



Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report

Cornwall Council for CISCAG
(Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory
Group)
March 2010
Draft Environmental Report
9T8801

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

What is an SMP?

A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and aims to reduce the risks to the social, economic, natural and historical environment through effective and sustainable shoreline management. A SMP aims to manage risk by using a range of methods which reflect both national and local priorities, to reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property, as well as benefiting the environment, society and the economy in line with the Government's 'sustainable development principles'.

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 runs from the hard headlands of Hartland Point in North Devon to Rame Head on the south coast of Cornwall and includes the offshore Isles of Scilly, which lie 45km to the west of Land's End. The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of six inhabited islands and numerous other small rocky islets (~140 in total). Cornwall includes the Lizard Peninsula, the most southerly point in Britain and Land's End, the most westerly. The inland boundary of the SMP2 runs from 0.5km -1km depending on soft or hard coastal areas and extends offshore to the 20m depth contour.

The north and south coasts have differing characteristics. The north coast is flanked by the Atlantic Ocean, and is exposed to the prevailing south-westerly to north-westerly winds associated with low-pressure weather systems which move in from the Atlantic. The north coast has a wilder nature, with rugged sheer cliffs, steep valleys and a greater number of dunes. There are also many important tourist beaches on the north coast which has three important river estuaries: The Gannel, the Hayle Estuary, and River Camel, which provides a safe harbour at Padstow and Rock. The south coast, on the English Channel, contains a mixture of sheltered and exposed stretches of coast open to the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. There are two broad estuaries, these are the Carrick Roads and The Helford, which are sheltered from the south-westerly winds and seas. The Isles of Scilly are made up of a complex series of diverse islands with pristine beaches, tourist facilities and many historic assets.

The geology of the north and south coasts is made up of granite intrusions into surrounding sedimentary rocks making the area historically important for natural resources such as granite, slate, tin, copper and kaolinite. There are also areas of sandstone and shale and the Lizard peninsula is formed from a section of uplifted oceanic crust. The geology combined with the different characteristics of the north and south coast and warmer climate regulated by the Gulf Stream, makes the fauna and flora of the study area unique and many areas are considered to be of international and national importance for its ecology, geology and landscape. The mild temperate climate means the south and west of the county and Isles of Scilly have rich plant cover. Due to its more exposed nature, the north coast features maritime grassland, heathland, and stunted woodland.

Cornwall's most notable operational port is Falmouth, while the ports of Penzance, St Ives and Padstow have declined. St Austell is Cornwall's largest coastal town, and a centre of the now declining china clay industry. The towns of Redruth and Camborne together form the largest urban area in Cornwall, with both towns once being significant centres of the tin mining industry. The City of Truro is the capital of the county.

Provision of a SEA for the SMP

The provision of a SEA for SMPs is not a statutory requirement; the driver for SEA provision is Government policy with the intent being to ensure that the process is transparent and has due regard to the coastal environment. Under Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and European Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be undertaken for plans and programmes that are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. SMPs clearly set a framework for future development and have much in common with the kind of plans and programmes for which the Directive is designed and therefore are subject to the SEA process. The SEA provides a systematic appraisal of the potential environmental consequences of high-level decision-making; by addressing strategic level issues, the SEA process shapes the selection of the preferred option. It also directs individual schemes towards the most appropriate solutions and locations as well as helping to ensure that resulting schemes comply with legislation and other environmental requirements.

The SEA is therefore intended to ensure that consideration of the socio-economic and environmental issues relating to the coast have been central in the development and evaluation of policy. Within the SEA process and in a manner analogous to that used throughout the SMP process, the term 'environment' has been used to cover the following receptors (as defined in Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, SI 1633 2004):

Population & communities (including human health, critical infrastructure etc);
Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;
Material assets;
Biodiversity, fauna and flora;
Soil;
Water;
Air;
Climatic factors; and
Landscape.

The Assessment

The assessment has been provided for the suite of policies contained within the SMP and outlined in **Section 4** of the Environmental Report.

The SEA process has developed two distinct and key documents; a Scoping and an Environmental Report. The Scoping Report established an environmental baseline for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline and through doing so developed a series of SEA assessment criteria, by which the SMP policies could be assessed. The Scoping Report underwent a four week consultation period with the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP Client Steering Group (itself comprised of statutory consultees, including the appropriate local authorities and government agencies).

Following the consultation period and the provision of feedback by the statutory consultees, the environmental assessment of preferred SMP policy was undertaken using the SEA objectives and indicators agreed through the consultation period; with this report being the summation of that process. The key environmental issues identified and agreed through the Scoping Report on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline are as follows:

- Protection of vulnerable, low lying coastal communities and the socio-economic features and issues which support them in regard to the effects of sea level rise;
- Reduction in public open spaces due to coastal cliff retreat;
- The loss of designated intertidal habitat located seaward of existing defences due to sea level rise;
- Threat to biodiversity due to sea level rise and the interactions between various coastal habitat types;
- Maintenance of environmental conditions to support biodiversity and the quality of life;
- Loss of or damage to geological and geomorphological interest features on the coast due to unsympathetic cliff stabilisation and coastal/flood defence works;
- Interruption of sediment supplies by defence works leading to exacerbated erosion problems elsewhere; and
- Potential threats to low lying historic and archaeological features located behind current defences.

The methodology used to identify and predict the significant likely environmental effects related to implementing the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP involved the use of an evidence-based, expert judgement system based on the widely accepted Source-Pathway-Receptor model (SPR). Due to the intricate and multivariate nature of SMPs, the appraisal took the form of a qualitative assessment based on professional judgement, GIS analysis and supported by peer-reviewed literature, with the outcomes being scored predominately in seven categories between major positive and major negative:

The assessment has been provided at two levels:

- 1) Primary analysis of each Policy Development Zone (PDZ) which includes a detailed assessment at the policy unit level; and
- 2) Secondary analysis which seeks to establish the overall effects at the PDZ level and the plan as a whole.

The primary analysis was recorded on a series of detailed assessment tables which fully documented the effect of SMP policy for all units within each PDZ with regards to the assessment criteria. A full detailed record of this primary assessment is provided in **Annex I**, however it should be noted that these assessments are only preliminary until consultation and finalisation of this Environmental Report is complete. In addition to providing the results of this assessment, the Environmental Report also provides monitoring and mitigation measures to ensure that the effects of the SMP on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline are minimised as far as possible. The specification of monitoring and the actions to enact the monitoring requirements will be included within the SMP Action Plan. This approach provides the most robust mechanism for delivery, since the SMP Action Plan is a) directly linked to SMP delivery and b) builds on the organisational roles developed within the SMP process.

Conclusions

The key drivers for the development of SMP policy was to support the diverse character of the landscape and seascape of the coastline through the natural evolution of the shoreline wherever possible, balanced against the desire to not constrain the ability of coastal settlements to retain their viability and core values and manage and adapt to flood and erosion risks. In pursuit of the provision of this balance, the SMP has devised a strategic approach to management, which focuses on the holding of locations which are key features / receptors, while enabling the natural evolution of the coast in areas elsewhere. A further complexity has been the need to sustainably manage coastal habitat which has responded to previous coastal management practice. It is in providing this balance that localised conflicts occur. By maintaining the protection of historic settlements, Listed Buildings and coastal communities, the potential exists for adverse effects on coastal habitat to arise from factors such as coastal squeeze and the limiting of sediment movement along the coast and geological exposure of cliffs. While in contrast by allowing natural processes to prevail essential for geological features for example, there is potential risk to the historic environment through erosion.

On the basis of this SEA, the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP has moderately provided this balance. Out of approximately 1400 individual assessments of key interest features (see **Appendix 1**), the majority of effects were either minor positive or minor negative. For the minor adverse effects associated with the policy units, mitigation and/or monitoring measures have been provided in the following section to offset these effects.

The SMP can therefore be concluded to have provided a range of benefits to the social, economic and environmental values of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline and where minor negative effects have been identified, management has been devised to address these effects where possible.

DRAFT

CONTENTS

	Page
1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)	1
1.2 The SMP Context for the SEA	1
1.3 Why we are using Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	2
1.4 Scope and Structure of this Report	3
1.5 Aims and Objectives of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2	3
1.6 Implications of SMP Policy on Environmental Receptors	7
1.7 Consultation	8
1.8 Synergies with Other Parallel Processes	9
1.9 Evaluation of the Plan and Alternatives	9
2 CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY	11
2.1 Alternative Options and Policy Development Zones (PDZs)	11
2.2 SEA Methodology of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2	13
2.3 Mitigation and Monitoring	15
2.4 SEA Objectives	15
3 STUDY AREA	19
3.1 Definition of Study Area	19
3.2 Baseline Environment Summary	19
3.3 Key Environment Issues	20
4 ASSESSMENT	29
4.1 Assessment Methodology	29
4.2 Primary Trends of the PDZs	130
4.3 Conclusion	148
5 MITIGATION & MONITORING	149
5.1 Introduction	149
5.2 Habitat Monitoring and Management	149
6 THE NEXT STEPS IN THE SEA PROCESS	151
6.1 Consultation Responses	151
6.2 The Purpose of Consultation	151
6.3 Subsequent Documents	151
7 REFERENCES	153
8 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	155
9 A GLOSSARY OF TERMS	157

TABLES

Table 1.1	Options Used in SMP Development.....	5
Table 1.2	Potential Generic Implications of Each SMP Option	6
Table 1.3	Potential generic implications of each SMP option	7
Table 2.1	Significance Criteria Used in the Assessment of Impacts.....	14
Table 2.2	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Objectives, Indicators & Targets	16
Table 3.1	Key Historic Environment Sites at Risk and Type of Risk.....	27
Table 4.1	PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head	30
Table 4.2	PDZ2 Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary.....	38
Table 4.3	PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head.....	43
Table 4.4	PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point	52
Table 4.5	PDZ5 Fal and Helford.....	67
Table 4.6	PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe	75
Table 4.7	PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)	80
Table 4.8	PDZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard).....	85
Table 4.9	PDZ9 Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point).....	91
Table 4.10	PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point.....	94
Table 4.11	PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West	100
Table 4.12	PDZ12 Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay	104
Table 4.13	PDZ13 Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point.....	108
Table 4.14	PDZ14 Camel Estuary to Pentire Point.....	112
Table 4.15	PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth	117
Table 4.16	PDZ16/17 Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point)	121
Table 4.17	PDZ18 – Isles of Scilly Complex	123

FIGURES

Figure 1.1	SEA Process within the Development of an SMP	1
Figure 2.1	Boundaries of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 and PDZs	12
Figure 2.2	The Source-Pathway-Receptor models as Applied to SEA	13
Figure 3.1	South East Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites	21
Figure 3.2	South West Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites	22
Figure 3.3	North Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites	23
Figure 3.4	Isles of Scilly PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites	24

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)

1.1.1 This report is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report (ER) for the second Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (SMP).

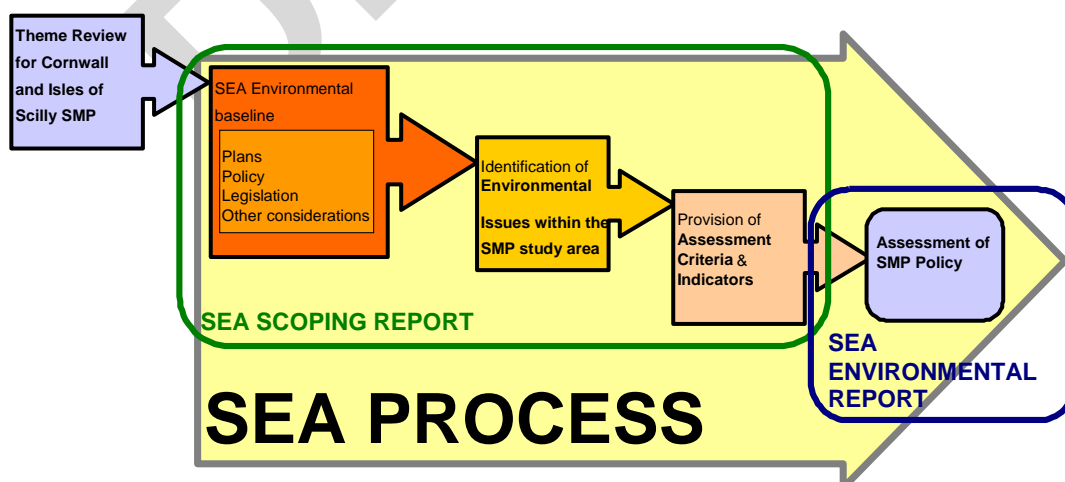
1.2 The SMP Context for the SEA

1.2.1 The SEA process to accompany the SMP is intended to make sure that considering the environmental issues relating to the coast is central to developing and evaluating policy. This **Environmental Report** provides the means to support a structured evaluation of the environmental issues relating to the north Norfolk coast based on using the assessment criteria that were developed in the **Scoping Report**. In this SEA draft Environmental Report, the preceding Scoping Report and in a manner comparable to that used throughout the SMP process (Defra, 2006a, 2006b), the term ‘environment’ is used to cover the following **receptors** (as defined by SI 1633):



The role of this report within the SMP SEA process is presented in **Figure 1.1**.

Figure 1.1 SEA Process within the Development of an SMP



1.3 Why we are using Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.3.1 SEA provides a systematic appraisal of the potential environmental consequences of high-level decision-making (*i.e.* plans, policies and programmes). By addressing strategic level issues, SEA aids the selection of the preferred options, directs individual schemes towards the most appropriate solutions and locations and helps to ensure that resulting schemes comply with legislation and other environmental requirements.
- 1.3.2 Under Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and European Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, a SEA must be undertaken for plans and programmes that are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. SMPs set a clear framework for future development and have much in common with the kind of plans and programmes for which the Directive is designed, although it must be noted that SEA is not a statutory requirement for SMPs and that this is therefore not a statutory document.
- 1.3.3 The Defra SMP guidance (Defra, 2006a, 2006b) states that the environmental effects of all policies must be considered before deciding which policies will be adopted. Consideration should be given to both the positive and negative effects of options on wildlife and habitats, populations and health, soil, water, air, climate factors, landscape, cultural heritage and the intrinsic relationship between these. As a result, Defra has recommended that assessment of SMP policies using the approach described in the Directive is adopted. The legislative act which transposes the Directive into domestic law is the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SI 1633, 2004). The main aim of the EU Directive is to "*provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development*".
- 1.3.4 This document represents the second stage in the process of providing an SEA for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly SMP, with the third and final stage being the provision of a post-adoption statement.

During the preparation of this document we have utilised, where applicable, the guidance provided by the following:

- Defra (2004). Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment;
- Defra (2006). Shoreline Management Plan guidance: Volume 1: Aims and requirements;
- Environment Agency (2008). Internal Environment Agency guidance on SEA of internal Plans and Programmes;
- Environment Agency (2005). SEA Good Practice Guidelines; and
- ODPM (2005). A Practical guide to the SEA Directive.

1.4 Scope and Structure of this Report

- 1.4.1 This report comprises seven sections and three annexes, of which this introduction forms **Section One**.
- 1.4.2 The purpose of this report is to build on the content and findings of the **Scoping Report** and clearly express the manner in which the SMP is likely to affect the key environmental issues and associated receptors of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline.

The sections within this SEA Environmental Report are as follows:

Section One introduces this document and sets the context for the use of SEA within the SMP process. In addition, this section explains the rationale behind the SMP itself and describes potential implications of the SMP on the wider environment;

Section Two describes the context and methodology for the SEA, including prediction and evaluation methodology as well as data gaps and uncertainties;

Section Three provides a summary of the study area covering parameters considered for the SEA;

Section Four presents a summary of the assessment of the SMP at a PDZ unit level and PDZ management area level, and draws conclusions relating to the overall effects of the plan;

Section Five provides an account of mitigation and monitoring measures required to address uncertainties or adverse effects of the SMP;

Section Six provides details of the next steps to be taken in the SEA process including details for consultation;

Section Seven provides the references for the study;

Annex I presents a current assessment of SMP Policy, in the form of assessment tables; and

Annex II presents the baseline environment for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.

1.5 Aims and Objectives of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2

- 1.5.1 A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and aims to reduce the risks to the social, economic, natural and historical environment. An SMP aims to manage risk by using a range of methods which reflect both national and local priorities, to (Defra, 2006a, 2006b):

Reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property; and

Benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible, in line with the Government's 'sustainable development principles'.

- 1.5.2 The first generation of SMPs were produced for the shoreline of England and Wales in the late 1990s and were based on sediment cell boundaries which related to the movement of sand and shingle along the coast. The boundaries of these cells were originally set at locations where the net 'along shore' movement of sand and shingle changed direction. In some instances, the area covered by an SMP differed from these sediment cell boundaries, due to different requirements, such as the area covered by a coastal authority. However, for the SMP reviews a behavioural systems¹ approach was recommended, leading to slightly different boundaries compared to the first generation (Defra, 2006a, 2006b).
- 1.5.3 The objectives of an SMP must be in line with the Government's strategy for managing risks from floods and coastal erosion and should (Defra, 2006a, 2006b):
- Set out the risks from flooding and erosion, to people and the developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP area;
 - Identify opportunities to maintain and improve the environment by managing the risks from floods and coastal erosion;
 - Identify the preferred policies for managing risks from floods and erosion over the next century;
 - Identify the consequences of putting the preferred policies into practice;
 - Set out procedures for monitoring how effective these policies are;
 - Inform others so that future land use, planning and development of the shoreline takes account of the risks and the preferred policies;
 - Discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood and erosion risks are high; and
 - Meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives.
- 1.5.4 The most appropriate option for shoreline management will depend on the section of shoreline in question and on technical, environmental, social and economic circumstances. The four options considered for shoreline management in the second generation SMPs are presented in **Table 1.1**.
- 1.5.5 The most appropriate option for shoreline management will depend on the section of shoreline in question and on technical, environmental, social and economic circumstances. The four options considered for shoreline management in the second generation SMPs are presented in **Table 1.1**.
- 1.5.6 Within the development of an SMP, an epoch (time periods) based approach is used for planning purposes, with the three epochs being 0 – 20 (2005 – 2025), 20 – 50 (2025 – 2055) and 50 – 100 (2055 – 2105) years hence.
- 1.5.7 Each of the SMP policies presented in **Table 1.1** has the potential to impact the wider environment in one or more ways. **Table 1.2** presents potential implications of each option.

¹ The current program of SMPs around the coast is a review of the first generation of reports produced in the 1990s and reflects the availability of new coastal processes information, new considerations (site designations etc) and less uncertainty about climate change.

Table 1.1 Options Used in SMP Development

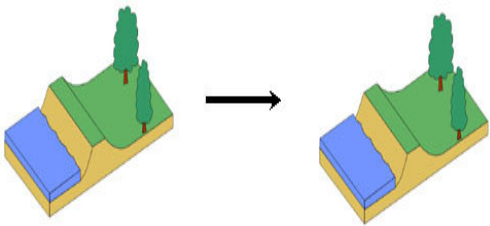
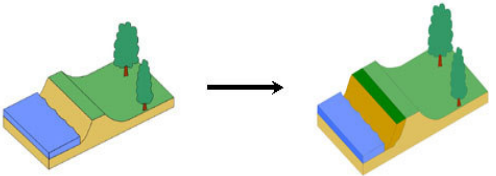
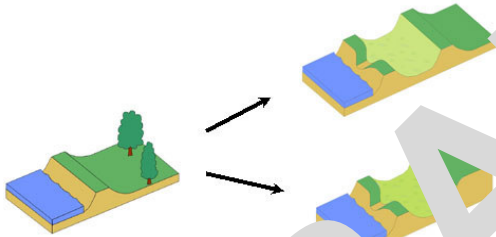
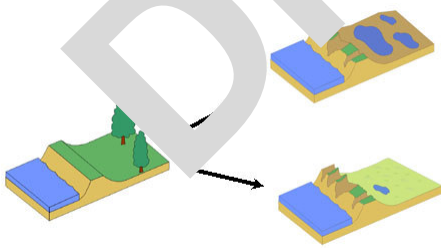
SMP option	Description of option
<p>Hold the line (HTL)</p> 	<p>Hold the existing defence line by maintaining or changing the standard of protection. This policy will cover those situations where work or operations are carried out in front of the existing defences (such as beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, building offshore breakwaters and so on), to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line. You should include in this policy other policies that involve operations to the back of existing defences (such as building secondary floodwalls) where they form an essential part of maintaining the current coastal defence system.</p>
<p>Advance the line (ATL)</p> 	<p>Advance the existing defence line by building new defences on the seaward side of the original defences. Using this policy should be limited to those policy units where significant land reclamation is considered.</p>
<p>Managed realignment (MR)</p> 	<p>Managed realignment by allowing the shoreline to move backwards or forwards, with management to control or limit movement (such as reducing erosion or building new defences on the landward side of the original defences).</p>
<p>No active intervention (NAI)</p> 	<p>No active intervention, where there is no investment in coastal defences or operations.</p>

Table 1.2 Potential Generic Implications of Each SMP Option

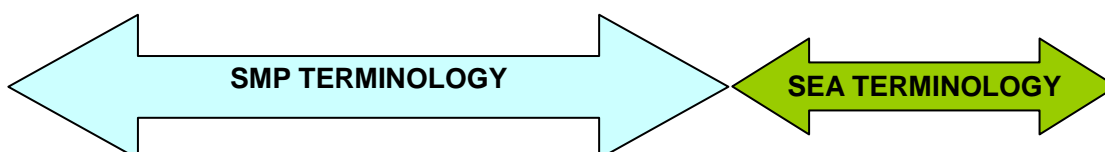
SMP option	Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Hold the line (HTL)	Protection of communities and infrastructure located within the coastal flood zone; Protection of habitat landward of defences; Protects freshwater resources (e.g. abstractions & boreholes); Provides stability to areas of coastline, within a wider management context; Protects economic assets located behind defences; and Provides protection to ecological, cultural and historical assets landward of the defences.	Coastal squeeze (loss of habitat); Interruption of coastal processes; May increase flood and coastal erosion risk elsewhere; Promotes unsustainable land use practices with the coastal flood zone; Diverts limited resources away from an adaptation response to rising sea levels; and Requires ongoing commitment to future investment in maintenance and improvement.
Advance the line (ATL)	Provides additional space for communities; Protection of communities and infrastructure located within the coastal flood zone; Protection of habitat landward of defences; Protects freshwater resources (e.g. abstractions & boreholes); Protects economic assets located behind defences; and Provides protection to ecological, cultural and historical assets landward of the defences.	Reduction in extent of coastal habitat; Change in functionality of habitat; Increased coastal squeeze; Interruption of coastal processes; Effect on marine habitat; and May increase rate of coastal erosion either side of the advanced line.
Managed realignment (MR)	Coastal habitats allowed to move landward under rising sea levels; Creation of habitat to align with NPP (United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan) and local Biodiversity Action Plan targets; Habitat creation to support fish and other aquatic organisms (benefits to environment and fishing communities); Reduced flood risk; Promotes natural coastal processes; Contributes towards a more natural management of the coast; and Creation of high tide roosts and feeding areas.	Reduction in extent of habitat landwards of defences; Change in nature of habitat to landward of defence; Impact upon aquifers and abstractions; Loss of communities or community assets; Loss of heritage and cultural features; and Requires ongoing commitment to future investment in maintenance and improvement.
No active intervention (NAI)	Coastal habitats allowed to move landwards under rising sea levels; Promotes natural coastal processes; and Contributes towards a more natural management of the coast.	Lack of certainty of effects and time for adaptation; Increased risk of inundation to landward habitats under rising sea levels; Impact upon aquifers and abstractions; Loss of communities or community assets; and Loss of heritage and cultural features.

1.6 Implications of SMP Policy on Environmental Receptors

- 1.6.1 Defra SEA guidance (Defra, 2004) identifies a series of environmental receptors, which should form the initial basis and scope of the SEA. The receptors are the environmental features which may be impacted by the effects of the SMP.
- 1.6.2 The SMP guidance requires that the SMP is developed in response to a consideration of the environmental features of the coast, features which need to be assessed to determine the nature and characterisation of the coast. There is a difference of language here between the building block of the SEA and the SMP. It is necessary therefore to clarify how SMP features relate to SEA receptors, and to then establish how the SMP may impact on the receptors. A cross reference of the manner in which SEA receptors relate to SMP terminology is provided below in **Table 1.3**.
- 1.6.3 According to SEA Regulations, each environmental receptor requires an initial appraisal to examine the potential impacts of the SMP. A summary of the overall potential effects of the SMP on the environment is provided in **Table 1.3** below. The receptors developed for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 SEA have been aggregated from the receptors specified in the SEA guidance. The intent being to ensure that the development of the SMP and the role of the SEA in policy assessment and development, is provided in regard to a consistent set of criteria which is based upon both SMP and SEA guidance.
- 1.6.4 The specific requirements of the SMP process however, do necessitate a considered approach to the identification of issues and receptors in order to provide a common and consistent language and basis for assessment. For example, due to the nature of the SMP process and its application across the coast; hence, biodiversity, fauna and flora has been separated into two receptors, habitats and species, as the assessment of impacts upon these receptors can be better quantified by this division.

Table 1.3 Potential generic implications of each SMP option

SMP Issues & Objectives	SMP Thematic Review	SEA Receptor
Environment	Natural environment	Habitats
		Species
		Air and water
	Agriculture	Soil
Landscape and character	Landscape and character	Landscape
		Material assets
		Population
Heritage	Historic environment	Cultural heritage
Commercial	Current and future land use	Population and communities
Recreation		Population and communities
Hard assets		Population and communities



- 1.6.5 Collectively, the impacts on receptors can then be traced back, to establish how the SMP may influence the issues, objectives of the themes within the SMP. This step provides clarity relating to how the environment has been a consideration in SMP production and assessed in the context of the SEA.
- 1.6.6 All the SMP policy options have the potential to have an impact on all SEA receptors, with the exception of air. Air has been scoped out as a receptor potentially effected by the SMP, since no pathway was identified for this effect. SMP policy concerns itself with land, water and the tidal interface as a spatial area, no instances were identified where SMP policy could have any impact, positive or negative on air quality.
- 1.6.7 The identification of receptors which may be impacted by the SMP provides the focus for the subsequent assessment.

1.7 Consultation

- 1.7.1 The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP has followed the procedures for guidance specified in the SMP guidance regarding consultation, which is further described below.
- 1.7.2 The SEA Scoping Report established the environmental baseline (including key environmental issues) and developed a suite of **assessment criteria** which have been used within this report for the assessment of **SMP policy**.
- 1.7.3 The **Scoping Report** was used as a basis for a five week consultation during which the consultees listed below were invited to provide comments on the environmental baseline and the assessment criteria.

CONSULTEES FOR THE SEA SCOPING REPORT

Cornwall County Council
 Council of Isles of Scilly Council
 North Devon District Council
 Devon County Council
 English Heritage
 Natural England
 The Environment Agency

Question Posed during the consultation period on the SEA Scoping Report included:

1. Has the Scoping Report correctly identified the key environmental issues associated with the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly?
2. Has the baseline (in combination with the Theme Review) provided an appropriate level of detail to support the assessment?
3. Do the assessment criteria provide an appropriate mechanism for the assessment of the environment effects of the SMP?
4. Is the suggested methodology considered robust and appropriate to the assessment of the environmental effects of the SMP?

- 1.7.4 Feedback was obtained from the Environment Agency, Natural England and from English Heritage. The feedback provided mirrored the comments previously received which focussed on ensuring that the assessment criteria were more specific to:

The range of designated sites and habitat under UK and environmental legislation; and

The range of heritage features which should form the basis of any assessment.

- 1.7.5 The changes to the assessment criteria have been included in this report, and ensure that ecological and heritage based features are assessed in the appropriate manner to a consistent level of detail.

1.8 Synergies with Other Parallel Processes

- 1.8.1 Feedback was obtained from the Environment Agency, Natural England and from English Heritage. The feedback provided mirrored the comments previously received which focussed on ensuring that the assessment criteria were more specific to the study area and the sustainability issues within it.

- 1.8.2 The SEA will form a component of the wider assessment mechanisms for the SMP which also includes:

The Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora); and

Consideration of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (Council Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy).

- 1.8.3 As a component of the **Environmental Report**, monitoring measures will be specified post-assessment. The actual specification of monitoring and the actions to enact the monitoring requirements will be included in the SMP Action Plan (discussed below).

1.9 Evaluation of the Plan and Alternatives

- 1.9.1 As a component of the **Environmental Report**, monitoring measures will be specified post-assessment. The actual specification of monitoring and the actions to enact the monitoring requirements will be included in the SMP Action Plan (discussed below).

- 1.9.2 The function of a SMP is to consider the coast as a whole from the perspective of managing coastal flood and erosion risk. The behaviour of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline is driven by its geological make-up and it is therefore evident that not one aspect of the coastal (in terms of its physical behaviour, natural or built) environment dominates. There is a complex interdependence between different values along this linear coast, which, put simply means that a decision taken within one SMP management area has the potential to affect multiple adjacent policy units.

- 1.9.3 As a result, if SMP policy at each management area was to be assessed individually and in-combination, then there would be a multiplier effect along the shoreline such that each management unit would need to be assessed not only for the four options detailed above, but for each option in combination with one of four options for the two adjacent management units. With respect to this, it was therefore considered inappropriate and unmanageable for a simple and rigid procedure of policy appraisal to be applied to each

SMP option. Further rationale for this decision was based upon the fact that in many management areas, only a limited number of policy options are actually appropriate, for example, a policy of managed realignment would be wholly inappropriate for a heavily populated conurbation, as would a policy of advance the line on a dynamic and natural shoreline. As such, the assessment of each SMP policy option for each management area was deemed too unwieldy and therefore unnecessary within the context of a SMP, especially when the SEA was applied throughout policy development.

- 1.9.4 The key factor here is that the alternative approaches to management, have been considered within the SMP processes, according to SMP guidance. Whilst this process does not use the same terminology as the SEA process, and the manner in which alternatives would be assessed differs from a simple SEA based assessment, the SMP nevertheless provides a rigorous and robust consideration of the feasible options for management. This process, the options appraisal exercise within the SMP, provides a clear account of how options been evaluated and should be sourced for an understanding of how policy has developed.

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2 CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

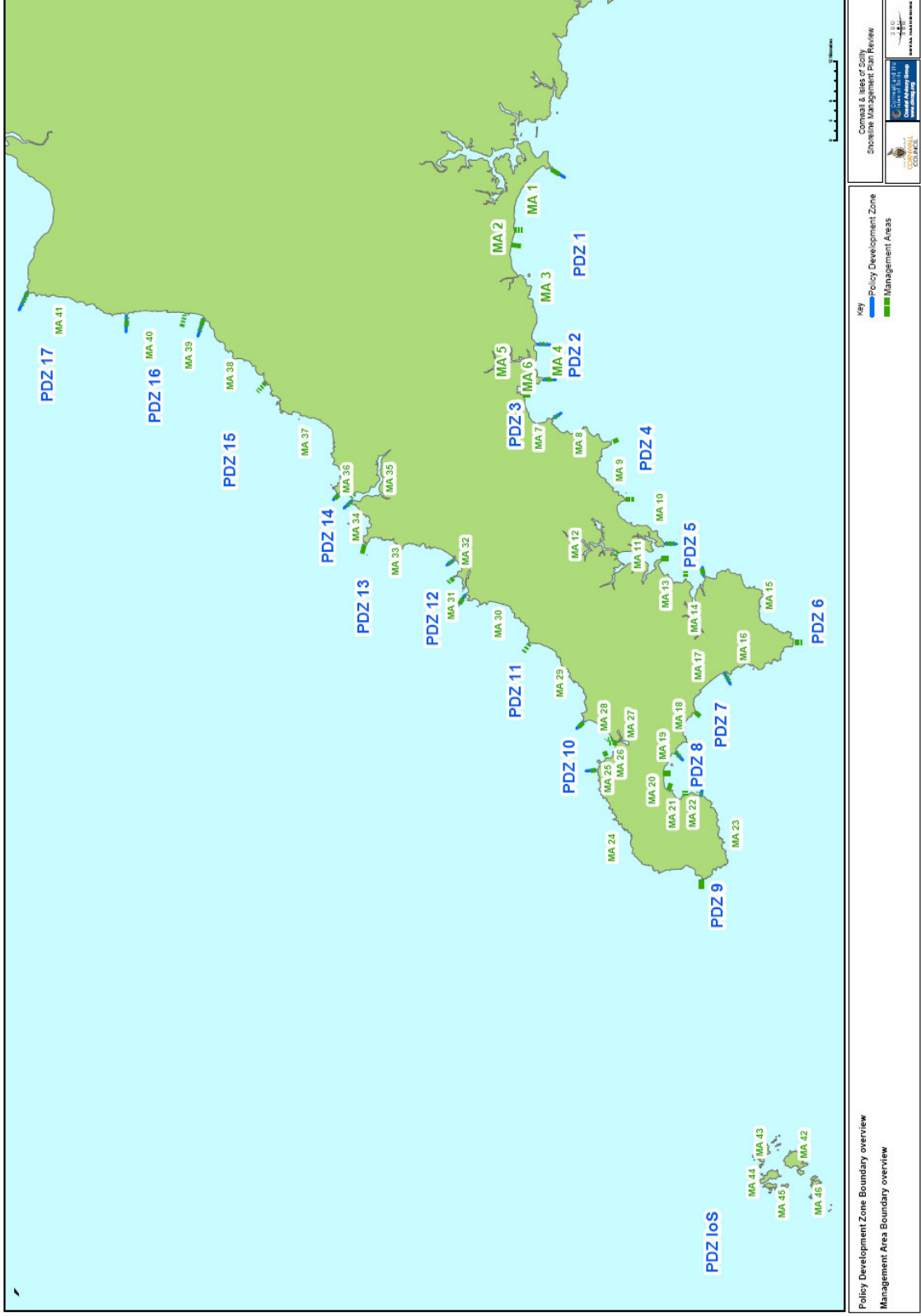
2.1 Alternative Options and Policy Development Zones (PDZs)

2.1.1 The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 will manage the shoreline by looking at four different policy development options including holding of the existing defence line; advancing the existing defence line; managed realignment, or no active intervention (see **Table 1.1**). These policies will be assessed against the environmental assets and criteria (see below) for the study area, on a unit by unit basis for 18 Policy Development Zones (PDZs), in which over **1200 individual assessments** were undertaken, and which are detailed in **Annex I**.

2.1.2 The PDZs within the SMP are defined according to coastal processes and provide a series of policies for a spatial area. PDZs are the building blocks of the SMP and it is considered therefore that the SEA should provide an assessment at this level. For a detailed description of the policies for each of the units please refer to the main SMP2 document for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly. The PDZs are defined, from east to west as shown on **Figure 2.1**, as:

PDZ 1 – Rame Head to Pencarrow Head;
 PDZ 2 – Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (Fowey);
 PDZ 3 – Gribbin Head to Black Head (Carlyon Bay);
 PDZ 4 – Black Head to Zone Point;
 PDZ 5 – Zone Point to Nare Point (Fal and Helford);
 PDZ 6 – Lizard (Nare Point to Baulk Head);
 PDZ 7 – Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head to Marazion);
 PDZ 8 – Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Spaniard Point);
 PDZ 9 – Penwith Peninsula;
 PDZ 10 – St Ives Bay;
 PDZ 11 – North Cliffs;
 PDZ 12 – Newquay (Pentire Point West to Trevelgue Head);
 PDZ 13 – Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point;
 PDZ 14 – Camel Estuary (Stepper Point to Pentire Point);
 PDZ 15 – Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth;
 PDZ 16 – Widemouth & Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point);
 PDZ 17 – Lower Sharpnose Point to Hartland Point; and
 PDZ 18 – Isles of Scilly.

Figure 2.1 Boundaries of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 and PDZs

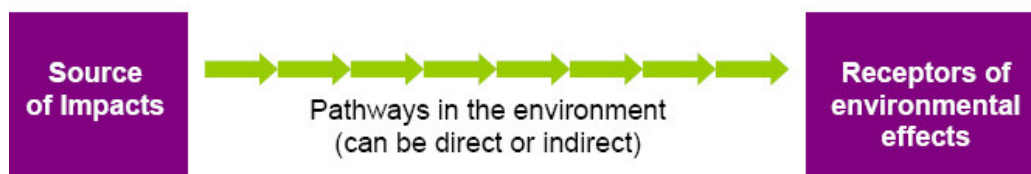


2.2 SEA Methodology of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2

2.2.1 The SEA framework is identified in **Section 1.2**. This section presents the methodology we will use to identify and predict the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the plan.

2.2.2 To assess the environmental effects of implementing the SMP, we will adopt an evidence based, expert judgement system. This approach is based on the widely accepted Source-Pathway-Receptor model (SPR) (**Figure 2.1**).

Figure 2.2 The Source-Pathway-Receptor models as Applied to SEA



2.2.3 The appraisal will be a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement, GIS analysis and supported by peer-reviewed literature where possible. It is important to stress that given the nature of SMP policy, which is high level and therefore lacks the detail of an actual scheme, the assessment will be based on established effects wherever possible, but will also rely heavily on expert judgement of anticipated effects.

2.2.4 The performance of each individual unit associated with the PDZs against the SEA objectives, indicators and targets (see **Section 2.4**) will be given a significance classification in addition to a short descriptive summary (e.g. widespread negative effects with no uncertainty).

2.2.5 Determination of the effect is based on examining the sources of effect that may occur (physical, chemical or biological), the pathway (or route) by which the effect could influence a receptor (e.g. direct footprint disturbance or indirect coastal process change), and the receiving environment or resource (the receptor).

2.2.6 Determination of the significance of each potential effect against the various receptors identified will take into account the following criteria:

- spatial extent;
- magnitude;
- sensitivity of the receiving environment;
- duration, frequency; and
- reversibility.

2.2.7 Using this information, in broad terms, impacts have been classified as either beneficial or adverse, with the descriptor of 'minor', 'major' or 'neutral' used to denote whether the impact is significant or not significant based on particular criteria. The criteria are presented in **Table 2.1** and the receptors are specified in the SEA Practical Guidance (ODPM, 2005) and are listed in **Table 1.3**.

Table 2.1 Significance Criteria Used in the Assessment of Impacts

Score	Description
Major Positive ✓✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters, or a significant achievement of the sustainability objective. The positive impacts may be short-term large-scale or long-term and national in scale. In addition, significant cumulative and indirect positive impacts are likely within and outside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Moderate Positive ✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on regionally important parameters, or a moderate achievement of the sustainability objective, or a significant positive impact of local scale. The positive impacts may be short-term large-scale or long-term and regional in scale. Positive cumulative impacts would arise between local areas or a number of parameters.
Minor Positive ✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact to locally important parameters, or a minor achievement of the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be moderate positive impacts in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect impacts within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Neutral ○	The policy would have no positive or negative impacts or change to the objective in either the short or long term. A neutral score arises when there is a fair degree of certainty that no positive or negative impact is predicted, or where an impact would be dependent on the location of the measures of such a policy.
Minor Negative ✘	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact to locally important parameters or a minor reduction to the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be moderate negative impacts in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect impacts within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Moderate Negative ✘✘	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact on regionally important parameters, or a moderate reduction of the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be significant negative impacts in the short-term. The policy may have limited cumulative and indirect impacts within a project area.
Major Negative ✘✘✘	The policy is likely to have a negative impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters or a series of long-term small scale (cumulative) impacts. The policy is likely to significantly disrupt the achievement of the sustainability objective. Indirect impacts may also extend outside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Mixed ✓✓/✘ or ✓/✘✘	The policy is predicted to result in both positive and negative impacts. Mixed impacts could potentially be significant in the long-term and result in cumulative impacts.
Indeterminable ?	The scale of the effect of the policy is unpredictable, but a value judgement is made on the scale in relation to the overall influencing environment. The effect may be dependent on many factors that cannot be ascertained at this strategic level, for example where the option covers a range of issues, or where the implementation will determine the impact.

2.3 Mitigation and Monitoring

- 2.3.1 Any mitigation measures or monitoring which are required as a result of this assessment will be clearly specified and listed in this report and ultimately detailed in the SMP Action Plan. This approach provides the most robust mechanism for delivery, since the Action Plan is, a) directly linked to SMP delivery, and b) builds on the organisational roles developed within the SMP process.

Note: It is important to note that the approach to SEA for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 is at a higher level than would be taken for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a specific project.

Consequently, impacts are targeted at 'regional' scale issues and, as such, the indicators that provide regional scale focus have been considered more important than those that provide information on a local or county scale level. This is in accordance with the SEA Directive.

2.4 SEA Objectives

- 2.4.1 The aim of sustainable development is to balance economic progress with social and environmental needs, and not to take resources that future generations may need to survive and develop. Sustainable shoreline management policies will be those which take account of the relationships with other defences, developments and processes, and which avoid, as far as possible, committing future generations to inflexible and expensive options for defence. Putting the policies into practice should benefit stakeholders and help to improve the environment, both nationally and locally. Environmental quality in relation to the coast includes, geology and geomorphology, landscape, heritage, flora and fauna and their associated habitats, water quality and resources (for both humans and the natural environment), and the many other environmental "assets" and "resources".
- 2.4.2 Sustainability objectives are the essential tool for comparison and decision making within the creation and selection of the SMP2 policies. An overview of these objectives is provided below and detailed draft objectives for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 are presented in **Table 2.2**, and are broken down into three key areas: economic, social and environmental objectives. Where possible, suitable indicators have been identified as these would provide the objective and quantifiable assessment of the policies and would also be used for monitoring of the SMP2 policies. Some indicators provide information and "judgement" on the success or lack of for a number of objectives. The indicators highlighted in bold italics are considered to be primary indicators.
- 2.4.3 The data collection and collation associated with the identification of existing impacts of coastal flood defences has been focussed on the objectives and the potential indicators associated with them. In addition, the identification of constraints and opportunities are also linked where possible to the objectives and indicators.

Environment Objectives

- 2.4.4 The provision of a coastal protection and management strategy to achieve the economic and social objectives of our society needs to be balanced against the environmental objectives of the coastal unit, in order to provide a truly sustainable solution.

Social Objectives

- 2.4.5 The social objective of the SMP2 is to manage risks to people and communities, and to provide an acceptable level of public safety throughout the coastal units.

Economic Objectives

- 2.4.6 The socio-economic objective of the SMP2 is to ensure that existing economic infrastructure is protected from flooding and erosion to safeguard the economic opportunities required for future generations.

Table 2.2 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Objectives, Indicators & Targets

ID	Objective	Indicators	Targets
Economic			
A	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	<i>The total number of properties within the coastal flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>AAD for residential, commercial and industrial property.</i>	Reduce number of properties within the coastal flood zone and close proximity to coastal cliffs. Reduce annual average damages.
B	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure, e.g. roads, railways, STW, power, telecoms, mineral resources.	<i>The numbers of transport routes affected by coastal erosion or coastal erosion.</i> <i>The number of infrastructure service assets within the flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i>	Reduce disruption to transport links. Reduce infrastructure and service assets within the coastal flood zone and close proximity to coastal cliffs.
C	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land.	<i>Area of land in the ALC grades within the coastal flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>Area of land in the ALC grades within the coastal flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>AAD for agricultural land.</i>	Reduce extent of agricultural land whose management is reliant on coastal protection schemes.
Social			
D	To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (hospitals, doctors surgeries, etc) and recreational assets (key leisure areas, erosion of beaches, etc).	<i>The number of community assets within a flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>The number of recreational assets adversely affected by coastal erosion and coastal flooding.</i>	Reduce number of social and community assets within the coastal flood zone and in close proximity to coastal cliffs.
E	To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	<i>Number of residential properties within the coastal flood zone and in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>Recorded injuries from coastal flood events.</i>	Reduce health risk posed from coastal flood events. No injuries from coastal flood events.

