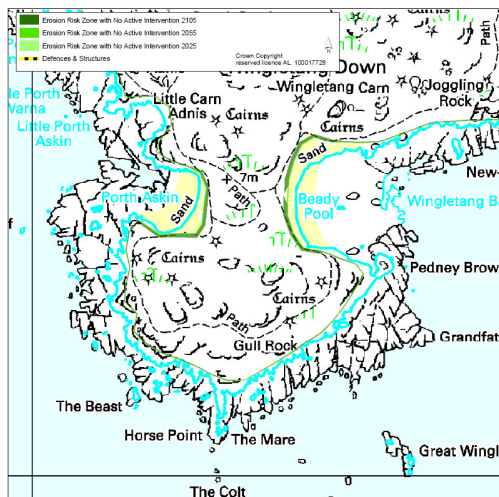
**The Hoe to the Bar** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is the preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**The Bar** – the Bar is natural geomorphological feature connecting St Agnes and Gugh and it should be managed under a no active intervention approach. The Bar is likely to be subject to morphological change due to sea level rise. The feature should be monitored as part of the NAI approach. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**The Bar to Tol Tuppens** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**Kallimay Point to the Jetty** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**The Jetty to the Bar** - No justification for entire hold the line along this frontage but NAI should not preclude local management of the quay and jetty structures to ensure a continued link to St Mary's.



**The Bar to Tean Plat Point** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**Tean Plat Point to Long Point** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in



places). There is some reported flood risk to the neck of land extending between Wingletang Bay and Porth Askin (see inset map, above). No features are specifically at risk however and no active intervention is the preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

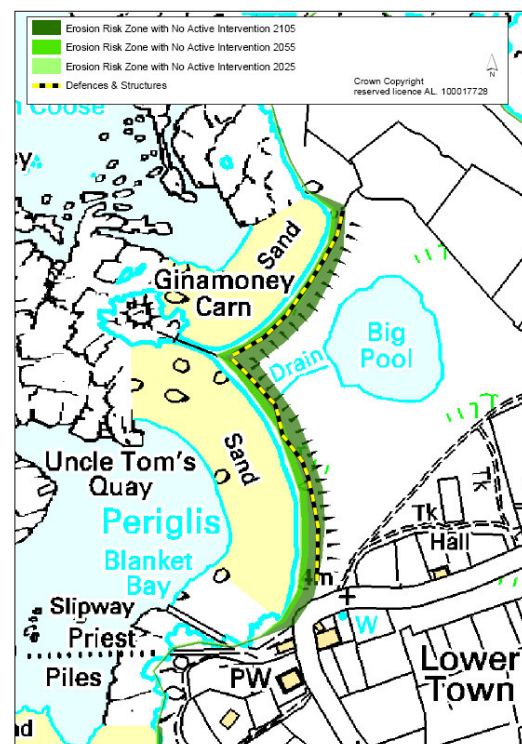
**Long Point to Peregils Slips** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**Peregils slips to Ginamoney Carn** - Risk to the Big Pool from erosion and inundation and possible saline contamination of drinking water supply (see inset map, below). Whilst this area provides main potable supply to the island the preferred plan and policy would be to hold the line. For a longer term perspective it may be necessary to consider how this is done and whether it is technically sustainable into the future. There are also issues (as on the other islands) relating to percolation of sea water through the embankments and saline intrusion in to the islands groundwater, due to sea level rise. These potential issues need to be considered in more detail as part of an overall strategy into fresh water supply security for the entire archipelago.

**Ginamoney Carn to Browarth Point** – as with the above policy unit, there is a risk to the Big Pool from erosion and inundation and possible saline contamination of drinking water supply (see inset map, above). Whilst this area provides main potable supply to the island, the preferred plan and policy would be to hold the line.

**Browarth Point** - No risks identified as the shoreline is resistant to erosion (generally less than 5m expected though this may be locally exceeded in places). No active intervention is preferred long term policy. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.

**Browarth Point to Kallimay Point** - Appears to be little justification to continue with HTL policy along this frontage. Erosion risks concluded to be very slight; therefore a no active intervention policy is preferred. The no active intervention approach would satisfy the objectives relating to the AONB and Isles of Scilly SAC designations.