ID	Objective	Indicators	Targets
Environmental			
F	To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	<i>River continuity</i> <i>Composition and abundance of phytoplankton.</i> <i>Composition and abundance of Benthic Invertebrate.</i> <i>Macro-algae and angiosperms composition and abundance.</i>	The continuity of the river is not disturbed by anthropogenic activities and allows undisturbed migration of aquatic organisms and sediment transport. The level of diversity and abundance of phytoplankton, benthic invertebrate is within the range normally associated with undisturbed coastal water conditions.
G	To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	<i>Condition status of internationally and nationally designated sites.</i> <i>Condition status of regionally and locally important sites of environmental interest.</i> <i>Distribution and abundance of internationally and nationally rare, scarce or endangered species.</i>	Reduce the number of sites of nature conservation importance where condition is adversely affected by inappropriate management of coastal processes.
H	To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	<i>Number of designated sites unfavourable condition due to inappropriate management.</i>	Reduce the number of sites of geomorphological or geological importance where condition is adversely affected by inappropriate management of coastal processes.
I	To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, listed buildings, and Conservation Areas.	<i>Number of heritage assets within the coastal flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>Number of SMs and Listed Buildings within the flood zone on at risk register.</i>	No decrease in the condition of heritage assets within the coastal flood zone and in close proximity to coastal cliffs. No deterioration in SMs and LBs in the coastal flood zone and in close proximity to coastal cliffs.
J	To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity, in particular designated landscapes such as AONB and Heritage Coasts.	<i>Area of valuable landscapes within the coastal flood zone or in close proximity to coastal cliffs.</i> <i>Change in landscape character (land use/land cover).</i>	No decrease in the quality of the landscape character attributed to natural coastal processes or the management thereof.
K	To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	<i>Condition status of internationally and nationally designated sites.</i> <i>Condition status of regionally and locally important sites of environmental interest.</i> <i>Distribution and abundance of internationally and nationally rare, scarce or endangered species.</i>	No net loss of species and habitats attributable to inappropriate management of natural coastal processes.

N.B. The flood zone stated in the table is the 1 in 100 year Fluvial / 1 in 200 year Tidal Flood Zone and close proximity to coastal cliffs is any of the above assets within 500m of the cliff face.

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3 STUDY AREA

3.1 Definition of Study Area

- 3.1.1 A detailed environmental and social baseline is provided in **Annex II**, to which the reader should refer for more detailed information on the study area. A summary of the baseline and the key environmental issues identified for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline is provided in this section and offers a reference point within this report to the factors which have shaped the form and content of the assessment.

3.2 Baseline Environment Summary

- 3.2.1 The environmental baseline in **Annex II** covers the coast and mainland from the hard headlands of Hartland Point in North Devon to Rame Head on the south coast of Cornwall and includes the offshore Isles of Scilly, which lie 45km to the west of Land's End. The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of six inhabited islands and numerous other small rocky islets (~140 in total). Cornwall includes the Lizard Peninsula, the most southerly point in Britain and Land's End, the most westerly. The inland boundary of the SMP2 runs from 0.5km -1km depending on soft or hard coastal areas and extends offshore to the 20m depth contour. A general description of the physical environment is provided below.

- 3.2.2 The north and south coasts have differing characteristics. The north coast is flanked by the Atlantic Ocean, and is exposed to the prevailing south-westerly to north-westerly winds associated with low-pressure weather systems which move in from the Atlantic. The north coast has a wilder nature, with rugged sheer cliffs, steep valleys and a greater number of dunes. There are also many important tourist beaches on the north coast such as those at Bude, St Agnes, St Ives, Perranporth, Porthtowan, Polzeath, and Fistral Beach, Lusty Glaze Beach and Watergate Bay, in Newquay. The north coast has three important river estuaries: The Gannel, the Hayle Estuary, and River Camel, which provides a safe harbour at Padstow and Rock. The south coast, on the English Channel, contains a mixture of sheltered and exposed stretches of coast open to the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. There are two broad estuaries, these are the Carrick Roads and The Helford, which are sheltered from the south-westerly winds and seas. The beaches on this stretch of coastline are generally characterised by coarser sands and shingle interspersed with rocky sections of wave cut platforms, as many are exposed to south-easterly waves and winds. A small number of beaches on the south coast are backed by 'towans' or dunes such as near Par, though a greater number of 'towans' are present on north coast beaches, such as Godrevy, Penhale, Holywell Bay, and Constantine Bay. The Isles of Scilly are made up of a complex series of diverse islands with pristine beaches, tourist facilities and many historic assets.

- 3.2.3 The geology is made up of granite intrusions into surrounding sedimentary rocks making the area historically important for natural resources such as granite, slate, tin, copper and kaolinite. There are also areas of sandstone and shale and the Lizard peninsula is formed from a section of uplifted oceanic crust. The geology combined with the different characteristics of the north and south coast and warmer climate regulated by the Gulf Stream makes Cornwall's fauna and flora unique and many areas are considered to be of international and national importance for its ecology, geology and landscape. The mild temperate climate means the south and west of the county and Isles of Scilly have rich plant cover. Due to its more exposed nature, the north coast features maritime grassland, heathland, and stunted woodland.

3.2.4 Cornwall's most notable operational port is Falmouth, while the ports of Penzance, St Ives and Padstow have declined. St Austell is Cornwall's largest coastal town, and a centre of the now declining china clay industry. The towns of Redruth and Camborne together form the largest urban area in Cornwall, with both towns once being significant centres of the tin mining industry. The City of Truro is the capital of the county.

3.2.5 **Figures 3.1 to 3.4** provide an overall summary of the key environmental assets associated with each of the PDZs of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2.

3.3 Key Environment Issues

3.3.1 As defined previously in **Section 3.2** and **Annex II**, from a consideration of the policy, legislation and designations relevant to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline and supported by discussions with key stakeholders as part of the SMP process, a series of **environmental issues** have been identified. These issues are an expression of the problems which the SMP needs to address in the delivery of providing policy for shoreline management. The issues suite has been developed to avoid a reliance on generic coastal management issues (although some issues are the same around the coast and are therefore included) and has provided an account of what other plans, management obligations and stakeholders consider to be the most critical environmental issues for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline related to the water environment; coastal environment and geology; biodiversity; historic environment; community and assets.

The Water Environment

3.3.2 Key current and future risks of the water environment include:

Increased frequency and magnitude of storm water overflow events leading to pollution of coastal waters either through a lack of maintenance or increased rainfall as a result of climate change;

Rising sea levels leading to unpredictable coastal dynamics, which may increase coastal erosion and damage coastal amenities, such as Falmouth Quay and St Mary's (Isles of Scilly), which will both be vulnerable to surge and sea level rises;

Coastal squeeze and changes to coastal processes;

Impacts to freshwater habitats in response to defences and/or coastal squeeze (e.g. impacts to coastal saltmarsh);

Encroachment of cliff tops for example along Praa Sands (Kerrier), Perranuthnoe (Penwith) and Marazion (east) (Penwith);

Reduced bathing and water quality due to potential increased diffuse pollution and litter of beaches, particularly at Seaton Beach, East Looe Beach, Readymoney Cove Beach, Porthluney Beach, and Rock Beach; and

Changes in fisheries, tourism and recreation sustainability.

Figure 3.1 South East Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites

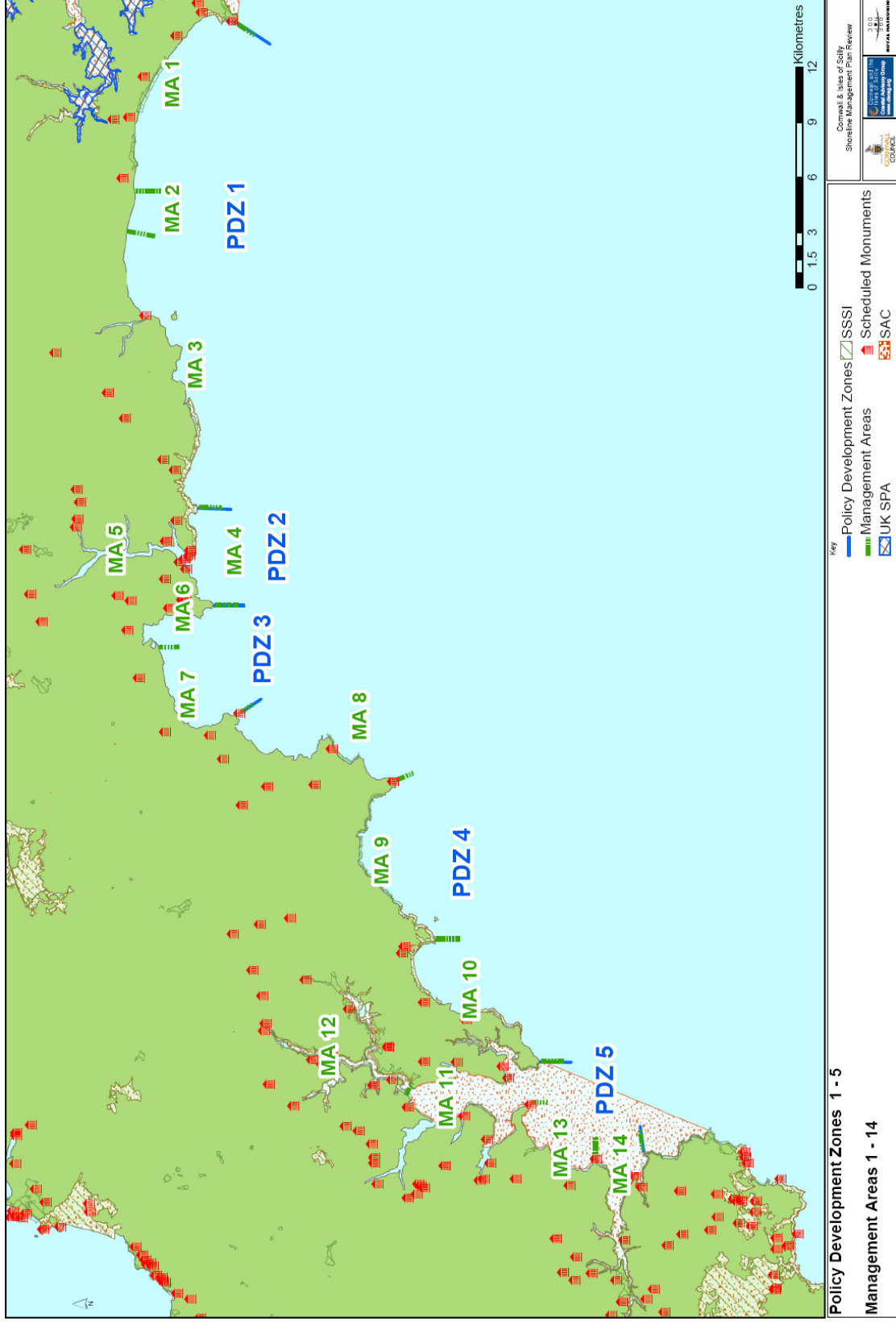


Figure 3.2 South West Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites

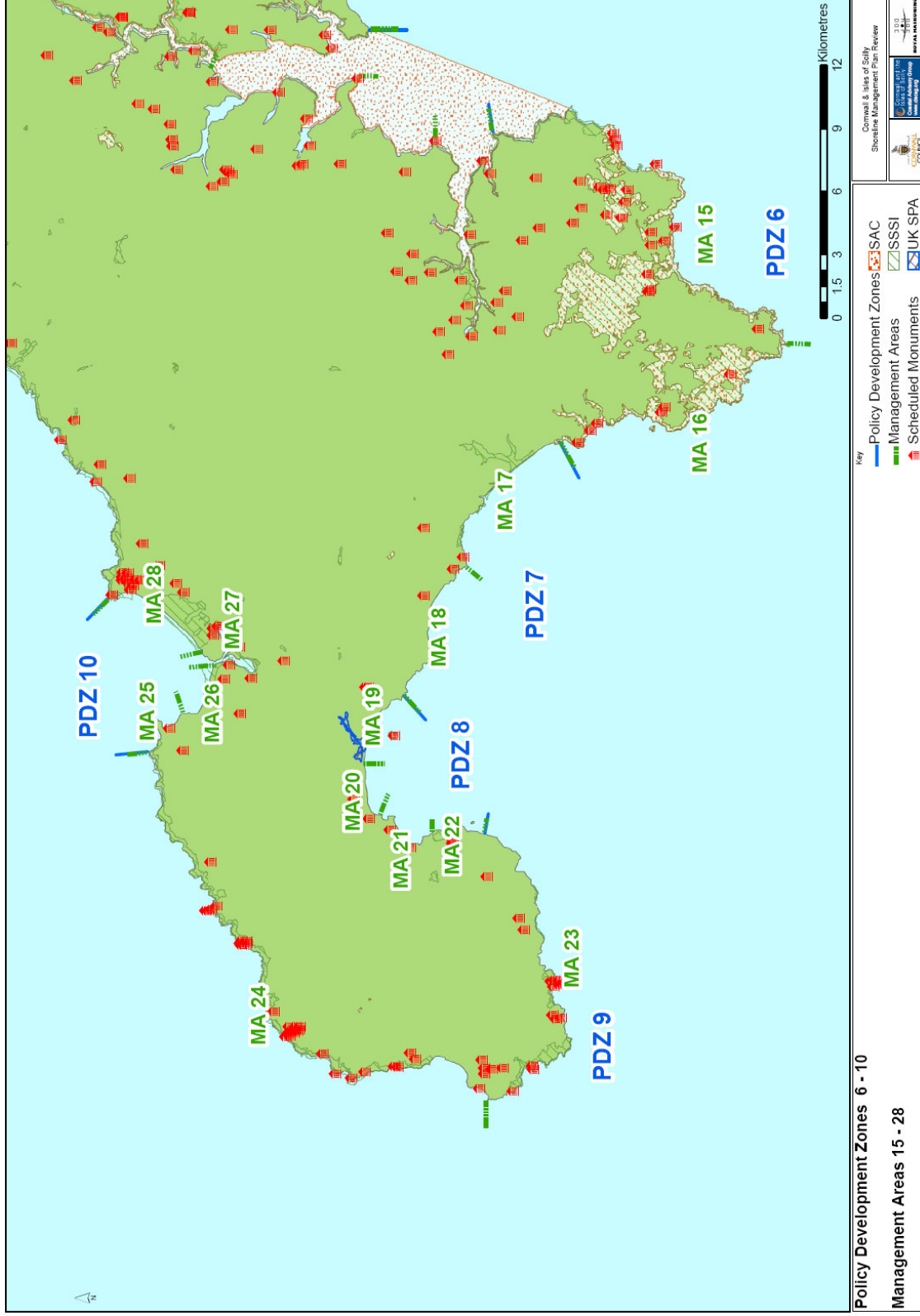


Figure 3.3 North Cornwall PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites

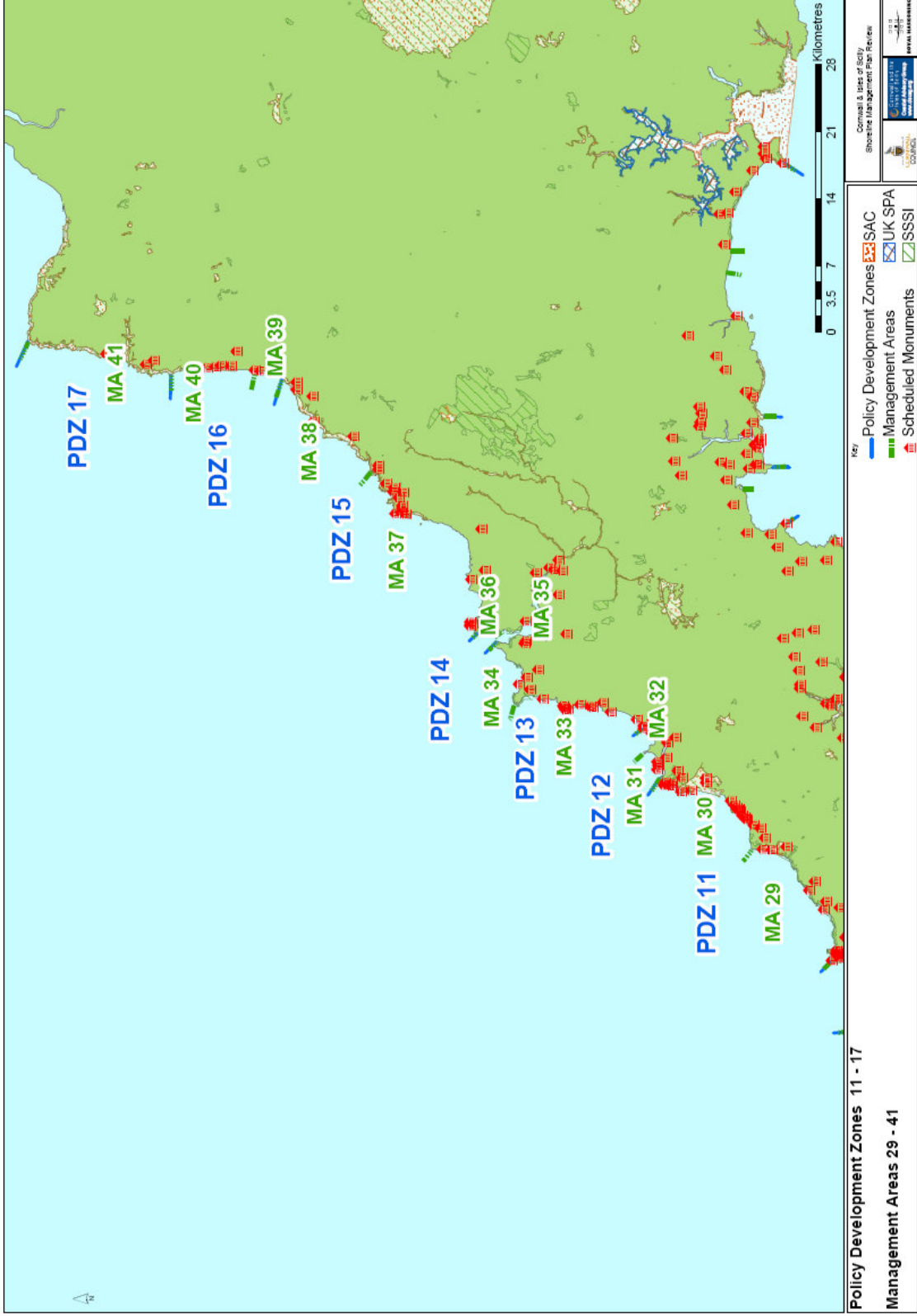
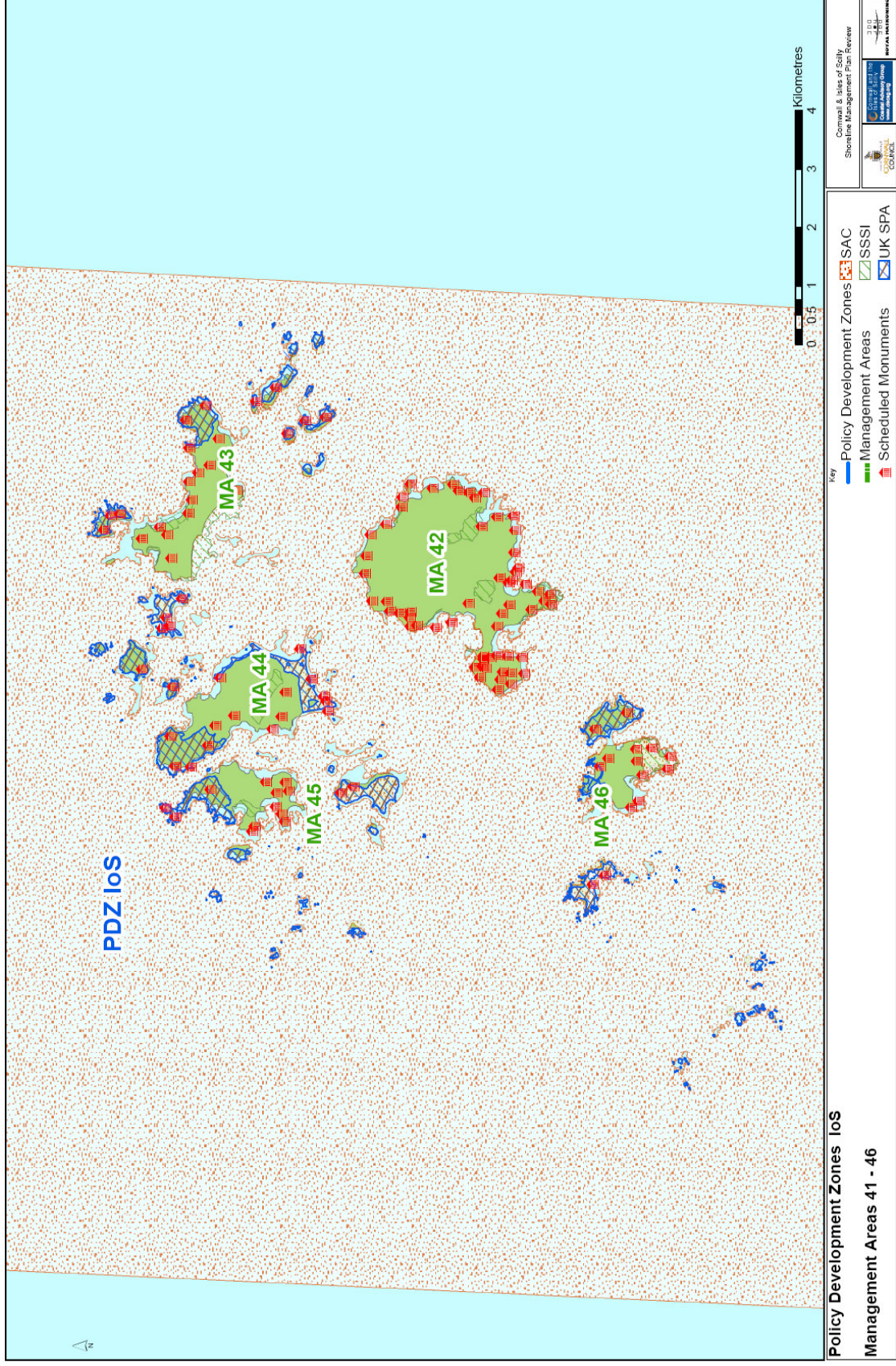


Figure 3.4 Isles of Scilly PDZs, MAs and Designated Sites





*Cliff Retreat, North Cornwall
(Source: Andrew Stacey, 2009)*

The Coastal Environment and Geology

3.3.3 Key current and future risks of the coastal environment include:

Costs and deterioration of coastal and flood defences;

Increased tidal and fluvial flooding with such areas at risk including Fowey, Mevagissey, Flushing, Loe Bar & Loe Pool, Penzance, Newlyn, Portreath, and Bryher;

Loss of or damage to geological and geomorphological interest features on the coast due to development and/or coastal/flood defence works, such as at Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI and Porthleven Cliffs East SSSI, but other geological SSSIs also not achieving favourable condition such as Kennack to Coverack, Coverack to Porthoustock, Aire Point to Carrick Du, Baulk Head to Mullion, Bude Coast, Trevoze Head and Constantine Bay, Caerthillian to Kennack, Loe Pool, Gugh, Cligga Head, Wheal Penrose, and Tean;

Changes in land use such as agriculture and associated implications to drainage and runoff processes which may influence coastal cliff morphology;

Sea level rises and implications on recreation and tourism;

Interruption of sediment supplies by defence works leading to exacerbated erosion problems elsewhere;

Increased frequency and magnitude of major winter rainfall events leading to flash flooding and instability of cliffs, with such areas at risk including Looe, Par & St Blazey, and Perranporth; and

Lack of supply sediment supply around the coast leading to exacerbated erosion problems, with such areas at risk including Newquay Bay, Penzance, and Charlestown (St Austell Bay).

Biodiversity

3.3.4 Key current and future risks of biodiversity include:

Changes to current distributions of habitat and species due to climate change;

Colonisation of habitats by 'new' species due to climate change;

Sea levels rises and direct loss of species biodiversity and habitat, such as increased flooding / inundation risk to Swanpool SSSI (Brackish Lagoon) and Loe Pool SSSI, the largest freshwater body in Cornwall;

Increased recreational use of waterways and associated impacts to habitats and species, such as impacts to the Fal and Helford SAC, Isles of Scilly Complex SAC and The Lizard SAC;

Loss of coastal habitats due to coastal squeeze between rising sea levels and hard sea/flood defences, for example loss of saltmarsh/mud flats of Fal Estuary;

Deterioration of habitats and associated species due to coastal and flood defence works and cliff stabilisation works, such as Porthleven Cliffs East SSSI;

Existing developments built in inappropriate coastal locations reliant on ongoing defence works;

Existing coastal defences that are no longer economically justifiable but which have residual effects;

Interruption to sediment supplies and movement along the shore affecting habitats and associated species; and

Freshwater and brackish habitats reliant on protection from existing sea defences.

The Historic Environment

3.3.5 Key current and future risks of the historic environment include:

Loss of archaeological sites such as SMs and historic sites through flooding and coastal erosion;

Increased recreational pressure on historic sites;

Inappropriate coastal development affecting historic sites and historic landscapes; and

Increased loss of historic sites through changes in climate change such as those occurring in the intertidal and sub tidal zone. Key sites that maybe under threat to changes in climate change and associated weather conditions include National Trust sites at St Michael's Mount and Godrevy.

3.3.6 Previous studies and consultation with relevant bodies (English Heritage, Cornwall Council and the National Trust) allow identification of a range of sites that are subject to one or more of the above pressures. The RCZA for the Isles of Scilly, the National Trust's 'Coast Risk Assessment' exercise and their 'Shifting Shores' strategy document for the South West (which identifies the Trust's approach to the management of coastal assets at risk from climate change), all assist in informing the strategic environmental assessment of the SMP review.

3.3.7

Table 3.1 lists a series of sites around the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly coastline and provides an initial assessment for which risks or threats apply to each particular site. It is neither exhaustive nor finalised but provides an initial identification of the type of risks that need to be considered on a site-by-site basis.

Table 3.1 Key Historic Environment Sites at Risk and Type of Risk

Nare Point	▲				
Hemnick Beach	▲	▲			▲
Trelissick	▲	▲			▲
Pendennis Castle	▲		▲		
Coverack	▲				▲
Kennack Sands	▲		▲		▲
Mullion					▲
Poldu Cove		▲		▲	▲
Gunwalloe	▲				
St Michael's Mount	▲	▲	▲		▲
Marazion Marsh		▲			▲
Jubilee Pool, Penzance		▲			▲
Lamorna Harbour	▲	▲			▲
The Garrison, St Mary's	▲		▲		▲
Samson & Nor Nour (Isles of Scilly)	▲				▲
Godrevy	▲		▲	▲	▲
Crantock	▲			▲	
Boscastle					▲
Tintagel Castle	▲		▲		



Tintagel Castle, Cornwall
 (Source: Natural England, 2009)

Community and Assets

3.3.8 Key current and future risks associated with community and assets:

Cliff erosion (retreat) and risk to community assets, for example cliffs along the Praa Sands (Kerrier), Perranuthnoe (Penwith), Marazion (east) (Penwith) and Charlestown (Restormel);

Flood risk, for example in the areas of Boscastle, Looe, Tresillian, Devoran, Perranarworthal, Loe Pool, St Mary`s, St Agnes, and Bryher;

Reduction in public open spaces due to coastal cliff retreat, such as impacts to the south west coast path in response to erosion;

Reduction in tourism due to beach loss through erosion or lack of sediment supply;

Reduction in tourism due to deteriorations in bathing water quality, particularly at Seaton Beach, East Looe Beach, Readymoney Cove Beach, Porthluney Beach, and Rock Beach; and

Increased development pressure along the coastal shoreline and associated transport infrastructure.



*South West Coastal Path, Trelights
(Source: Jill O`Grady, 2009)*

4 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Assessment Methodology

4.1.1 The assessment is provided at two levels:

- 1) Primary analysis of each Policy Development Zone (PDZ) which includes a detailed assessment at the policy unit level; and
- 2) Secondary analysis which seeks to establish the overall effects at the PDZ management area level and the plan as a whole.

4.1.2 The primary analysis has been recorded on a series of detailed tables, which fully document the effect of each PDZ management area and associated policy units in regards to the SEA objectives, indicators and targets (assessment criteria) presented in **Table 2.2**. These have been assessed against the significance criteria assessment presented in **Table 2.1** and summarised below.

4.1.3 **Tables 4.1 – 4.17** provide a summary of the assessment tables detailed in **Annex I** with the preferred long-term policy plan associated with the third epoch (50 -100 years) for each unit highlighted in red text and shaded yellow. **Section 4.2** provides an assessment of the trends and findings that have emerged from this detailed assessment.

Score	Description
Major Positive ✓✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters.
Moderate Positive ✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on regionally important parameters.
Minor Positive ✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact to locally important parameters.
Neutral ○	The policy would have no positive or negative impacts or change to the objective in either the short or long-term.
Minor Negative x	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact to locally important parameters.
Moderate Negative xx	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact on regionally important parameters.
Major Negative xxx	The policy is likely to have a negative impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters or a series of long-term small scale (cumulative) impacts.
Mixed ✓✓/x or ✓/xx	The policy is predicted to result in both positive and negative impacts.
Indeterminable ?	The scale of the effect of the policy is unpredictable, but a value judgement is made on the scale in relation to the overall influencing environment.

Table 4.1 PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 01 Rame Head to Dowderry					
PU 1.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 1.2 Portwrinkle – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	?	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	?	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	?	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	?	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head					
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 02 Dowderry to Seaton					
PU 2.1 Dowderry East – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 2.2 Downderry West & Seaton – HTL, NA				
PU 2.3 Seaton Beach – HTL, MR, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 03 Seaton to Pencarrow Head				
PU 3.1 Undeclared Cliffs – HTL, NAI, NAI				
PU 3.2 Millendreath – NAI, NAI, NAI				
PU 3.3 Plaidy – HTL, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 3.1 Undefended Cliffs – HTL, NAI, NAI PU 3.2 Millendreath – NAI, NAI, NAI PU 3.3 Plaidy – HTL, NAI, NAI PU 3.5 Upper Estuary (East and West Loch Rivers) – NAI, NAI PU 3.6 Hannatone – MR, MR, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	?	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 3.4 East and West Looe – HTL, HTL, HTL	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
PU 3.8 Polperro – HTL, HTL, HTL	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ1 Rame Head to Pencarrow Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 3.7 Taland – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	0
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

Table 4.2 PDZ2 Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary)

Strategic Objective		Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
		HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 04 Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head						
PU 4.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI						
A	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
B	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
C	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D	To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
E	To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
F	To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G	To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing coastal erosion, floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H	To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I	To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J	To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K	To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ2 (Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary))				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
SEA Objective				
PU 4.2 Polruan HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 4.3 Fowey HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 4.4 Readymoney Cove HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ2 (Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary))				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
SEA Objective				
MA 05 Fowey Estuary (above Mixtow) including the following criteria:				
PU 5.1 Undeclared Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
PU 5.3 Golant – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ2 (Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary))				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 5.2 Lerryn – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✓	✓
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ2 (Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary))				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 5.4 Lostwithiel – HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	✓	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✓	✓
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

Table 4.3 PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 06 Gribbin Head to Par Docks					
PU 6.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 6.2 Polkerris – MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✘	✓/✘
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✘	✓	✘	✘
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✘	✘	✘	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✘	✘	✘	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✘	✘✘	✘	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✓	✘
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✘	✘	✘	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✘	✘✘	?	✓

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 6.3 Par Sands – NAI, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	x	✓	x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 6.4 Par Docks – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	x	✓	x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 07 Gribbin Head to Par Docks				
PU 7.1 Undeveloped Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	?
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 7.2 Carlyon Bay – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	○	○	○	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	○	○	○	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	○	○	○	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	○	○	○	✓
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 7.3 Charlestown (harbour & west beach) - L, MR, HTL/MR, HTL/MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 7. 4 Duporth – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 7. 5 Porthpean – MR, MR, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗	?	✓

Table 4.4 PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point		Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
SE/ Objective	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 08 Black Head to Dodman Point					
PU 8.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NA					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	○	○	○	○
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	○	○	○	○
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	○	○	○	○
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	○	○	○	○
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.2 Pentewan Harbour & village – MR, MFL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✓/x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x	?	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.3 Pentewan Beach – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	○	○	○	○
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	○	○	○	○
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	○	○	○	○
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✘	✘	✘	✔
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	○	○	○	○
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	✘
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.4 Mevagissey – HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.5 Portmellon – HTL, HTL, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 8.6 Gorran Haven – HTL, HTL, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 09 Vryan Bay				
PU 9.1 Undeclared Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	O	O	O	O
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	O	O	O	O
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	?	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 9.2 Hemmick Beach – MR, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	○	○	○	○
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	○	○	○	○
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	○	○	○	○
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	x	x x	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	○	○	○	○
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 9.2 Hemmick Beach – MR, NAI, NAI				
PU 9.3 Caerhays Beach – NAI, NIA, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	x	x x	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	O	O	O	O
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	O	O	O	O
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	O	O	O
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	O	O	O	O

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 9.4 East Portholland – HTL, HTL, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	x	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	?
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x	?	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 9.5 West Portholland – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x	?	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
SEA Objective				
PU 9.6 Portloe – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	0	0	0	0
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	0	0	0	0
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x	?	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 10 Gerrans Bay				
PU 10.1 Undeclared Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
PU 10.2 Pendower East – MR, NAI, NAI				
PU 10.3 Pendower West – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	?	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	x	✓

PDZ4 Black Head to Zone Point				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 10.4 Portscatho – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	x	x	x	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	0	0	0	0
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	0	0	0	0
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	0	0	0	0
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	0	0	0	0
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	0	0	0	0

Table 4.5 PDZ5 Fal and Helford

PDZ5 Fal and Helford					
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment					
SEA Objective	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 11 Lower Fal (Carrick Roads)					
All Policy Units of NAI along the undefended estuary banks (not precluding private maintenance of existing historic quays at discrete locations)					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	0	0	0	0	0
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	0	0	0	0	0
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	0	0	0	0	0
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x x	x	x	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
All Policy Units of HTL or MR along key frontages				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 12 Upper Fal (Turnaware Point to normal tidal limit)				
All Policy Units of NAI along the undefended estuary banks				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	xx	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	O	O	O
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	x	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
All Policy Units of HTL or MR along key frontages				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 13 Pendennis Point to Rosemullion Head				
All Policy Units of NAI along the undefended estuary banks				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	xx	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	O	O	O
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	x	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
All Policy Units of HTL or MR along key frontages				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 14 Helford Estuary				
All Policy Units of NAI along the undefended estuary banks				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓

PDZ5 Fal and Helford				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
All Policy Units of HTL or MR along key frontages				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	x	?	✓

Table 4.6 PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe

PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 15 Lizard East (Nare Point to Lizard Point)					
PU 15.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 15.2 Porthallow – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	?
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	✗	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 15.3 Porthoustock– NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 15.4 Coverack – HTL, MR, MR	✓	✓	✓	x
PU 15.5 Kennack Sands – MR, MR, MR	✓	✓	✓	x
PU 15.6 Cadgwith – HTL, HTL, HTL	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ6 LIZARD - Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 16 Lizard West (Lizard Point to Baulk Head)				
PU All Policy Units – Long-term policy of 2012				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

Table 4.7 PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)

PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 17 Baulk Head to Trewavas Head					
PU 17.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
PU 17.2 Gunwalloe Fishing Cove – NAI, NAI,					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 17.3 Loe Bar & Pool – MR, MR, MR				
PU 17.4 Porthleven – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	?	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	?	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✓/x	x	✓/x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 18 Trewavas Head to The Greeb				
PU 18.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
PU 18.4 Perranuthnoe – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 18.3 Praa Sands West – MR, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ7 Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 18.2 Praa Sands East – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓

Table 4.8 PDZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)					
SF Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 19 Marazion to Longrock					
PU 19.1 Undefined Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
PU 19.2 Marazion East (Venton Cove) – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 19.3 Marazion Town – HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 19.5 Marazion west (Chapel Rock to Marazion Bridge) – HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 19.6 Marazion Marsh – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	x	○	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	○	x	○	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	xx	○	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	○	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	x	○	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	xx	○	✓

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 19.4a St Michael's Mount - Causeway – P, NA, VAI	PU 19.4b St Michael's Mount – Harbour – P, HTL, ATL			
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	O	x	x	O
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✓	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✓	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	O	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	O	xx	x	✓

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 20 Longrock to Penzance				
PU 20.1 Longrock – HTL, MR, MR				
PU 20.2 Eastern Green – HTL, MR, MR				
PU 20.3 Chyandour – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment in the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 21 Penzance and Newlyn (Albert Pier to Sandy Cove)				
PU 21.1 Penzance Harbour & Docks – HTL, MR, HTL, HTL PU 21.2 Wherry Town – HTL, MR, MR, MR PU 21.3 Newlyn – HTL, HTL, HTL, HTL PU 21.4 Sandy Cove – HTL, HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✘	✓/✘
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✘	✘
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

DZ8 Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 22 Mousehole (Sandy Cove breakwater + Point Spaniard)				
PU 22.1 Cliff Road – HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 22.2 Mousehole – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	O	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

Table 4.9 PDZ9 Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point)

PDZ9 Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point)					
	Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
		HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 23 Point Spaniard to Land's End					
PU 23.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
PU 23.2 Lamorna Cove – NAI, NAI, NAI					
PU 24.1 (MA 24) Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).		✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.		x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.		x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.		x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.		✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).		x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.		x	xx	?	✓

PDZ9 Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 24 Land's End to Clodgy Point (St Ives)				
PU 24.2 Sennen Cove – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ9 Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point)					
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment					
SEA Objective		HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 24.3 Whitesand Bay (Sennen & Gwynver Beaches) – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	?	✓

Table 4.10 PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 25 Clodgy Point to Porthminster Point					
PU 25.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	○	○	○	○	○
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	○	○	○	○	○
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✘	✓/✘	✓/✘
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	○	○	○	○	○
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	○	○	○	○	○
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✘	✘	✘	✘	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✘	✘✘	?	?	✓

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 25.2 – 25.5 Porthmeor to Porthminster Beach – ATL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 26 Porthminster Point to Hayle Estuary				
PU 26.1 - 26.3 Undeveloped Cliffs to Porthminster Point - NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 27 Hayle Estuary				
PU 27.1 - 27.6 Lelant Towans to Copperhouse Pool - Long-term policy of either HTL or MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 28 Black Cliff to Godrevy Point				
PU 28.3 Gwithian Beach & Red River – MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	O	O	O	O
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	O	O	O
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	O	O	O	O

PDZ10 Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 28.1, 28.2, & 28.4 Black Cliff to Godrevy Coast - AAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	?
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

Table 4.11 PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West

PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 29 Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head					
PU 29.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI					
PU 29.4 Porthtowan – NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	?	
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓	

PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West				
SEA Objective				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 29.2 Portreath Beach – HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL/MR				
PU 29.3 Portreath Harbour – HTL, MR, MF				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	○	○	○	○
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	?	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 30 St Agnes Head to Pentire Point West				
PU 30.1, 30.2, 30.4 Undefended cliffs to Pentire Beach. Overall long-term policy is NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ11 Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 30.3 Perranporth – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

Table 4.12 PDZ12 Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay

PDZ12 Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 31 Fistral Bay and Crantock					
PU 31.1 – 31.5 Undefended Cliffs to Central Fistral Bay, NAI, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	?	
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	*	
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓	
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	?	
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓	
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓	
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	*	
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓	
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓	

PDZ12 Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 31.6 North Fistral – HTL, HTL/MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	?	?
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	?	?
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/*	✓/*
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	?	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	?	?
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ12 Fistray Bay to Newquay Bay					
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 32 Newquay Bay					
PU 32.1, 32.3, 32.4 - 32.5 Undefended Cliffs - Lusty Laze - NAI, NAI, NAI (for 32.3 HTL, HTL/NAI, NAI)					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗		✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	O	O	O	O	O
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	?		✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	O	O	O	O	O
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	O	O	O	O	O
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?		✓

PDZ12 Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 32.2, 32.6 Newquay Harbour & Towan Beach to the North – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

Table 4.13 PDZ13 Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point

PDZ13 Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 33 Trevelgue Head to Trevoze Head					
PU 33.1 – 33.8 Undefended Cliffs to Conservation Ponds, NAI, NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	✓/✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗	?
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	?	✓

PDZ13 Trelvelgue Head to Stepper Point

Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment					
SEA Objective	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
PU 33.3 Mawgan Porth – Road Section– HTL, ATL, MR					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○	○

PDZ13 Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point					
SEA Objective					
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment					
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 34 Trevoze Head to Stepper Point					
PU 34.1 – 34.4 Undefended Cliffs to Trevoze Beach – Long-term policy is NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	?		✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	?		✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	?		✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	?		✓/✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	?		✓/✗
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗		✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗		✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the morphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○		○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○		○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○		○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○		○

PDZ13 Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point

Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
SEA Objective	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 34.2 Harlyn Beach – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ14 Camel Estuary to Pentire Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 35.2 Padstow Harbour – HTL, HTL, HTL PU 35.5 Wadebridge – HTL, HTL, HTL PU 35.7 Egloshayle Right Bank – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the morphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

PDZ14 Camel Estuary to Pentire Point

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 35.6 Eglshayle left bank – HTL, MR, MP				
PU 35.8 Sladesbridge – HTL, MR, MR				
PU 35.9 Amble Marshes – HTL, MR, MR				
PU 35.11 Rock - HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve “good ecological status” for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	✓/x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	✓/x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	✓	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	O	O	O	O
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	✓/x	✓

PDZ14 Camel Estuary to Pentire Point				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 36 Trebetherick Point to Pentire Point				
PU 36.1 – 36.4 Undeveloped Cliffs to Pentire Point – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	O	O	O	O
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	O	O	O	O
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	O	O	O	O
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	O	O	O	O
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	O	O	O	O
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	O	O	O	O
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ14 Camel Estuary to Pentire Point

SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 36.2 Polzeath – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

Table 4.15 PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth

PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 37 Point Spaniard to Land's End					
PU 37.1 Pentire Point to Boscastle – NAI, NAI, NAI	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
PU 37.2 Portquin – NAI, NAI, NAI	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
PU 37.4 Port Gaverne – MR, MR, NAI	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
PU 37.5 Tintagel – NAI, NAI, NAI	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches)	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗		✓/✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗		✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗		✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗		✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗		✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗		✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?		✓

PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 37.3 Port Issac – HTL, HTL, HTL				
PU 37.6 Boscastle – HTL, HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	xx	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	xx	xx	?	✓

PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 38 Point Spaniard to Land's End				
PU 38.1 Undefended Cliffs – NAI, NAI, NAI				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ15 Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 38.2 Crackington Haven – HTL, MR, MR				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	○	○	○	○
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	○	○	○	○
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	○	○	○	○
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	○	○	○	○
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	○	○	○	○
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	○	○	○	○

Table 4.16 PDZ16/17 Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point)

PDZ16/17 Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point)					
	Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
		HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 39 Wanson Mouth to Higher Longbeak to Lower Sharpnose Point MA 40 Higher Longbeak to Lower Sharpnose Point MA 41 Lower Sharpnose Point to Hartland Point					
All Policy Units of Long-Term NAI					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).		✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.		✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.		x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.		x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.		x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.		✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).		x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.		x	xx	?	✓

PDZ16/17 Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point)				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
PU 40.2 Bude Haven & Canal Area – HTL, HTL				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓/✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

Table 4.17 PDZ18 – Isles of Scilly Complex

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex					
Strategic Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI	
MA 42 St Mary's					
NAI along the undefended cliffs and cover of St Mary's					
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing risks from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x	✓/x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
HTL and MR along selected locations of St Mary's				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓	x
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓	x
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓	x
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓	x
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓	x
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✓	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 43 St Martins				
NAI along the entire frontage of St Martin's				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	✓/x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex				
SEA Objective	Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
MA 44 Tresco and MA 45 Bryher				
NAI along the sections of frontage of Tresco and Bryher along all undefended cliff and cove shorelines of Bryher				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes to manage the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex

SEA Objective		Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment			
		HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
Mostly HTL along key frontage sections of T. 100					
A	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
B	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
C	To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
D	To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/x	x
E	To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/x	x
F	To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	x	x	x	✓
G	To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	x	x	x	✓
H	To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	x	xx	x	✓
I	To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	x	x
J	To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	x	x	x	✓
K	To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	x	xx	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
SEA Objective				
MA 46 St Agnes and Gugh				
NAI along all undefended cliff and cover shingles on St Agnes and Gugh				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✓
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	✗	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

PDZ18 Isles of Scilly Complex				
Long-term Policy Plan Development Options and Significance Criteria Assessment				
	HTL	ATL	MR	NAI
SEA Objective				
HTL around the south-west and north-west facing shorelines of the Big Pool area				
A - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to residential, commercial and industrial property.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
B - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
C - To prevent or minimise economic losses by reducing coastal erosion and coastal flooding to agricultural land (and South West Coastal Path).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
D - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding to community assets (including beaches).	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
E - To prevent or minimise deterioration to health and health impacts resulting from coastal flooding.	✓	✓	✓/✗	✗
F - To achieve "good ecological status" for the freshwater and marine environment under the EC Water Framework Directive.	✗	✗	✗	✓
G - To identify opportunities to maintain and improve the natural environment and processes by managing the risk from floods and coastal erosion.	?	✗	✗	✓
H - To prevent or minimise coastal management interventions that have an adverse impact on the geomorphological and geological interest of the coast or the supply and downdrift of sediment.	✗	✗✗	✗	✓
I - To protect and enhance heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas.	✓	✓	✗	✗
J - To protect and enhance the character of the landscape and visual amenity (e.g. AONB and Heritage Coasts).	✗	✗	✗	✓
K - To enable existing habitats and species to adapt to a changing climate.	✗	✗✗	?	✓

4.2 Primary Trends of the PDZs

- 4.2.1 The detailed assessment is provided in **Annex I**, where each policy or policy option has been assessed for each PDZ/policy unit. An assessment/discussion of the trends and findings that have emerged from this detailed assessment is provided below based on the key environmental receptors of this SMP.

PDZ 1: Rame Head to Pencarrow Head

Rame Head to Dowderry (MA 01: PU 1.1 – 1.2)

- 4.2.2 Overall, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** between Rame Head and Dowderry will ensure biodiversity and geological interests are maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining favourable condition associated with such designated sites as Rame Head and Whitsand Bay SSSI and prevent deterioration of the Cornwall AONB (Rame Head). The policy will also allow for the adaptive response of habitats to sea level rise and erosion.
- 4.2.3 The policy plan will however potentially reduce the footprint extents of cultural heritage assets through cliff erosion / retreat including Promontory Fort & St Michael's Chapel and thus the potential deterioration of these features. Potential disturbance or deterioration to the structure and setting of Listed Buildings may also occur under **MR** including Smugglers Cottage (Grade II LB). Infrastructure and development will also be impacted upon by a policy of no active intervention, this will be predominantly associated with residential and business properties of Whitsand Bay, Tregonhawke and Freathy including Millbrook Holiday Park Caravan Park. For the residential and business properties of Portwrinkle the policy for the frontages during for **HTL** and **MR** will ensure continued protection to residential properties, access roads, harbour. This approach will allow for a more natural alignment and defence system, however this should also include monitoring as there is potential for impacts upon historic sites, conservation areas and Eglarooze Cliff SSSI.

Dowderry and Seaton (MA 02: PU 2.1 – 2.3)

- 4.2.4 For Dowderry and Seaton, the policy plan of **NAI** will ensure geological interests are maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining the condition of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) such as Seaton Beach.
- 4.2.5 The policy for the frontages during epoch 1 (**HTL**) and 2 (**MR**) will ensure continued protection to both residential and commercial properties which will allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence system reverting to the long-term policy of **NAI**. However, it is unclear at this stage if a policy of **NAI** would be successful in achieving the sustainability objectives of the SEA.

Seaton to Pencarrow Head (MA 03: PU 3.1 – 3.8)

- 4.2.6 Overall, the long-term policy plan for this stretch of coastline is to ensure natural processes continue through **NAI** allowing such environments as fen and lowland beech & yew woodland BAP priority habitats to be maintained and continued exposure of the Portnadler Bay RIG site. This is to be undertaken in conjunction with providing for the

continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets through **HTL** at Looe, Hannafore and Polperro and the following key features:

- East Looe and Hannafore beaches;
- Looe Harbour, boat mooring facilities;
- Ambulance and police stations;
- Polperro fishing harbour with associated facilities;
- Polperro beach; and
- Looe Conservation Area.

4.2.7 The policy plan of **NAI** will however potentially impact upon the residential communities along the undefended cliff frontages and the following key Listed Buildings including The Studio and Quay Walls and thus monitoring should be undertaken. In addition, natural processes essential for the maintenance of the Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast may be reduced under the policy of **HTL**.

4.2.8 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, indeterminable impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Rame Head to Downderry, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 2: Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary)

Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (MA 04: PU 4.1 – 4.4)

4.2.9 The long-term policy plan of **HTL** between Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along the frontages at Fowey & Polruan and the following key features:

- Polruan Harbour;
- Polruan and Fowey Commercial Boatyards;
- Boat mooring facilities at Fowey;
- Polruan Holidays (Caravan Site);
- Lerryn Bridge (SM);
- St Catherine'S Castle (SM);
- Fowey Blockhouse (SM); and
- Castle Remains at Harbour Mouth (LB).

4.2.10 The policy of **HTL** will allow for the continued protection of the conservation areas associated with Bodinnick, Polruan and Fowey. A long-term policy of **NAI** is also to be implemented for this management area, which will ensure natural processes prevail essential for the biodiversity and geological interests including Polruan to Polperro SAC/SSSI and various RIGS. However the policy of **NAI** although promoting natural processes may impact upon the integrity of the saline pool habitats located along the undefended sections of the coastline and the South West Coastal Path. Monitoring should be undertaken.

Fowey Estuary (above Mixtow) including tributaries (MA 05: PU 5.1 – 5.4)

- 4.2.11 For the Fowey Estuary (above Mixtow) including tributaries, the long-term policy is for **NAI** across the wider estuary with **NAI** policy used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence through resilience. The **NAI** policy will benefit the lowland woodland BAP priority habitats. Managing flood risk by increasing resilience and continuing to provide the Environment Agency tidal flood warning service will continue to provide protection to the settlements of Lostwithiel and Lerryn including the conservation area.
- 4.2.12 Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (including Fowey Estuary), are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.

PDZ 3: Gribbin Head to Black Head

Gribbin Head to Par Docks (MA 06: PU 6.1 – 6.4)

- 4.2.13 The long-term policy plan between Gribbin Head to Par Docks is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast and **MR** will continue to provide protection to residential and commercial properties and assets and the following key features:
- Polkerris Harbour;
 - Par Sands Caravan Park;
 - Mainline Railway and station;
 - Par Harbour;
 - No 15 and Adjoining Fish Curing Cellars (LB);
 - Rashleigh Inn (LB);
 - Harbour Pier (LB);
 - Cottage North East of Rashleigh (LB);
 - No 24 (LB);
 - Remains of Fish Cellars and Net Lofts (LB); and
 - Lime Kiln (LB).
- 4.2.14 However, the policy of **MR** will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment which will require close monitoring to ensure no long-term impacts occur to the development and infrastructure associated with this management area in particular Par Sands and Little Hell Cove and Polkerris Beach. The policy of **MR** may also have an impact upon the saline lagoon BAP priority habitat located near Par Sands in that the policy may influence the chemical composition of the lagoon and lagoon extents in response to **MR** which will require roll back of the near by dunes. Contaminated soils / landfill may also be a concern along this section of the coast.

Par Docks to Black Head (MA 07: PU 7.1 – 7.5)

- 4.2.15 Between Par Docks to Black Head, the overall long-term policy plan of **NAI** will ensure geological interests are maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining the condition of the various RIGS along this section of the coastline. The policy along with **HTL/MR** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets and the following key features:
- Carlyon Municipal Golf Course;
 - Carlyon and Crinnis Beaches;
 - Carlyon Bay Camping Park;
 - Charlestown Beach; and
 - Cornish Shipwreck Centre.
- 4.2.16 The policy of **NAI** along Carlyon Bay and Charlestown allows for the continued protection of infrastructure and development at these locations in response to the requirement of developers to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location the policy of **NAI** will have minimal impact. However, the **NAI** policy along Duporth and Porthpean will impact upon such features including the South West Coastal Path and Duporth Chaley Park.
- 4.2.17 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Gribbin Head to Black Head, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 4: Black Head to Zone Point

Black Head to Dodman Point (MA 08: PU 8.1 – 8.5)

- 4.2.18 Overall, the long-term policy plan between Black Head to Dodman Point is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline and beaches with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Cornwall AONB, and the Heritage Coast. The policy of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets and the following key features:
- Pentewan Sands Holiday Park;
 - Mevagissey Harbour;
 - Polstreath and Portmellon Beaches;
 - Gorran Haven Harbour;
 - Little Perhaver, Gorran Haven and Bow/Vault Beaches;
 - Pentewan Conservation Area;
 - Gorran Haven Conservation Area;
 - Lime Kiln South East of Sconhoe (LB);
 - Beach Cottage (LB);
 - The Mermaid Café and Adjoining House (LB);

- Step Cottage (LB);
- Church of St Just (LB);
- Fort Cottage (LB);
- Hill View (LB);
- Rising Sun Inn (LB); and
- Rock Cottage (LB).

4.2.19 However, the policy of **HTL** and **MR** may impact upon the environment reducing essential natural processes vital for the integrity of geological and biodiversity interests, while the policy of **NAI** will potentially impact upon the following key sites:

- Later Prehistoric Cliff Castle, Two Prehistoric Round Barrows, Medieval Field System, and associated remains On Dodman Point Cliff castle - Chynalls Point (SMs);
- Black Head promontory Fort (SM);
- Harbour Piers and Quays (LB);
- Mevagissey Conservation Area;
- South West Coastal Path; thus monitoring should be undertaken for these site locations.

Veryan Bay (MA 09: PU 9.1 – 9.6)

4.2.20 Similarly, the long-term policy plan for Veryan Bay is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline and beaches with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Caragloose Point RIG site.

4.2.21 The policy of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets, although the Portholland access road may be impacted upon by **MR** which could encroach on the footprint of the road. In addition, the policy of **HTL** will prevent natural processes such as erosion essential for the Jacka Point RIG site, while in contrast the protection of the Portloe Conservation Area will be achieved under a policy of **HTL**.

Gerrans Bay (MA 10: PU 10.1 – 10.4)

4.2.22 For the Gerrans Bay, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended coast with **HTL** policy used selectively at Portscatho to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will benefit the Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI, Gerrans Bay to Camels Cove SSSI, various RIGS and Heritage Coast. However, St Anthony's Head Lighthouse and Treloan Coastal Holidays Park may be impacted upon by the policy of **NAI**, thus monitoring should be undertaken. There are no significant sections of the South West Coast Path thought to be at risk within this management area.

4.2.23 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Black Head to Zone Point, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 5: Fal and Helford Estuary

Lower Fal (Carrick Roads) (MA 11: PU 11.1 – 11.11)

4.2.24 In general, the long-term policy plan for the lower Fal (Carrick Roads) is for **NAI** along the undefended estuary banks with **HTL**, **MR** (and to a lesser extent **NAI**) used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. Key interest features to benefit from the no active intervention policy include mudflats and Atlantic salt meadows of the Fal & Helford SAC, Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI and Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI. The hold the line defences will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets associated with lower Fal and the following key features:

- Harbour facilities at St Mawes;
- Sailing clubs and gig rowing club at St Mawes;
- A39 Falmouth - Truro Road at Perranworthal;
- Feock to Restronguet Point ferry terminal;
- Harbour Facilities (at Flushing);
- Falmouth Docks;
- Pendennis Peninsula Fortifications (SM); and
- St Mawes Castle (SM).

4.2.25 However, the policy of **HTL** and **MR** will impact upon the environment reducing essential natural processes vital for the integrity of geological interests, although it is anticipated that no significant impacts will occur to the Fal & Helford SAC for this management area given the boundary of the SAC (at MLW) and the interest features such as the mudflats and saltmarsh.

Upper Fal (Turnaware Point to normal tidal limit) (MA 12: PU 12.1 – 12.8)

4.2.26 For the Upper Fal, the long-term policy of **NAI** will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Upper Fal Estuary & Woods SSSI, saline lagoon and reedbed BAP priority habitats. The other policies for this management area of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets associated such settlements as Truro.

4.2.27 Although such policies may have minor impacts on designated sites the Fal & Helford SAC through coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise and the constraint of hard or high ground on the boundary of the site. The absolute quantity of loss of intertidal features such as mudflats throughout the estuary as a whole as a result of this is not known. This loss from coastal squeeze as a result of natural topographic constraint will occur in-combination with the constraints resulting from HTL policies (or semi-constraints provided by MR policies). However, given the MR proposals for the sections of the sites that will be constrained, overall there would be a greater area for intertidal mudflats to migrate, or intertidal mudflats will experience accretion rates in line with sea level rise, such that there would be no overall loss (and potentially an increase), as a result of SMP policies (for detailed information please see the HRA).

Pendennis Point to Rosemullion Head (MA 13: PU 13.1 – 13.4)

- 4.2.28 Between Pendennis Point to Rosemullion Head, the **NAI** policy along the undefended cliff sections will benefit natural process essential for the integrity of the Cornwall AONB. The other long-term policies of this management area of **HTL** and **MR** will continue to provide protection of settlements and beaches including Castle and Gyllyngvase beaches, Swanpool beach, and Maenporth beach. However the same policies will also result in minor negative impacts to the Swanpool SSSI and The Hutches RIG site.
- 4.2.29 It is anticipated that the **NAI** policy along the undefended cliff sections will not impact upon the historic setting of Pendennis Castle (LB) in response minimum erosion of the cliff boundary encompassing the castle.

Helford Estuary (MA 13: PU 14.1 – 14.7)

- 4.2.30 In general, the long-term policy plan for the Helford Estuary is for **NAI** along undefended estuary banks and at small settlements with **HTL** used selectively at the settlement of Geek to maintain current standards of defence. Key environmental interest features to benefit the no active intervention policy include Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI, Meneage Coastal Section SSSI, Merthen Wood SSSI, Rosemullion SSSI, and Cornwall AONB.
- 4.2.31 However a policy of no active intervention may impact upon historic sites such as Promontory Fort and Civil War Battery, Little Dennis Head (SM) and various Listed Buildings associated with Quays (see **Annex 1**), while **HTL** will have no adverse effects on the Fal & Helford SAC. There is a potential for reduced exposure of intertidal mudflats as a result of sea level rise, however, in the area of **HTL**, natural topography would provide the same constraint as the existing quay edge at Gweek, such that no noticeable loss of migration space would occur to the naturally constrained intertidal habitat as a result of coastal squeeze. Consequently, the policy along the quay edge results in the same effect as that with natural change, and therefore no decline in favourable condition of this element of the mudflats and sandflats conservation objectives would arise.
- 4.2.32 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, mixed impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development for Fal and Helford Estuary.**

PDZ 6: Nare Point to Baulk Head - Gunwalloe

Lizard East (Nare Point to Lizard Point) (MA 15: PU 15.1 – 15.6)

- 4.2.33 The long-term policy for Nare Point to Lizard Point is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests along the coastline including various RIGS, Fal & Helford SAC, The Lizard SAC, Coverack to Porthoustock SSSI, Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI, Meneage Coastal Section SSSI, lowland heathland and fen BAP priority habitats, and the Cornwall AONB. The **HTL** and **MR** policies will continue to provide protection to settlements along with the policy of **NAI** in response to limited coastline erosion over the next 100 years, as well as to the following Listed Buildings:

- Minstel Cottage;
- Corner Cottage;
- Harbour Walls;
- Pier;
- Quay and Slips;
- Old Post Office;
- The Beach House;
- Carndu and Trvarrow;
- Smugglers Cottage;
- The Loft;
- Todden Cottage;
- Naval Coastguard Lookout;
- Winch House; and
- Fort Cellars.

4.2.34 However, the policy of **HTL** and **MR** will potentially impact upon the environment reducing essential natural processes vital for the integrity of geological and biodiversity interests, while the policy of **NAI** will impact upon the following key heritage sites and Listed Buildings:

- Cliff castle - Chynalls Point (SM);
- Settlement sites 500yds (460m) SSE of Trebarveth (SM);
- Marconi Memorial (LB);
- Winnianton Farmhouse (LB);
- Harbour Cottage (LB);
- Winch House (LB);
- Harbour Walls (LB);
- Stile and Gate-Piers (LB); and
- Headstone at Approximately 10m East of Church (LB); and thus monitoring should be undertaken.

4.2.35 **MR** at Kennack would require the excavation of the historic environment features under the heathland, and as such this should be undertaken in a sensitive manner and spoil reinstated to enable continued heathland growth.

Lizard West (Lizard Point to Baulk Head) (MA 16: PU 16.1 – 16.5)

4.2.36 Between Lizard Point to Baulk Head, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline which will benefit both the geological and biodiversity interests including Caerthillian to Kennack SSSI, West Lizard SSSI, Mullion Cliff to Predannack Cliff SSSI, Baulk Head to Mullion SSSI, and Cornwall AONB. Potential impacts upon protected wrecked sites could be anticipated such as St Anthony in response to increased deposition of sediments. Potential loss of residential and commercial properties and assets may also occur between Predannack Head to Pedngwinian under the policy of **NAI** and thus detailed monitoring should be undertaken for this management area.

- 4.2.37 Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, mixed impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Nare Point to Baulk Head – Gunwalloe, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.

PDZ 7: Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion)

Baulk Head to Trewavas Head (MA 17: PU 17.1 – 17.4)

- 4.2.38 The long-term policy plan for this section of coastline is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence. Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI** including Wheal Penrose SSSI, Porthleven Cliffs East SSSI, Loe Pool SSSI, Porthleven Cliffs SSSI, Tremearne Par SSSI, Cudden Point to Prussia Cove SSSI, and various RIGS.
- 4.2.39 The **HTL** and **MR** policies will continue to provide protection to settlements over the next 100 years including the Porthleven Conservation Area and various Listed Buildings including Ring O'Bright Water and Strawtop. The same policies will potentially have an impact on the natural geological and biological environment. For example, the SMP policy of **MR** aims to undertake a realignment which will allow the barrier beach to respond to sea level rise and adjust its profile accordingly which would help maintain the natural defence provided by the barrier, however it is unclear what the long-term impact will be at this stage on the coastal lagoon associated with Loe Pool SSSI (currently only meeting 22.5% of the PSA target) and fen and reedbed BAP priority habitats.
- 4.2.40 The **NAI** policy will potentially impact upon the structure and setting of the Former Pilchard Net Fishing Cellars (LB).

Trewavas Head to The Greeb (MA 18: PU 18.1 – 18.4)

- 4.2.41 Between Trewavas Head to The Greeb, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended coast and Praa Sands east with **MR** policy used along the frontages of Praa Sands west to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will allow natural erosion of geological features associated with the Porthcew SSSI, Cudden Point to Prussia Cove SSSI and Cornwall AONB, however the same policy will potentially impact the Wheal Trewavas Copper Mine 310m south of Trewavas. The policy of **MR** will potentially impact Folly Rocks SSSI, Praa Sands RIG site, and Cornwall AONB through the prevention of natural processes.
- 4.2.42 Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, mixed impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Mounts Bay East (Baulk Head (Gunwalloe) to Marazion), are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.

PDZ 8: Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard)

Marazion to Longrock (MA 19: PU 19.1 – 19.6)

- 4.2.43 The long-term policy plan for this section of coastline of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** (and to a lesser extent **NAI**) used selectively at settlements including Marazion Town, St Michael's Mount – Harbour, Marazion west and Marazion Marsh to maintain current standards of defence and protection of numerous Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**). Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI** including St Michael's Mount SSSI, Venton Cove RIG site and Great & Little Hogus RIG site, however the same SMP policy may not prevent disturbance to St Michael's Mount Historic Parks and Gardens or St Michaels Mount Causeway.
- 4.2.44 The majority of policy locations and **HTL/MR** policies amongst the units are a sufficient distance or physically unconnected to the *Natura 2000* Sites including Marazion Marsh SPA and The Lizard SAC that no direct loss or indirect effects are expected. Although, the same policies may reduce the extents of the Great & Little Hogus RIG site and the footprint of the Marazion Conservation Area.

Longrock to Penzance (MA 20: PU 20.1 – 20.3)

- 4.2.45 The overall policies of **HTL** and **MR** will continue to protect the settlements of Longrock, Eastern Green and Chyandour in regards to maintaining the current standards of defence, although it is unclear at this stage the impacts of **MR** on transport infrastructure such as the main A30 road. The **HTL** policy will continue to protect the structure and setting of Jubilee Pool (LB); 22 Regent Terrace (LB); Stanley Guest House (LB); 21 Regent Terrace (LB).

Penzance and Newlyn (Albert Pier to Sandy Cove) (MA 21: PU 21.1 – 21.4)

- 4.2.46 The policies of **HTL** and **MR** will continue to protect the settlements and infrastructure associated with Penzance Harbour & Docks, Wherry Town and Newlyn in regards to maintaining the current standards of defence. The policy of **HTL** will continue to provide protection of the Penzance Conservation Area and Newlyn Conservation Area and numerous Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**).

Mousehole (Sandy Cove breakwater to Point Spaniard) (MA 22: PU 22.1 – 22.2)

- 4.2.47 The policy of **HTL** will continue to protect the settlements and infrastructure associated with Cliff Road and Mousehole with regards to maintaining the current standards of defence and protection of numerous Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**). However, obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration may occur along the Penlee Point SSSI under a policy of **HTL**. Impacts to the Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast are anticipated while the continued protection of the Mousehole Conservation Area will occur under this policy.
- 4.2.48 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development of Mounts Bay West (The Greeb to Point Spaniard) are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 9: Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point)

Penzance and Newlyn (Albert Pier to Sandy Cove) (MA 23: PU 23.1 – 23.2) and Land's End to Clodgy Point (St Ives) (MA 24: PU 24.1 – 24.2)

- 4.2.49 The long-term policy plan of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline for these management areas will provide the continuation of natural processes essential for such key features as the Tater-Du SSSI, Boscawen SSSI, Treen Cliff SSSI, Porthgwarra to Pordenack Point SSSI, Porthgwarra RSPB Nature Reserve, and lowland heathland BAP habitat. Although this policy may impact upon residential and commercial properties and assets through continued erosion of the coastline which may result in the impacts to the following key historic sites and Listed Buildings:
- Cliff Castle on Carn Les Boel (SM);
 - Treryn Dinas Fort (SM);
 - St Levan's Well, Porth Chapel (SM);
 - St Levan Chapel site (SM);
 - Breakwater and Adjoining Slipway (LB); and
 - The Crowns Engine Houses (LB).
- 4.2.50 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development for Penwith Peninsula (Point Spaniard to Clodgy Point) are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 10: Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point

Clodgy Point to Porthminster Point (MA 25: PU 25.1 – 25.5)

- 4.2.51 The management area between Clodgy Point to Porthminster Point will implement a long-term policy of **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **HTL**. The policy of **NAI** will continue to allow for natural processes to interact with the interest features of designated sites and thus not impact upon their integrity including the Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI and Godreavy – Portreath Heritage Coast.
- 4.2.52 The **HTL** policy will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along frontages of Porthmeor, Porthgwidden to the Pier, St Ives Harbour frontage, and Porthminster beach, as well as the following key features:
- Porthmeor beach;
 - St Ives, Porth Gwidden, Bamaluz Cove and Harbour beaches;
 - St Ives Harbour;
 - Lifeboat Station (St Ives); and
 - Various Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**).
- 4.2.53 The **HTL** policy will, however, impact on designated nature conservation sites, although to a lesser extent for this management area in comparison to MA 27 – MA 28.

Porthminster Point to Hayle Estuary (MA 26: PU 26.1 – 26.3)

- 4.2.54 The management area between Porthminster Point to Hayle Estuary will implement a long-term policy of **NAI** across the undefended cliffs which will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests. Under this policy in particular for Carbis Bay, it is unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets.

Hayle Estuary (MA 27: PU 27.1 – 27.7)

- 4.2.55 For the Hayle Estuary, the **HTL** and **MR** policy will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along the frontages of Hayle and the following key features:

- Hayle Railway line;
- Hayle golf course;
- Lelant Conservation Area;
- Hayle Conservation Area; and
- Various Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**).

- 4.2.56 The **HTL** policy will however potentially impact upon a number of designated and undesignated nature conservation sites, including: Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI, Hayle Estuary RSPB Nature Reserve, saline BAP habitats associated with Cooperhouse Pool, and also reedbed BAP habitat; Railway Bridge (SM), and Black Cliff (RIG).

Black Cliff to Godrevy Point (MA 28: PU 28.1 – 28.7)

- 4.2.57 The management area between Black Cliff to Godrevy Point Porth will overall implement a long-term policy of **NAI** across the undefended cliffs which will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests. A policy of **MR** will provide protection of Hayle Peter's Point and Gwithian Beaches, although there may be potential loss of footprint extents of the South West Coastal Path and Godrevy Headland - complex of prehistoric sites (SM). Potential loss of tourist facilities may occur along the undefended sections of coastline under **NAI**. Monitoring should be undertaken.

- 4.2.58 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, mixed impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Clodgy Point to Godrevy Point, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 11: Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West

Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head (MA 29: PU 29.1 – 29.4)

- 4.2.59 The long-term policy for Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head is **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **MR**. The policy of **NAI** will provide essential natural processes to prevail for such interest features as Godrevy Head to St Agnes SAC, Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI, Cligga head SSSI, Heritage Coast, Cornwall AONB, Portreath RIG site

and Kerriack Cove RIG site. However, this policy will potentially impact upon the following key historic sites:

- Godrevy Towans - complex of prehistoric sites (SM); and
- Carvannel cliff castle (SM). Monitoring should be undertaken.

4.2.60 The **MR** and to a lesser extent **NAI**, will maintain current standards of defence or not influence change in defence standards, however the **MR** policy will impact upon the Portreath RIG site.

St Agnes Head to Pentire Point West (MA 30: PU 30.1 – 30.5)

4.2.61 Between St Agnes Head to Pentire Point West the long-term policy is **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **MR** which will provide continued protection to the settlements of Perranporth, Perran Beach, and Penhale to Holywell frontage.

4.2.62 The policy of **NAI** will however potentially impact upon the integrity of the following key historic sites:

- St Piran`s Oratory and associated early medieval cemetery (SM);
- Medieval Holly Well north east of Hollywell Beach (SM);
- Prehistoric cliff castles on Kelsey Head and west of Porth Joke (SM); and
- Cliff castle on Penhale Point (SM).

4.2.63 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts, mixed impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Godrevy Point to Pentire Point West, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 12: Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay

Fistral Bay and Crantock (MA 31: PU 31.1 – 31.6)

4.2.64 The long-term policy for Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head is **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **MR** to provide continued protection to settlement and assets of North Fistral including Importance to the surf centre, car parking, and RNLI lifeguard station.

4.2.65 The policy of **NAI** will provide essential natural processes for the Kelsey Head SSSI and various RIG sites, including The Gannel Quarry and Fistral Bay, although there is potential for loss of footprint extents associated with the golf course, access roads of Fistral, and the Trevemper Bridge (LB). Monitoring should be undertaken.

Newquay Bay (MA 32: PU 32.1 – 32.6)

4.2.66 The long-term policy for Newquay Bay is **HTL** which will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along the frontages including:

- Newquay Harbour;
- RNLI Lifeboat Station;

- Commercial properties, including Sea Life Centre;
- Beach huts; and
- North Pier (LB).

4.2.67 **Overall assessment summary:** Minor positive to minor negative impacts and indeterminable impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Fistral Bay to Newquay Bay, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.

PDZ 13: Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point

Trevelgue Head to Trevoze Head (MA 33: PU 33.1 – 33.8)

4.2.68 Between Trevelgue Head to Trevoze Head, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and estuary banks which will benefit both the geological and biodiversity interests including Trevoze Head & Constantine Bay SSSI, Bedruthan Steps & Park Head SSSI, Trevoze Head Heritage Coast, and Whipsiderry Beach RIG site. However under this policy the following historic sites may be impacted upon in response to erosion and disturbance of the sites and their settings including:

- Trevelgue Promontory Camp And Two Barrows (SM); and
- Later Prehistoric Cliff Castle With Hut Circles On Griffin'S Point (SM).

4.2.69 At Porth Island and Watergate Bay, the **NAI** policy may result in potential loss of community assets or reduced footprint through erosion, however the second long-term policy of **HTL** for this policy unit will continue to maintain current standards of defence.

Trevoze Head to Stepper Point (MA 34: PU 34.1 – 34.4)

4.2.70 Between Trevoze Head to Stepper Point, the overall policy of **NAI** will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests associated with Trevoze Head & Constantine Bay SSSI and Trevone Bay SSSI. The **NAI** policy may result in potential loss of community assets or reduced footprint through erosion for some settlements, however the second long-term policy of **MR** for this policy unit will continue to maintain current standards of defence at selective locations, including Harlyn.

4.2.71 **Overall assessment summary:** Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Trevelgue Head to Stepper Point Bay, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.

PDZ 14: Camel Estuary to Pentire Point

Camel Estuary (Stepper Point to Trebetherick Point) (MA 35: PU 35.1 – 35.12)

4.2.72 For the Camel Estuary, the long-term policy plan is for **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and estuary banks with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence for settlements of the Camel Estuary and continued protection of numerous Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**). The **NAI** policy will benefit various designated sites reliant on natural processes including Harbour Cove and Steeper Point SSSI, Rock Dunes SSSI, Trebetherick Point SSSI, Stepper Point RIG site and Cornwall AONB (Camel Estuary). However within Daymer Bay the policy may cause partial loss of community assets in response to erosion including the golf course, access roads, church and the following Listed Buildings:

- Quay to West;
- South and East Rock Sail (LB); and
- Rock Sailing Club House.

4.2.73 The majority of the sites associated with **HTL** and **MR** are located some distance from the River Camel SAC boundary and do not directly or indirectly affect the Site's features. Sladesbridge is the only policy location within the SAC boundary and has the potential to result in direct loss of SAC interest features, however, clarification of preventative and mitigation measures has resulted in a finding of no adverse effect on integrity of the Site's qualifying features. Furthermore, no loss of supporting habitat for the species for which the SAC is designated is expected provided appropriate preventative and mitigation measures are incorporated in various scheme proposals (such as fluvial modelling, geomorphological assessment and recommendations, etc) (see HRA for further information).

Trebetherick Point to Pentire Point (MA 36: PU 36.1 – 36.4)

4.2.74 Between Trebetherick Point to Pentire Point, the overall policy of **NAI** will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests associated with Pentire SSSI. The second long-term policy of **MR** for this policy unit will continue to maintain current standards of defence at selective locations including Polzeath.

4.2.75 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Camel Estuary to Pentire Point, are anticipated for this PDZ.**

PDZ 15: Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth

Pentire Point to Boscastle (MA 37: PU 37.1 – 37.6)

4.2.76 The long-term policy plan for this section of coastline is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence including Port Isaac and Boscastle.

4.2.77 Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI**, however there may be potential impacts to the integrity of heritage features through disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting including Tintagel Castle (SM); The Rumps Promontory Fort (SM), and the following Listed Buildings:

- Garages/Boat Shed;
- Lacombe and Quay Cottages;
- Slip and Retaining Wall;
- Carolina Cellar and Wall;
- North West Wall to Fish Cellars;
- Whim Plat;
- Union Cellars (and White Cottage);
- Beach House; and monitoring should be undertaken.

4.2.78 The **HTL** policy will continue to provide protection to settlements over the next 100 years including the Port Isaac Conservation Area, Boscastle Conservation Area and numerous Listed Buildings (see **Annex 1**), however the same policy will potentially have an impact on the natural geological and biological environment including the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC (though these can easily be avoided), Tintagel Cliffs SSSI and Boscastle to Widemouth SSSI, and heathland and woodland BAP habitats.

Boscastle to Wanson Mouth (MA 38: PU 38.1 – 38.2)

4.2.79 Between Boscastle and Wanson Mouth, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests along the coastline, although between Crackington Haven to Widemouth Bay there is potential loss of residential and commercial properties and assets. The **MR** policy to also be implemented for this management area will continue to maintain current standards of defence for the settlement of Crackington Haven.

4.2.80 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to moderate negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development, between Pentire Point to Wanson Mouth, are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 16/17: Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point)

Wanson Mouth to Higher Longbeak (MA 39: PU 39.1 – 39.3)

4.2.81 Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the long-term policy of **NAI** along this stretch of coastline including Upton Coast RIG site, Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast. The policy of realignment efforts for epoch 1 and 2 to re-establish naturally functioning dune system will provide improved natural defence and buffer zone, improve habitat status and will continue to manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation at Black Rock / south Widemouth and North Widemouth.

Higher Longbeak to Lower Sharpnose and Hartland Point (MA 40: PU 40.1 – 40.4/41.2)

- 4.2.82 For this stretch of coastline, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** will provide essential geological exposure to maintain or promote favourable condition of such sites as the Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI, Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI, however the same policy will potentially impact upon the integrity of historic sites through erosion including Bude Canal Sea Lock (SM) and commercial properties and assets between Crooklets to Hartland Point. It is anticipated that the **NAI** policy will not impact upon the integrity of Hartland Quay and Hartland Lighthouse, although the following Listed Buildings may be impacted:
- Sea Lock;
 - Lock Gates and Hand Winches;
 - The Castle and Walls to the North West; and
 - Remains of Pier Wall.
- 4.2.83 The other long-term policy associated with this management area of **HTL** will continue to maintain current standards of defence for the settlement of Bude Haven & Canal area, although this policy will prevent natural processes / adaptation of the Bude Coast SSSI.
- 4.2.84 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development between Widemouth and Bude (Wanson Mouth to Lower Sharpnose Point) are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

PDZ 18: Isles of Scilly Complex

St Marys (MA 42: PU 42.1 – 42.21)

- 4.2.85 For the island of St Mary, the long-term policy plan is **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and coves and **HTL** and **MR** used selectively to maintain current standards of defence for key assets including commercial / residential properties, Listed Buildings (Former Fish Salting Trough), beaches and tourist and recreational facilities and other infrastructure. The **NAI policy** will allow natural processes to prevail, benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests of the designated sites of the Isles of Scilly Complex SAC, St Mary including the Watermill Cove SSSI, Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool SSSI, Lower moors SSSI, Penninis Head SSSI, Porthloo SSSI, blanket bog BAP habitats, and Isles of Scilly AONB and Heritage Coast. However, the policy of **NAI** through erosion may impact upon historic sites including the Giant's Cliff Castle and the following Listed Buildings:
- The Old Church of St Mary;
 - Pier House; and
 - Outer Walls and Gateway.

St Martins (MA 43: PU 43.1 – 43.4)

4.2.86 For the island of St Martin, the overall policy is one of **NAI** along the entire frontage of the island with no impact anticipated on infrastructure and development on the island. The policy will also benefit the following designated sites:

- Isles of Scilly SPA;
- Isles of Scilly Ramsar;
- Isles of Scilly Complex SAC;
- Pentle Bay, Merrick & Round Islands SSSI;
- St Helen's SSSI;
- Tean SSSI;
- Porth Seal SSSI;
- White Island SSSI;
- St Martin's Sedimentary Shore SSSI;
- Plains & Great Bay SSSI;
- Eastern Isles SSSI;
- Various historic features; and
- Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast.

Tresco and Bryher (MA 44: PU 44.1 – 44.8 & MA 45: 45.1 – 45.13)

4.2.87 For the islands of Tresco and Bryher, the overall policies to be implemented include **NAI** along all undefended cliff and cove shoreline and **HTL** and **MR** used selectively to maintain current standards of defence for key assets including commercial / residential properties, beaches and tourist and recreational facilities and other infrastructure on the islands.

4.2.88 The policy of **NAI** will benefit the following designated sites:

- Isles of Scilly SPA;
- Isles of Scilly Ramsar;
- Isles of Scilly Complex SAC;
- Shipman Head & Shipman Down SSSI;
- Norrard Rocks SSSI;
- Pool of Bryher & Popplestone Bank SSSI;
- Rushy Bay & Heathy Hill SSSI;
- Samson SSSI;
- Pentle Bay, Merrick & Round Islands SSSI;
- Great Pool SSSI;
- St Helen's SSSI; and
- Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast.

4.2.89 However, the policy of **NAI** through erosion may cause disturbance or deterioration to historic sites and their settings including the following:

- Prehistoric Cairn Group On Abbey Hill, Tresco (SM);
- St Nicholas' Priory, Tresco (SM);
- Cromwell'S Castle Mid-17Th Century Blockhouse (SM);
- King Charles' Castle (SM); and
- Tresco Historic Parks and Gardens; and thus monitoring should be undertaken.

St Agnes and Gugh (MA 46.1 – 46.14)

4.2.90 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, thus affecting its current condition which is currently meeting 100% of the PSA target.

4.2.91 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.

4.2.92 **Overall assessment summary: Minor positive to minor negative impacts and mixed impacts associated with environmental designations, infrastructure and development within the Isles of Scilly Complex are anticipated for this Policy Development Zone.**

4.3 Conclusion

4.3.1 The key drivers for the development of SMP policy was to support the diverse character of the landscape and seascape of the coastline through the natural evolution of the shoreline wherever possible, balanced against the desire to not constrain the ability of coastal settlements to retain their viability and core values and manage and adapt to flood and erosion risks. By maintaining the protection of historic settlements, Listed Buildings and coastal communities, the potential exists for negative impacts on coastal habitats to arise from factors such as coastal squeeze, limiting of sediment movement along the coast, and geological exposure of cliffs. However, collectively, the proposed shoreline management plan limits where possible the constraints to natural processes from settlements and infrastructure, providing a sustainable balance between the core socio-economic and environmental values associated with Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.

5 MITIGATION & MONITORING

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Of the minor adverse effects identified in this assessment (detailed in **Annex I**), some are addressed within the wider context of synergies and balance in relation to the effects of other management areas, whilst some require specific management. SMP policy in some management areas work against natural processes, for example, in order to hold key areas of coast to protect other environmental values. It is the manner in which policy is applied across the whole SMP area, in order to provide balance, that is the important factor in such examples and therefore, mitigation or monitoring is not appropriate or required.

5.1.2 However, the SMP does require mitigation and/or monitoring for singular effects, where an adverse effect has been identified. It is considered that in this context, the following measures are required to support the SMP to avoid an adverse effect on the environmental values of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline.

5.2 Habitat Monitoring and Management

Effects on the Integrity of International Sites (SAC, SPA and Ramsar)

5.2.1 Overall the SEA has assessed that no major impacts will affect the integrity of the *Natura 2000* Sites within or adjacent to the SMP boundary, however the SMP has the potential to affect minor changes in the condition of these sites along with SSSIs through changes in habitat and coastal management (due to the number of SSSIs on the coast), with knock-on effects on the high level targets relating to SSSIs in favourable condition. A key tool, therefore, in managing and monitoring change for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly shoreline is the continued monitoring of SSSI units, which enables an early determination of where favourable condition may be threatened by inappropriate coastal management (SMP policy). It is considered that the existing monitoring programme undertaken by Natural England would be sufficient for this purpose, but there is a need to feed any initial findings into the SMP Action Plan and the development of subsequent SMP policy at the earliest stage. The following key mitigation should also be undertaken:

During the preparation and design of MR implementation, appropriate detailed geomorphological study and modelling must be undertaken to confirm that habitat creation is plausible (e.g. PDZ 5) and that there will be no impact upon river flows (e.g. PDZ 14). Appropriate design would avoid potential impact on supporting habitats.

A detailed study should be undertaken on current and future water levels within such *Nature 2000* sites as Marazion Marsh (e.g. PDZ 8) and saline lagoon BAP habitats to minimise the effects of tide-locking and saline intrusion.

A detailed analysis regarding the operation of the Truro Tidal Barrier should be undertaken which could be combined with the Truro and Coastal Strategy. A similar analysis may also be appropriate for SSSI sites of Hayle.

- 5.2.2 The SMP provides policy direction which is indicative of expenditure required on the coast. Simply, where SMP policy relates to the provision, enhancement or replacement of defences, the SMP policy will be instrumental in securing funding for schemes, since it is a key consideration in the determination of applications for funding.
- 5.2.3 It is not the intent or role of the SMP to secure funding, as a mechanism for policy. It therefore follows that in providing policy direction, the SMP fulfils its role in identifying the areas where funding will be required. To this end, it is considered outside of the scope of the SMP to provide funding as mitigation for policy.

Investigation of Historic Environment Sites

- 5.2.4 Potential examples were found where SMP policy would lead to the potential loss of sites/features (see **Section 4.2**) which are important to the historic environment such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- 5.2.5 Within the detailed SMP Action Plan therefore, English Heritage will be instrumental in establishing what the specific nature of losses may be, and where losses are known, a figure for investigation established so that this funding can be sought from Government. The intent of addressing this matter within the SMP Action Plan will be to ensure that English Heritage are provided with funds, in advance to investigate threatened sites and to establish monitoring regimes.

DRAFT

6 THE NEXT STEPS IN THE SEA PROCESS

6.1 Consultation Responses

- 6.1.1 This report is provided for consultation simultaneously with the SMP itself. Comments should be provided either in writing or electronically to:

Mr Peter Thornton
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6.2 The Purpose of Consultation

- 6.2.1 The purpose of consultation for this report is to establish:

Have the environmental issues been correctly identified?

Does the report correctly identify the assessment criteria which should be used to assess the plan?

Is the information provided correct? and;

If issues or detail have been omitted which should be a key element of the assessment?

- 6.2.2 Answers to these questions, or other issues relating to the environmental effects of the plan would be welcome as a component of consultation. Feedback received will shape the finalisation of this report and the evaluation of the environmental effects of the SMP. The final consideration and endorsement of the plan will be provided in response to these issues.

6.3 Subsequent Documents

- 6.3.1 Following the completion of this report, a Post Adoption Statement will be provided which will detail how the environmental considerations of this process have been integrated into the SMP and how the consultation and response to consultation has been considered within the SEA process.

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7 REFERENCES

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Defra (2006a). *Shoreline Management Plan Guidance Volume 1: Aims and Requirements*. Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Defra (2006b). *Shoreline Management Plan Guidance Volume 2: Procedures*. Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

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8 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
Defra	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
°C	Degrees Celsius
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Environmental Report
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
Ha	Hectares
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	Kilometre
km²	Kilometre squared (or 100ha)
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LB	Listed Building
m	metre
MNR	Marine Nature Reserve
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PPPs	Plans, Programmes and Policies
R&D	Research and Development
RBD	River Basin District
RDP	Rural Development Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area

SR	Scoping Report
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UK	United Kingdom
UKCIP	UK Climate Change Impact Programme
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site

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A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adapted from: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commdata/acrobat/6_chapter_5_glossary_1388113.pdf

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) were formally designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 to protect areas of the countryside of high scenic quality that cannot be selected for National Park status due to their lack of opportunities for outdoor recreation (an essential objective of National Parks). The Countryside Agency is responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and others on how they should be protected and managed. Further information on AONBs can be found at <http://www.aonb.org.uk/>

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

An agreed plan for a habitat or species, which forms part of the UK's commitment to biodiversity. For further information consult the BAP website: <http://www.ukbap.org.uk>

Birds Directive

European Community Directive (79/409/EEC) on the conservation of wild birds. Implemented in the UK as the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (1994). For further information consult the HMSO website: http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksj_19942716_en_1.htm

Consultation Bodies

Authorities, which because of their environmental responsibilities are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing, plans and programmes and must be consulted at specified stages of the SEA.