**SUMMARY OF PREFERRED PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS AND JUSTIFICATION PLAN:**

<b>Location reference:</b>	<b>St Agnes and Gugh</b>
<b>Management Area reference:</b>	<b>MA46</b>
<b>Policy Development Zone:</b>	<b>PDZ18</b>

PREFERRED POLICY TO IMPLEMENT PLAN:	
<b>From present day (0-20 years)</b>	NAI along all undefended cliff and cove shorelines. HTL around the south-west and north-west facing shorelines of the Big Pool area.
<b>Medium term (20-50 years)</b>	NAI along all undefended cliff and cove shorelines. HTL around the south-west and north-west facing shorelines of the Big Pool area.
<b>Long term (50 -100 years)</b>	NAI along all undefended cliff and cove shorelines. HTL around the south-west and north-west facing shorelines of the Big Pool area.

**SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Policy Unit		SMP1 Policy	SMP2 Policy Plan			Comment
		50 yrs	2025	2055	2105	
46.1	Tol Tuppens to Kittern Rock (Gugh)	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.2	Kittern Rock to The Hoe (Gugh)	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.3	The Hoe to the Bar (Gugh)	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion..
46.4	The Bar	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	May be subject to morphological change due to sea level rise. Should be monitored.
46.5	The Bar to Tol Tuppens	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.6	Kallimay Point to the Jetty	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.7	The Jetty to the Bar	Hold the line	<b>NAI</b>	<b>NAI</b>	<b>NAI</b>	Local management of the quay and jetty structures to ensure continued link to St Mary's.
46.8	The Bar to Tean Plat Point	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.9	Tean Plat Point to Long Point	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.10	Long Point to Pereglis slips	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.11	Pereglis Slips to Ginamoney Carn	Hold the line	HTL	HTL	HTL	Risk to the Big Pool from erosion and inundation.
46.12	Ginamoney Carn to Browarth Point	Hold the line	HTL	HTL	HTL	Risk to the Big Pool from erosion and inundation.

46.13	Browarth Point	Do nothing	NAI	NAI	NAI	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
46.14	Browarth Point to Kallimay Point	Hold the line	<b>NAI</b>	<b>NAI (with localised HTL)</b>	<b>NAI (with localised HTL)</b>	No risks identified shoreline is resistant to erosion.
Key: HTL - Hold the Line, A - Advance the Line, NAI – No Active Intervention MR – Managed Realignment						

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

##### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):

For the island of St Agnes and Gugh, the overall policies to be implemented include NAI along all undefended cliff and cove shoreline and HTL used selectively to maintain current standards of defence for the protection of Big Pool from erosion and inundation and possible saline contamination of drinking water supply. However, the Big Pool is designated as a SSSI, thus the policy may influence natural processes and the integrity of the pool which is currently meeting 100% of the PSA target. The policy of NAI will benefit the following designated sites: Isles of Scilly SPA; Isles of Scilly Ramsar; Isles of Scilly Complex SAC; Annet SSSI; Gugh SSSI; Wingletang Down SSSI; Western Rocks SSSI; Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast; and The Gugh RIG.

##### Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA):

HTL is proposed for all Epochs at Pereglis Slips to Ginamoney Carn and Ginamoney Carn to Browarth Point). These policies occur close to or some distance (up to 300m) from the Site boundary, however, no direct loss or disturbance is expected on the Sites' features, and due to the localised nature of hydrodynamic effects coupled with the MR policies moving away from the Site boundary, no indirect effects on Site features are expected. A potential exists for possible direct loss of supporting habitat at Pereglis Slips to Ginamoney Carn, and Ginamoney Carn to Browarth Point) due to the existing defence line being located within the SPA and Ramsar Site boundary. However, no loss of supporting habitat for the species for which the SPA is designated is expected provided appropriate preventative and mitigation measures are incorporated in various scheme proposals (such as following existing defence line, use of similar materials, etc). These preventative and mitigation measures are included within the SMP Action Plan.

**IMPLICATION WITH RESPECT TO BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Economics Summary		by 2025	by 2055	by 2105	Total £k PV
Property	Potential NAI Damages (£k PV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Preferred Plan Damages (£k PV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Benefits of preferred plan (£k PV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Costs of Implementing plan £k PV	615	312	288	1215
		Benefit/Cost ratio of preferred plan			N/A

**Notes**

Value of assets not reflected in this assessment, particularly boat access and drinking water.

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