Environment Agency

Non-departmental public body responsible for the delivery of government policy relating to the environment and flood risk management in England.

Environmental Appraisal

A form of environmental assessment used in the UK (primarily for development plans) since the early 1990s, supported by "Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide" (DoE, 1993); more recently superseded by sustainability appraisal. Some aspects of environmental appraisal foreshadow the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Generically, a method or procedure for predicting the effects on the environment of a proposal, either for an individual project or a higher-level "strategy" (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making. The term "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) is used, as in European Directive 337/85/EEC, for assessments of projects. In the SEA Directive, an environmental assessment means "the preparation of an Environmental Report, the carrying out of consultations, the taking into account of the report and the results of the consultations in decision-making and the provision of information on the decision", in accordance with the Directive's requirements.

Environmental Report (ER)

Document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)

ESA schemes were introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF; predecessor to Defra) in 1987 and are designated under the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of the 1986 Agriculture Act and Environmentally Sensitive Area (Stage II) Designation (Amendment)(No2) Order 2001. They are governed by Defra and offer incentives (on a 10 year agreement with a 5 year break clause) to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. Further detail can be found on Defra's website:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/esas/default.htm>

Fetch

The distance of sea over which the wind blows.

Flood Map

The Flood Map is the Environment Agency's public face map for floodplain information. It shows the Flood Zone extents, which ignore defences, the location of raised defences, and the area benefiting from defences. Available on the Environment Agency's website, it also provides information on the likelihood of flooding to general areas of land.

Freshwater Fisheries Directive Designation

EC Directive 78/659/EEC on the Quality of Fresh Waters Needing Protection or Improvement in order to Support Fish Life ('The Freshwater Fish Directive') aims to protect and improve water quality and forms part of the Environment Agency's water quality monitoring programme. Under the Directive the UK Government was required to designate two categories of water: those suitable for salmonids (waters that have the potential to support fish of the family Salmonidae, mainly salmon and trout but also grayling) and those suitable for cyprinids (from the family Cyprinidae plus pike, perch and eel). The Directive sets standards to safeguard freshwater fisheries, mainly relating to the quality of the water, and requires that certain designated stretches of water meet these standards in order to enable fish to live or breed. For further information please consult the website: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

Geographical Information System (GIS)

A GIS is a computer-based system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data that are spatially referenced.

Groundwater

Water occurring below ground in natural formations (typically rocks, gravels and sands).

Indicator

A measure of variables over time, often used to measure achievement of objectives.

Land Use

Various designations of activities, developments, cropping types, etc for which land is used.

Land Management

Various forms of activities relating to agricultural, forestry, etc practice.

Local Authority Development Plans

These statutory land development plans generally cover a 10-year period from the date of their adoption. However, the local authorities currently review these plans on a 5-yearly basis. A District Council and a Unitary Authority will produce a Local Plan and a County Council produce a Structure Plan. A Structure Plan guides the Local Plans of several District Councils.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

A local agenda (produced by the local authority) with plans and targets to protect and enhance biodiversity and achieve sustainable development. We are committed to Biodiversity Action Plans and works with central government (Rio Earth Summit, 1992) to realise LBAP objectives.

Mitigation

Used in this SEA to refer to measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects on the environment.

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

National Nature Reserves are designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) primarily for nature conservation, but can also include sites with special geological or physiographic features. They were established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain, and as places for scientific research. All NNRs are “nationally important” and are best examples of a particular habitat/ecosystem. NNRs receive SSSI designation under The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

National Parks

The National Park Authority's duties and powers are derived from a number of Acts of Parliament and statements of Government Policy, most recently the Environment Act 1995. The Statutory purposes of National Parks, which the Authority has the duty to pursue, are:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area ;and
- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities by the public.

In pursuing these purposes we also have a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well being of the communities within the National Park, but without incurring significant expenditure in doing so. For further information please consult the National Park Authorities website at <http://www.anpa.gov.uk/>

Objective

A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

Ordnance Datum Newlyn

Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN) is a traditional vertical coordinate system, consisting of a tide gauge datum with initial point at Newlyn (Cornwall) and a Terrestrial Reference

Frame observed by spirit levelling between 200 fundamental bench marks across Britain. Each bench mark has an orthometric height only (not ellipsoid height or accurate horizontal position). This coordinate system is important because it is used to describe vertical positions of features on British maps (for example, spot heights and contours) in terms of height above mean sea level. The word Datum in the title refers, strictly speaking, to the tide gauge initial point only, not to the national levelled bench marks.

Plan or Programme

The term “plan or programme” covers any plans or programmes to which the SEA Directive applies.

Ramsar Site

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) imposes a requirement on the UK Government to promote the wise use of wetlands and to protect wetlands of international importance. This includes the designation of certain areas as Ramsar Sites, where their importance for nature conservation (especially with respect to waterfowl) and environmental sustainability meet certain criteria. Ramsar sites receive SSSI designation under The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Further information can be located on the RAMSAR convention on wetlands website: <http://www.ramsar.org/>

Responsible Authority

The organisation which prepares a plan or programme subject to the Directive and is responsible for the SEA.

River Quality Objective (RQO)

Rivers and canals are monitored under the requirements of the Water Resources Act, 1991. This legislation empowered the Secretary of State for the Environment and for Wales to set Statutory Water Quality Objectives to secure specific water quality standards. To meet this requirement we, as the nominated statutory body, have introduced the River Quality Objective (RQO) classification system. Currently, RQOs are classified using a River Ecosystem (RE) Classification, which is based on a set of chemical water quality parameters defined within the EC Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC). There are five river ecosystem classes, from RE1 to RE5. The RQO classification system provides an indication of the water quality conditions that we would like to see in all significant rivers but there are no legal requirements directly connected with it. Instead the RQO system provides an indication of the 'ideal' quality of waters and thereby provides an indication of their relative importance. For further information consult the following website: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

To protect archaeological sites for future generations, the most valuable of them may be “scheduled”. Scheduling is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or ‘schedule’

Scoping

The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SEA, including the environmental effects and alternatives which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the Environmental Report.

Screening

The process of deciding whether a plan or programme requires SEA.

Shingle beach

A shingle beach is a beach which is armoured with pebbles or small to medium sized cobbles. Typically the stone composition may grade from characteristic sizes ranging from 2 to 200 millimeters in diameter.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)

Non-statutory plans to provide sustainable coastal defence policies (to prevent erosion by the sea and flooding of low-lying coastal land), and to set objectives for the future management of the shoreline. They are prepared by the Environment Agency and maritime local authorities, acting individually or as part of coastal defence groups.

Significant environmental effects

Effects on the environment which are significant in the context of a plan or programme. Criteria for assessing significance are set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. Notification of a SSSI includes a list of operations that may be harmful to the special interest of the site. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (provisions relating to SSSIs) has been replaced by a new Section 28 in Schedule 9 of the CROW Act. The new Section 28 provides significantly enhanced protection for SSSIs. All cSACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites are designated as SSSIs.

Special Area for Conservation (SAC)

An internationally important site for habitats and/or species, designated as required under the EC Habitats Directive. SACs are protected for their internationally important habitat and non-bird species. They also receive SSSI designation under The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000; and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). For further details refer to the following The Joint Nature Conservation Committee website <http://www.jncc.gov.uk>

Special Protection Area (SPA)

A site of international importance for birds, designated as required by the EC Birds Directive. SPAs are designated for their international importance as breeding, feeding and roosting habitat for bird species. The Government is required to consider the conservation of SPAs in all planning decisions. SPAs receive SSSI designation under The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). For further details refer to the European Commission: website: <http://europa.eu.int/> and The Joint Nature Conservation Committee website at: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ukspa/sites/spalistA-C.htm>

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this report, "SEA" is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA Directive.

SEA Directive

European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”.

SEA Regulations

The regulations transposing the SEA Directive into law, namely The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

A broad scale assessment of flood risk carried out by a unitary authority or district council. Such Documents are drafted so that proposed developments can be quickly appraised to Planning policy Guidance.

Structure Plan

A statutory plan comprising part of the Development Plan, prepared by County Councils or a combination of unitary authorities, containing strategic policies that cover key planning issues over a broad area and provide a framework for local planning.

Sustainability

Is a concept, which deals with mankind’s impact, through development, on the environment. Sustainable development is ‘development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (Brundtland, 1987). It should also take account, for example, of the long-term demands for non-renewable materials.

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

European Community Directive (2000/60/EC) on integrated river basin management. The WFD sets out environmental objectives for water status based on: ecological and chemical parameters; common monitoring and assessment strategies; arrangements for river basin administration and planning; and a programme of measures in order to meet the objectives. For further detail consult the European Commission website: <http://europa.eu.int>

Wildlife & Countryside Act

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts:

- Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;
- Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas);
- Part III covers public rights of way; and
- Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.

The designation of protected species is included in Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Act, which list protected birds, protected animals and protected plants, respectively.

ANNEX I: DRAFT DETAILED ASSESSMENT

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ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGNATIONS

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ1		Whitsand Bay								
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Rame Head and Whitsand Bay SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Promontory fort & St Michael's Chapel	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Promontory fort & St Michael's Chapel with the integrity of the castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Incomplete Palmerstonian fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Incomplete Palmerstonian fort and it's setting due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Whitsand Bay (or Tregonhawke) battery	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Promontory fort & St Michael's Chapel with the integrity of the castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Tregantle Fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Tregantle Fort and it's setting due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	Dovecot at Crafhole	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Dovecot at Crafhole and it's setting due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Polhawn Fort	Loss of feature due to erosion.	Listed Building (historical)	Regional	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Polhawn Fort and it's setting due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Chapel of St Michael	Loss of feature due to erosion.	Listed Building (historical)	Regional	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Chapel of St Michael and it's setting due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Rame Head)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features.	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Rame Head	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Withnoe	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features.	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Crowstone Cliff	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features.	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ1		Whitsand Bay to Hore Stone								
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	Eglarooze Cliff SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may not ensure nature conservation interests in particular the grasslands of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	HARBOUR, SMUGGLER'S COTTAGE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk.	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may protect the integrity of Smuggler's Cottage and Harbour, although through MR the long term impacts are unclear. Therefore indeterminate impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site, predominately Smugglers Cottage.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fen BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the fen BAP priority habitat are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland Beech & yew woodland BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the fen BAP priority habitat are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the lowland mixed deciduous woodland BAP priority habitat are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Old Guildhall	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion.	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Old Guildhall site and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.1, 3.7	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Par Sands to Looe)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes and potential deterioration of the landscape character of the AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL	Gribbin Head - Polperro	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes and potential deterioration of the landscape character of the Heritage Coast. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 3.1, 3.7	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: THE STUDIO, TERRAS PILL BRIDGE, QUAY WALLS INCLUDING VIADUCT, BRIDGE OVER EAST LOOE RIVER AND LAMP STAN	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk.	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Buildings in particular the Studio, Quay Walls and Viaduct. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: HARBOUR WALLS, QUAYS AND PIERS, THE LOFT	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk.	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting including the Harbour Walls, Quays and Piers, Loft. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA02	PDZ1	PU 2.3	HTL, MR, NAI	Seaton Beach	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features.	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1	PU 3.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Portnadler Bay	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features.	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	Portwrinkle Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences.	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will may ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Portwrinkle Conservation Area are maintained although managed through MR the long term impact upon the integrity of the historical and architectural interests is unclear. Therefore indeterminate impact.
	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Looe Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences.	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Looe Conservation Area are maintained to ensure no loss of historical and architectural interest. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ2										
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	Polruan to Polperro SAC/SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes / adaptation and will not ensure adaptation of the interest features to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology, grassland and vegetated cliffs of the SAC/SSSI, are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 5.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland Beech & yew woodland BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the woodland BAP habitats are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention erosion will occur in places, however not for the BAP habitat sites for this location. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 5.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the woodland BAP habitats are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention erosion will occur in places, however not for the BAP habitat sites for this location. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Saline lagoons BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, significant erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the saline pool habitat. Therefore minor negative impact , as this would be a significant 'natural' loss which may be prevented.
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 5.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lerryn Bridge	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to Lerryn Bridge and it's setting through increasing resilience. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	St Catherine'S Castle 16Th Century Blockhouse, 19Th Century Gun Battery And 20Th Century Gun Emplacement At St.Catherine'S Point	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	Polruan Blockhouse	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to Polruan Blockhouse and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Fowey Blockhouse	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to Fowey Blockhouse and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	CASTLE REMAINS AT HARBOUR MOUTH	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting including the Castle Remains at the Harbour Mouth. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Menabilly	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Historic Parks and Gardens (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, significant erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Menabilly. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Cornwall AONB (Par Sands to Looe)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes and potential deterioration of the landscape character of the AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gribbin Head - Polperro	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the natural environment character of the landscape including the Heritage Coast is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lantic Bay	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Sandheap Point	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 5.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fowey Estuary	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Bodinnick Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	Polruan Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Fowey Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 05	PDZ2	PU 5.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lerryn Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting through increasing resilience. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ3 Gribbin Head to Black Head											
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	Saline lagoons (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets	Policy (MR): SMP policy may influence the chemical composition of the lagoon and lagoon extents in response to the MR which will require roll back of the near by dunes. Contaminated soils / landfill may also be a concern. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	Coastal floodplain and grazing marsh (2) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets	Policy (MR): SMP policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the coastal floodplain and grazing marsh (2) BAP priority habitat due to its proximity away from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Par Sands Loe)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL		Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features						Policy (MR/HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes and potential deterioration of the landscape character of the AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: NO 15 AND ADJOINING FISH CURING CELLARS, RASHLEIGH INN INCLUDING WALLS TO NORTH HARBOUR PIER.	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR/HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gribbin Head - Polperro	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Heritage Coast are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 6.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Blackhead to Ropehaven	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Duporth	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carlyon Bay East	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will H213 Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carlyon Bay West	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 6.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Black Head Promontory Fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will promote natural erosion although this will be relative minor over 100 years (2-3m) which should not impact upon the extents of the Black Head Fort, although this is still unclear at this stage. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Charlestown - Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown Area	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect WHS landscape features	Cornish Mining - World Heritage Site	International	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will promote natural erosion although this will be relative minor over 100 years (2-3m) which should not impact upon the extents of the Cornish Mining WHS, although this is still unclear at this stage. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Charlestown Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will promote natural erosion although this will be relative minor over 100 years (2-3m) which should not impact upon the extents of Charlestown Conservation Area, although this is still unclear at this stage. Therefore indeterminate impact.

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	PDZ4		Black Head to Dodman Point								
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.5	HTL, HTL, MR	Cuckoo Rock to Turbot Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will prevent natural processes and potentially reduce the area of the interest features associated with SSSI. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	Saline lagoons BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	holl	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of saline habitat, although the policy would not promote natural processes. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Later Prehistoric Cliff Castle, Two Prehistoric Round Barrows, Medieval Field System, And Associated Remains On Dodman Point	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Dodman Point with the footprint integrity of the historic features including the cliff castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Black Head promontory fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Dodman Point with the footprint integrity of the historic features including the Black Head promontory fort potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Mylor & the Roseland to Porthpean)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Roseland	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Blackhead to Ropehaven	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	Gamas Point	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy may not ensure the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	LIME KILN SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SCONHOE FAR	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	Pentewan Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Mevagissey Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy may not prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.3	NAI NAI NAI	HARBOUR PIERS AND QUAYS	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Harbour Piers and Quays. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.5	HTL, HTL, MR	Listed building within this policy unit location: BEACH COTTAGE AND WALL ATTACHED TO REAR, THE MERMAID CAFE AND ADJOINING HOUSE, STEP	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4	HTL/MR HTL/MR HTL	RISING SUN INN, ROCK COTTAGE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR/HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting including the Rising Sun Inn, Rock Cottage which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.5	HTL, HTL, MR	Gorran Haven Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (MR): An appraisal of options for re-alignment of route & management of risks to property during next 5 – 8 years may ensure no impact to the area and setting of the conservation area. Therefore minor positive impact.

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Dodman Point to St Anthony Head											
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI in particular the grasslands and supralittoral rock are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gerrans Bay to Camels Cove SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI in particular the geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Mylor & the Roseland to Porthpean)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Roseland	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Caragloose Point	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	PARSON MARTIN'S CROSS	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Parson Martin's Cross. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	LIME KILNS NGR 957 411	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Lime Kilns. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	BOATMENS SHELTER	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building site (Boatmen's Shelter) and its setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Jacka Point	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carne Quarries	None	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Portloe Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Portscatho Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Gerrans Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
Fal Estuary											
MA 11	PDZ5	All MA PUs	All Plans	Fal & Helford SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and minor negative impacts to the integrity of the SAC. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI). SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.5	NAI/MR, NAI/MR, NAI/MR	Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI/MR): SMP policy may generally ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained, although future MR works may impact upon the condition of the SSSI. Therefore indeterminable impact.
		PU 11.1	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI). SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.4 - 12.8	Overall policies are for long term HTL and MR	Malpas Estuary SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have minor negative impacts on the integrity of the SSSI.
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Upper Fal Estuary & Woods SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI). SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Saline lagoons BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI). SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the saline lagoons are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Reedbeds BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI). SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the reedbeds are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	Pendennis Peninsula Fortifications	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL). SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to Pendennis Peninsula Fortifications and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	St Mawes Castle	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (HTL). SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to St Mawes Castle and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.5	NAI/MR, NAI/MR, NAI/MR	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site At Mylor Harbour	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Overall policies will have minor negative impacts on the integrity of the D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.1,2,3	Long term policies include NAI and HTL	Cornwall AONB (Mylor & the Roseland to Porthpean)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI & HTL): SMP policy will prevent and promote natural processes for the Cornwall AONB. Therefore mixed impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
Pendennis to Helford Estuary											
MA 13	PDZ5	All MA PUs	All Plans	Fal & Helford SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and minor negative impacts to the integrity of the SAC. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.3	HTL, MR, MR	Swanpool SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have minor negative impacts on the integrity of the SSSI.
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.6	HTL, MR, MR	Cliff castle on Rosemullion Head	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAIMR): SMP policy may generally ensure the interests of the SM are maintained, although future MR works may impact upon the condition. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	LITTLE DENNIS BLOCKHOUSE, PENDENNIS CASTLE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will promote minimal erosion at this location, although long term monitoring of the castle and gun batteries will be required. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 13	PDZ5	All MA PUs	All Plans	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI & HTL): SMP policy will prevent and promote natural processes for the Cornwall AONB. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.6	HTL, MR, MR	The Hutches	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Overall policies will have minor negative impacts on the integrity of the Hutches RIG site.
Helford Estuary											
MA 14	PDZ5	All MA PUs	All Plans	Fal & Helford SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and minor negative impacts to the integrity of the SAC. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	FORMER READING ROOM AND WASH HOUSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting (i.e. Former Reading and Room and Wash House), which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	All MA PUs (except PU 14.4)	NAI, NAI, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: QUAY AT SW 747 263, QUAYS, QUAY AND ADJOINING WATERFRONT WALLING, QUAY AND RAMP APPROXIMATELY 250	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Listed Buildings. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 14	PDZ5	#####	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	#####	NAI, NAI, NAI	Meneage Coastal Section SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Merthen Wood SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	#####	NAI, NAI, NAI	Rosemullion SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	#####	NAI, NAI, NAI	Promontory Fort And Civil War Battery, Little Dennis Head	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Overall policy will have minor negative impacts on the Promontory Fort.
MA 14	PDZ5	All MA PUs	All Plans	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI & HTL): SMP policy will prevent and promote natural processes for the Cornwall AONB. Therefore mixed impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ6		Helford Estuary to Lizard Point								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fal & Helford SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SAC (e.g. sandbanks, mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Lizard SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SAC (e.g. vegetated sea cliffs, heathlands, waterbodies) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention, erosion of cliff habitats and heathland will occur at this location, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 15.6	HTL, HTL, HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes and will not ensure adaptation of interest features to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Caerhillian to Kennack SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. grasslands) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 15.5	MR, MR, MR								Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in grassland extent, although the degree to which this will occur under for this policy plan is unclear at this stage. However overall, minor negative impact.
		PU 15.6	HTL, HTL, HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes and will not ensure adaptation of interest features of the SSSI to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	Coverack Cove & Dolor Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in geological extent and changes in natural processes. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Coverack to Porthoustock SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	East Lizard Heathlands SSSI	None	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the heathlands due to the site being some distance inland. Therefore neutral impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Kennack to Coverack SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. heathlands) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention, erosion of cliff habitats and heathland will occur although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15		PU 15.5	MR, MR, MR								Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in grassland extent, although the degree to which this will occur under for this policy plan is unclear at this stage. However overall, minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. littoral sediments) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Meneage Coastal Section SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15		PU 15.2	HTL, MR, MR								Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable condition of geological interest features. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fens BAP priority habitat	None	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation		Policy (MR): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the fen BAP habitat due to the site being some distance inland from the shoreline. Therefore neutral impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland heathland BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the BAP (i.e. heathlands) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention, erosion of cliff habitats and heathland will occur although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15		PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the reserve are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention erosion will occur in places, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	The Lizard National Nature Reserve	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (National Nature Reserve)	National	E	Nature conservation	To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in reserve extent although the degree to which this will occur under for this policy plan is unclear at this stage. However overall, minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	Listed building within this policy unit location: MINSTEL COTTAGE, CORNER COTTAGE, HARBOUR WALLS, PIER, QUAY & SLIPS, OLD POST OFFICE, BANK	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: THE TODDEN COTTAGE, NAVAL COASTGUARD LOOKOUT, WINCH HOUSE, FORT YORK CELLARS TO SOUTH WEST OF WINCH	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Building sites and their setting, which will be subject to major erosion of the shoreline if NAI was to be adopted. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cliff castle - Lankidden Head	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places, although potentially there will be minor erosion around the headland of Lankidden Head with the integrity of the castle being maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Hut circle with associated field system 100yds (90m) NNW of Poldowrian Farm	None	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the SM due to the site being some distance inland. Therefore neutral impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cliff castle - Chynalls Point	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Chynalls Point with the integrity of the castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Settlement sites 500yds (460m) SSE of Trebarveth	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including around Trebarveth with the integrity of the settlement sites potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Helford Estuary to Lizard Point	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lizard Point to Gunwalloe	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. H37
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Royal Anne Galley	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA15	PDZ6	All PUs	Long term NAI	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6		Long term MR								Policy (MR): SMP policy will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in AONB extent and changes in natural processes. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6		Long term HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Lizard	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Lizard are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15		PU 15.6	HTL, HTL, HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Lizard. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	PU 16.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	West Lizard Cliffs	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Downas Cove to Pedn Boar	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland Point to Trevalsee	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Enys Head	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Coverack Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the conservation area is naturally maintained. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cadgwith Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the conservation area is naturally maintained. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes and the settlement is some distance inland. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ6		Lizard Point to Gunwalloe									
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Lizard SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Lizard are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Caerhillian to Kennack SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. grasslands) are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	West Lizard SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Mullion Cliff to Predannack Cliff SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Baulk Head to Mullion SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Reedbeds (3) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the BAP habitat site due to being some distance inland. Therefore neutral impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fens (3) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the BAP habitat site due to being some distance inland. Therefore neutral impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland heathland (21) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heathland BAP habitats are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention erosion will occur in places, however not for the BAP habitat sites for this location. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Lizard National Nature Reserve	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (National Nature Reserve)	National	E	Nature conservation	To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the reserve are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to SLR. With non-intervention, erosion will occur in places, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	MARCONI MEMORIAL, WINNIANTON FARMHOUSE, HARBOUR COTTAGE TO THE SOUTH OF THE HARBOUR, WINCH HOUSE, HARBOUR WALLS, STILE AND GATEPIERS AT SOUTH EAST OF	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Listed Buildings. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site. Key locations for monitoring include Winnianton Farmhouse, Harbour Cottages, Winch House.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Kynance Gate settlement	None	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will not influence the integrity of the site due to being some distance inland. Therefore neutral impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cliff castle W of Gunwalloe Church	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places although potentially there will be minimum erosion at this location with the integrity of the castle being maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	St Anthony	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Helford Estuary to Lizard Point	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lizard Point to Gunwalloe	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places within close proximity to the wrecks. Potential for increased deposition of sediments on the wreck may occur, although the degree of impact is unknown at this stage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Lizard	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Lizard are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	West Lizard Cliffs	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ7		Gunwalloe to Porthleven								
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1/17.2	Long term policy is NAI	Wheal Penrose SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (including geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1/17.2	Long term policy is NAI	Porthleven Cliffs East SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI in particular the geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Loe Pool SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of sands and gravel. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. supralittoral rock, coastal lagoon, geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention, erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ7	PU 17.3	MR, MR, MR								Policy (MR): The SMP policy aims to undertake a realignment policy which will allow the barrier to respond to sea level rise and adjust its profile accordingly which would help maintain the natural defence provided by the barrier, however it is unclear what the impact will be at this stage on the coastal lagoon. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA16	PDZ6	PU 16.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Baulk Head to Mullion SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (e.g. supralittoral rock, grassland and geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention, erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.3	MR, MR, MR	Reedbeds (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy aims to undertake a realignment policy which will allow the barrier to respond to sea level rise and adjust its profile accordingly which would help maintain the natural defence provided by the barrier, however it is unclear what the impact will be at this stage on the reedbed. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.3	MR, MR, MR	Fens (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy aims to undertake a realignment policy which will allow the barrier to respond to sea level rise and adjust its profile accordingly which would help maintain the natural defence provided by the barrier, however it is unclear what the impact will be at this stage on the fen community. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1 / 17.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	FORMER PILCHARD NET FISHING CELLARS	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and its setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Listed Building. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	RING O'BRIGHT WATER, STRAWTOP, BUILDING OPPOSITE NO 1	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and its setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1 to 17.4	Long term policies include NAI, MR AND HTL	Gunwalloe to Porthleven	Potential loss due to changes in coastal processes	Protected wrecks (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks.	Policies may not prevent deterioration or disturbance to historic wrecks. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	All PUs	All Plans	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the AONB. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	All PUs	All Plans	The Lizard	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the AONB. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1/17.2	Long term policy is NAI	Wheal Rose	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the geology of the Wheal Rose RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Tye Rocks	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will not ensure natural processes continue which will impact upon the integrity of the geological features of the Tye Rocks RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Porthleven Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and its setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ7/PDZ8		Porthleven to Marazion								
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Porthleven Cliffs SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (including geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Tremearne Par SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (including geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Porthcwe SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (including geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cudden Point to Prussia Cove SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI (including geology and heathland) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3	MR, MR, MR	Folly Rocks SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will not ensure natural processes continue which will impact upon the integrity of the geological features of the Tye Rocks RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4A	HTL, NAI, NAI	St Michael's Mount SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with St Michael's Mount SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes with the proposed option not influencing the overall integrity of the geologically important feature. Therefore minor positive impact. Policy (HTL): SMP policy at this location will not influence the integrity of the geological features of the St Michael's Mount SSSI. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 19.4B	HTL, HTL, HTL								
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, MR, MR	Marazion Marsh SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may potentially impact upon the footprint of the Marazion Marsh SSSI and reduce natural processes essential for adaptive responses to sea level rise. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, MR, MR	Marazion Marsh RSPB Nature Reserve	Sustainability of Reserve in light of SMP policy	National nature conservation and educational interest	Local/Regional	E	Nature conservation	Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may potentially impact upon the footprint of the Marazion Marsh RSPB Nature Reserve. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Wheal Trewavas Copper Mine 310M South Of Trewavas	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy may potentially impact upon the footprint of the Wheal Trewavas Copper Mine. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4A	HTL, NAI, NAI	St Michael's Mount	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Historic Parks and Gardens (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy may not prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character of St Michael's Mount parks and gardens. Therefore minor positive impact. Policy (HTL): SMP policy at this location will continue to prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character of St Michael's Mount parks and gardens. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 19.4B	HTL, HTL, HTL								
MA 18	PDZ7	All PUs	All Plans	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the AONB. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trewavas Mine	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the geology of the Trewavas Mine RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3	MR, MR, MR	Praa Sands	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will not ensure natural processes continue which will impact upon the integrity of the geological features of the Praa Sands RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: HEN-A-NOWETH, THE KINGS ARMS, NETHERLEIGH INCLUDING WALL AND RAILINGS, GARDEN BOUNDARY WALL SOUTH OF THE OLD MAN, ST MICHAEL'S HOUSE AND WALLS TO FRONT	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: EVELYN COTTAGES AND BOLLARDS IN FRONT, THE GODOLPHIN ARMS, MELVILLE HOUSE, TREFA, HARBOUR WALLS INCLUDING EAST AND WEST, THIS-UL-DU, METHODIST CHURCH, FORECOURT WALLS AND	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: THE MANOR OFFICE, THE OLD MANOR HOUSE OR CHY-AN-EGLOS, LYNHURST, MILESTONE AT SW, THE COTTAGE, THE WHITE HOUSE, TRELAWNEY LODGE, THE MARINE AQUARIUM, PENGWITH, THE BICKFORD SMITH	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: TREVA HOUSE, ENGINE HOUSE AND CAPSTAN PLAT AT SW 59826, ST ELMO, TREVAIL INCLUDING FORECOURT WALLS, HENDRA COTTAGE AND ADJOINING COTTAGE, TREVARTHIAN HOUSE, ENGINE HOUSE AT SW	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: THE CHANGE HOUSE AND ADJOINING WALLS, THE ISLAND SHOP, THE HARBOUR WALLS AND BOLLARDS, THE ISLAND CAFÉ.	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: CHYMORVAH WEST HOUSE AND CHYMORVAH PRIVAT, GAZEBO SOUTH OF CHYMORVAH WEST HOUSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.5	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: MARAZION OLD BRIDGE AND BOUNDARY STONE, MARAZION OLD BRIDGE, MARAZION BRIDGE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Venton Cove	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the Venton Cove RIG is maintained through promoting natural processes and maintaining the overall integrity of the geologically important feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.5	HTL, HTL, HTL	Great & Little Hogus	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy may potentially impact upon natural processes essential for the Great & Little Hogus RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Porthleven Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural Interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, MR, MR	Marazion Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural Interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may potentially impact upon the footprint of the Marazion Conservation Area. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 19.4A	HTL, NAI, NAI	St Michael's Mount	Damage or deterioration to the historic	Conservation Area			Historic	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the	Policy (NAI): SMP policy may not prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character of St Michael's Mount Conservation Area. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4B	HTL, HTL, HTL	Ormeau's Island Conservation Area	structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	(Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy at this location will continue to prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character of St Michael's Mount Conservation and prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ8 Marazion to Longrock											
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Marazion Marsh SPA	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): The majority of policy locations and HTL/MR policies amongst the units are a sufficient distance or physically unconnected to the Natura 2000 Sites such as the Marazion Marsh SPA and that no direct loss or indirect effects are expected. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Marazion Marsh SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (MR): The majority of policy locations and HTL/MR policies amongst the units are a sufficient distance or physically unconnected to the Marazion Marsh SSSI and that no direct loss or indirect effects are expected. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Marazion Marsh RSPB Nature Reserve	Sustainability of Reserve in light of SMP policy	National nature conservation and educational interest	Local/Regional	E	Nature conservation	Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	Policy (MR): The majority of policy locations and HTL/MR policies amongst the units are a sufficient distance or physically unconnected to the Marazion Marsh RSPB Nature Reserve and that no direct loss or indirect effects are expected. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Fens (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (MR): SMP policy may potentially impact upon natural processes associated with the Fens (1) BAP priority habitat. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	All PUs	All Plans	Cornwall AONB (Lizard to Marazion & Helford River)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the AONB. Therefore mixed impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ8		Longrock to Penlee Point								
MA 20	PDZ 8	PU 20.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: JUBILEE POOL, 22 REGENT TERRACE, STANLEY GUEST HOUSE, 21 REGENT TERRACE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	Penlee Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through land reclamation.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Penlee Point SSSI and features (including geology) to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1 / 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	Cornwall AONB (West Penwith)	Coastal management measures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Cornwall AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 22	PDZ 8	PU 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	WHARF COTTAGES							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ 8	PU 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	WILLIAM FISHER GALLERY		Listed Building (historical)					Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ 8	PU 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY MR.	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk		National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ 8	PU 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	HARBOUR PIERS AND WALLS							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ 8	PU 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	HARBOUR STUDIO							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ 8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	OLD BRIDGE							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ 8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	35 FORE STREET							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ 9	PU 21.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	1, 2, 4 & 5 FLORENCE PLACE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ 8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	THE OLD HARBOUR PIER AND							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ 8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	TOLCARNE INN PUBLIC HOUSE							Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ 8	PU 21.2	HTL, HTL, MR	NEWLYN ART GALLERY	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	Penzance Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Newlyn Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ8 / PDZ9		Penlee Point to Lands End								
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	Penlee Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Penlee Point SSSI and features (including geology) to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Taler-Du SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Boscawen SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Treen Cliff SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Porthgarra to Pordenack Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Porthgarra RSPB Nature Reserve	Sustainability of Reserve in light of SMP policy	National nature conservation and educational interest	Local/Regional	E	Nature conservation	Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Lowland heathland (18) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Cliff Castle on Carn Les Boel	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the Cliff Castle on Carn Les Boel potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	Treryn Dinas fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the Treryn Dinas fort potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	St Levan's Well, Porth Chapel	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of St Levan's Well, Porth Chapel being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 23	PDZ9	#####	Long term policy is NAI	St Levan Chapel site	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic features including the St Levan Chapel site potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1 / 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	Cornwall AONB (West Penwith)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Cornwall AONB. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1 / 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	Penwith	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the Heritage Coast. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.1 / 22.2	Long term policy is HTL	Mousehole Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
Whitesand Bay to St Ives Head											
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Aire Point to Carrick Du SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: BREAKWATER, ADJOINING SLIPWAY, THE CROWNS ENGINE HOUSES	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of Listed Buildings. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Watermill near Bosigran Castle	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the Watermill near Bosigran Castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gurnard's Head cliff castle 800yds (730m) NNW of Treen	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Gurnard's Head cliff castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Bosigran Castle 900yds (820m) W of Bosigran	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Bosigran Castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Pendeen fogou at Pendeen House	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Pendeen fogou at Pendeen House potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	St Helen's Oratory, Cape Cornwall	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Pendeen fogou at St Helen's Oratory, Cape Cornwall potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Kenidjack Castle	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Kenidjack Castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (West Penwith)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the conservation area is naturally maintained. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes and the settlement is some distance inland. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Wheal Hazard	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gryll's Bunny	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Wheal Cock	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Wicca Pool	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	St Just Mining District	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect WHS landscape features	Cornish Mining - World Heritage Site	International	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue and St Just Mining District landscape features are naturally retained, although this will include potential erosion of the cliff frontage and impacts upon the footprint of the Cornish Mine WHS. Therefore mixed impact.
St Ives											
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Barbara Hepworth Sculpture Garden	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	Historic Parks and Gardens (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Barbara Hepworth Sculpture Garden potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (West Penwith)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the conservation area is naturally maintained. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes and the settlement is some distance inland. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25-MA 28	PDZ10	PU 25.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	St Ives Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ10		Carbis Bay to Godrevy Point								
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 25.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: 75 FORE STREET, HARBOUR WHARFS AND PIERS, 28, 30, 32 DIGEY STREET, NORWAY COTTAGE, DRIFTWOOD FLATS, ST IVES ARTS CLUB, HARBOUR AMUSEMENTS, THE COPPER KETTLE AND WIMPEY BAR, PREMISES OCCUPIED BY MAYFIELDS AND BOOKSH, 15, 15a THE WARREN, HARBOUR AMUSEMENTS, 3, 5 THE WARREN, THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, ROSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 26.3, 27.1 -27.5	All Plans - Mostly HTL & MR	Hayle estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, where they result in changes to sediment dynamics. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL, MR): The overall policies of HTL, MR will allow for selective management of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable condition for the Hayle estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 28.1-28.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they alter natural erosion processes. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 28.3	MR, MR, MR	Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL, MR): The overall policies of HTL, MR will allow for selective management of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable condition for the Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.3, 27.4	HTL/MR HTL/MR HTL/MR & MR MR MR	Hayle estuary RSPB Nature Reserve	Sustainability of Reserve in light of SMP policy	National nature conservation and educational interest	Local/Regional	E	Nature conservation	Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	Policy (HTL/MR, MR): The overall policies will allow for selective management of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable habitat for birds associated with RSPB Reserve. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 26.3, 27.1 -27.5	All Plans - Mostly HTL & MR	Reedbeds BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (HTL, MR): The overall policies of HTL, MR will allow for selective management of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable condition for the reedbed BAP habitats. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.3, 27.4, 27.5	HTL/MR HTL/MR MR & HTL HTL HTL	Saline lagoons (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (HTL, MR): The overall policies of HTL, MR will allow for selective management of defences and potential for significant habitat creation opportunities, however there is also potential for a reduction in natural processes and decline in favourable condition for the saline BAP habitats. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.4	MR, MR, MR	Railway Bridge	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (MR): The policy of MR will allow for selective management of defences, however there is potential for a reduction in footprint extents of railway bridge. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 28.3 /4	MR, MR, MR & NAI, NAI, NAI	Godrevy Headland - complex of prehistoric sites	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (MR & NAI): The overall policies will allow for selective management of defences, however there is also potential for loss of footprint extents associated with Godrevy Headland - complex of prehistoric sites including the car parks. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	#####	Various Plans - Generally NAI	Godrevy - Portreath	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the heritage coast is naturally maintained. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes and the settlement is some distance inland. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.5	HTL, HTL, HTL	Black Cliff	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (HTL): The policy of HTL will impact upon the natural processes essential for the integrity of the RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	#####	Various Plans	The Port of Hayle	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect WHS landscape features	Cornish Mining - World Heritage Site	International	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	Lelant Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	PU 27.5 and 27.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Hayle Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 25 -MA 28	PDZ10	#####	#####	Gwithian Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 27	PDZ10	PU 27.3	HTL/MR HTL/MR HTL/MR	Listed building within this policy unit location: SOUTH QUAY, INCLUDING SOUTH EAST, COPPERHOUSE DOCK, BLACK BRIDGE, CARNSEW QUAY, RAILWAY BRIDGE AT SW566382, THE SWING BRIDGE, INCLUDING	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL/MR): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ11		Godrevy Point to Perranporth								
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Godrevy Head to St Agnes SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SAC are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cligga head SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	All PUs	All Plans	Lowland Heathland (38) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the heathlands. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Godrevy Towns - complex of prehistoric sites	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Godrevy Towns - complex of prehistoric sites potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Carvannel cliff castle	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Carvannel cliff castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Godrevy - Portreath	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Heritage Coast are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fishing Cove	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Porthcadjack Cove	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.2	HTL, MR, MR	Portreath	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (MR): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of Portreath RIG site potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Kerriack Cove	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Godrevy Point to Perranporth)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the Cornwall AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.3	HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR	Portreath Harbour - Camborne and Redruth Mining District	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect WHS landscape features	Cornish Mining - World Heritage Site	International	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the WHS. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.3	HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR	PORTREATH HARBOUR INCLUDING SLIPWAY	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL/MR): It is unclear at this stage the long term impact of reducing the length of the Harbour and Pier structure (and/or its orientation) on its integrity. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	St Agnes Mining District	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect WHS landscape features	Cornish Mining - World Heritage Site	International	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will prevent deterioration to the character of the WHS and its features. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ12		Perranporth to Towan Head								

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Kelsey Head SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	Mostly PU 30.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	St Piran's Oratory and associated early medieval cemetery	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	Mostly PU 30.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Medieval Holly Well north east of Hollywell Beach, and two prehistoric Round Barrows 660m and 700m south west of Porth Joke	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	Mostly PU 30.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Two later prehistoric cliff castles on Kelsey Head and west of Porth Joke, and two Round Barrows 610m west and 760m south west of Porth Joke	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	Mostly PU 30.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cliff castle on Penhale Point	Potential loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Gannel Quarry	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Fistral Bay	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	TREVEMPER BRIDGE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building (Trevemper Bridge). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Crantock Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the conservation area potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 32	PDZ 12	PU 32.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	NORTH PIER	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic site and its setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ13		Towan Head to Trevoise Head								
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.6	NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL	Trevoise Head & Constantine Bay SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the SSSI. Therefore mixed impact.
		PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Bedruthan Steps & Park Head SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trevelgue Promontory Camp And Two Barrows	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Liveloe, Later Prehistoric Cliff Castle With Hut Circles On Griffin'S Point, And Prehistoric Round Barrow 600M South West Of Bre-Pen Farm	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the SM potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trevoise Head	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13		NAI, NAI, NAI	Whipsiderry Beach	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ13/14		Trevose Head to Pentire Point								
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trevose Head & Constantine Bay SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trevone Bay SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Harbour Cove and Steeper Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.8	HTL, MR, MR	Amble Marshes SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall policies will allow for the natural evolution of the shoreline, and minimises the reliance on defences in the future, while supporting nature conservation values and allow habitats to respond to climate change, however some loss of habitat may occur through an MR policy. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	Rock Dunes SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trebetherick Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.3/4	NAI, NAI, NAI	Saline lagoons (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the saline lagoons are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.8	HTL, MR, MR	Fens (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Overall policies will allow for the natural evolution of the shoreline, and minimises the reliance on defences in the future, while supporting nature conservation values and allow habitats to respond to climate change, however some loss of habitat may occur through an MR policy. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.8	HTL, MR, MR	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (1) BAP priority habitat	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	Overall policies will allow for the natural evolution of the shoreline, and minimises the reliance on defences in the future, while supporting nature conservation values and allow habitats to respond to climate change, however some loss of habitat may occur through an MR policy. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Steeper Point	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.8	HTL, MR, MR	Cant Hill	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (MR): This policy may impact upon the integrity of the RIG. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.8/9	HTL, MR, MR	Listed building within this policy unit location: DINHAM, CHURCHYARD CROSS 4.5 METRES TO SOUTH, TOMBCHEST AND HEADSTONE OF JANE PROFFIT 2, PORTHILLY FARMHOUSE, PORTHILLY GREYS, RETAINING WALL OF CHURCHYARD TO CHURCHYARD GROUP OF 5	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic site and its setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.10	NAI, NAI, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: QUAY TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST OF ROCK SAIL, ROCK SAILING CLUB HOUSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Buildings (Quay, Rock Sailing Club House). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 35	PDZ 14	#####	Various Plans	Cornwall AONB (Camel Estuary)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the AONB. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	#####	HTL, HTL HTL	Padstow Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural Interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.5	HTL, HTL HTL	Wadebridge & Egloshayle Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural Interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Pentire SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to erosion & SLR under this policy plan. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ15 Pentire Point to Widemouth Bay											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes / adaptation and will not ensure adaptation of the interest features (such as the vegetated sea cliffs) to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
		PU 37.1, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests (such as the vegetated sea cliffs) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Tintagel Cliffs SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes / adaptation and will not ensure adaptation of the interest features to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
		Other Policy Units in Proximity	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Boscastle to Widemouth SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes / adaptation and will not ensure adaptation of the interest features to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
		Other Policy Units in Proximity	NAI, NAI, NAI								Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland heathland (28) BAP priority habitats	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (1) BAP priority habitats	None	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation		Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Wet woodland region (2) BAP priority habitats	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Tintagel Castle	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic feature (Tintagel Castle) potentially being impacted. Mostly of concern is within the area of the bridge link between the island and the mainland (which already displays the evidence of active erosion). Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Round Barrow Se Of Scarnor Point	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will impact upon the integrity of the SM in response to limit erosion and proximity. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Rumps Promontory Fort	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic feature (The Rumps Promontory Fort) potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Round Barrow W Of Trevillick	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will impact upon the integrity of the SM in response to limit erosion and proximity. Therefore neutral impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Romano-British And Early Medieval Settlement, Medieval Church, Castle And Associated Features On Tintagel Island And Adjoining Mainland	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Promontory Fort N Of Village	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic feature (Promontory Fort N Of Village) potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Pentire Point - Widemouth	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained and prevent deterioration of the natural environment character through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Gilson's Cove Mine	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Portquin	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Trebarwith Stream	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Lanterdan Quarry	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.2, 37.4, 37.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Pentire Point to Widemouth)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained and prevent deterioration of the natural environment character through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.2	MR, MR, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: GARAGES/BOAT SHED AND ADJOINING WALLS 3 M, LACOMBE COTTAGE, WALL TO BEACH ON NORTH EAST SIDE OF BOBTO QUAY COTTAGE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity for the majority of the Listed Buildings Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: CASTLE COTTAGE, HILL COTTAGE, MOUNT PLEASANT, ROSCARROCK HILL, METHODIST CHURCH, BEACH VIEW, PENTUS WALL AND STORE BELOW BEACHVIEW NO.1 FISH	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: THE HARBOUR SHOP, 17 FORE STREET, GOLDEN LION INN, 10 FORE STREET, VICTORIA HOUSE, 30 FORE STREET, THE WHEELHOUSE RESTAURANT, 30 FORE STREET, SPINNEY RESTAURANT	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Listed building within this policy unit location: LITTLE DOLPHINS, KITTIWAKE COTTAGE, COSY COTT, THE MARKET HOUSE, THE BIRDCAGE, SMUGGLERS REST, MARINERS, LANROE, CLOAM COTTAGE, FERNBUSH WAVES FARM	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.4	MR, MR, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: UNION CELLARS INCLUDING THE WHITE COTTAGE, BEACH HOUSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity for the majority of the Listed Buildings. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	WHIM PLAT	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	SOUTH HARBOUR PIER	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic site and its setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	Port Isaac Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	Boscastle Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ16 Widemouth Bay to Crooklets											
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.3, 40.4	Long term policy is NAI	Bude Coast SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests including geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL								Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent natural processes/adaptation and will not ensure adaptation of the interest features to SLR. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.3	MR, MR, NAI	Bude Canal Sea Lock	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places with the footprint integrity of the historic feature (Bude Canal Sea Lock) potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 39	PDZ16	PU 39.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Upton Coast	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure the geology features of the RIG are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	Bude Conservation Area	Damage or deterioration to the historic structure or setting from increased flooding or coastal defences	Conservation Area (Historical and Architectural interest)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the area and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ16 Crooklets to Hartland Point											
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests including geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests including geology are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.3	MR, MR, NAI	Listed building within this policy unit location: SEA LOCK, LOCK GATES AND HAND WINCHES, THE CASTLE AND WALLS TO THE NORTH WEST	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Buildings. Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	THE BREAKWATER	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ17	PU 41.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	REMAINS OF PIER WALL	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building (Pier Wall). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 40	PDZ17	PU 41.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Hartland	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained and prevent deterioration of the natural environment character through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ17	PU 41.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	Cornwall AONB (Morwenstow and Kilkhampton)	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests are maintained and prevent deterioration of the natural environment character through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ IoS		St Marys								
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI	Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Overall NAI policies will have minor positive impacts to the integrity of the Isles of Scilly Complex SAC.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI	Watermill Cove SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI	Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Various Plans	Lower moors SSSI	None	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation		Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.7	NAI, NAI, NAI	Penninis Head SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	Porthloo SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Various Plans	Blanket Bog (1) BAP priority habitat	None	National nature conservation interest	National	E	Nature conservation		Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the blanket bog are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Various Plans	Various historic features	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the historic features. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.11	NAI, NAI, NAI	The Giant's Castle Cliff Castle, St Mary's	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places including The Giant's Castle Cliff Castle with the integrity of the castle potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.15	HTL, MR, MR	FORMER FISH SALTING TROUGH ON EAST SIDE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): SMP policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the historic sites and their setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.16	NAI, NAI, NAI	THE OLD CHURCH OF ST MARY	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building (Old Church). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.21	NAI, NAI, NAI	PIER HOUSE	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building (Pier House). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PU 42.21	NAI, NAI, NAI	OUTER WALLS AND GATEWAY	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion or flood risk	Listed Building (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): Although SMP policy will ensure natural processes continue, with non-intervention, erosion will occur at this location impacting upon the integrity of the Listed Building (Outer walls and gateway). Therefore minor negative impact. Monitoring should be carried out for this site.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI	Isles of Scilly AONB	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Overall NAI policies will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI	Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Overall NAI policies will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ IoS		St Martins								
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly SPA	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Ramsar	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	International nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Pentle Bay, Merrick & Round Islands SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	St Helen's SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Tean SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Porth Seal SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	White Island SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	St Martin's Sedimentary Shore SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they alter sediment budgets. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Plains & Great Bay SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they alter sediment budgets. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Chapel Down SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Eastern Isles SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Various historic features	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the historic features. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly AONB	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the AONB is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 43	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the heritage coast is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ loS		Tresco & Bryher								
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Isles of Scilly SPA	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Isles of Scilly Ramsar	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	International nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Shipman Head & Shipman Down SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural coastal processes. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Norrard Rocks SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they interfere with natural coastal processes. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Pool of Bryher & Popplestone Bank SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Rushy Bay & Heathy Hill SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Samson SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Pentle Bay, Merrick & Round Islands SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	Great Pool SSSI	None	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation		Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans associated with feature	St Helen's SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	Prehistoric Cairn Group On Abbey Hill, Tresco	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places (between 3m - 75m) with the integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	St Nicholas' Priory, Tresco	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places (between 3m - 75m) with the integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	Cromwell's Castle Mid-17Th Century Blockhouse And 18Th Century Gun Platform On The Western Coast Of Castle Down, Tresco	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places (between 3m - 75m) with the integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
MA 44 / 45	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	King Charles' Castle Mid-16th Century Artillery Castle And Civil War Earthen Artillery Defence On Western Castle Down, Tresco	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places (between 3m - 75m) with the integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	Tresco	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Historic Parks and Gardens (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy erosion will occur in places (between 3m - 75m) with the integrity of the historic features potentially being impacted. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	Isles of Scilly AONB	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the AONB are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 44 / 45	PDZ IoS	PDZ IoS	Overall NAI, NAI, NAI	Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the heritage coast are maintained through promoting natural processes. With non-intervention erosion will occur, although this will be in response to natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long Term 2105)
	PDZ loS		St Agnes								
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Complex SAC	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly SPA	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	European nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Ramsar	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	International nature conservation interest	International	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Annet SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PU 46.11	HTL, HTL, HTL	Big Pool & Browarth Point SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (HTL): SMP policy will prevent natural processes essential for the integrity of the SSSI. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Gugh SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Wingletang Down SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Western Rocks SSSI	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures, particularly where they prevent natural erosion of geological features. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	National nature conservation interest (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	National	E	Nature conservation	To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of the interest features, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the designated site is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Various historic features	Loss of or deterioration to feature due to erosion and tidal flooding	Scheduled monument (historical)	National	H	Historic Environment	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the historic features. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly AONB	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect landscape features	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration to landscape character	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the AONB is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast	Damage to interest features as a result of coastal management measures. Obstruction/prevention of habitat/features responding to erosion and sea level rise through landward migration.	Heritage Coast	National	L	Landscape	To prevent deterioration of the natural environment character.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests of the heritage coast is maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 45	PDZ loS	PDZ loS	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans	The Gugh	Coastal defence structures could adversely affect geological features	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	Local	L	Geology	To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	Policy (NAI): SMP policy will ensure nature conservation interests in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes. Therefore minor positive impact.

ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT													
MA	PDZ	PU	Policy Plan	Unit	Key Features Identified in SEA Scoping Baseline	Key Issues Identified in SEA Scoping Report	Benefits / Why is issue important	Scale	Issue Type / Theme	SEA Receptor	Objectives	Policy Impact Assessment (Long-term 2105)	
	PDZ1			Whitsand Bay									
				Rame Head to Wiggle Cliff									
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-1	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-1	Whitsand Bay Beach	Potential loss due to erosion	Recreational value / tourism, popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not retain tourism and recreation opportunities in response to potential loss of the beach through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
	PDZ1			Tregonhawke & Freathy									
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-2	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-2	Millbrook Holiday Park Caravan Park	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation in response to potential loss of Holiday Park through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
	PDZ1			Freathy to Portwrinkle									
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	NAI	Public Road	Potential loss or damage due to erosion	Access to small settlements and caravan parks	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support the adaptation of transport links between communities in response to potential loss of public roads through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
	PDZ1			Portwrinkle									
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-1-4	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular cliff top properties to the west of harbour and should defences fail at cliff base, Finnvook Beach	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2/3 (MR) will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-1-4	Public Road	Potential loss or damage due to erosion if defences fail	Access to properties along seafront in Portwrinkle	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2/3 (MR) will support the adaptation of transport links between communities. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-1-4	Finnvook Beach and Hoodney Cove Beaches	Potential deterioration	Tourist and recreational facilities, beach popular for surfing and fishing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2/3 (MR) will retain tourism and recreation opportunities. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence including the retention of more beach sediments. Thus mixed impact.	
MA01	PDZ1	PU 1.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-1-4	Portwrinkle Harbour	Fishing harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease	Fishing important for local economy, also harbour important for tourism / recreation	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2/3 (MR) will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence. Therefore minor positive impact.	
	PDZ1			Whitsand Bay to Hore Stone									
	PDZ1			Portwrinkle to Downerry									
MA01 & 02	PDZ1	PU 1.2 & 2.1	HTL, MR, MR & NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-5	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI/MR): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence. Therefore minor positive impact.	
	PDZ1			Downerry & Seaton									

MA02	PDZ1	PU 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3	NAI, NAI, NAI; HTL, NAI, NAI & NAI, MR, NAI	6D-1-6	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular west of Downderry and on the cliff edge at Seaton, should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2 (MR) for policy 2.2 & 2.3 will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Although it is unclear at this stage for this section of the coast if such a long term policy of NAI would be successful. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA02	PDZ1	PU 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3	NAI, NAI, NAI; HTL, NAI, NAI & NAI, MR, NAI	6D-1-6	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontages during epoch 1(HTL) and 2 (MR) for policy 2.2 & 2.3 will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Although it is unclear at this stage for this section of the coast if such a long term policy of NAI would be successful. Therefore indeterminate impact.
MA02	PDZ1	PU 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3	NAI, NAI, NAI; HTL, NAI, NAI & NAI, MR, NAI	6D-1-6	Seaton Beach	Loss of access to recreation	Used for recreation, including motorbike scrambling	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded cliff material along the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1			Seaton to Millendreath								
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-7	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	All long term policy plans are NAI									Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of residential homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1			Millendreath to East Looe								
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-8	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, loss of defences at Plaidy may affect defences behind	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	All long term policy plans are NAI									Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of residential homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-8	Commercial Properties (including Chalet Park)	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation. To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	All long term policy plans are NAI	6D-1-8	Open cliff recreation area	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides recreation space	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support the open cliff recreation area in response to potential loss through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	All long term policy plans are NAI	6D-1-8	Millendreath and Plaidy Beaches	loss of access / recreation	Popular for parasailing, jet and water skiing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded cliff material along the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1			Looe								

MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-9	Residential Properties and commercial properties including community assets	Potential loss due to erosion, loss of defences at Looe would affect properties behind. Low lying properties at flood risk	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-9	East Looe and Hannafore Beaches	Loss of access / recreation	Popular for recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of East Looe and Hannafore beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-9	Looe Harbour, boat mooring facilities	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Beneficial for recreational and commercial vessels	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of Looe harbour and boat mooring facilities. Therefore minor positive impact.
All Mas	PDZ1	All PUs	All Plans	6D-1-9	South West Coastal Path	Loss of access/recreation	Major tourist and recreation attraction to area	National	R, C	Social, Recreation and Economy	To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the South West Coastal Path. Therefore mixed impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-9	Ambulance Station, Police Station	Flood risk	Essential Infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of Ambulance Station, Police Station. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1											
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.1, 3.6	All long term policy plans are NAI	6D-1-10	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of residential homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ1				Hore Stone to Cornwall Head							
	PDZ1				Talland to Polperro							
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.7	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-12	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontages will have no impact upon infrastructure for this section of coast. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL									Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of residential properties. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA03	PDZ1	PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-12	Polperro Coastguard Station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of Polperro Coastguard Station. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-13	Polperro Fishing Harbour with associated facilities	Structures may fail without maintenance	Mooring Facilities for fishing and recreational vessels	Local	I	Commercial, Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure protection of Polperro Fishing Harbour with associated facilities. Therefore minor positive impact.
		PU 3.8	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-13	Polperro Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to provide protection for Polperro Beach and retain tourism and recreational opportunities. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-13	Lansallos Cove, Lantivet Bay and Lantic Bay beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or changes to the cove, bay and recreational beach, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.

PDZ2		Fowey Estuary										
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Polruan Harbour	Harbour structures may fail without maintenance	Mooring facilities for vessels, tourist / visitor attraction	Local	I	Commercial, Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to provide mooring facilities for vessels, tourist / visitor attraction. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2, 4.3, 4.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular properties at Polruan, Fowey and Readymoney should defences fail. Low lying properties at flood risk	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular properties at Fowey should defences fail. Low lying properties at flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2, 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Polruan and Fowey Commercial Boatyards	Possible deterioration, structures will degrade / fail without maintenance	Damage to property, employment.	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure no damage to properties and support of commercial operations continues. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.2, 4.3, 4.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Polruan, Fowey and Readymoney Cove	Potential deterioration, beaches and Readymoney are affected by dredge spoil	Readymoney Cove an important tourist beach	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation opportunities as the standard of defence will be maintained with no change in the integrity of beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Road Access	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular if defences fail	Access to villages	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the adaptation of transport links between communities. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Boat mooring facilities at Fowey	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular if defences fail	In excess of 1500 berths	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to provide mooring facilities for dredging. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-1-15	Polruan Holidays (Caravan Site)	Possible deterioration due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation opportunities as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of holiday park maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ2		Fowey to Gribben Head										
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-16	Polridmouth (National Trust Property)	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular should defences fail	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To prevent disturbance to the interest feature and character.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential disturbance to the interest feature and character NT property, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.
MA15/16	PDZ6	All PUs	All Plans		South West Coast Path	Loss of access/recreation	Major tourist and recreation attraction to area	National	R, C	Social, Recreation and Economy	To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the South West Coastal Path. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 04	PDZ2	PU 4.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-1-16	Polridmouth Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or changes to the recreational beach, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.

PDZ3		Gribben Head to Black Head										
PDZ3		Polkerris										
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-2	Polkerris Harbour	Small harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease. Listed Structure.	Harbour important for tourism / recreation	National	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of the harbour, although this policy does not exclude local defence management. Overall, minor positive impact , which will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-2	Polkerris Beach	Potential deterioration, beaches held in place by harbour arm	Recreation value / tourism, particularly for recreational sailing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of the harbour, although this policy does not exclude local defence management. As such there is potential for loss of beach extents under this policy. Therefore, minor negative impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-2	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular if defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of the harbour, although this policy does not exclude local defence management for the protection of residential properties. Overall, minor positive impact , which will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.2	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-2	Commercial Properties including shops and public house	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular if defences fail	Damage to property, employment	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of the harbour, although this policy does not exclude local defence management for the protection of commercial properties including shops and public houses. Overall, minor positive impact , which will require detailed monitoring.
PDZ3		Par Sands										
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	6D-2-4	Par Sands and Little Hell Cove	Potential deterioration	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of Par. As such there is potential for loss of Par Sands extents under this policy. Therefore, minor negative impact.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	6D-2-4	Caravan Park	Potential loss of business through erosion and flood risk	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of Par and continued protection of the Caravan Park. Therefore, minor positive impact, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	6D-2-4	Residential Properties (Par/St Blazey)	Potential loss due to erosion, protected from flooding by EA tide gate	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of Par and continued protection of residential properties (Par/St Blazey). Therefore, minor positive impact, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	6D-2-4	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of Par and continued protection of commercial properties. Therefore, minor positive impact, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.3	NAI, MR, MR	6D-2-4	Mainline Railway and station	Potential loss due to flooding	Mainline link to west of Cornwall	Regional	I	Social and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and realignment of Par and continued protection of the mainline railway and station. Therefore, minor positive impact, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 06	PDZ3	PU 6.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-2-5	Par Harbour	Par docks reducing in importance for china clay - moving to Fowey. Par docks being redeveloped as a marina and residential development. Flood risk at harbour.	Par Harbour was of significant economic importance (export of China Clay). Changing use to residential and commercial development	Local	C	Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR): The policy will seek to provide some realignment to allow for sea level rise & to improve longer term sustainability in line with Par Sands. Therefore, minor positive impact, although will require detailed monitoring.
PDZ3		Carlyon Bay										
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Carlyon Municipal Golf Course	Potential damage due to erosion	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.

MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Railway line (through golf course)	Potential loss due to erosion	Important for local transport and recreation / tourism	Regional	I	Social and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Carlyon and Crinnis Beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Waste treatment works	Damage due to flooding if Sandy River discharge tunnel through the cliffs and Shorthorn Beach were to collapse or block.	Essential Infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Commercial Properties	Potential damage due to flooding if Sandy River discharge tunnel through the cliffs and Shorthorn Beach were to collapse or block.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-7	Carlyon Campsite	Potential damage due to flooding if Sandy River discharge tunnel through the cliffs and Shorthorn Beach were to collapse or block.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): Although the policy will promote erosion of the coastline, under NAI developers are required to maintain defences in perpetuity and along with relatively stable position of the coastline at this location this policy will have minimal impact. Thus, minor positive impact to the feature, although will require detailed monitoring.
PDZ3				Charlestown								
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.3	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-9	Charlestown Beach	Potential loss due to erosion, beach held in place by sea walls	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to accommodate consideration of solutions other than straightforward HTL through MR and continued protection of Charlestown Beach. Therefore, minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.3	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-9	Charlestown Harbour and wet dock which is a major tourist attraction and resource for the national and international film industry.	Potential deterioration, defences and quay walls are maintained	Berth for large sailing, fishing vessels and recreational vessels	National	C	Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to accommodate consideration of solutions other than straightforward HTL through MR and continued protection of Charlestown Harbour and wet dock. Therefore, minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.3	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-9	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, properties to east of harbour currently protected by seawalls	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to accommodate consideration of solutions other than straightforward HTL through MR and continued protection of residential properties. Therefore, minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.3	MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	6D-2-9	Commercial Properties including Cornish Shipwreck Centre	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR/HTL): The policy will seek to accommodate consideration of solutions other than straightforward HTL through MR and continued protection of commercial properties including Cornish Shipwreck Centre. Therefore, minor positive impact.
PDZ3				Duporth								
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-10	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To prevent loss of property	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-10	Commercial Properties) holiday village)	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To prevent loss of property	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of holiday village through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.4	NAI, NAI, NAI		South West Coast Path	Loss of access/recreation	Major tourist and recreation attraction to area	National	R, C	Social, Recreation and Economy	To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not maintain the continuity of the SW coast path in response to erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-10	Duporth Bay Beach (privately owned by Duporth Development)	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not retain tourism and recreation opportunities in response to potential loss of Duporth Bay Beach through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-10	Duporth Chaley Park	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support access that facilitates recreational and amenity use in response to potential loss of Duporth Chaley Park through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ3				Porthpean							
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.5	MR, MR, NAI	6D-2-11	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of homes through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.6	MR, MR, NAI	6D-2-11	Promenade (Commercial Properties)	Potential loss due to erosion, loss of defences would impact on promenade	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of promenade through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.7	MR, MR, NAI	6D-2-11	Penryn Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded cliff material along the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.8	MR, MR, NAI	6D-2-11	Sailing Club	Potential loss due to erosion	Popular for sailing activities	Local	R	Recreation,	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of sailing club through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 07	PDZ3	PU 7.9	MR, MR, NAI	6D-2-11	South West Water Pumping Station	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides essential infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation and resilience for the community in response to potential loss of South West Water Pumping Station through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
					Black Head to Dornoch Point							
	PDZ4				Pentewan							
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-13	Pentewan Beach	Potential deterioration. Beach managed, material transported from north end	Tourist and recreational facilities	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded cliff material along the beaches. The beach will allow to respond naturally to sea level rise, although avoidance of constraining and reduction in beach and dune width will need to be monitored. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	6D-2-13	Pentewan Harbour (currently disused)	Structure will degrade / fail without maintenance, however not thought to provide a defence function	Listed structure	National	H	Recreation and Economy	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	6D-2-13	Pentewan Sands Holiday Park	Potential loss of business through erosion and flood risk	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation including the Pentewan Sands Holiday Park. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	6D-2-13	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, protected from flooding by EA flood defence	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	6D-2-13	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.2	MR, MR, HTL	6D-2-13	Road Access	Potential loss or damage due to erosion, protected from flooding by EA flood defence	Access to caravan park and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure the transport links between communities continues including access roads. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ4				Mevagissey and Portmellon							
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4/ 8.5	HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL	6D-2-15	Mevagissey Harbour	Breakwaters and quay walls may degrade / fail without maintenance	Active fishing fleet important for local economy. Sheltered Mooring facilities for fishing fleet and visiting yachts. Harbour is listed.	National	I	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will continue to support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations including the harbour. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4/8.5	HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL (PU 8.4); HTL, HTL, MR (PU 8.5)	6D-2-15	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion/ Properties at flood risk, exacerbated by tide locking. Properties at Gorran Haven protected by defences	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policies (HTL/MR): The policies for the frontages will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4/8.5	HTL/MR,HTL/MR,HTL (PU 8.4); HTL,HTL,MR (PU 8.5)	6D-2-15	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion, properties adjacent to harbour fronted by quay walls at flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policies (HTL/MR): The policies for the frontages will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4/8.5	HTL/MR,HTL/MR,HTL (PU 8.4); HTL,HTL,MR (PU 8.5)	6D-2-15	Public Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Road access between Mevagissey and Portmellon	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policies (HTL/MR): The policies will support the adaptation of transport links between communities. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.4/8.5	HTL/MR,HTL/MR,HTL (PU 8.4); HTL,HTL,MR (PU 8.5)	6D-2-15	Polstreath and Portmellon Beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policies (HTL/MR): The policies will retain tourism and recreation opportunities through protection of the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ4				Gorran Haven							
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.6	HTL, HTL, MR	6D-2-17	Gorran Haven Harbour	Structures may fail without maintenance	Shelters town frontage and provides sheltered moorings	Local	I	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will continue to support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations including the harbour through HTL for short to medium term, with continued hold on the pier followed by some realignment of shoreline defences. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.6	HTL, HTL, MR	6D-2-17	Commercial / Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone through a similar approach to that described for the harbour. This approach would allow for a more natural alignment and natural defence which would revert to the long term policy of NAI. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.6	HTL, HTL, MR	6D-2-17	Little Perhaver, Gorran Haven and Bow/Vault Beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to retain tourism and recreation opportunities including the beaches through a similar approach to that described for the harbour. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ4				Gorran Haven to Porthluney							
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.2	MR,NAI, NAI	6D-3-1	National Trust Land at Hemmick beach including private defences	Potential deterioration / loss due to erosion	Recreational value / tourism,	Local	R	Recreation,	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not retain tourism and recreation opportunities in response to potential loss of National Trust Land at Hemmick beach through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.

PDZ4		Portholland										
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.4	HTL,HTL, MR	6D-3-4	Access Road	Road may be eroded without cliff stabilisation	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policies (NAI): The policy may not continue to support the adaptation of transport links between communities as NAI may impact upon the footprint of the access road. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.4	HTL,HTL, MR	6D-3-4	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone and the same level of protection is maintained through managed landward realignment to allow for coastal squeeze and intertidal narrowing. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ4		Portloe										
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.6	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-6	Commercial / Residential	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone and the same level of protection is maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.6	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-6	Portloe Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Beneficial for recreational and fishing vessels	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations including the harbour. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 09	PDZ4	PU 9.6	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-6	Roads and Properties	Possible loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use. To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure road access and parking facilities are maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ4		Carne and Pendower										
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.2/10.3	Long term policy is NAI	6D-3-8	Pendower Beach and Carne Beach	Loss of access / recreation	Popular tourist attraction	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded material along the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.2/10.3	Long term policy is NAI	6D-3-8	Nare Head Hotel	Possible recession could impact on properties	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will not impact upon the footprint of the Nare Hotel which has been judged not to be at immediate risk during the 100 years. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.2/10.3	Long term policy is NAI	6D-3-8	Access Road	Failure of defences could affect access road	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places, although it is intended to allow the beach and dunes to roll back and respond naturally to sea level rise in places and therefore maintain the intertidal width and continued protection of the access road. It is unclear what the long term implications will be regarding this policy. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.2/10.3	Long term policy is NAI	6D-3-8	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places, although it is intended to allow the beach and dunes to roll back and respond naturally to sea level rise in places and therefore maintain the intertidal width and continued protection. It is unclear what the long term implications will be regarding this policy. Therefore indeterminable impact.
PDZ4		Portscatho										
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-10	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone and the same level of protection is maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-10	Portscatho Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Beneficial for fishing and commercial vessels	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontages will ensure continued protection of Portscatho Harbour. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-10	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and harbour	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the access road. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.4	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-3-10	Portscatho Beach	loss of access / recreation	Popular for recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy may induce loss of foreshore width and elevation due to coastal squeeze from rising sea levels and thus changes in the extents of the beach. Therefore minor negative impact.
PDZ4		Portscatho to St Anthony Head										
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-3-11	Towan and Porthbeor Beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the beach through deposition of eroded cliff material along the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-3-11	St Anthony's Head Lighthouse	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may impact upon the footprint of the St Anthony's Head Lighthouse through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 10	PDZ4	PU 10.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-3-11	Treloan Coastal Holidays	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may impact upon the footprint of the Treloan Coastal Holidays through erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5			Fal Estuary								
	PDZ5			St Mawes								
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-4-2	Residential / commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail. Low lying properties around quay are at flood risk	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-4-2		Loss of defences could affect road	Provides access to the shoreline and residential housing	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-4-2	Harbour	Possible deterioration of infrastructure without maintenance / damage to erosion	Popular with tourists and recreational users. Loss of Quay would expose town frontage to erosion. Sailing is critical to local economy. Small commercial fishing fleet.	Regional	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-4-2	Trethem: residential properties and road bridge (A3078)	Possible flood risk from Percuil River (tidal)	Homes for people, bridge provides main access from St Mawes towards Truro and St Austell	Local	C, HA	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation. To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.2	HTL,HTL, HTL	6D-4-2	Sailing clubs and gig rowing club at St Mawes	Possible flood risk	Damage to property, recreation and tourism	Regional	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5			St Just to Turnaware Point								
	PDZ5			Truro								
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.4 - 12.7	Long term policy includes both HTL and MR	?	Residential and commercial properties, community assets	Significant number of properties and assets at risk of flooding including the commercial centre of the town. EA Flood defences protect city centre from flooding	Homes for people, economic centre, community assets and essential infrastructure	Regional	HA, I	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL & MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 12	PDZ5	PU 12.4 - 12.7	Long term policy includes both HTL and MR	?	A390 Truro - St Austell Road at Tresillian	Potential flood risk	Key infrastructure	Regional	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (HTL & MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5			Feock to Restronguet Point								
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.3 and 11.4	Long term policy includes both HTL and NAI	6D-4-6	Residential Properties (high land values)	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL and NAI): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature (i.e. life and properties). Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.3 and 11.4	Long term policy includes both HTL and NAI	6D-4-6	Ferry	Loss of access	local infrastructure	Local	HA	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL and NAI): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.3 and 11.4	Long term policy includes both HTL and NAI	6D-4-7	A39 Falmouth - Truro Road at Perranworthal	Potential flood risk	Key infrastructure	Regional	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (HTL and NAI): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.3 and 11.4	Long term policy includes both HTL and NAI	6D-4-7	Access Road (Penpol)	Potential flood risk	Access to properties	Local	I	Social	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL and NAI): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5			Mylor								
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.6	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-8	Residential / commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion / flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature (i.e. life and properties). Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.6	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-8	Sailing Club / Watersports centre	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	Predominately PU 11.6	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-8	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Flushing							
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.8	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-10	Residential / commercial Properties	At risk of flooding	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature (i.e. life and properties). Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.8	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-10	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.8	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-10	Commercial Properties, including boat storage	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.8	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	6D-4-10	Harbour facilities	Provide services for recreational and fishing vessels	Used for various recreational activities including fishing, boat hire and pleasure cruises	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Falmouth Harbour							
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-4-11	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion and defence fail, some at flood risk	Homes for people	Regional	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature (i.e. life and properties). Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-4-11	Commercial Properties, including National Maritime Museum	Possible deterioration of structures due to erosion, the properties also at flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Regional	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature (i.e. life and properties). Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-4-11	Falmouth Docks	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion. Dredging and sand placement	Important for local economy	National	C	Social and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-4-11	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Regional	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 11	PDZ5	PU 11.10	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-4-11	Piers	Structure will degrade if not maintained	Listed structures. Passenger ferries and pleasure cruises.	National	I	Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Pendennis to Helford Estuary							
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-5-1	Castle and Gyllyngvase Beaches	Potential deterioration	High recreational and tourist value	Regional	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will ensure continued protection of the feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Swanpool							
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.3	HTL, MR, MR	6D-5-2	Swanpool Beach	Potential deterioration erosion of beach may affect water levels in Swanpool	Recreational value	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the beach. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Maenporth							
MA 13	PDZ5	PU 13.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-5-4	Maenporth Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will ensure continued protection of the beach. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ5				Durgan							
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-5-8	Residential Properties	Properties at flood risk should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Several listed properties indicated to be at risk. Settlement is principally owned by National Trust. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ5				Durgan to Helford Passage							
	PDZ5				Helford Passage							
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-5-10	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Some small-scale flooding and possible erosion indicated at this location, thus under a policy of NAI, minor negative impacts may occur for the features of Helford Passage.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-5-10	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Some small-scale flooding and possible erosion indicated at this location, thus under a policy of NAI, minor negative impacts may occur for the features of Helford Passage.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-5-10	Helford Passage Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Some small-scale flooding and possible erosion indicated at this location, thus under a policy of NAI, minor negative impacts may occur for the features of Helford Passage.

MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.3	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-10	Jetty	Structure will degrade / fail without maintenance	Jetty provides access for passenger ferry service between Helford Passage and Helford, providing continuity for SW Coast Path	Regional	I	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities. To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Some small-scale flooding and possible erosion indicated at this location, thus under a policy of NAI, minor negative impacts may occur for the features of Helford Passage.
				Helford Creek								
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.5	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-11	Residential / commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	No significant risks are indicated. NAI approach should not preclude local maintenance of small sections of Council owned walls if required. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.5	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-11	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	No significant risks are indicated. NAI approach should not preclude local maintenance of small sections of Council owned walls if required. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.5	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-11	Helford K. sailing club, slipway, pontoons	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Sailing, waterskiing and popular recreational activities	Local	R	Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	No significant risks are indicated. NAI approach should not preclude local maintenance of small sections of Council owned walls if required. Therefore minor positive impact.
				Man Creek								
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.7	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-11	Residential	Potential loss due to erosion and flooding	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Limited erosion risk exists to residential properties. Flood risk is slight. NAI would not preclude local management of the private defences which defend 1 or 2 properties and the road. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 14	PDZ5	PU 14.7	NAI,NAI, NAI	6D-5-13	St.Anthon Menez Gillan Beach	Potential deterioration of beach	Boat Launching and storage on beach	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Limited erosion risk exists with no major implications on the integrity of the beaches. Therefore minor positive impact.
				Helford Estuary to Lizard Point								
				Porthallow								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-5-15	Surrounding beaches including Porthallow Beach	Potential deterioration	Beach used for recreation, boat storage and car parking. Small but locally important fishing fleet. Beach protects backing developments	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The long term policy of adjusting the defences in epoch 2 & 3 to accommodate increasing flood risk and improve community resilience should also provide protection of the beach and under careful management should not compromise beach processes. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-5-15	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The overall policy for the frontage is MR through adjusting the defences to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Flood and erosion risk to properties will not increase as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard which will also include an effective flood warning system. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.2	HTL, MR, MR	6D-5-15	Commercial Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The overall policy for the frontage is MR through adjusting the defences to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Flood and erosion risk to properties will not increase as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard which will also include an effective flood warning system. Therefore minor positive impact.
				Porthallow to Porthoustock								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-17	Porthoustock Beach	Potential deterioration of beach or access	Beach used for recreation, boat storage and car parking, scuba diving popular	Local	R	Recreation	Maintain amenity value of beach	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause an increase in erosion as Porthoustock is not indicated to be at any long term risk of erosion and flooding and natural beach processes will continue. The standard level of protection to properties would be maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-17	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause an increase in erosion as Porthoustock is not indicated to be at any long term risk of erosion and flooding. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-17	Boat storage for small fishing boats	Potential loss due to erosion or deterioration of structures	Small but locally important fishing fleet	Local		Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause an increase in erosion as Porthoustock is not indicated to be at any long term risk of erosion and flooding with potentially no impact on the integrity of the fishing fleet. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-17	West of England O	Potential loss due to erosion or deterioration of structures		Local	C	Social and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause an increase in erosion as Porthoustock is not indicated to be at any long term risk of erosion and flooding with potentially no impact on the integrity of the quarry. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-18	Commercial Jetty, Dean Quarries	Potential loss due to erosion or deterioration of structures		Local	C	Social and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause an increase in erosion as Porthoustock is not indicated to be at any long term risk of erosion and flooding with potentially no impact on the integrity of commercial assets. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ6				Coverack								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-15-19	Coverack Harbour	Harbour structures may fail without maintenance	Small but locally important fishing fleet	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will support the adaptation and resilience of the harbour through HTL over epoch 1 to identify suitable strategies to realign the frontage to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-15-19	Coverack Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will continue to retain tourism and recreation opportunities regarding Coverack beach through HTL over epoch 1 to identify suitable strategies to realign the frontage to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-15-19	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will support the adaptation and resilience to residential properties through HTL over epoch 1 to identify suitable strategies to realign the frontage to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-15-19	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to village and properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will support the adaptation and resilience to access roads through HTL over epoch 1 to identify suitable strategies to realign the frontage to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.4	HTL, MR, MR	6D-15-19	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will support the adaptation and resilience to commercial properties through HTL over epoch 1 to identify suitable strategies to realign the frontage to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ6				Kennack Sands								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.5	MR, MR, MR	6D-15-21	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will continue to provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use such as access roads through MR which will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of the defensive line to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.5	MR, MR, MR	6D-15-21	Kennack Sands Beach	Potential deterioration of beach or access	Beach used for recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy will continue to retain tourism and recreation opportunities associated with Kennack Sands Beach through MR which will allow for selective maintenance and adjustment of the defensive line to a more sustainable and resilient position. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ6				Kennack to Cadgwith								
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-22	Golf Course / Holiday Park	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of tourism and recreation opportunities associated with Golf Course / Holiday Park through erosion. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-22	Chy Carne Holiday Park	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will not support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation such as the holiday park due to increased erosion. Therefore minor negative impact.
PDZ6				Cadgwith								

MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-15-23	Cadgwith Cove Beach	Potential deterioration of beach or access	Provide shelter / storage for fishing boats also used for recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation opportunities as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Cadgwith Cove Beach maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.7	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-15-23	Residential property	Potential loss from erosion or damage from flooding	Homes for people	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.9	HTL, HTL, HTL	6D-15-23	Commercial properties including the	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism. Small but locally important fishing fleet.	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ6				Cadgwith to Lizard Point							
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-24	Lifeboat Station, Kilcobben Cove	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the structure or foundations of the Lifeboat Station. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-24	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of community homes or reduced property footprint. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15	PDZ6	PU 15.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-15-24	Lizard Point Lighthouse	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the structure or foundations of Lizard Point Lighthouse. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA15/16	PDZ6	All PUs	All Plans		South West Coast Path	Loss of access/recreation	Major tourist and recreation attraction to area	National	R, C	Social, Recreation and Economy	To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Overall policies will have both minor positive and negative impacts to the integrity of the South West Coastal Path. Therefore mixed impact.
	PDZ6				Lizard Point to Gunwalloe							
	PDZ6				Lizard Point to Kynance Cliff							
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-1	Isolated areas of urban and commercial development	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of urban and commercial development or reduced development footprint. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-1	Kynance Cove, Housel Bay and Pentreath Beaches	Potential deterioration of beach or access	Beach used for recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or changes to the recreational beach, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.
	PDZ6				Predannack Head to Pedgwinian							
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Gunwalloe Church	Lack of maintenance could result in failure of defences	Damage to property	Local	I	Social	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the integrity of Gunwalloe Church. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Mullion Cove Harbour	Listed Structure. Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion -National Trust policy to allow managed realignment.	Beneficial for recreational and fishing vessels	National	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the integrity of Mullion Cove Harbour. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Mullion Cove, Polurrian Cove, Church Cove and Poldhu Cove	Potential deterioration of beach or access. Sand extraction at Poldhu Cove.	Popular for recreation and tourism	Local	R	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the integrity of the coves. Adaptation regarding recreational and amenity use would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Public Road	Beach erosion threatens Cury/ Mullion highway and road at Pollurrian Cove, defences protect highway at Poldhu Cove	Road access to Properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of public roads or extent. Transport links would be under threat. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Shop at Polbream Point	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential impacts to the integrity of the shop at Polbream Point. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.

MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Residential Properties, Poldhu Cove	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of commercial and residential properties or reduced footprint of properties if defences fail. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA16	PDZ6	All PUs	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-3	Commercial and residential properties at Polurrian Cove	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of commercial and residential properties or reduced footprint of properties. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ7				Gunwalloe to Porthleven							
	PDZ7				Pedngwiniian to Porthleven							
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-4	Residential properties, Loe Bar and Porthleven Beaches	Potential deterioration. Sand extraction at Gunwalloe.	Recreation, surfing between Porthleven and Loe Bar	Local	R	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities., To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation opportunities as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Halzephron, Gunwalloe/ Loe Bar and Porthleven Beaches maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL		Porthleven Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / due to erosion	Beneficial for recreational and fishing vessels	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Porthleven Harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-4	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail at Porthleven. Protection provided by EA flood defence (harbour gates). Wave action causes run-up in harbour vulnerable to SE storms and flood through wave action along harbour front.	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional residential properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 17	PDZ7	PU 17.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-4	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail at Porthleven. Some protection from flooding by EA flood defence (harbour gates). Wave action causes run-up in harbour vulnerable to SE storms and flood through wave action along harbour front.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional commercial properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ7				Porthleven to Marazion							
	PDZ7				Rinsey Head to Hoe Point							
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Praa Sands Beach and Kenegy Sands	Erosion at Sydney Cove could affect amenity value	Recreation and tourism, major tourist resort on south coast. Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation and Economy	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail at Praa Sands	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail at Praa Sands	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Public Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Praa Sands Holiday Village	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.

MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.3 / 18.2	MR, MR, MR; NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-6	Higher Pentreath Farm Camp Site	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Overall policies of MR & NAI will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature. Therefore mixed impact.
	PDZ7				Hoe Point to Cudden Point							
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-7	Residential Properties at Prussia Cove / Bessey's Cove	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of homes or reduced footprint. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-7	Kennegy Cove Holiday Park	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	Possible damage or loss through flood and erosion risk	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of Kennegy Cove Holiday Park. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ7				Cudden Point to Greeb							
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1 / 18.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-8	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of homes or reduced footprint. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 18	PDZ7	PU 18.1 / 18.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-8	Perranuthnoe (Perran Sands) Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism. Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of Perranuthnoe (Perran Sands) Beach or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ8				Greeb to Penlee Point							
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.6	HTL, MR, MR	6E-9	Residential properties at Marazion	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4B	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-9	Residential and commercial properties at St Michaels Mount	Breach of defences would impact on properties	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Regional	HA, C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4B	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-9	St Michaels Mount Harbour Frontage including two breakwaters and quay walls	Listed structure. Potential damage due to erosion.	Harbour important for tourism / recreation	National	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional listed structures lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 19	PDZ8	PU 19.4A	HTL, NAI, NAI	6E-9	St Michaels Mount Causeway	Possible erosion and damage	St Michaels Mount of high cultural and tourist value	Regional	I	Recreation and Economic	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential damage to St Michaels Mount Causeway. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ8				Marazion to Longrock							
	PDZ8				Chapel Rock to Penzance Harbour							
MA 20	PDZ8	PU 20.1 / 20.2	Long term policy is MR	6E-10	Railway	Potential loss due to erosion	Major transport link	Regional	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Overall policy of MR along this section of coastline will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the railway line. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 20	PDZ8	PU 20.1 / 20.2	Long term policy is MR	6E-10	Main A30 road	Potential loss due to erosion	Major transport link	Regional	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Overall policy of MR along this section of the coastline will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the main A30 road. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 20	PDZ8	PU 20.1 / 20.2	Long term policy is MR	6E-10	Residential / commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and damage due to flood risk, exacerbated through tide-locking and shingle blocking culverts.	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Overall policy of MR along this section of the coastline will have both minor positive and negative impacts on residential / commercial properties. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-10	Penzance Harbour	Fishing harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease. In addition provides ferry link to Isles of Scilly.	Fishing important for local economy, also harbour important for tourism / recreation. Vital transport infrastructure to link Isles of Scilly with mainland.	Regional	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Penzance Harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ8				Longrock to Penlee Point							
	PDZ8				Penzance Harbour to Newlyn Harbour							

MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-11	Residential properties (Penzance, Wherrytown)	Potential loss due to erosion and damage from flooding. Exposed to wave action, tidal flooding, fluvial and surface water tide locking.	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-11	Newlyn Harbour	Fishing harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease. Newlyn retains largest fishing fleet in Cornwall.	One of the largest fishing fleets in UK & tourist attraction	National	C	Social and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Newlyn Harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 21	PDZ8	PU 21.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-11	Penryn	At risk of damage/failure. Possible conflict between retaining promenade or beach in the long term.	Important recreational resource that has been identified for cultural and community improvements.	Local	R	Social, Recreation, Economic	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation opportunities in regards to Penzance Promenade as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ8				Point to Lands End							
	PDZ8				Newlyn Harbour to Carn-du to Gwennap Head							
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-11	Newlyn Harbour	Fishing harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease	Significant element of local economy. Popular tourist attraction.	Local	C	Social and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Mousehole Harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 22	PDZ8	PU 22.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	6E-12	Residential / commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk due to overtopping of quay wall.	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ9				Carn-du to Gwennap Head							
MA 23	PDZ9	PU 22.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-13	Caravan / camp sites including Treen Farm Campsite	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To maintain the caravan park for its economic and amenity value	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 22.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-13	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion, should defences fail at Lamorna Cove	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ9	PU 22.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-13	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 26	PDZ9	PU 22.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-13	Lamorna, Porthcurno and Porthchapel Beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
					Gwennap Head to Lands End							
MA 26	PDZ12	PU 22.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-14	Nanjizel Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 27	PDZ12	PU 22.5	NAI, NAI, NAI	6E-14	Lands End tourist centre	Potential loss due to erosion	Popular tourist attraction	Regional	R	Recreation and Economy	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will not cause a significant increase in erosion with potentially no impact on the integrity of the features. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ9				Whitesand Bay							
	PDZ9				Sennen Cove and Whitesand Bay							
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Sennen Harbour	Harbour structures may fail without maintenance	Fishing important for local economy, also harbour important for tourism / recreation	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard with the integrity of Sennen Harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage from flooding	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and damage from flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Access Road	At risk if defences fail	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the access road. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Lifeboat Station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the lifeboat station. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-1-2	Trevedra Farm Caravan & Camping	Possible erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the Trevedra Farm Caravan & Camping Site. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ9				White Bay to Clodgy Head							
	PDZ9				White Bay to Clodgy Head							
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-1-3	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of community homes or reduced property footprint. Community adaptation would not be met under this policy plan. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-1-3	Portmerris Cove	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy although promoting natural processes such as erosion will retain the quality and extent of the cove through deposition of eroded material along the beach frontage of the cove. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 24	PDZ9	PU 24.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-1-3	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of access roads or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ 10				Portmerris							
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-2	Portmerris beach	Potential deterioration	Main tourist beach, important for passive and active recreation	Regional	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-2	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-2	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ 10				St Ives							
	PDZ 10				St Ives							
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	St Ives, Porth Gwidden, Bamaluz Cove and Harbour beaches	Potential deterioration	Tourist beach, important for passive and active recreation	Regional	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	Beach Huts	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Recreation / tourism	Local	HA	Social	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and damage due to flood risk due to overtopping quay and tidelocking of Stennack Stream.	Homes for people	Regional	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	St Ives Harbour	Structures may fail without maintenance	Provides protection to town frontage sheltered moorings for fishing and recreational vessels	Regional	I	Commercial, Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.3/4	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-4	Lifeboat Station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ 10				Carbis Bay to Godrevy Point							
	PDZ 10				Carbis Bay							

MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Porthminster Beach, Carbis Bay and Porth Kidney Sands	Potential deterioration	Tourist beach, important for passive and active recreation	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Railway line	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flood risk	Important for local transport and recreation / tourism	Local	I	Social and Recreation	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flood risk	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion, in particular if defences fail at	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flood risk	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
MA 26	PDZ 10	PU 26.1/2/3	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-5	Ayr Holiday Park	Possible loss due to erosion and damage due to flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	0	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline but without significant risk to assets. Therefore indeterminate impact
	PDZ 10			Hayle Estuary								
MA 27	PDZ 10	All Pus associated with Hayle (MA 27)	Generally HTL and MR	7A-2-6	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion / flooding should defences fail, properties currently protected by EA flood defence	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 27	PDZ 10	All Pus associated with Hayle (MA 27)	Generally HTL and MR	7A-2-6	Railway line	Potential loss due to erosion	Important for local transport and recreation / tourism	Regional	I	Social and Recreation	To support the adaptation and resilience of regional and county wide transport links.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 27	PDZ 10	All Pus associated with Hayle (MA 27)	Generally HTL and MR	7A-2-6	Golf course	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social, Economic, Recreation and Economy	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 27	PDZ 10	All Pus associated with Hayle (MA 27)	Generally HTL and MR	7A-2-6	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 27	PDZ 10	All Pus associated with Hayle (MA 27)	Generally HTL and MR	7A-2-6	Hayle Harbour	Listed Quays. Harbour structures may fail without maintenance. Regeneration of harbour proposed.	Provides shelter for industrial, active fishing fleet and recreational craft	International	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ 10			Hayle & Gwithian Towans								
MA 28	PDZ 10	PU 28.3	MR, MR, MR	7A-2-7	Hayle Peter's Point and Gwithian Beaches	Potential deterioration	Tourist and recreational facilities, beach popular for surfing, windsurfing, speed sailing, motorcross, four wheel drives and horse riding	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 28	PDZ 10	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-7	Holiday camps/Caravan sites including Riviere Sands Holiday Park, Beachside Leisure Park, St Ives Bay Holiday Park and Gwithian Farm Camp Site	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if the policy of NAI will have minor impacts on the tourism features. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 28	PDZ 10	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-7	Tourist and recreational facilities including cafes, public house	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places. Its unclear if the policy of NAI will have minor impacts on the tourism features. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 28	PDZ 10	PU 28.1 / 28.2 2	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-2-7	South West Coast Path	Loss of access/recreation	Major tourist and recreation attraction to area	National	R, C	Social, Recreation and Economy	To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or encroachment of the South West Coastal Path. Therefore minor negative impact.
	PDZ 11			Godrevy Point to Perranporth								
	PDZ 11			Portreath								
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.2	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-2	Portreath Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism, popular for surfing and fishing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policies of MR will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature including the potential for loss of beach extent. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.2	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-2	Portreath Harbour	Listed Structure. Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Beneficial for recreational and commercial vessels	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (MR): The policy will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.2	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-2	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion. Blockage of river bypass tunnel would increase risk of fluvial flooding. Properties surrounding harbour are vulnerable to flooding	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11			Porthowan								
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-4	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places and its unclear if the local defences in the long term will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11	PU 29.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-4	Porthowan Beach	Potential deterioration	Tourist and recreational facilities, beach popular for surfing and fishing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policy of NAI will allow natural processes to prevail which may benefit the recharge of the beach and dune system. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 29	PDZ 11			Trevaunance Cove								
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.2	NAI/ HTL, NAI/ HTL, NAI/MR	7A-3-6	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Overall policy of NAI/MR will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.2	NAI/ HTL, NAI/ HTL, NAI/MR	7A-3-6	Trevaunance Cove Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular amenity beach	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policies of NAI/MR will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature including the potential for loss of beach extent. Therefore mixed impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.2	NAI/ HTL, NAI/ HTL, NAI/MR	7A-3-6	Beach huts	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Recreation / tourism	Local	HA	Social	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Overall policy of NAI/MR will ensure no additional beach huts impacted upon. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.2	NAI/ HTL, NAI/ HTL, NAI/MR	7A-3-6	Pumping station	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides essential infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	Overall policy of NAI/MR will ensure continued protection of the beach huts. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11			Perranporth								
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.3	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-8	Perranporth Beach (Gear Sands)	Potential deterioration	Tourist and recreational facilities, beach popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policies of MR will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature including the potential for loss of beach extent. Therefore mixed impact.

MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.3	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-8	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail, some properties protected by EA flood defence scheme (mainly fluvial scheme). Wave run up caused flood risk to more properties than shown on still water mapping. Perranporth is a Major Incident Plan zone due to high number of properties at risk of flooding.	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.3	HTL, MR, MR	7A-3-8	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Overall policies of MR will have both minor positive and negative impacts on the interest feature including the potential for loss access road extent. Therefore mixed impact.
	PDZ 12			Perranporth to Towan Head								
	PDZ 12			Perranporth to Fistral Beach								
MA 30/31	PDZ 11/12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-9	Holywell, Porth Joke and Crantock Beaches	Potential deterioration. Sand extraction at Crantock beach.	Tourist and recreational facilities, beach popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities. To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Overall policy of NAI will allow natural processes to prevail which may benefit the recharge of the beach, although some dune recession is anticipated. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-9	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of access roads or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-9	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places and its unclear if the local defences in the long term will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage. Therefore indeterminable impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.4	NAI, NAI/MR, NAI/MR	7A-3-9	Perran Holiday Park	Potential loss due to erosion	Tourism	Regional	C, R	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of Perran Holiday Park or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 30	PDZ 11	PU 30.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-9	Porth Joke Campsite	Potential loss due to erosion	Tourism	Regional	C, R	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of Porth Joke Campsite or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 31	PDZ 12	PU 31.2	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-10	Crantock Beach Holiday Park	Potential loss due to erosion	Tourism	Regional	C, R	Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of Crantock Beach Holiday Park or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.

PDZ 12				Fistral Beach									
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-10	Fistral Beach	Potential deterioration. Sand extraction.	Fistral beach is one of the most heavily used amenity beaches in Cornwall. It is used as a venue for world class surfing competitions	National	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Overall policy of NAI will allow natural processes to prevail which may benefit the recharge of the beach. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI & MR	7A-3-10	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Regional	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NA & MR): With non-intervention associated with this policy, erosion of the landscape will occur in places and its unclear if the local defences in the long term will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage. However, appropriate managed realignment may provide long term protection, although overall for this location the impact is indeterminable.	
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-10	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of access roads or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 31	PDZ 12	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-10	Golf course	Potential damage due to erosion	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of golf course or reduced footprint. Therefore minor negative impact.	
PDZ 12				Towan Head to Trevoze Head									
PDZ 12				Newquay and Porth									
MA 32	PDZ 12	####	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-3-12	Commercial properties, including Sea Life Centre	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to wave action.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism. Newquay is the busiest holiday resort in Cornwall	Regional	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect commercial / residential properties. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 32	PDZ 12	####	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-3-12	Recreational ground	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides recreation space	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the recreational ground. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 32	PDZ 12	####	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-3-12	Beach huts	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Recreation / tourism	Local	HA	Social	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the beach huts. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 32	PDZ 12	PU 32.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-3-12	Newquay Harbour	Harbour structures may fail without maintenance	Provides shelter for fishing fleet and recreational craft	Local	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Integrity of the harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Integrity of the harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 32	PDZ 12	####	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-3-12	Lifeboat Station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the Lifeboat Station. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ 13				Porth Island									
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-13	Porth Beach and Whipsidery beach	Potential deterioration	Newquays beaches are heavily used amenity beaches	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-13	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism. Newquay is the busiest holiday resort in Cornwall	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint associated with properties. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-13	Campsite	Potential loss of business through flooding	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-13	Access Road	Potential damage due to flooding and wave action	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
PDZ 13				Watergate Bay									
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-15	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and damage due to wave action	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Regional	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint associated with properties. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-15	Watergate Beach	Potential deterioration	Watergate is one of the most heavily used amenity beaches in Cornwall. It is used for surfing, windsurfing, kitesurfing land yachting etc	Regional	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	

PDZ 13		Mawgan Porth											
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.3	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	7A-3-17	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local			Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL/MR): The policy will continue to protect commercial / residential properties. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.3	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	7A-3-17	Mawgan Porth Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R		Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL/MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.3	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	7A-3-17	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion and damage from flooding, currently protected by sand dunes	Access to properties and beach	Local	I		Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL/MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.3	HTL, HTL, HTL/MR	7A-3-17	Mawgan Porth Holiday Park	Potential loss of business through flooding and erosion	Tourism	Local	C		Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL/MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ 13		Porthcoombe											
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.6	NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL	7A-3-19	Porthcoombe Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for swimming	Local	R		Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI/HTL): The policy will continue to protect the beach. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.6	NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL	7A-3-19	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C		Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI/HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.6	NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL	7A-3-19	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beach	Local	I		Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI/HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ 13		Treyarnon and Constantine Bays											
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-21	Treyarnon and Constantine Beaches	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R		Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-21	Treyarnon Bay Camping and Caravan Site	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C		Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-21	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail, erosion of sand dunes would affect properties behind	Homes for people	Local	HA		Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-21	Golf Course	Potential damage due to erosion	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R		Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ 13		Constantine to Trevoze Head											
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-22	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA		Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 33	PDZ 13	PU 33.7/33.8	NAI, NAI, NAI	7A-3-22	Trevoze Head Lighthouse	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I		Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The policy will continue to enable the protection of the interest feature in response to limited erosion for this section of the management area. Therefore minor positive impact.
PDZ 13		Trevoze Head to Pentire Point											
PDZ 13		Trevoze Head to Harlyn											
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-1	Lifeboat station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I		Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-1	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA		Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of properties. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-1	Mother Iveys Bay Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R		Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-1	Mother Iveys Bay Caravan Park	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C		Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.
PDZ 13		Harlyn											
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-1-2	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion of dunes	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C		Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect properties. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-1-2	Harlyn Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism, popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-1-2	Electricity transformer station	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides essential infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-1-2	Surf lifesaving club	Long term erosion could lead to loss of building	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ 13			Trevone								
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.4	MR, MR, NAI	7B-1-4	Trevone Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The policy of MR, MR and long term NAI will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-4	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy of MR, MR and long term NAI will continue to protect the interest feature including property and support community adaptation. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 34	PDZ 13	PU 34.4	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-4	Main roads and access roads	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The policy of MR, MR and long term NAI will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.

PDZ 14		Trevone Bay to Padstow		Padstow									
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.2	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-6	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flooding. Properties protected from flooding by EA flood defence. Poor culvert in scheme, risk of backing up behind harbour exacerbating flood risk.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Regional	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect commercial / residential properties. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.2	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-6	Padstow Harbour	Commercial and Fishing harbour including sheltered boat moorings, without harbour fishing / recreational activities would cease. Sand extraction.	Approximately 200 small craft moorings and commercial fishing activities. Harbour structures shelter Padstow town frontage	Regional	I	Recreation and Economic	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.2	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-6	Passenger Ferry / Landing stage	Maintenance of infrastructure required to keep operational	Beneficial for tourism and recreation at Padstow and Rock. Provides link across estuary for SW Coast Path.	Local	R	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities. To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.2	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-6	Sailing Club / Watersports centre	Potential loss or damage due to flood and erosion risk	Beneficial for recreational boating. Padstow is a centre for water based recreation including windsurfing, canoeing and sailing	Local	R	Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.2	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-6	Lifeboat Station	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ 14		Dinas to Porthilly Cove											
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-7	Residential property (near old railway bridge on Camel trail)	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-7	Sewage works	Potential loss due to erosion	Provides essential infrastructure	Local	I	Social	To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-7	Camel Trail footpath / cycleway	Potential loss due to erosion	Used for recreation, walking / cycling	Local	I	Social and Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.5	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-7	Residential and commercial properties at Wadebridge including town centre and community assets	Potential damage due to flooding, currently protected by EA flood defence scheme. Scheme protection possibly not at required standard. Long lengths of dences require costly maintenance. Risk of rapid inundation flooding.	Homes for people, infrastructure	Local	HA, I	Social and Economy	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.5	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-7	Wadebridge STW	Potential damage to essential infrastructure due to flooding	Essential Infrastructure	Local	I	Infrastructure	To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-7	Porthilly Caravan and camping site	Potential loss of business through erosion and flood risk	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ 14		Rock and Porthilly Cove											
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-8	Rock and Porthilly Cove Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-8	Boat storage and launching facilities at Rock including RNLI station	Potential loss due to erosion	Centre for water based recreation including windsurfing, canoeing sailing and waterskiing	Local	R	Recreation	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure. To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	####	HTL, HTL ,HTL	7B-1-8	Passenger Ferry	Maintenance of infrastructure required to keep operational	Beneficial for tourism and recreation at Padstow and Rock	Local	R	Social, Recreation and Economy	Maintain access across estuary	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	

PDZ 14		Daymer Bay											
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-10	Golf course	Potential damage due to erosion	Recreation value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-10	Daymer Bay and Cassock Beach, Greenaways beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-10	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-10	Commercial / residential	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss of properties or reduced footprint of property boundaries. Therefore minor negative impact.	
MA 35	PDZ 14	PU 35.12	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-1-10	Church	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property and graves	Local	I	Social	To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will promote erosion and potential loss or reduced footprint of feature. Therefore minor negative impact.	
PDZ 14		Polzeath											
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.2	HTL, MR ,MR	7B-1-12	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and damage to properties. High risk to life. - defences can be overtopped.	Access to properties and beach	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.2	HTL, MR ,MR	7B-1-12	Polzeath Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.2	HTL, MR ,MR	7B-1-12	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk from wave action and surges - defences can be overtopped. High risk to life.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.2	HTL, MR ,MR	7B-1-12	Campsite: Tristram Camping & Caravan Park and Valley Caravan Park	Potential loss of business through erosion / flooding	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 36	PDZ 14	PU 36.2	HTL, MR ,MR	7B-1-12	Surf Lifesaving Club and lifeguard facilities	Long term erosion could lead to loss of building and damage through flood risk and wave action	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to protect the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Pentire Point to Widemouth Bay											
PDZ15		Port Quinn											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.2	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-2	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontage at this location is for realignment moving to NAI which would not entail any significant works. It will continue to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Therefore minor positive impact, although detailed monitoring will be required.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.2	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-2	National Trust owned holiday cottages	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The policy for the frontage at this location is for realignment moving to NAI which would not entail any significant works. It will continue to ensure protection of the National Trust owned holiday cottages. Therefore minor positive impact, although detailed monitoring will be required.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.2	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-2	Port Quinn Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Popular tourist location, jet skiing popular	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (NAI): The policy for Port Quinn Harbour is for realignment moving to NAI which would not entail any significant works. It will continue to ensure protection of the harbour. Therefore minor positive impact, although detailed monitoring will be required.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.2	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-2	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support the adaptation of transport links between communities in response to potential loss of public roads through long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Port Isaac and Port Gaverne											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Port Isaac Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion	Moorings for fishing vessels and visiting yachts. Deterioration of walls may threaten integrity of properties	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Integrity of the harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.	

MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Port Isaac and Port Gaverne Beaches	loss of access / recreation	Popular tourist and recreational amenity	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will retain tourism and recreation as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Integrity of the beaches maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk through wave action	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties and beaches	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the access road. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail and flood risk through wave action	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Lifeboat Station	Potential loss of operational capability: Flood risk due to wave action	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the life boat station. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-4	Brooklands Farm Campsite	Potential loss of business through erosion and flood risk	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection / adaptation of the Brooklands Farm Campsite. Therefore minor positive impact.

PDZ15		Port Gaverne to Tintagel											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-5	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support the adaptation of transport links between communities in response to potential loss of public roads through long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-5	Trebarwith Strand Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may promote erosion and potential loss or changes to the recreational beach in response to lack of sediment supply from hard cliffs, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-5	Commercial properties	Flood and erosion risk	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-2-5	Lifeguard station (Trebarwith Strand)	Flood and erosion risk	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not provide protection to the lifeguard station in response to potential loss through long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Tintagel to Boscastle											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.5	NAI, NAI NAI	7B-2-7	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.5	NAI, NAI NAI	7B-2-7	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.5	NAI, NAI NAI	7B-2-7	Bossiney Have beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may promote erosion and potential loss or changes to the recreational beach in response to lack of sediment supply from hard cliffs, although this will be under natural processes. However, overall a minor negative impact for tourism and recreation opportunities.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.1, 37.5	NAI, NAI NAI	7B-2-7	Caravan Park: The Headland Caravan and Camping park and Trewheth Farm Caravan Club Site	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation in response to long term erosion of the footprint extents of the caravan park. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Boscastle											
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-8	Boscastle Harbour	Possible deterioration of structures without maintenance / damage due to erosion. Harbour arms protect Boscastle from wave action	Popular for commercial fishing and leisure boating	Local	R & C	Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Integrity of the harbour maintained. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-8	Residential Properties	Potential loss due to erosion / flooding	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy for the frontage will ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-8	Commercial properties including harbour masters and youth hostel.	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations as the standard of defence will be maintained at or above current standard. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 37	PDZ15	PU 37.6	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-2-8	Access Road	Potential loss due to erosion	Access to properties	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to support the protection of the access road. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Crackington Haven											
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-2-10	Crackington Haven Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (MR): The SMP policy may see a reduction in the extent of Crackington Haven Beach and potentially impacts on tourism and recreation opportunities. Therefore, minor negative impact.	
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-2-10	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage is initially to hold the line followed by a realignment policy during epochs 2 and 3. This will manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Therefore minor positive impact.	
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-2-10	Roads and car park	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Recreation / tourism	Local	I	Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (MR): The policy will continue to support the protection and adaptation of the access road and car park. Therefore minor positive impact.	

MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-2-10	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage is initially to hold the line followed by a realignment policy during epochs 2 and 3. This will manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.2	HTL, MR, MR	7B-2-10	Surf Lifesaving Club	Long term erosion could lead to loss of building	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (MR): The policy for the frontage is initially to hold the line followed by a realignment policy during epochs 2 and 3. This will manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation to ensure no additional properties lie within the tidal flood zone in comparison to the current number. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PDZ15			Crackington Haven to Widemouth Bay								
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-3-1	Widemouth Beach	Potential deterioration	Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may see a reduction in the extent of Widemouth Beach and potentially impacts on tourism and recreation opportunities. Therefore, minor negative impact.
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-3-1	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-3-1	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 38	PDZ15	PU 38.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	7B-3-1	Car park areas and amenity buildings	Potential loss due to erosion should defences fail	Recreation / tourism	Local	I	Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may see a reduction in the extent of car park areas and amenity buildings and potential impacts on access that facilitates recreational and amenity use. Therefore, minor negative impact.
	PDZ 16			Widemouth Bay to Crooklets								
	PDZ 16			Widemouth to Bude								
MA 39	PDZ16	PU 39.2 / 39.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-3-2	Access Roads	Potential loss due to erosion	Coast Road to Bude	Local	I	Social, Recreation and Economy	To support the adaptation of transport links between communities.	Policy (NAI): The policy of realignment efforts to re-establish naturally functioning dune system – provide improved natural defence and buffer zone, improve habitat status and will continue to support the adaptation of transport links between communities regarding the access road. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 39	PDZ16	PU 39.2 / 39.3	MR, MR, NAI	7B-3-2	Residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The policy of realignment efforts to re-establish naturally functioning dune system – provide improved natural defence and buffer zone, improve habitat status and will continue to manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation. Therefore minor positive impact.

	PD16			Bude								
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-3-3	Summerleaze and Crooklets Beach	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism, popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to retain Summerleaze and Crooklets Beach. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-3-3	Beach huts	Potential loss due to erosion	Recreation / tourism	Local	HA	Social	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the beach huts. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-3-3	Bude Canal Sea gates	Structures will degrade / fail without maintenance causing increased flood risk to low-lying property around canal.	Can provides recreation / tourism use. Sea gates are part of flood defences and subject to wave action	Local	HA	Social	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use. To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the Bude Canal sea gates. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-3-3	Sea Pool	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect the sea pool. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7B-3-3	Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion, properties protected from flooding by EA flood defence but standard of protection could be low.	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (HTL): The policy will continue to protect commercial / residential properties. Therefore minor positive impact.
	PD16			Crooklets to Hartland Point								
	PD16			Crooklets to Hartland Point								
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.4	MR, MR, NAI	7B-3-4	Northcott Mouth, Sandy Mouth and Duckpool beaches	Potential deterioration	Recreational value / tourism. Popular for surfing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Policy (NAI): For this location the policy plan of NAI will allow for re-establishing large and less constrained dune systems at beaches, the potential sand available to be exchanged between beach and dunes is increased significantly. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.4	MR, MR, NAI	7B-3-4	Commercial properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation in response to long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact. However, the NAI approach would not preclude privately funded local management of defences.
MA 40	PDZ16	PU 40.4	MR, MR, NAI	7B-3-4	Roads and car park	Potential loss due to erosion	Recreation / tourism	Local	I	Recreation and Economy	To provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy may not provide access that facilitates recreational and amenity use in response to potential loss of roads and car park through long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact. However, the NAI approach would not preclude privately funded local management of defences.
MA 40	PDZ17	PU 41.2	NAI, NAI,NAI		Hartland Quay	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will not impact upon the Hartland Quay. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 40	PDZ17	PU 41.2	NAI, NAI,NAI	7B-3-4	Hartland lighthouse	Potential deterioration or damage, loss of access	Provides essential lifesaving service	Local	I	Social	To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	Policy (NAI): The SMP policy will not impact upon the Hartland lighthouse. Therefore minor positive impact.
				St Marys								
MA 42	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy plans include NAI, MR and HTL		Beaches	Potential deterioration	High recreational and tourist value	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	The policies for St Mary will overall continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy plans include NAI, MR and HTL		Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion, and damage due to tidal flooding, ground water flooding due to high tides and storm damage	Homes for people	Regional	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	The policies for St Mary will overall continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 42	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy plans include NAI, MR and HTL		Tourist and recreational facilities, other infrastructure	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	The policies for St Mary will overall continue to support the protection of the interest feature. Therefore minor positive impact.
				St Martins								
MA 43	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy for all units is NAI, NAI, NAI		Beaches	Potential deterioration	High recreational and tourist value, popular for rock fishing	Local	R	Recreation	To retain tourism and recreation opportunities.	Very little risk identified under NAI. Low rates of shoreline recession likely; generally <5m. No active intervention preferred policy. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy for all units is NAI, NAI, NAI		Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	Very little risk identified under NAI. Low rates of shoreline recession likely; generally <5m. No active intervention preferred policy. Therefore minor positive impact.
MA 43	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy for all units is NAI, NAI, NAI		Watersports facilities	Potential loss of business facilities through erosion	Centre for water based recreation including diving, fishing, windsurfing, and sailing	Local	I	Recreation and Economy	To provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	Very little risk identified under NAI. Low rates of shoreline recession likely; generally <5m. No active intervention preferred policy. Therefore minor positive impact.

MA 43	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	Long term policy for all units is NAI, NAI, NAI		Camp Site	Potential loss of business through erosion	Tourism	Local	C	Recreation and Economy	To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	Very little risk identified under NAI. Low rates of shoreline recession likely; generally <5m. No active intervention preferred policy. Therefore minor positive impact.
Tresco & Bryher												
MA 44/45	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	HTL at New Grimsby. HTL at Island Hotel. NAI along the remainder of the Tresco frontage. NAI along all undefended cliff and cove shorelines. HTL at Great Porth North and Great Popplestones of the Bryher frontages.		Commercial / residential properties	Potential loss due to erosion and damage due to flooding	Damage to property, employment, recreation and tourism	Local	C	Social and Economic	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	The policies for Tresco & Bryher will overall continue to support the protection of the infrastructure and development. Therefore minor positive impact.
St Agnes												
MA 46	PDZ IoS	Various Policy Units	NAI, NAI, NAI for all plans, with exception of HTL, HTL, HTL for the south-west and north-west facing shorelines of the Big Pool area		Commercial / residential properties and big pool	Potential loss due to erosion	Homes for people, beach protects properties closest to beach	Local	HA	Social	To manage risks to life and property and support community adaptation.	The policies for Tresco & Bryher will overall continue to support the protection of the infrastructure and development and big pool. Therefore minor positive impact.

ANNEX II: DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

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Baseline Environment

The environmental baseline covered in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 runs from the hard headlands of Hartland Point in North Devon to Rame Head on the south coast of Cornwall and includes the offshore Isles of Scilly, which lie 45km to the west of Land's End. The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of six inhabited islands and numerous other small rocky islets (~140 in total). Cornwall includes the Lizard Peninsula, the most southerly point in Britain and Land's End, the most westerly. The inland boundary of the SMP2 runs from 0.5km -1km depending on soft or hard coastal areas and extends offshore to the 20m depth contour. A general description of the physical environment is provided below.

The north and south coasts have differing characteristics. The north coast is flanked by the Atlantic Ocean, and is exposed to the prevailing south-westerly to north-westerly winds associated with low-pressure weather systems which move in from the Atlantic. The north coast has a wilder nature, with rugged sheer cliffs, steep valleys and a greater number of dunes. There are also many important tourist beaches on the north coast such as those at Bude, St Agnes, St Ives, Perranporth, Porthtowan, Polzeath, and Fistral Beach, Lusty Glaze Beach and Watergate Bay, in Newquay. The north coast has three important river estuaries: The Gannel, the Hayle Estuary, and River Camel, which provides a safe harbour at Padstow and Rock. The south coast, on the English Channel, contains a mixture of sheltered and exposed stretches of coast open to the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. There are two broad estuaries, these are the Carrick Roads and The Helford, which are sheltered from the south-westerly winds and seas. The beaches on this stretch of coastline are generally characterised by coarser sands and shingle interspersed with rocky sections of wave cut platforms, as many are exposed to south-easterly waves and winds. A small number of beaches on the south coast are backed by 'towans' or dunes such as near Par, though a greater number of 'towans' are present on north coast beaches, such as Godrevy, Penhale, Holywell Bay, and Constantine Bay.

The geology is made up of granite intrusions into surrounding sedimentary rocks making the area historically important for natural resources such as granite, slate, tin, copper and kaolinite. There are also areas of sandstone and shale and the Lizard peninsula is formed from a section of uplifted oceanic crust. The geology combined with the different characteristics of the north and south coast and warmer climate regulated by the Gulf Stream makes Cornwall's fauna and flora unique and many areas are considered to be of international and national importance for its ecology, geology and landscape. The mild temperate climate means the south and west of the county and Isles of Scilly have rich plant cover. Due to its more exposed nature, the north coast features maritime grassland, heathland, and stunted woodland.

Cornwall's most notable operational port is Falmouth, while the ports of Penzance, St Ives and Padstow have declined. St Austell is Cornwall's largest coastal town, and a centre of the now declining china clay industry. The towns of Redruth and Camborne together form the largest urban area in Cornwall, with both towns once being significant centres of the tin mining industry. The City of Truro is the capital of the county.

The Water Environment

The following section provides an overview of the water environment associated with the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2, which takes into consideration water quality (both freshwater and marine) and key recourse activities associated with the water environment.

Bathing and Shellfish Waters

Bathing water quality is assessed by standards listed in the EC Bathing Waters Directive. The Directive was adopted by the Council of European Communities in 1975 and transposed into law for England and Wales to form Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations 1991. The Directive is concerned with the quality of bathing waters for the purposes of protecting public health and requires monitoring of microbiological parameters and a small number of physical parameters (e.g. visible oil).

There are 77 identified bathing water sites in the study area (see **Figure 1.1**). Water quality at the sites ranges from excellent to poor, with the majority of sites achieving excellent status and meeting the strict guideline standards of the Bathing Water Directives in 2008. There has been a small decline in bathing water quality since 2006, mainly due to heavy rainfall. The high summer rainfall causes increased storm overflows from sewers, a rise in diffuse pollution and run-off from farmland. Sites that had a good water quality rating meet the mandatory standards of the Bathing Water Directive. Sites that failed to meet the mandatory standards of the Bathing Water Directive included Seaton, East Looe, Readymoney, Porthluney, and Rock, as identified in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1. 2008 Bathing Waters Failing to Meet Mandatory (imperative) Standard in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Council	Bathing Water name
Caradon	Seaton Beach (Cornwall)
Caradon	East Looe Beach
Restormel	Readymoney Cove Beach
Restormel	Porthluney Beach
North Cornwall	Rock Beach

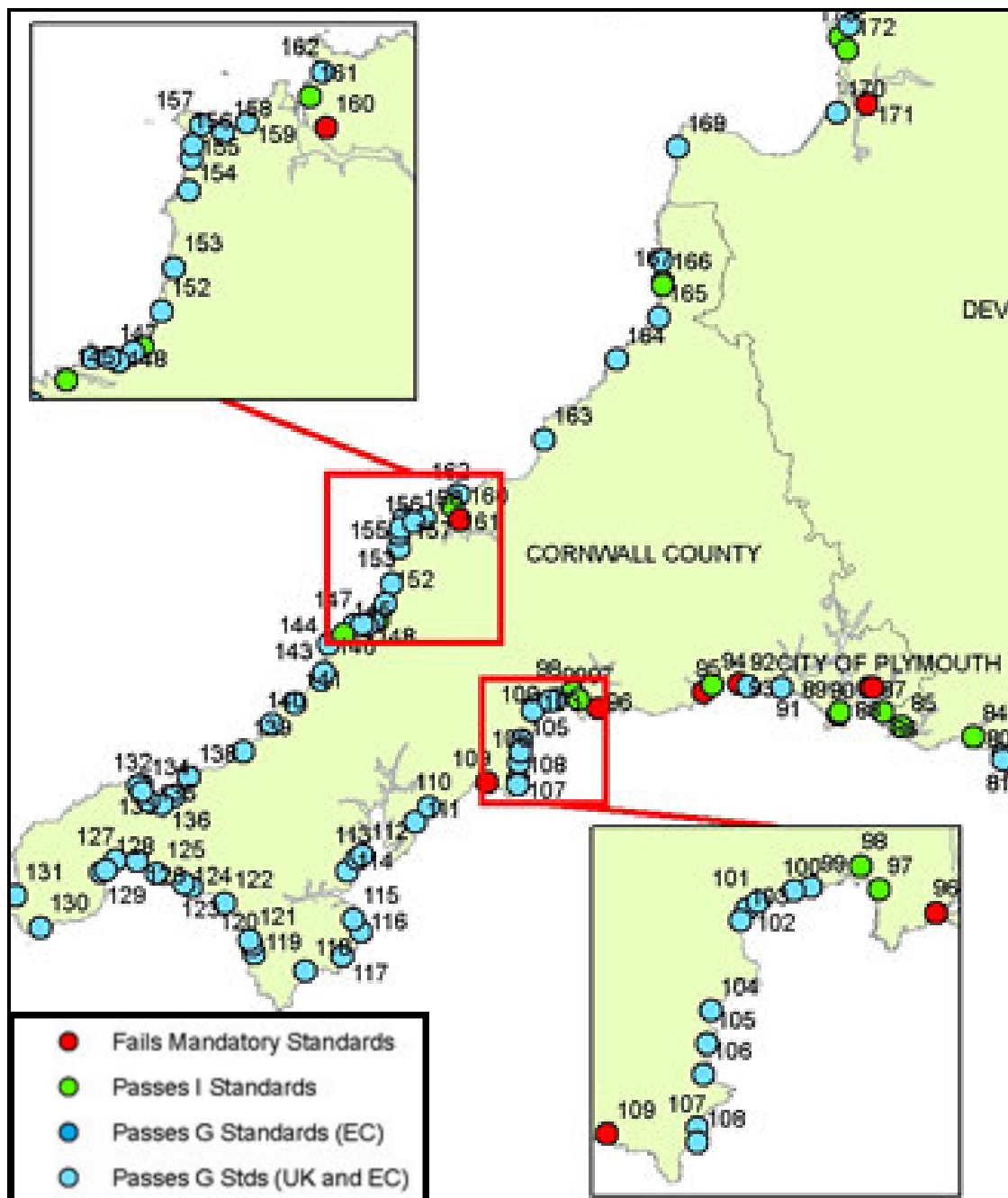
Designated Shellfish waters are required to meet the standards set in the EC Shellfish Waters Directive and Shellfish Hygiene Directive. Bivalve production areas are classified according to the level of treatment they require prior to their sale from A to C grade, where grade A sites require no pre-treatment and grade C sites require intensive purification.

Of the eight designated shellfish water areas within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area (see **Table 1.2** and **Figure 1.2**), the majority were classified as Class B in 2008/2009, in which shellfish must undergo moderate purification by relaying in cleaner water for varying lengths of time before marketing (FSA, 2008).

Table 1.2 Shellfish Waters 2008/2009 Outlining the Species found in each Production Area

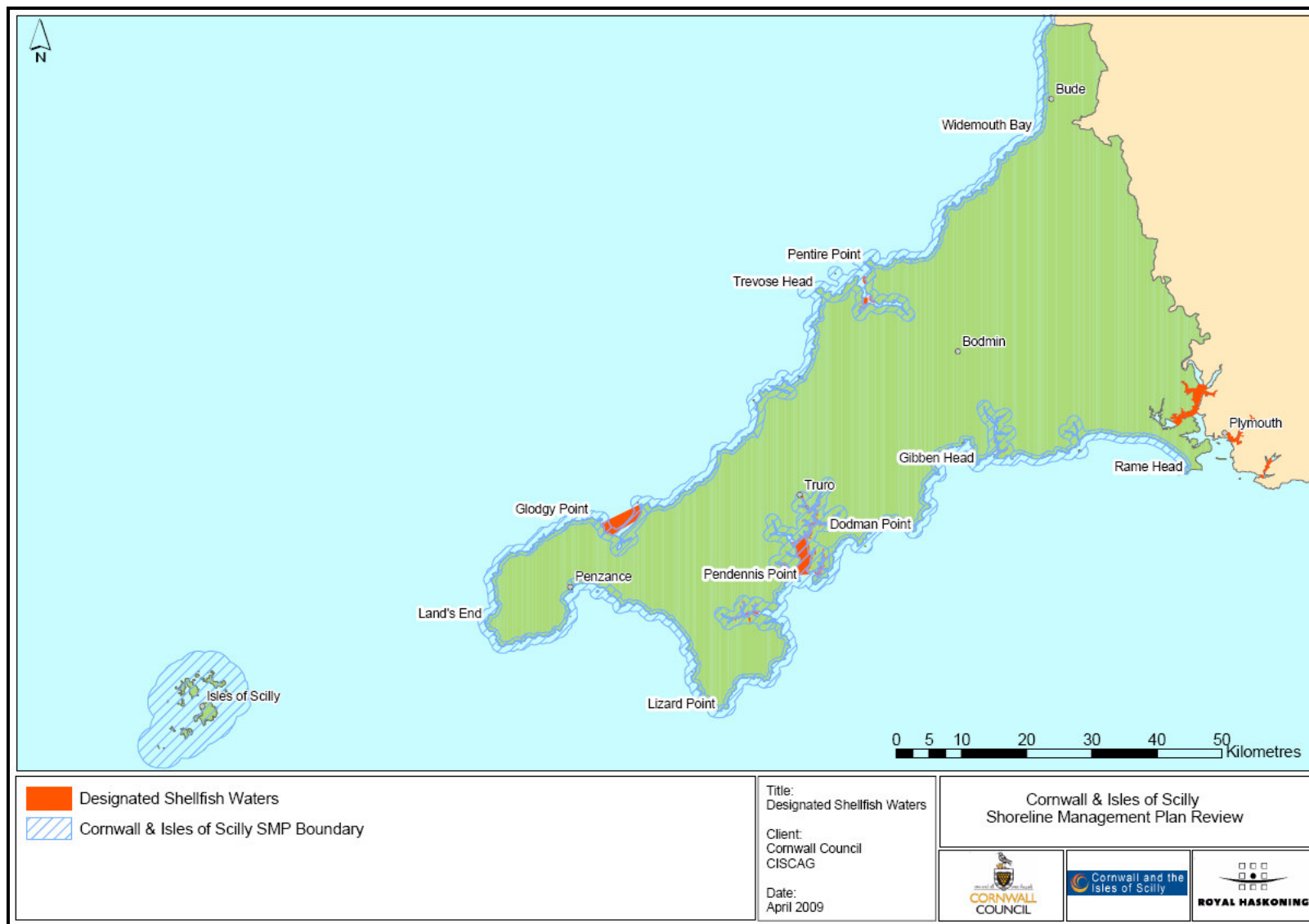
Production Areas	Species
Fowey	Pacific Oyster, Mussel.
Truro River	European Oyster, Mussel
Tresillian River	Mussel
Fal	Mussel European, Oyster
Percuil	European Oyster, Pacific Oyster
Helford	European Oyster, Pacific Oyster, Mussel
Camel	Cockle, Pacific Oyster, Mussel

Figure 1.1 Designated Bathing Water Compliance (2008) for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Source: Environment Agency, 2008.

Figure 1.2 Designated Shellfish Waters of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Surface and Ground Water Quality

The European Water Framework Directive came into force in December 2000 and became part of UK law in December 2003. It gives the Environment Agency an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focussing on ecology.

By managing water in 11 River Basin Districts, the Water Framework Directive aims to:

- improve the ecological health of inland and coastal waters and prevent further deterioration, especially by protecting against diffuse pollution in urban and rural areas through better land management;
- drive wiser, sustainable use of water as a natural resource;
- create better habitats for wildlife that lives in and around water, for example by improving the chemical quality of water;
- reduce or phase out discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and priority hazardous substances;
- reduce the pollution of groundwater; and
- contribute to limiting the effects of floods and droughts.

Under the Water Framework Directive (WFD), good water quality status of rivers, lakes, groundwater and coasts is to be achieved for river basin districts in the UK by 2015. For each river basin district a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) must be developed, which will form the achievement of water quality protection and improvement (Articles 11 and 13). The improvement of water quality of rivers will thus have a major impact on the quality of coastal waters for example, Bathing and Shellfish Waters.

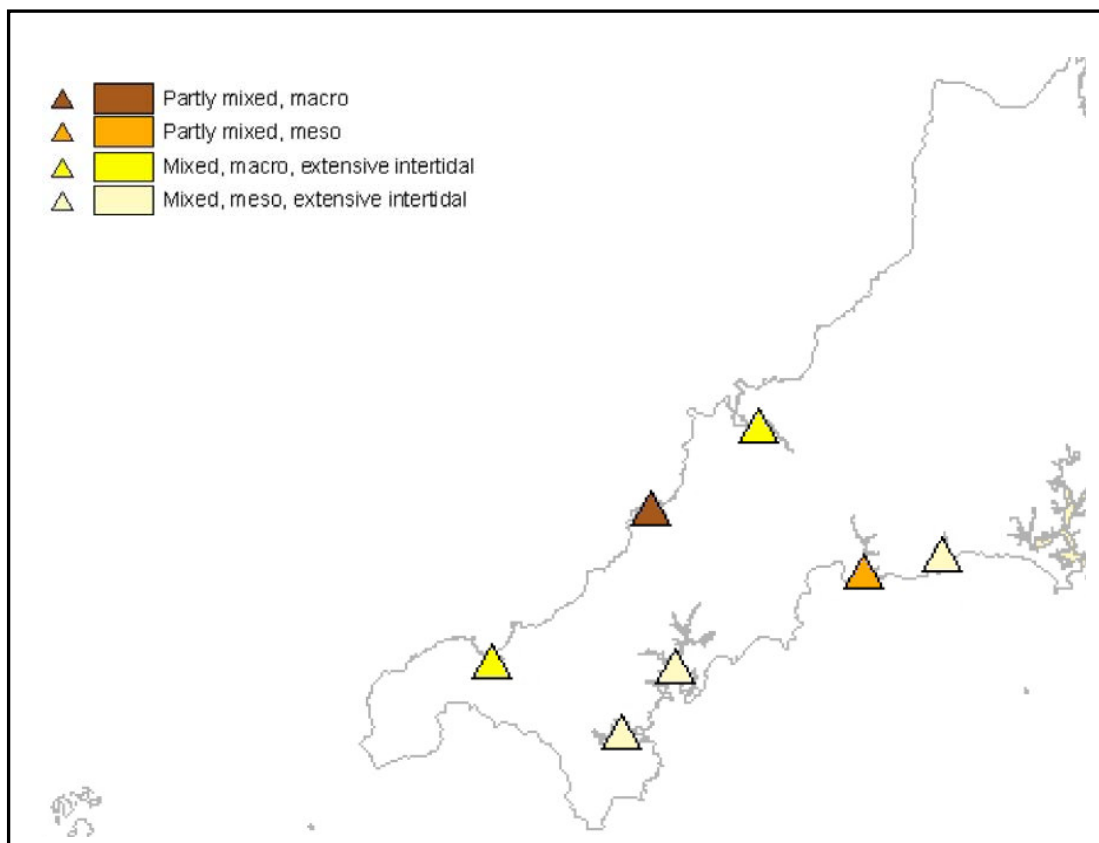
The SMP2 study area lies within the South West River Basin District and comprises 3 waterbodies within this district. Consultation on the draft River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is currently being undertaken by the Environment Agency. The draft RBMP states that the waterbodies are progressing towards good ecological status and good ecological potential (Environment Agency, 2008).

Surface water bodies are grouped into different types according to their physical and chemical characteristics. The main estuaries found in Cornwall are classified according to **Table 1.3** and **Figure 1.3**.

Table 1.3 Estuary Classifications

Estuary	Classification
Looe	Mixed, meso, extensive intertidal
Fowey	Partly mixed, meso
Fal	Mixed, meso, extensive intertidal
Helford	Mixed, meso, extensive intertidal
Hayle	Mixed, macro, extensive intertidal
Gannel	Partly mixed, macro
Camel	Mixed, macro, extensive intertidal

Figure 1.3 Estuarine Water Body Types of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Source: Environment Agency, 2008.

The chemical water status of the Cornish coastal areas is generally good with only the Fal Estuary and coastal area of Carrick Roads failing to achieve good status **Figure 1.4**. Many of the coastal areas including those to the east of the Lizard Peninsula and those of the Isles of Scilly do not require assessment. The ecological status of the Fal, Helford and Hayle Estuaries have been assessed as moderate, see **Figure 1.5**, with much of the western coastal waters not assessed, whilst those to the east achieving good ecological status.

For the South West River Basin District, in particular the catchments that encompass the study area, the current water quality based on chemical data of the associated rivers range between moderate to high, predicted changes by 2015 range between moderate to good.

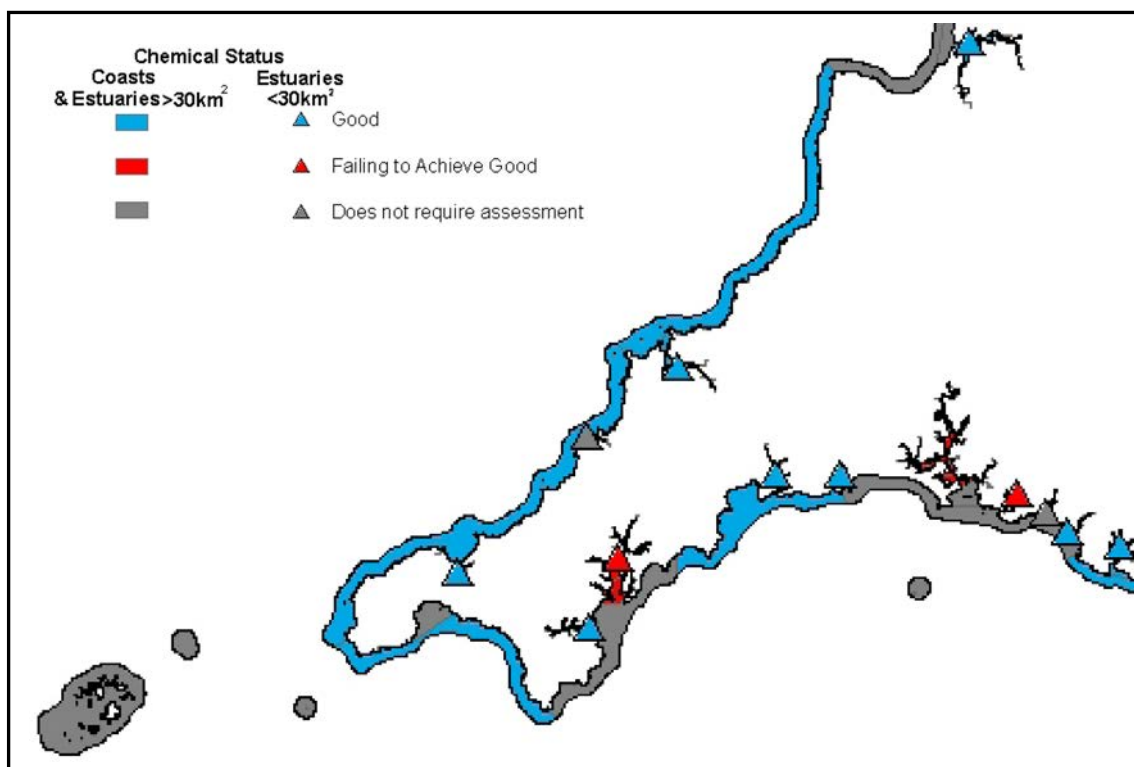
There are no main rivers in the study area that had bad ecological quality, with the majority classed as either moderate or good (Environment Agency, 2009).

Groundwater systems in the region have been classified as currently having a poor chemical status (Environment Agency, 2008).

Diffuse Pollution

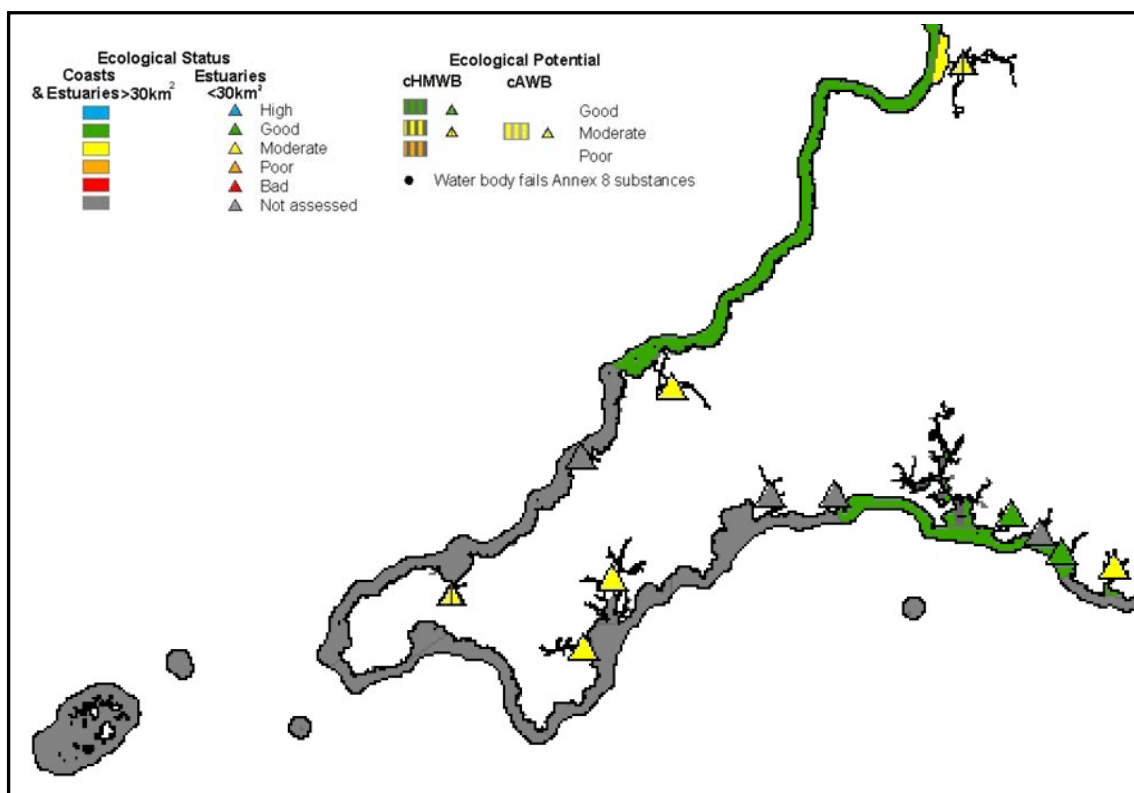
Diffuse pollution to groundwater, surface water and coastal water comes from many sources, which are generally very small individual sources that occur across a large area. Thus they are seen to individually not affect water quality but collectively they can have significant effects on water quality and subsequent indirect to biodiversity, and human beings. Diffuse pollution can arise from historic and present day land uses and activities, in both agricultural and urban areas.

Figure 1.4 Chemical Status for Estuarine and Coastal Waters of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Source: Environment Agency, 2008.

Figure 1.5 Ecological Status or Potential for Estuarine and Coastal Waters of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Source: Environment Agency, 2008.

Potential sources of diffuse pollution relevant to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 include:

- Faecal matter and pathogens from livestock and from overloaded and badly connected drainage systems;
- Soil particles from arable and livestock farming, upland erosion, urban areas and construction and demolition sites;
- Pesticides and biocides from industrial, municipal and agricultural use, poor storage and handling, and run-off;
- Organic wastes (slurries, silage liquor, surplus crops, sewage sludge and industrial wastes) that are poorly stored or disposed of and spread to land;
- Oil and hydrocarbons, car maintenance, disposal of waste oils, spills from storage and handling, road and industrial run-off;
- Chlorinated solvents from industrial areas where the use of solvents is ubiquitous; and
- Metals, including iron, acidifying pollutants and chemicals from atmospheric deposition, abandoned mines, industrial processes etc.

Resource Use

Cornwall's coast represents a major resource. Many aspects of Cornwall's economy are based on its maritime resources (CCC, 2004). This includes its fish stocks and the availability of naturally occurring deep-water harbours, together with the associated range of economic activities serving fishing and commercial port activities, as well as the very significant leisure and tourism sectors.

The coastline and further offshore are also being developed for its renewable energy resources, as evident in the Wave Hub project located north of Hayle. Cornwall's minerals and mining industry also makes a significant contribution to its economy, though the historic economic value was much greater than that today. The industry is dominated by china clay extraction of a scale of national significance and directly employs approximately 3,500 people. A number of Ministry of Defence (MoD) sites are also established throughout the region and around the coastline.

Coastal Geomorphology

The following section provides an overview of the geomorphology of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2, in particular the morphology associated with the cliffs along the coastline, wave climate and coastal sediment processes.

The geomorphology and general shape of the SMP coastline is characterised by hard, craggy cliffs, resistant headlands, small and medium sized bays containing wide sandy beaches, rocky coves containing smaller pocket beaches formed from sand, gravel and cobbles, large areas of both relic and mobile dunes (locally often referred to as 'towans') and several examples of drowned river valleys, such as the Helford river system (**Figure 1.6**) and the Camel Estuary. Many of the smaller bays and coves around the coastline coincide with minor faults in the bedrock geology.

Figure 1.6 Helford River at Gweek



Cornwall's south coast from Rame Head to Penlee Point is largely composed of interbedded mudstones and pebbly sandstone, together with some minor beds of limestone, conglomerate and igneous rock (Futurecoast, 2002). The exceptions to this are the Lizard Peninsula and the Lands End Peninsula. The Lizard Peninsula is composed of hard and highly metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Lizard series. The Lands End Peninsula is composed from granite, as is St Michael's Mount, located in Mounts Bay. Mounts Bay itself is formed mostly from Devonian slates.

Headlands along the south coast are generally present due to harder bands of rock occurring in the Dartmouth Slates and Meadfoot Beds, and also due to the occasional presence of harder sedimentary rocks (e.g. St Austell Bay) and Dolerite (e.g. Black Head).

The Isles of Scilly are located to the south-west of Lands End and separated geographically from mainland Cornwall by approximately 40km of open sea. Late Carboniferous wrench faulting running 155 degrees to 335 degrees around 10km offshore of Lands End (BGS, 1990) also separates them geologically from the mainland.

The Islands are a geographically defined archipelago. The Islands themselves are a result of the weathering of a granite batholith (an intrusion of the Devonian deposits from around 270 million years ago), which rises from the sea floor at a depth of around 70 metres to 50m AOD on St Mary's. The single rock type has generally produced a uniform morphology, although there is localised variation within the islands comprising resistant headlands, small sheltered bays, sandy pocket beaches and accumulations of wind blown sand. There are superficial deposits of unconsolidated head material, (locally known as 'ram') overlying the granite on most of the Islands. Around the shoreline, there are commonly occurring low cliffs (2-3m high) formed from the ram. Coastal processes and weathering easily erode this unconsolidated material and this helps to form low vertical cliff faces around many of the coves and beaches (**Figure 1.7**).

Figure 1.7 Low Vertical Cliffs formed from Ram at Looe Beach, St Mary's



Cornwall's north coast is formed from predominantly hard resistant rock. Granite dominates the coastline from Lands End to St Ives. The bedrock of St Ives Bay is formed from Devonian slates. As far north as Boscastle, the coastal geology continues to be composed of silty and sandy slates, mudstones, sandstones (with occasional igneous and limestone rocks present). From Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head, many of the small bays and coves have been eroded from the Gramscatho Beds (slates). St Agnes Head itself is formed from silty and sandy slates, whilst just to the north, Cligga Head is formed from an outcrop of granite. From Boscastle to Hartland Point, Carboniferous mudstones and sandstones dominate the coastline.

The coastline from Lands End to St Ives is indented with occasional small coves and typified by high rugged cliffs of weathered granite with very little intertidal area. One large expanse of sandy beach occurs at Whitesand Bay, which is located between Lands End and Cape Cornwall – the beaches of Sennen Cove and Gwenvor are the most westerly on mainland Britain.

St Ives Bay is a deeply concave bay, with a wide sandy beach some 5km in length backed by wind blow sand accumulations – the 'towans'. Godrevy Point to Hartland Point is then characterised by small bays and coves (**Figure 1.8**), high cliffs, rocky outcrops and long stretches of exposed westerly or north-westerly facing wide, sandy beaches. There are also numerous areas with extensive sand dunes, such as Penhale, Holywell Bay and Constantine Bay.

Figure 1.8 Porthtowan, North Coast



Wave Climate

The coast of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly experiences one of the highest energy wave climates in the UK, due to its extreme westerly mainland and (offshore) location and its predominantly south-west, west and north-westerly facing shorelines. In common with other high wave energy and hard geology environments in the UK, such as south-west Wales, the west coast of Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, the wave climate has been extremely influential in shaping a rugged coastline from the resistant geology. Therefore the consideration and understanding of waves and the energy they deliver to the coast, is essential in undertaking an effective review of the SMP.

The wave climate is very seasonal. Although large waves can occur at any time during the year, the autumn, winter and late spring period (October to April) generally experiences a much more energetic wave climate than the late spring and summer period. During the winter months the North Atlantic produces waves more consistently than any other ocean and much of that energy reaches the west coast of Britain.

Much of the wave energy reaching the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly coasts is in the form of swell. Swell waves are generated great distances away in the North Atlantic by low-pressure systems and lose very little energy even after travelling thousands of miles. Swell waves tend to be different from locally generated 'wind waves' and storm waves by having longer wave periods, longer wave lengths and flatter crests. They present a more 'orderly' appearance of evenly spaced and lined up waves, giving the impression of a more 'organised' sea.

Wind waves are generated by local weather systems acting upon the sea surface local to the coastline, generally within a few hundred miles. They tend to have short wave periods, steeper faces and appear less organised than swell. These waves are usually associated with any low-pressure system sitting close to or over the coast.

In reality, and particularly during winter storm events, the wave climate around Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly is often made up of a combination of swell and wind waves. This can create a very 'confused' sea, with various angles of wave approach and waves of varying steepness impacting upon shorelines and defences (**Figure 1.9**).

Figure 1.9 Stormy Winter Waves at Mullion, South Coast



The south coast of Cornwall receives much of its wave energy from the Atlantic, in the form of swell waves. The dominant wave direction is from the south-west to west (225° - 270°). Although the Lands End Peninsula provides protection to the South coast from most of west and north-west wave energy, large swell waves originating from these directions will refract around the Lands End Peninsula, delivering waves to the south-westerly facing beaches of Mounts Bay, the Lizard and south-east Cornwall.

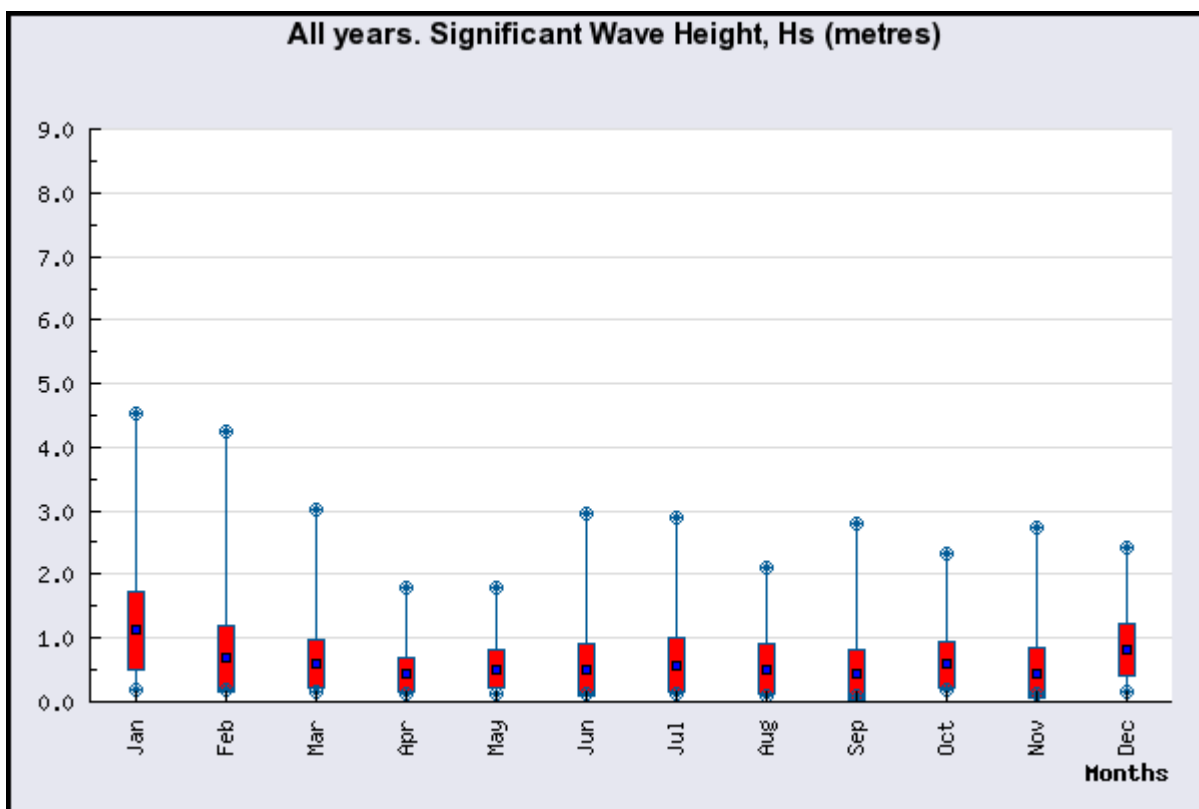
The annual 10% exceedance significant wave height is 1.5m – 2.0m for the south coast, east of Lizard Point. The south coast to the West of Lizard Point receives slightly more wave energy with a 2.0m – 2.5m annual 10% exceedance. The high swell component on the south coast is important in maintaining beach levels (swell waves tend to transport sand onshore and build-up the beaches during 'calm' conditions).

Despite the dominant westerly wave direction, there is a significant east, south-east and south component to the wave climate on the south coast of Cornwall. Large wind waves can be generated by strong east and south-east winds blowing over the English Channel.

There is significant vulnerability to waves from these directions along the western part of Mounts Bay, the east side of the Lizard Peninsula, the western part of St Austell Bay and the Looe area. The coastline facing east and south-east tends to have narrower beaches and intertidal area and is therefore less well adapted to absorbing high wave energy events than the westerly facing areas.

Figure 1.10 displays the wave climate recorded for the Penzance area, during the period 2007 to 2009, by the waverider buoy deployed by the South West Coastal Monitoring Programme. Although this is a relatively ‘young’ time series, the seasonal trends, particularly relating to the late winter months are already clear.

Figure 1.10 Significant Wave Heights Recorded at Penzance 2007 - 2009



Source: South West Coastal Monitoring Programme.

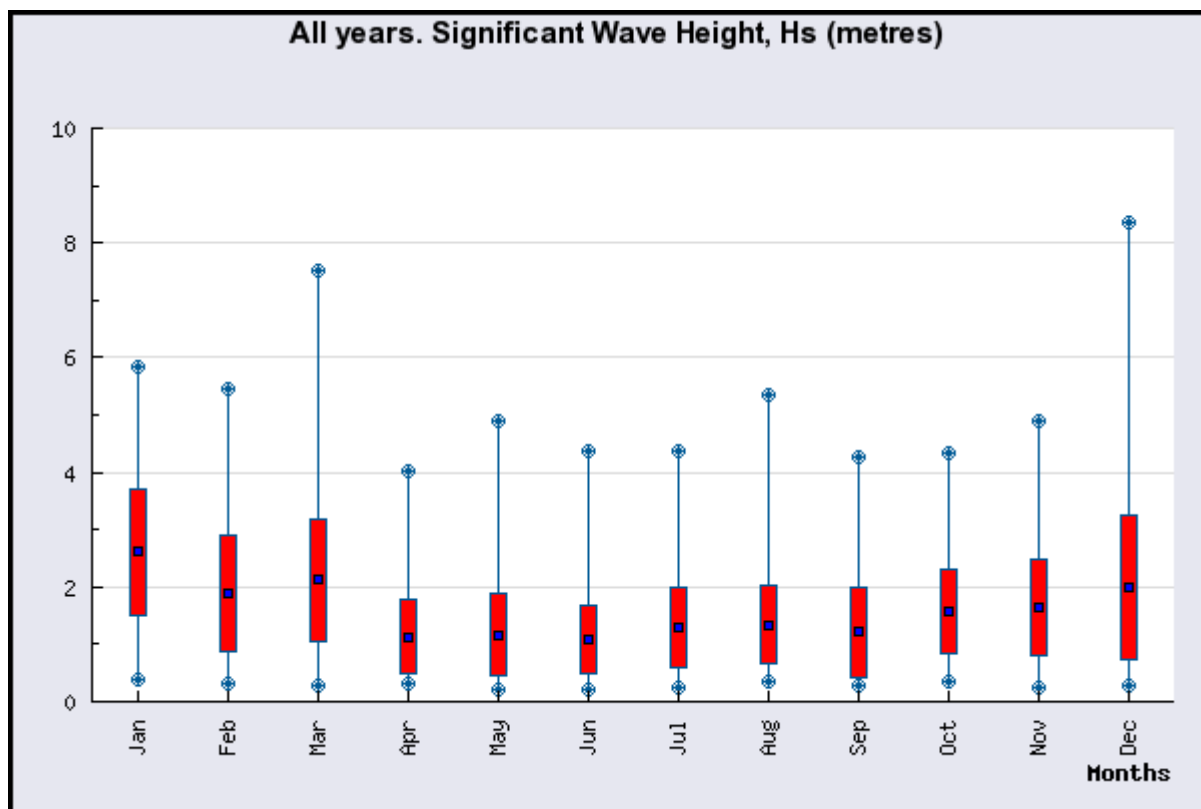
The Isles of Scilly are extremely exposed to waves from all directions. Although the dominant waves are westerly Atlantic swells, significant wave energy is also received from the east and south-east. As with the south coast of Cornwall, some of the more vulnerable areas of the Islands are exposed to waves from the east and south-east. Waves from all directions are responsible for driving the coastal processes that shape the Islands.

The dominant waves on north coast of Cornwall are west to north-westerly swell waves (approaching from 270^o – 315^o). It has a lesser exposure to waves from the south-west; however, large swell waves from the south to southwest will refract around the Lands End Peninsula and reach the most westerly facing beaches (with reduced energy).

The north coast differs most significantly from the south coast of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in that there is virtually no exposure and vulnerability to easterly and south-easterly waves and storms. As with the south coast, the high swell component of the north Cornish coasts’ wave climate contributes significantly to the maintenance of sand levels observed on most of the beaches.

Figure 1.11 displays the wave climate (significant wave heights) recorded for Perranporth, during the period 2006 to 2009, by the waverider buoy deployed by the South West Coastal Monitoring Programme. Although this is also a relatively young time series, the seasonal trends can be seen, although particularly large wave heights associated with events during December and March give the data a slightly unorganised appearance.

Figure 1.11 Significant Wave Heights Recorded at Perranporth 2006 - 2009



Source: South West Coastal Monitoring Programme.

Tides

Mean tidal ranges for the SMP coast do not vary greatly around the coast. Examples are 3.5m at Rame Head, 5m at Lands End and 4.4m at Perranporth (Admiralty).

It is generally thought that tides and tidal currents are less important than wave energy in driving erosion and transport of sediments along both the south and north coasts of Cornwall (Futurecoast, 2002).

Tidal current velocities are low in most areas, generally not exceeding 0.75 m/s. Around some of the headlands, tidal current velocities can locally exceed 1.0 m/s (Futurecoast, 2002), and on Scilly accelerated tidal current velocities can occur in the narrows between the islands. Within some of the larger bays, tidal current velocities can be as low as 0.2m/s.

Storm surges can temporarily raise the sea surface and enhance tide levels, due to low atmospheric pressure and strong winds, most notable when they coincide with high spring tides. The occurrence of these events may be altered in the future by changes in storminess (the number, location or strength of storms) and rising sea level. However, UKCIP (2002) states that there is currently no evidence from the long-term tide gauge record at Newlyn for any long-term increase in storm surge statistics.

Table 1.4 provides tide levels and predicted extreme water levels at Newlyn, taken from the South West Regional Extreme Tide Levels Report.

Table 1.4 Tide Extreme Water Levels at Newlyn

Tide Gauge Site	Water Level/Return Period	Water Level relative to mODN
Newlyn	MLWS (Mean Low Water Spring)	-2.25
Newlyn	MHWS (Mean High Water Spring)	2.55
Newlyn	HAT (Highest Astronomical Tide)	3.07
Newlyn	1:1	3.12
Newlyn	1:5	3.26
Newlyn	1:10	3.32
Newlyn	1:25	3.42
Newlyn	1:50	3.48
Newlyn	1:100	3.59
Newlyn	1:200	3.66
Newlyn	1:500	3.76
Newlyn	1:1000	3.85

Sediment Sources

Offshore sediment deposits along the south coast of Cornwall are typically thin, often less than a metre deep, with a lack of historical or relic material from previous glacial periods (Halcrow 1998). There are exceptions – Mounts Bay has a more generous covering of head material and tends to act a sediment sink. The north coast tends to have a more significant supply of relic material derived from the Celtic Sea but as the British Geological survey notes, sediments generally occur as extensive sheets of less than 1 metre thickness, with thicker sediment deposits occurring as sand banks and ridges.

Sediment is (or has been historically) provided to the shoreline of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in a number of ways:

- Cliff erosion and weathering;
- Dune erosion;
- Onshore transport of relic glacial material (mainly north coast);
- Onshore transport of contemporary calcium-carbonate (shell) sources;
- Erosion of the seabed bedrock;
- Fluvial inputs; and
- Industrial activity (china clay and tin mining).

Despite the hard geology of the SMP coast, there are some inputs of sediment from cliff erosion and weathering. Any significant inputs however do tend to be localised. Examples are vertical erosion of the low soft head cliffs in parts of Mounts Bay where erosion rates are up to 0.5m/yr (Futurecoast, 2002) and cliff slumps and falls along the Watergate Bay frontage (Royal Haskoning, 2009). Erosion of sand dunes is occurring in many locations. Areas such as Hayle, Bude, and Penhale, exhibit marine erosion of their sand dune systems and this material will be drawn onto the beaches and into the nearshore zone of active coastal processes.

Historically a great deal of material was transported onshore to the north coast shoreline following the last glaciation period. This sediment formed the sand filled estuaries and coastal sand dune areas that are seen along much of the north coast from Hayle to Bude (Halcrow 1998). Much of the sand in these areas today is therefore a relict and finite resource.

Calcium carbonate sediments derived mostly from broken marine shell material can form a high percentage of beach material, (typically 25-50% on the south coast, up to 70-80% on the north coast (Halcrow 1998)). They are also a significant source on the Isles of Scilly (Futurecoast, 2002). Whilst some of this will be from relic sources, most is of more contemporary origin, providing fresh inputs to the shoreline. Erosion of bedrock on the sea floor can provide small amounts of gravely sediment to the system; these are not thought to be significant.

The rivers and estuaries transport material downstream to the coast both as a coarser bedload and as finer material in suspension. Inputs to the open coast from these sources are generally confined to the vicinity of the mouth of the river or estuary. Much of the fine material will tend to settle out within the lower estuary areas, resulting in siltation in sheltered harbours and creeks.

Industrial activity in Cornwall, particularly the china clay mining industry, has historically provided inputs to the sediment system. Although these only make up a very small percentage of total beach volume along most of the shoreline, in the St Austell Bay area, these sources represent a very significant percentage of beach material.

Sediment Transport

Much of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly demonstrates a swash-aligned shoreline, indicating that the onshore-offshore transport of sediment is dominant. There is generally a lack of research into sediment transport around the SMP coast (with the exception of areas such as St Ives Bay and Carrick Roads) and so detailed assessment remains difficult.

South coast – It is generally thought (Futurecoast, 2002) that there is little or no significant sediment transport along the coast between Rame Head and Lizard Point. There is likely to be localised onshore-offshore transport of sand within the distinct bays, but sediment tends to be retained within each of these sub-cells, due to the physical control exerted by the geologically resistant headlands that extend out into deep water.

West of Lizard Point there appears to be some localised seasonal longshore movement of sediment. However there is typically no significant net littoral drift. There is some localised eastward transport of material within mounts Bay, in response to weak eastward tidal currents.

Isles of Scilly – Transport of sediments occurs throughout the archipelago. The pattern of sediment transport on Scilly tends to be from north to south (Futurecoast, 2002) in response to tidal currents. Wave energy drives transport from the west and east – this can tend to counteract the tidal current transport. There is however generally no dominant direction of net movement, due to the Islands exposure to waves and currents from all directions.

Locally, sediment tends to be moved onshore in response to both wave and tide forcing. This tends to be in the form of larger coarser particles, while finer sediments tend to be moved offshore and lost to the system, due to the high-energy environment (Futurecoast, 2002).

North coast – While localised longshore sediment transport occurs within St Ives Bay and along some of the other more extensive beaches of the north coast, there is little documentation of any wider-scale net drift of material between Lands End and Trevoise Head. This reinforces the view of a swash-aligned coast. There is some recorded net northward drift of sediment between Trevoise Head and Hartland Point, although this is low (Futurecoast, 2002).

There are generally few known interactions between the individual Bays such as St Ives Bay, Perran Bay, Newquay Bay, Constantine Bay and so forth. These all appear to act as enclosed systems, with sediment moving onshore-offshore in response to storm events and seasonal variations in wave energy. The controlling physical influence of the headlands that flank all of the bays, effectively maintains each one as an individual sediment sub-cell.

Key Areas and Locations

There are a number of key areas and locations which are at risk of erosion and flooding around the coast of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly:

Erosion risk:

Portwrinkle;
 Charlestown (St Austell Bay);
 Pendennis;
 Praa Sands & Perranuthnoe;
 Marazion & St Michaels Mount;
 Penzance;
 Hugh Town, St Mary's (the Garrison);
 Popplestone Bay, Bryher;
 Hayle Towans;
 Godrevy cliffs;
 Fistral Dunes;
 Newquay Bay;
 Treyarnon to Constantine; and
 Tintagel.

Flood Risk:

Looe;
 Fowey;
 Par & St Blazey;
 Mevagissey;
 Flushing;
 Loe Bar & Loe Pool;
 Penzance & Newlyn;
 Hayle;
 Perranporth;
 Padstow and Wadebridge; and
 Bude.

The Coastal Environment

The following section provides an overview of the geology, land use and landscape of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2, in particular the geological interest features associated with the cliffs along the coastline and the various land uses and landscape designations of the study area.

Geological Features of Importance

The geology of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly is dominated by rocks that belong to the Devonian and Carboniferous periods of geological time. The Devonian rocks comprise mudstones and volcanic lavas and ashes (tuffs). Carboniferous geology in the region includes thick deposits of mudstones, sandstones and some limestones, the period also resulted in the formation of outcrops of the granite give rise to acidic soils which support moorland, peat bogs and acid grassland, such as at the Lizard Peninsula.

Apart from rocks of the Lizard Peninsula and the Devonian and Carboniferous slates and mudstones, there is a small outcrop of marine sands and clays of Tertiary age at St Erth. The last two million years of time, covering the so-called Ice Age, is represented in the county by raised beach deposits and shattered rock debris (known as head) in valley bottoms and on slopes formed under tundra-like conditions.

There are a number of sites of geological interest within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SPM2 area; this includes 58 SSSIs designated for their geological interest, which are also Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS). These sites are identified in **Table 1.5** as either having earth heritage or supralittoral rock features of interest. Their locations are presented in **Figure 1.12**.

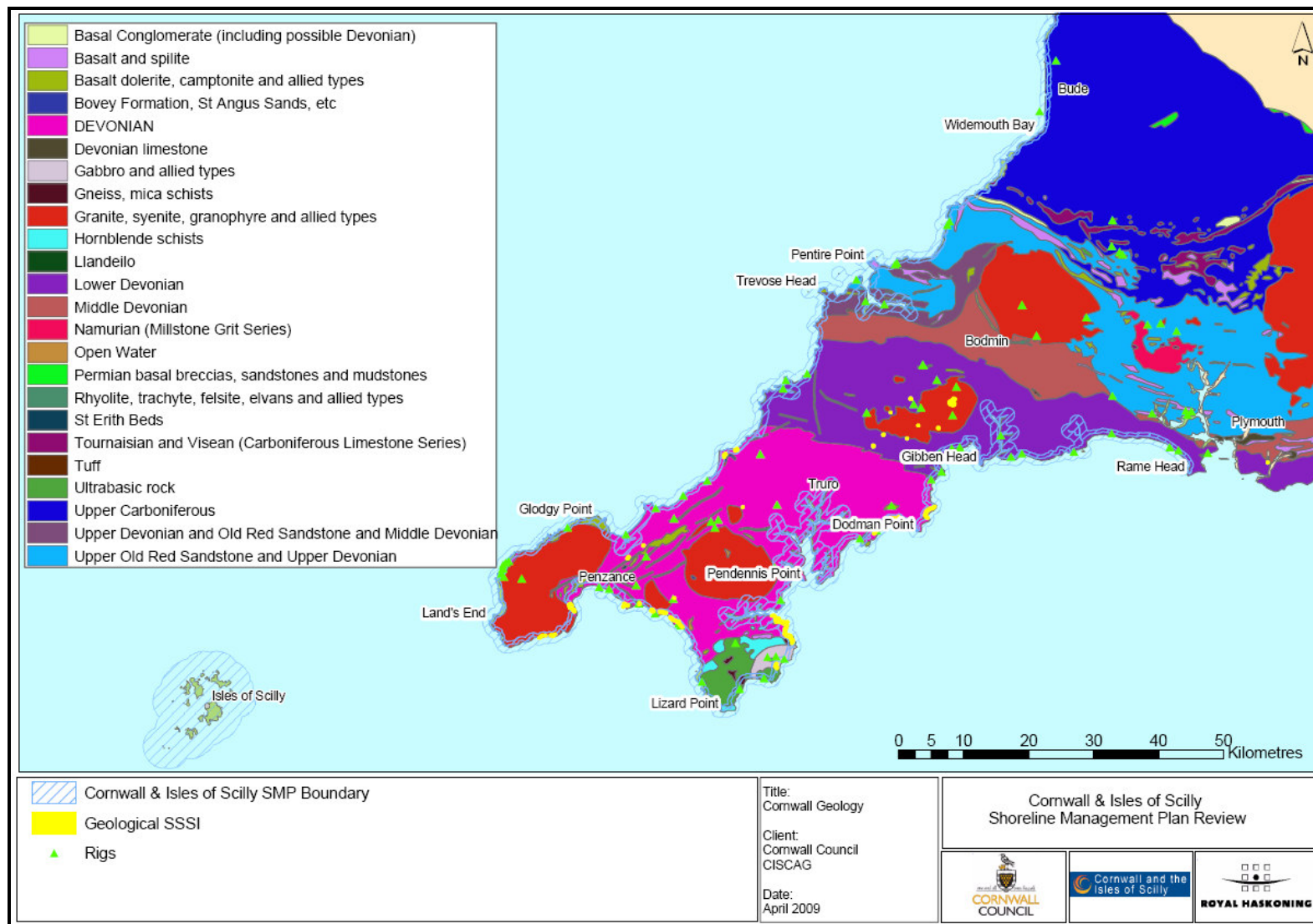
Table 1.5 Geological SSSIs within the SMP Study Area

Name	Hectares	% Meeting SSSI PSA	Reason for unfavourable Condition
Penlee Point	1.8	100%	N/A
St. Michael's Mount	2.55	100%	N/A
Harbour Cove	29.1	100%	N/A
Duckpool to Furzey Cove	87.29	100%	N/A
Stepper Point	1.6	100%	N/A
Mullion Cliff to Predannack Cliff	108.5	100%	N/A
Porthcew	9.6	100%	N/A
Cameron Quarry	0.47	100%	N/A
Folly Rocks	2.4	100%	N/A
Godrevy Head to St Agnes	627.4	100%	N/A
Coverack Cove & Dolor Point	5.63	100%	N/A
St Erth Sand Pits	3.9	100%	N/A
Cudden Point to Prussia Cove	15.88	100%	N/A
Pentire Peninsula	113.7	100%	N/A
Trebetherick Point	20.6	100%	N/A
Cuckoo Rock to Turbot Point	102.54	100%	N/A
St. Agnes Beacon Pits	7.9	100%	N/A
Tater-Du	4.8	100%	N/A
Penhale Dunes	1070.4	100%	N/A
Penlee Quarry	25.8	100%	N/A
Porthleven Cliffs	8.8	100%	N/A

Name	Hectares	% Meeting SSSI PSA	Reason for unfavourable Condition
Rock Dunes	68.1	100%	N/A
Gerrans Bay to Camels Cove	139.5	100%	N/A
Rosemullion	20.5	100%	N/A
Meneage Coastal Section	79.73	100%	N/A
Trevone Bay	9.4	100%	N/A
West Lizard	776.28	100%	N/A
Boscawen	8.83	100%	N/A
Trevaunance Cove	6.85	100%	N/A
Bedruthan Steps & Park Head	80.8	100%	N/A
Kingsand to Sandway Point	6.7	100%	N/A
Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool (St Mary's)	16.2	100%	N/A
Porth Seal (St Martin's)	1.05	100%	N/A
Peninnis Head (St Mary's)	16.1	100%	N/A
Watermill Cove	0.48	100%	N/A
Eastern Isles	83.8	100%	N/A
Chapel Down (St Martin's)	34.9	100%	N/A
Porthloo	0.66	100%	N/A
White Island (off St Martin's)	16.55	100%	N/A
Castle Down (Tresco)	58.1	100%	N/A
Gugh	37.7	100%	N/A
Treen Cliff	49.3	100%	N/A
Kennack to Coverack	265.7	100%	N/A
Coverack to Porthoustock	173.46	100%	N/A
Aire Point to Carrick Du	704.81	100%	N/A
Bude Coast	92.5	100%	N/A
Tintagel Cliffs	221.8	100%	N/A
Cligga Head	113.5	100%	N/A
Tean	121.3	100%	N/A
Gwithian to Mexico Towans	371.1	99.9%	Planning permission - general
Baulk Head to Mullion	152.28	99.52%	N/A
Boscastle to Widemouth	639	94.71%	Undergrazing
Trevoze Head And Constantine Bay	158.5	79.66%	Undergrazing
Porthleven Cliffs East	13.1	60.5%	Inappropriate coastal management (concrete coastal defences)
Caerthillian to Kennack	141.4	89.42%	Not currently available
Tremearne Par	14.54	31.08%	Earth science feature removed
Loe Pool	128.7	22.5%	Water pollution - agriculture/run off, Water pollution - discharge
Wheal Penrose	0.87	0.0%	Soil and vegetation processes

Generally, the coastline is exposed and rugged, with small coves, headlands and high cliffs. Sand dune systems, shingle ridges, ice age, post-glacial and coastal erosion features such as stacks, arches and hanging valleys are also present within the region. Coastal landforms such as beaches, sand bars and tombolos are also present throughout the site.

Figure 1.12 Geology and Associated Designations of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



A concern along some stretches of the coastline in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 study area is the increased instability of some cliffs. However, the hard nature of the geology around much of the study area generally results in low rates of erosion. Furthermore, in some cases, cliff erosion is the key driver that maintains wildlife habitat and the natural beauty of the coast, and inappropriate coastal management can result in deterioration in the quality of geological SSSIs in particular. For example, some SSSI units of the Porthleven SSSI are in unfavourable condition due to inappropriate coastal management.

The Coast Protection Act 1949 provides maritime district councils with permissive powers to carry out coastal protection works. Both the Maritime District Councils and Environment Agency have powers to carry out defence works. Protection works are promoted by the operating authorities where there is community benefit.

Figure 1.13 provides an overview of the location of coastal protection and flood defence structures around the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 coastline. The majority of defences are located between Rame Head and St Anthony Point, within Mounts Bay and between Towan Head and Pentire Point. Defence types range from seawalls, cliff engineering, gabions, and beach replenishment with embankments the main line of flood defence around the harbours/estuaries.

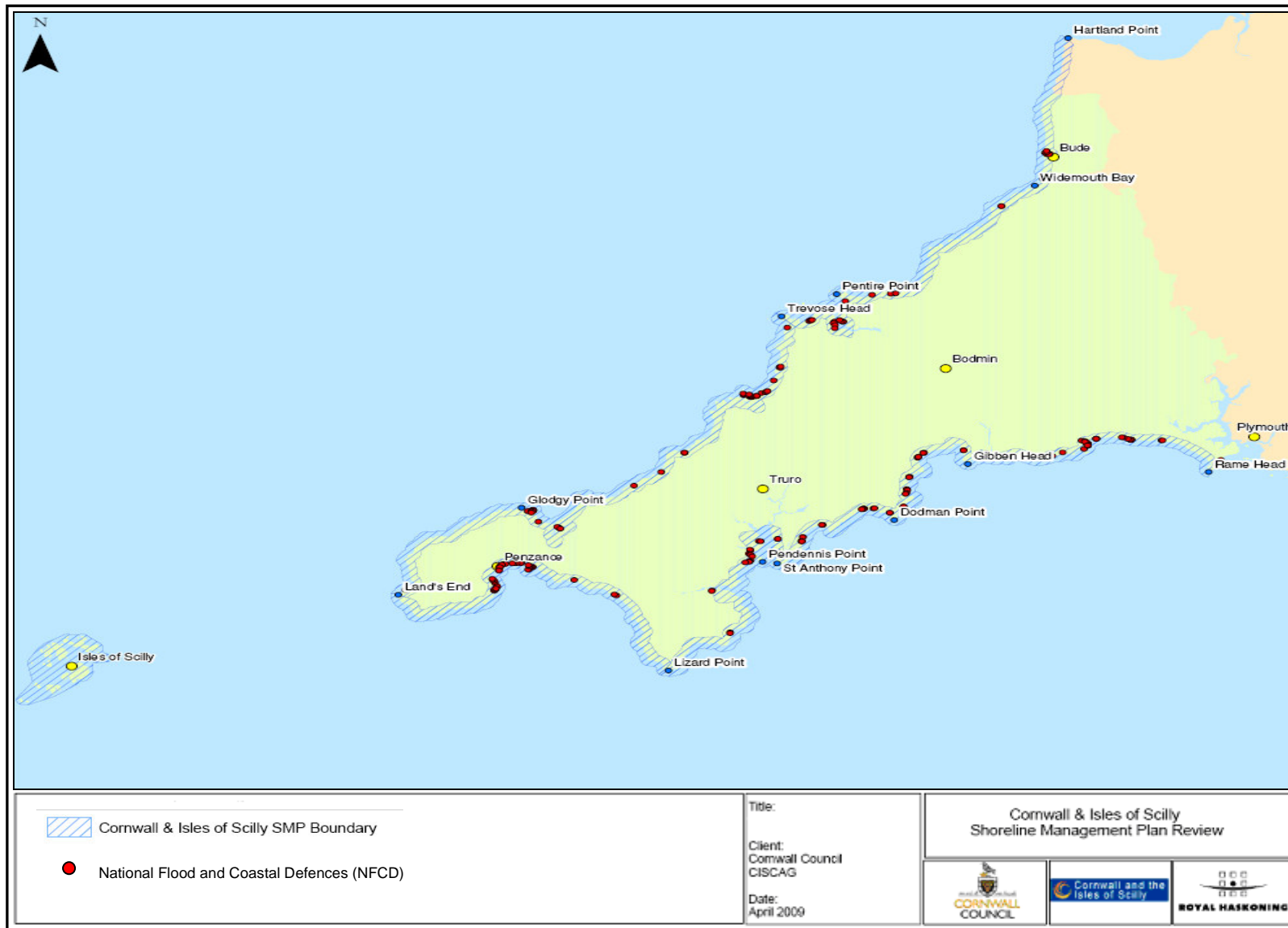
Land Use

Seven main urban centres (Strategic Urban Centres) exist within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly. These are Bodmin, Camborne-Pool-Redruth, Falmouth-Penryn, Newquay, Penzance, St. Austell and Truro. With the exception of Camborne-Pool-Redruth, Bodmin and Truro, all of these main centres are located on the coast. However, Cornwall has a dispersed settlement pattern; approximately 34% of people live in urban centres, a further 28% live in towns and villages and about 38% elsewhere (CCC, 2004).

Camborne-Pool-Redruth is the largest urban and industrial area in Cornwall, covering a continuous corridor of urban development for over five miles along the north coast within Kerrier District Council. The number of new homes for the area over the period of 2001-2016 will be approximately 3,400 dwellings. The towns of Camborne and Redruth are small in national terms, but have expanded and with the merging of surrounding settlements and some suburban development, now form the largest area of urban and industrial development in Cornwall (Kerrier District Council, 2002). Falmouth-Penryn is another of Cornwall's larger urban areas. Located on the south west coast, the number of new homes estimated for the area between 2001-2016 will be about 1,700. Falmouth-Penryn has a diverse economic base of maritime and other industrial activity and a strong tourism industry. As well as being the County's second largest shopping centre, the town is also the main hub for the Combined Universities in Cornwall (CCC, 2004).

The majority of other coastal settlements within Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, including the urban centres of Falmouth, Newquay and Penzance are dependant on a range of industries. However, it is the service sectors associated with tourism, recreation and other light industry in the region that are the key economic drivers for the study area. The region is a popular destination both with tourists and for outdoor recreational activities. Surfing, cruising, kayaking, sailing, diving, and other maritime-based activities are popular, as are a number of coastal activities such as walking the South West coast path, bird watching, coasteering, climbing and cycling. The town of Newquay in particular is an important centre for Cornwall's tourist industry. Its 20,000 population grows to 100,000 in the peak season. Ferry services to the Scilly Isles operate from Penzance March to October, forming an essential link to the Islands, along with year round flights.

Figure 1.13 Flood and Coastal Defences of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



According to the Generalised Land Use Database for England (GLUD, 2007) greenspace accounts for 91.8% of land use across Cornwall, compared to 91.1% across the South West and 88% across England (Wills, 2004). 'Greenspace' as identified in the GLUD includes recreational, agricultural, heath and woodland and is one of nine simple land use categories that are identifiable from the features on Ordnance Survey's OS MasterMap (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2007). North Cornwall has the highest level of greenspace with 94.3%. Water covers 2.2% of the land surface of Cornwall, but 4.1% in Caradon. Developed land (domestic and non-domestic buildings, road, rail, paths and other) cover 3.7% of Cornwall's land surface, this compares to 5.7% across England. The highest amounts of developed land are found in Restormel and Kerrier, both at 4.8%. Across Cornwall, roads contribute the largest element of developed land accounting for 49.8% of the total, followed by other (21.9%) and domestic buildings (17.6%).

Eighty percent of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly's land area is farmed; this compares to 77.4% across the South West and 71.2% across England (Wills, 2004). There is quite significant variation in percentage of land used for farming across the SMP2 area; for example whereas 93.5% of the Isles of Scilly is farmed, in Restormel, the figure is 67.8%. Permanent grassland is the dominant category of farmed land accounting for 52.8% of the total. This compares to a figure of 33.9% across England. Cornwall has a lower proportion of crop and fallow land and a higher proportion of permanent grass. Set-aside accounts for 2.4% of Cornwall's farmland below the average for England of 5.2%.

Beyond the seven main urban centres, agriculture is the predominant land use. **Figure 1.14** presents the agricultural land classification within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2, in terms of its suitability for agriculture (commensurate with the quality of the soils); Grade 1 represents excellent soil and Grade 5, very poor. Cornwall County mainly comprises Grade 3, although smaller areas of Grades 2, 4 and 5 are also interspersed throughout the region. Higher quality Grade 2 soils are mainly distributed around the major river catchment areas along the south coast, with confined areas of poorer quality soils (Grades 4 and 5) mainly around elevated poorly drained areas away from the coastline. The coastal regions of the SMP2 area predominantly consist of Grade 3 quality soil although much of the coastline is defined as 'non-agricultural'. There are some areas of Grade 4 and 5 specifically between Hartland and Widemouth on the north coast and Gibben Head and Rame Head on the south coast. The coastline between Lizard Point and Pendennis Point also has some areas of Grade 2 quality soil. The various types of agriculture undertaken in the study area for example, cereals and horticulture in relation to other land types is also presented in **Figure 1.15**.

Landscape

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly are made up of a range of diverse landscapes with a rich diversity of heritage and natural assets, this includes three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2009 identified 40 Landscape Character Areas within Cornwall, and five for the Isles of Scilly based on their component Landscape Descriptions Units. The study was carried out at two different scales; Landscape Character Area (LCA) level and Landscape Description Unit (LDU) level. The LCA level is at a broader scale, more applicable at a County and strategic level, whereas the LDU level is more detailed, providing landscape information at the local and Parish level (White Consultants and Diacono Associates, 2007).

Figure 1.14 Agricultural Land Classification of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2

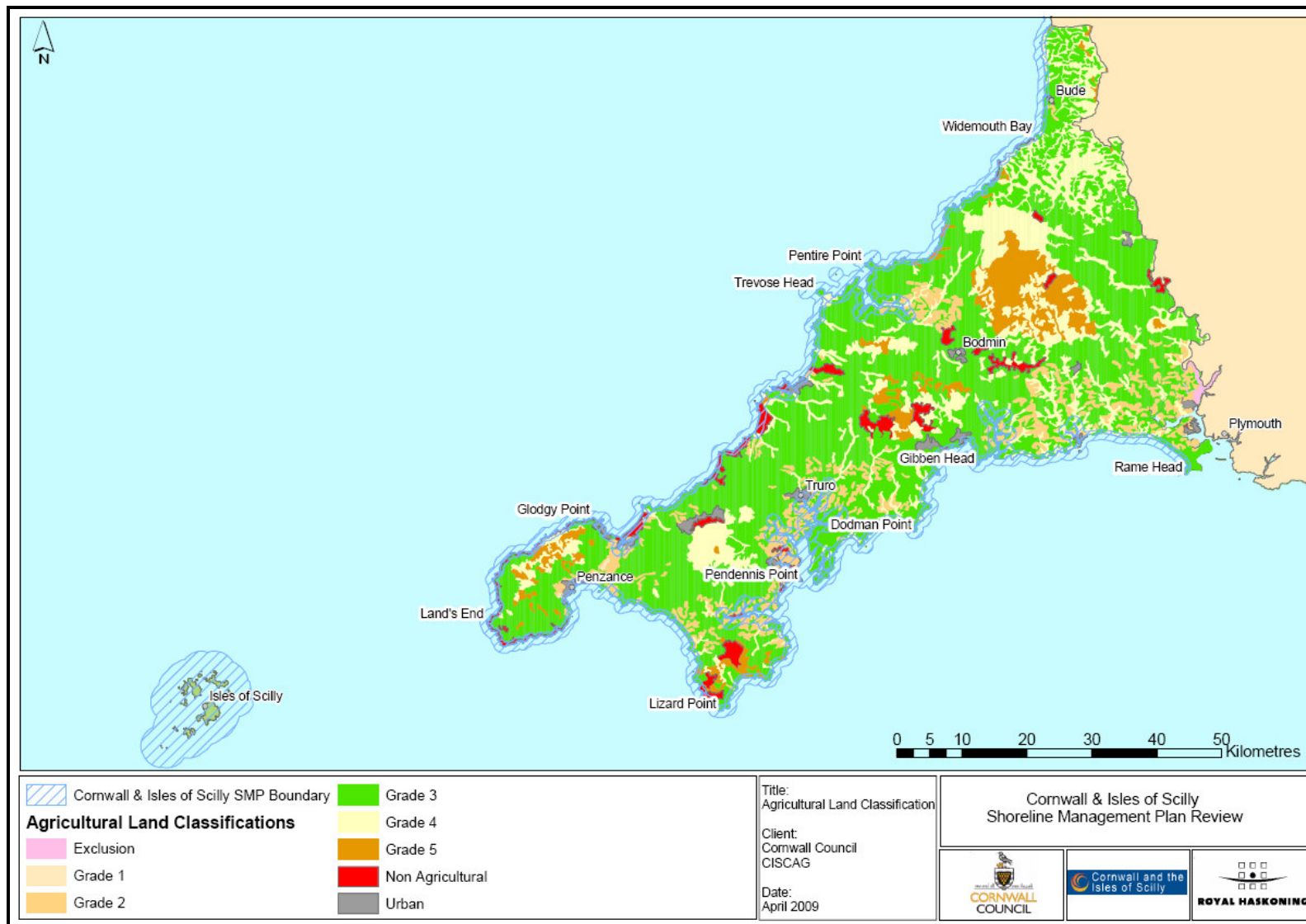
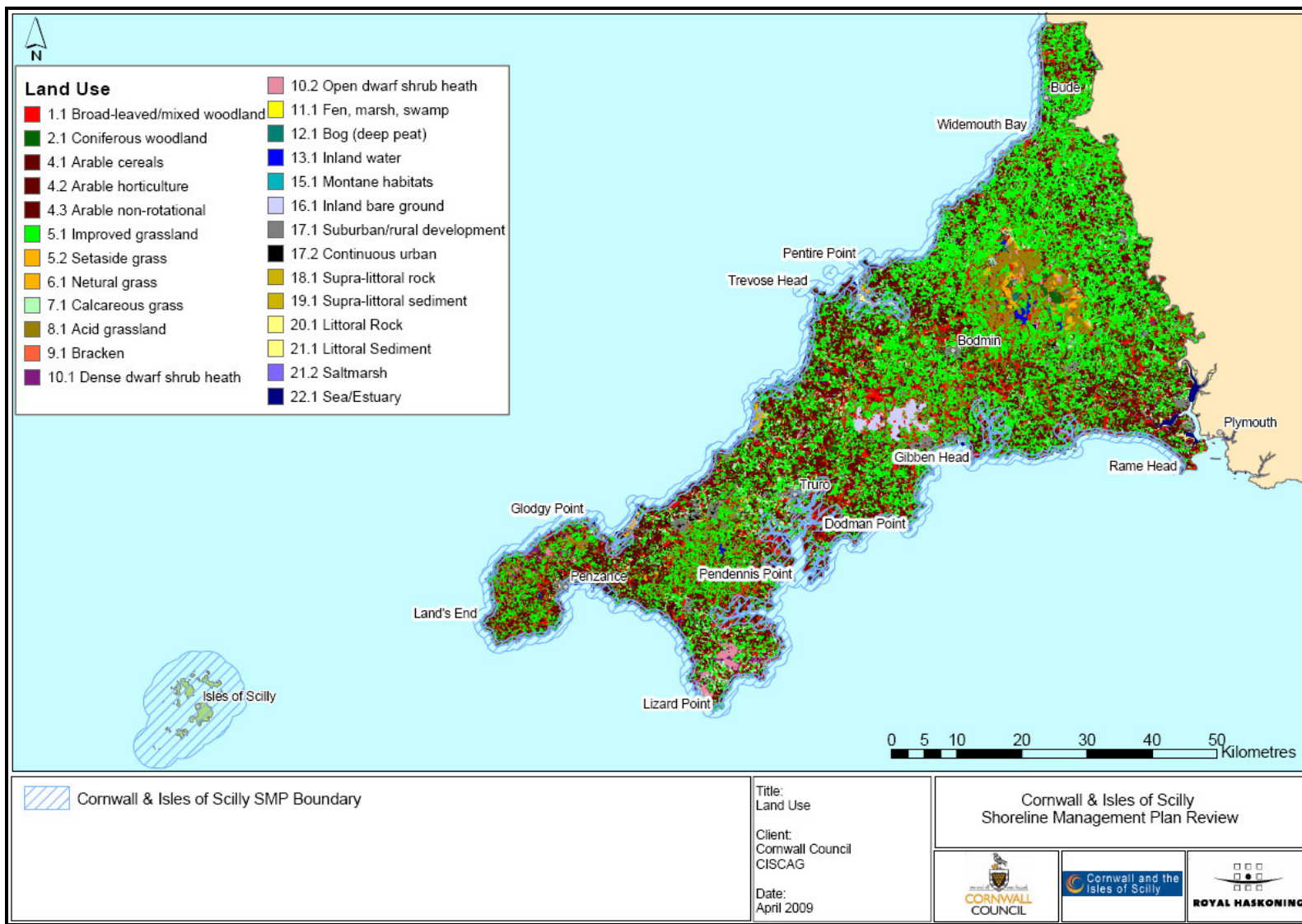


Figure 1.15 Land Use of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



The LCAs and LDUs reflect the diversity of the landscape, which is driven by the geology, the resulting topography and the influence of the sea and water (White Consultants and Diacono Associates, 2007), with the key features revealed in the landscape:

- The exposed igneous granite massifs of Bodmin, Carnmenellis and West Penwith stand above the mudstones and slaty shales of the Killas;
- The surrounding rocks have metamorphosed in parts leading to localised hardening and the occurrence of minerals such as tin and copper, which have led to widespread, early industrial landscapes;
- The gently undulating Culm plateau runs across the border from Devon into North Cornwall;
- The action of the sea has formed a rugged and varied coastline of cliffs, wide beaches, dunes and coves;
- The action of water on the land has formed a series of incised river valleys, which form drowned rias on the south coast where the land has sunk over time;
- The complex geology of The Lizard such as serpentinite, gabbros and schists, give the area its own distinctive character; and
- The Isles of Scilly form the remnants of an upstanding granite landform linked to Cornwall.

Landscape Designations

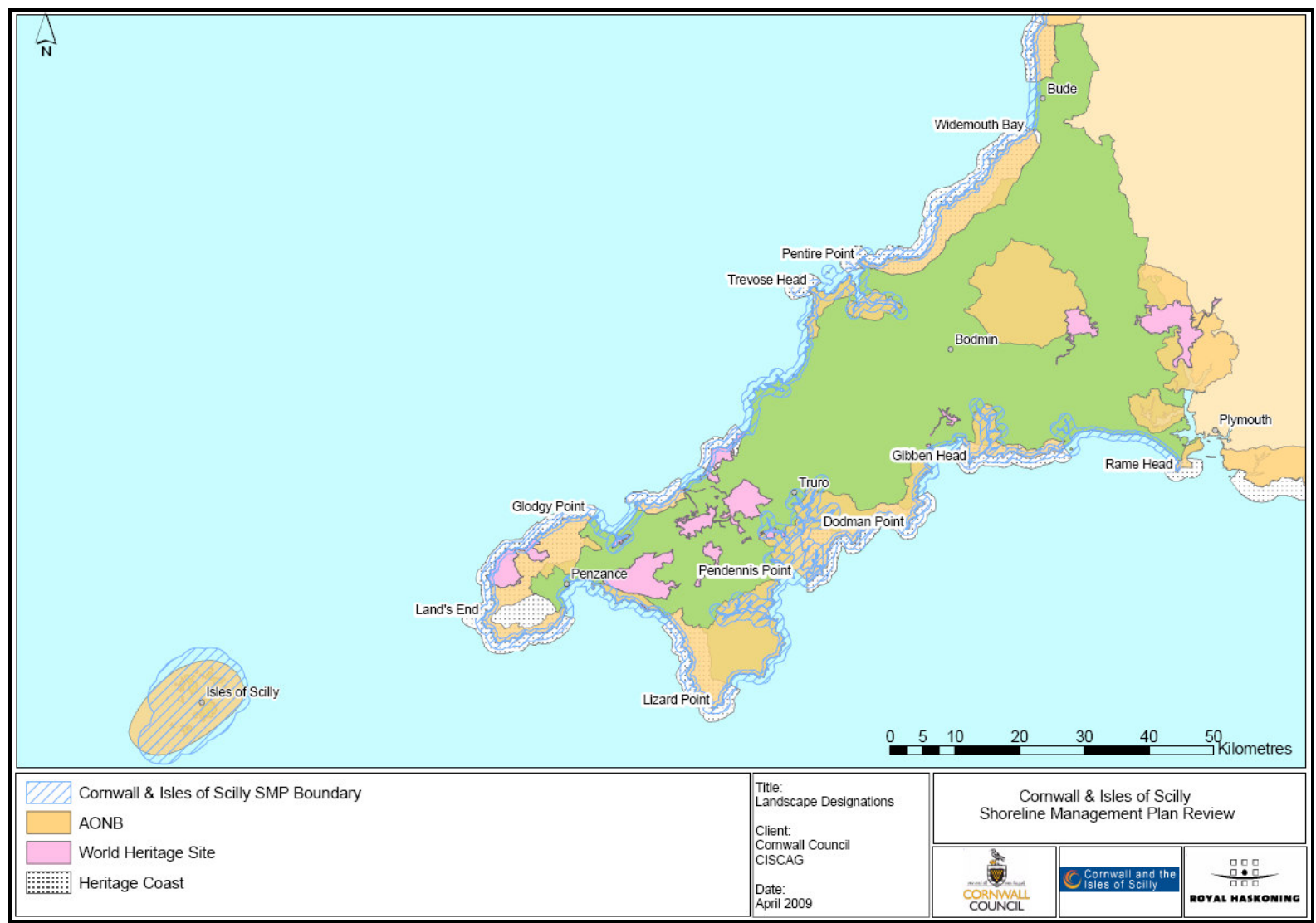
The Cornwall World Heritage Site (WHS) consists of the most authentic and historically significant surviving components of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape from the period 1700 to 1914 (see **Figure 1.16**). The majority of these mining landscapes are situated away from the coast with a few notable exceptions. The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site includes ten areas whose landscapes represent former mining districts, ancillary industrial concentrations and associated settlements. Of the landscapes, eight are located on or within close proximity to the coast.

Located on the north Cornish coast within the beautiful natural setting of the Hayle Estuary, the Port of Hayle was home to two of the three largest early 19th century mine engine foundries in the world (Harvey's 1779-1903 and Copperhouse 1820-1869). Despite the demolition of much of Copperhouse Foundry and key elements of Harvey's following the decline of the mining industry in this area, as an historic industrial town and port, Hayle is still largely intact. Much of its harbour infrastructure survives, together with key industrial and public buildings, and a good range of workers' housing, villas and early shop fronts.

The town of St. Just in the south of the World Heritage Site contains some of the earliest and rarest surviving group of surface hard-rock mining features in the region. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the area however, one intimately tied to its structural geology and the orientation of its lodes, was the development of a group of world-famous pioneer submarine mines. In the case of Levant Mine, workings extended horizontally up to 1.5km from the shore at a depth of over 600m below the sea-bed.

St. Agnes is another coastal area which contributes to the WHS. The town itself grew up around the mining district and includes the seaward end of Trevaunance Coombe. It developed around the series of small harbours, which were constructed against the cliffs to the west of the beach to serve the mines. The surrounding area is characterised by scatters of former miners' cottages within an essentially rural landscape. The mining structures in this district, including St Agnes harbour, have largely fallen into disrepair but Blue Hills near Trevellas Coombe contains a number of restored mining structures.

Figure 1.16 Natural Areas of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



The district of Tregonning and Gwinear with Trewavas is a mostly inland area but has a small coastal section around Wheal Prosper and Trewavas Cliff. Although much of the mining infrastructure has fallen into disrepair the pumping engine house at Wheal Prosper has been conserved by the National Trust and contributes to the landscape value of the World Heritage Site.

AONBs within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 boundary include the Cornwall AONB, the Tamar Valley AONB and the Isles of Scilly AONB. The Cornwall AONB comprises of 12 separate geographical areas located across Cornwall (**Figure 1.16**). These areas include 10 stretches of Cornish coastline, the Camel Estuary, and Bodmin Moor. The 12 areas that make up the AONB are diverse and distinct in their character but have all been chosen for their special qualities. In addition, there are a number of Areas of Great Landscape Value, these are non-statutory sites designated for their biodiversity, geodiversity or historic interest and which includes the Bude Coast and Watergate and Lanherne (CCC, 2004). The AONB Management Plan identifies the potential impacts of climate change on the landscape of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly through an increased risk of flooding, erosion and the loss of vulnerable coastal habitats. Proposals to improve flood defences have the potential to impact on sensitive locations (AONB, 2004).

In addition, 11 sections of Heritage Coast fall within the study area. Heritage Coasts are a non-statutory landscape definition formalised by agreement between the relevant maritime local authorities and Natural England, and the purpose of the designation is:

To conserve, protect and enhance their natural beauty, flora and fauna and heritage features and, where appropriate, to make them more accessible for visitors;

To facilitate and enhance their enjoyment, understanding and appreciation by the public;

To maintain and improve the health of inshore waters affecting Heritage Coasts and their beaches through appropriate environmental management measures, and

Take account of the needs of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and of the economic and social needs of the small communities on these coasts.

The Heritage Coast areas are presented on **Figure 1.16** and include:

Rame Head;
 Gribbin Head – Polperro;
 The Roseland;
 The Lizard;
 Isles of Scilly;
 Penwith;
 Godrevy – Portreath;
 St. Agnes;
 Trevoze Head;
 Pentire Point – Widemouth; and
 Hartland.

Biodiversity

The study area of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 supports a wide range of habitats and species. The natural areas present support a diversity of common and rare habitats and species, bounded by a range of coastal and estuarine habitats, the biodiversity of the study area is one of its greatest assets. The remainder of this section details biodiversity interests within the study area which are of international, national, or regional and local importance.

The term biodiversity is used to describe the variety of flora and fauna in the environment. It is an important stimulus for both the South West's economy and inhabitants, and is a key indicator of the overall health of our environment (South West Observatory, 2009). Cornwall contains a huge wealth of prime nature conservation and biodiversity value covering approximately 22% of the County's land area (CCC, 2009). The biodiversity in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly is high and reflects its unique position at the extreme south west of the United Kingdom. It represents an area where northern Boreal and southern Lusitanian species mix. Situated in the Gulf Stream the Isles of Scilly are described as "the only Lusitanian oceanic archipelago in Europe" and the climate allows for a particularly wide breadth of flora and fauna. Biodiversity in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly is threatened by land use changes (development, agriculture and water management), climate change and environmental pollution. Locally, other pressures are significant - such as fishing methods in the marine environment (South West Observatory, 2009).

The section below identifies designated coastal and terrestrial habitats, which are adjacent to or influenced by processes along the coastline and highlights the nature conservation interests around the coastline.

Designations

An overview summary of the designation and reserves present within the Isles of Scilly and Cornwall are presented in **Table 1.6**. Detailed tables of those present within the boundary of the SMP2 area are presented in **Table 1.7** and **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.6 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Site Designations and Reserves

Site Designation Area (Hectares)	Site Designation Area (Hectares)
Isles of Scilly	
Ramsar Site	401.64ha
Special Protection Area EU Habitats Directive (SPA)	401.64 ha
Special Area of Conservation EU Habitats Directive (SAC)	26,851 ha (of which 181.32 ha is terrestrial)
Non Statutory Marine Park	All marine areas to the 50 metre contour
SSSIs – 26 sites (5 geological)	554.98 ha
Cornwall	
RAMSAR sites	1,955 ha
Special Protection Area EU Habitats Directive (SPA)	2,009.58 ha
Special Area of Conservation EU Habitats Directive (SAC)	18,155.32 ha
SSSIs	21,610 ha
National Nature Reserves	2,053.26 ha
Local Nature Reserves	140.64 ha

Source: Lewis et al., 2008, CCC, 2002.

Table 1.7 International Designated Sites of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2

International Designation	Site Name	Description of interest	Area
Ramsar	ISLES OF SCILLY	<p>Criterion 6: (species/populations occurring at levels of international importance) During the breeding season some 2.9% of the population of Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) is supported. During the breeding season some 0.2% of the GB population of European storm-petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) is supported.</p> <p>Criterion 6: (species/populations identified for future consideration) During the breeding season some 1.3% of the population of European shad (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>) is supported</p>	401.64
SPA	MARAZION MARSH	<p>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species: Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>, Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i></p>	54.6
SPA	ISLES OF SCILLY	<p>Internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species: Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species: Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>, Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>, Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>, Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>.</p>	401.35
SAC	POLRUAN TO POLPERRO	<p>Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Vegetated sea cliffs Annex I habitats (as a qualifying feature) European dry heaths Annex II species (as primary reason for selection) Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i></p>	213.6
SAC	PENHALE DUNES	<p>Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes') * Priority feature Humid dune slacks Annex I habitats (as a qualifying feature) Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes') Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) Annex II species (as primary reason for selection) Petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></p>	621.34
SAC	THE LIZARD	<p>Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Vegetated sea cliffs Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. Mediterranean temporary ponds * Priority feature Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> European dry heaths Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i> * Priority feature</p>	3257.11
SAC	GODREY HEAD TO ST AGNES	<p>Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i> * Priority feature European dry heaths Annex II species (as primary reason for selection) Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></p>	128.07
SAC	TINTAGEL-MARSLAND-CLOVELLY COAST	<p>Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Vegetated sea cliffs Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles Annex I habitats (as a qualifying feature) European dry heaths</p>	2429.84

International Designation	Site Name	Description of interest	Area
SAC	FAL & HELFORD	Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) SandbanksMudflats and sandflats Large shallow inlets and bays Atlantic salt meadows <i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i> Annex I habitats (as a qualifying feature) EstuariesReefs Annex II species (as primary reason for selection) Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>	6387.8
SAC	Isles of Scilly Complex	Annex I habitats (as primary reason for selection) Sandbanks Mudflats and sandflats Reefs Annex II species (as primary reason for selection) Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> Annex II species (as a qualifying feature) Grey seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	26850.95

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 study area support a wide variety of habitat and species conservation designations, some being of international importance, others of national importance. These designations include Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), and Cornwall Nature Conservation sites. In addition to the nationally and internationally important sites, there are locally important sites designated by the Local Planning Authority and/or the local Wildlife Trusts. These statutory and non-statutory biodiversity interests are detailed in the remainder of this section. There are no Biosphere Reserves or National Parks within the study area.

Ramsar sites, SACs and SPAs are all designated as being of international or European importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The Isles of Scilly is the only designated Ramsar site within the SMP2 boundary, with a further nine SACs and 2 SPAs identified as occurring within the area. All SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites are SSSIs, except those in the marine environment below Mean Low Water.

A list of the Ramsar, SPA and SAC in the study area along with the area they cover are provided along with a description of key interests in **Table 1.7** and shown on **Figure 1.17**. In the near future it is expected that new marine SACs will be designated up to the shoreline within the County, additional data for these will be included when it becomes publicly available.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations and are also SSSI. They are managed specifically for nature conservation and are designed to be accessible to the public. Although three National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are found in Cornwall, only one (the Lizard NNR) was identified within the boundaries of the SMP2.

SSSIs are recognised as being nationally important under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). SSSIs can be considered the fundamental units of conservation designations and form the basis for the European Sites identified. They provide a good indication of the overall robustness of designated sites. Sixty two SSSIs have been identified for their wildlife and habitat interest within the SMP2 boundary, 26 of which are within the Isles of Scilly complex.

Each of the SSSIs that lie within the SMP study area are mapped in **Figure 1.18** and detailed in **Table 1.8**, along with their main habitats and reason for unfavourable condition, where available, from the Natural England website. The table has been expanded to include the 'notified features' for the designations where this is available, in **Appendix B**.

Table 1.8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in the SMP Study Area

SSSI Name	Main Habitat	Hectares	Meeting SSSI PSA	Reason for unfavourable condition
East Lizard Heathlands	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	287.36	100%	N/A
Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal	Littoral sediment	277.7	100%	N/A
Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden	Littoral sediment Supralittoral sediment	190.3	100%	N/A
Mullion Cliff to Predannack Cliff	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	108.5	100%	N/A
Coombe Mill	Built up areas and gardens	0.47	100%	N/A
Rock Dunes	Supralittoral sediment Calcareous grassland - lowland	68.1	100%	N/A
Godrevy Head to St Agnes	Supralittoral sediment Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	627.4	100%	N/A
Pentire Peninsula	Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	113.7	100%	N/A
Trebetherick Point	Neutral grassland – lowland Littoral rock Earth heritage	20.6	100%	N/A
Penhale Dunes	Earth heritage Supralittoral sediment	1070.4	100%	N/A
Nance Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	9.8	100%	N/A
Gerrans Bay to Camels Cove	Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	139.5	100%	N/A
Rosemullion	Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	20.5	100%	N/A
Porthgwarra to Pordenack Point	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	157.9	100%	N/A
West Lizard	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	776.28	100%	N/A
Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach	Neutral grassland - lowland Supralittoral rock	49.49	100%	N/A
Swanpool	Standing open water and canals	8.87	100%	N/A
Bedruthan Steps & Park Head	Supralittoral rock Earth Heritage	80.8	100%	N/A
Western Rocks	Supralittoral rock	62.7	100%	N/A
Lower Moors (St Mary's)	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	10.2	100%	N/A
Big Pool & Browarth Point (St Agnes)	Neutral grassland - lowland	10.1	100%	N/A
Pool of Bryher & Popplestone Bank (Bryher)	Coastal lagoon	5.9	100%	N/A
Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool (St Mary's)	Neutral grassland – lowland Earth heritage	16.2	100%	N/A
St Helen's	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	26.6	100%	N/A
Plains & Great Bay (St Martin's)	Supralittoral sediment	15.0	100%	N/A
Annet	Neutral grassland - lowland	119.5	100%	N/A
Peninnis Head (St Mary's)	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	16.1	100%	N/A
Pentle Bay, Merrick & Round Islands	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Supralittoral rock	42.79	100%	N/A
Shipman Head & Shipman Down (Bryher)	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Supralittoral rock	40.7	100%	N/A
St Martin's Sedimentary Shore	Littoral sediment	34.06	100%	N/A
Norrard Rocks	Supralittoral rock	c35.6	100%	N/A
Great Pool (Tresco)	Standing open water and canals	17.5	100%	N/A
Samson	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	38.7	100%	N/A
Rushy Bay & Heathy Hill (Bryher)	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	12.2	100%	N/A

SSSI Name	Main Habitat	Hectares	Meeting SSSI PSA	Reason for unfavourable condition
Eastern Isles	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	83.8	100%	N/A
Chapel Down (St Martin's)	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	34.9	100%	N/A
Wingletang Down (St Agnes)	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	28.9	100%	N/A
White Island (off St Martin's)	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	16.55	100%	N/A
Castle Down (Tresco)	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	58.1	100%	N/A
Gwithian to Mexico Towans	Supralittoral sediment Earth heritage	371.1	99.9%	Planning permission - general
Kennack to Coverack	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	265.7	100%	N/A
Coverack to Porthoustock	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	173.46	100%	N/A
Aire Point to Carrick Du	Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	704.81	100%	N/A
Goonhilly Downs	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	1,271.0	100%	N/A
Bude Coast	Neutral grassland - lowland Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	92.5	100%	N/A
Tintagel Cliffs	Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	221.8	100%	N/A
Rame Head & Whitsand Bay	Supralittoral rock	160.09	100%	N/A
Kelsey Head	Supralittoral sediment Neutral grassland - lowland	227.6	100%	N/A
Gugh	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland Earth heritage	37.7	100%	N/A
Marazion Marsh	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	59.9	100%	N/A
Treen Cliff	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	49.3	100%	N/A
Cligga Head	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland Earth heritage	113.5	100%	N/A
Eglarooze Cliff	Neutral grassland - lowland	30.8	100%	N/A
Tean	Neutral grassland – lowland Earth heritage	121.3	100%	N/A
Baulk Head to Mullion	Supralittoral rock Neutral grassland - lowland Earth heritage	152.28	99.52%	Not currently available
Boscastle to Widemouth	Neutral grassland – lowland Supralittoral rock Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland Earth heritage	639	94.71%	Undergrazing
Polruan to Polperro	Supralittoral rock Neutral grassland - lowland	213.38	91.32%	Inappropriate weed control, Undergrazing
Caerthillian to Kennack	Neutral grassland - lowland Earth heritage	141.4	89.42%	Not currently available
Upper Fal Estuary & Woods	Littoral sediment Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	603.46	82.79%	Forestry and woodland management
Trevoze Head And Constantine Bay	Supralittoral sediment Supralittoral rock Earth heritage	158.5	79.66%	Undergrazing
Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth	Supralittoral rock Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland Neutral grassland – lowland	342.8	78.37%	Inappropriate scrub control, Undergrazing (Units 4 & 7) Forestry and woodland management (15)
Loe Pool	Coastal lagoon Supralittoral sediment Earth heritage	128.7	22.5%	Water pollution - agriculture/run off, Water pollution - discharge

Source: Natural England, 2009.

Figure 1.17 Internationally Important Nature Conservation Sites in the Study Area

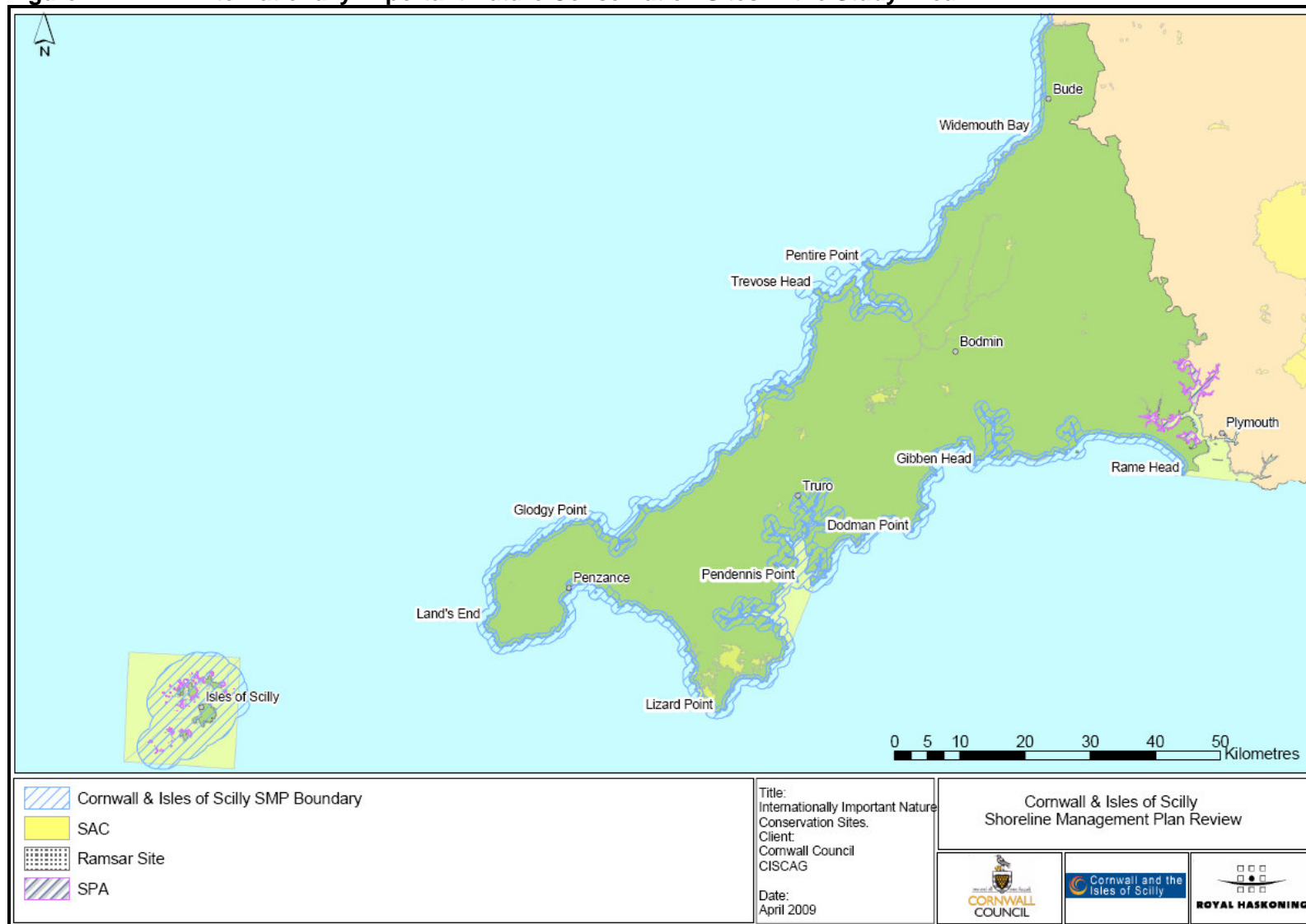
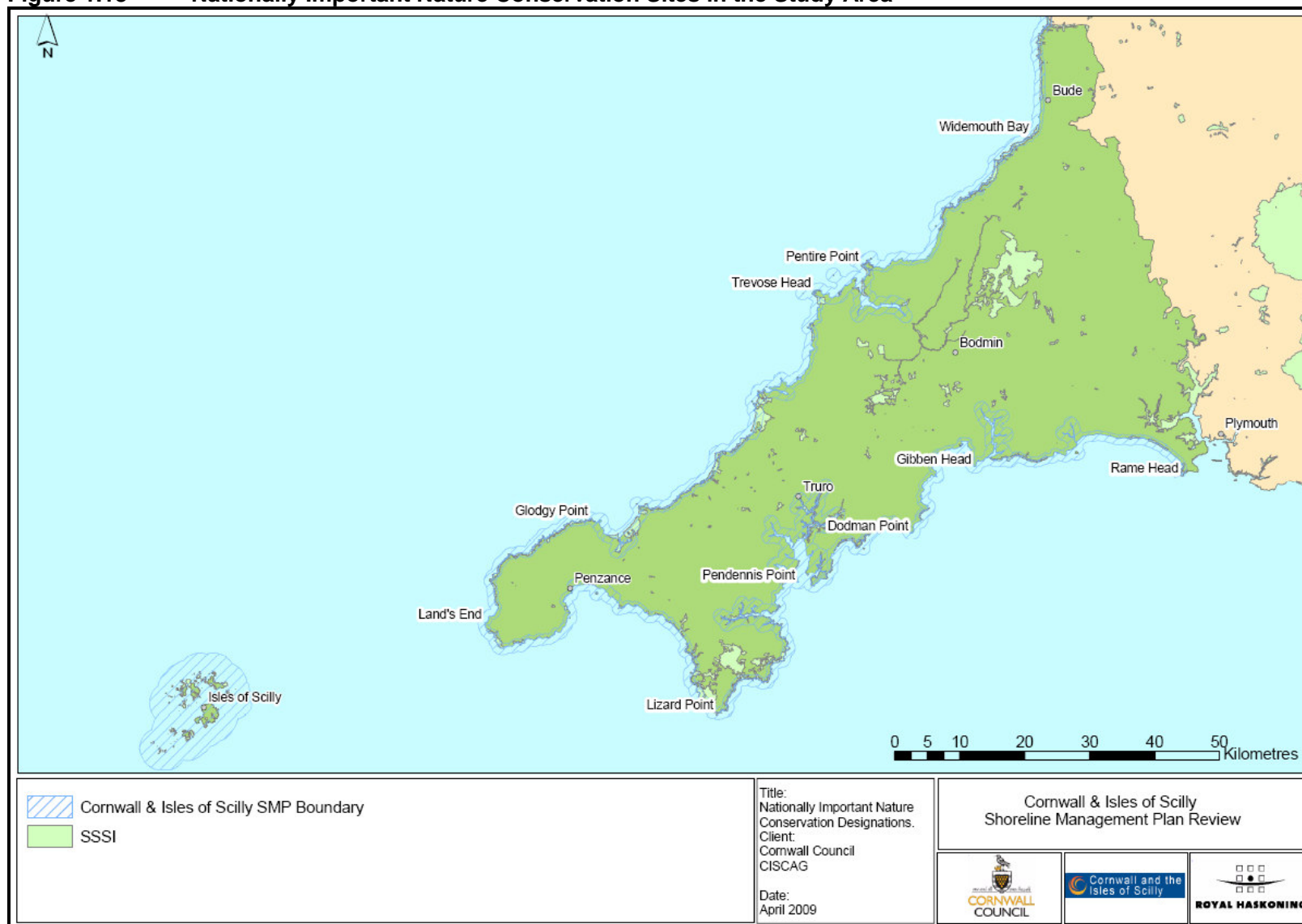


Figure 1.18 Nationally Important Nature Conservation Sites in the Study Area

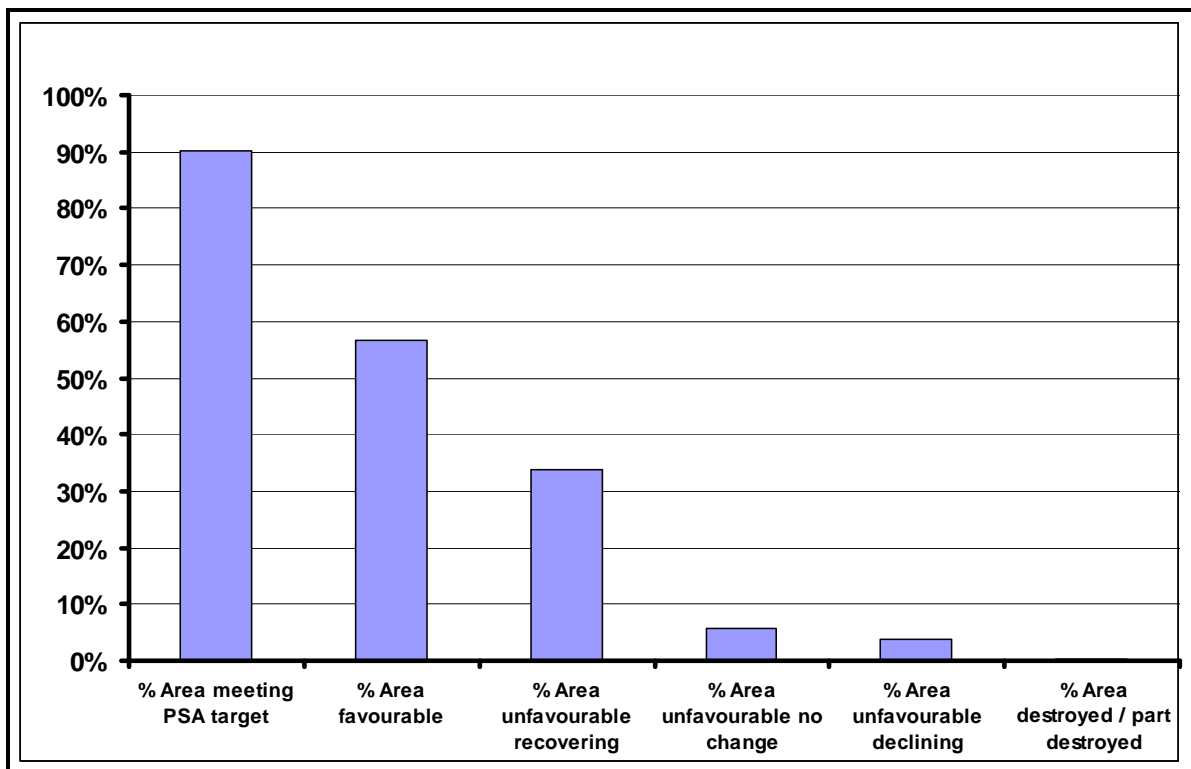


The key activities identified by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as effecting Natura 2000 sites that are potentially relevant to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area are:

- Water quality (though predominantly a result of agricultural activities);
- Recreational disturbance;
- Development;
- Inappropriate coastal management/coastal defence works which have had a significant impact on coastal geological SSSIs;
- Failed defences and potential impacts to freshwater and brackish habitats such (e.g. Swanpool SSSI);
- Vegetation management (e.g. scrub control);
- Material extraction;
- Dumping and storage of materials; and
- Sea fisheries.

Figure 1.19 presents a summary of the environmental conditions associated with the SSSIs in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 boundary. A further breakdown of SSSI condition for the coastal management units will be provided in the Appropriate Assessment.

Figure 1.19 Condition of SSSIs in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly



Source: Natural England, 2009.

Within the Isles of Scilly the following issues have been identified as having some influence on the Islands biodiversity:

- Nature Conservation;
- Agriculture;
- Fisheries;
- Built Development;
- Transport and Access;
- Air and Terrestrial Pollution;
- Marine Pollution;
- Water Resources;
- Climate Change;
- Tourism; and
- Economic Development.

At more local levels, areas of wildlife value may be designated as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Country Wildlife Sites or non-statutory nature reserves. LNRs are places where wildlife or geology is of special local interest and local people are encouraged to learn about and enjoy their environment. Nine LNRs are present within the boundaries of the SMP2 area. Of those listed in **Table 1.9** some of the reasons for designations are provided in the bullets below.

Gwithian Towans – is a major dune system in Cornwall. It was formerly part of a municipal tip and the ponds are man made and the open water is good for wildfowl and other aquatic creatures. The wet woodland has typical plant communities;

The Par Beach and St Andrews Road – Par Beach is a dune system with associated plant communities and invertebrates. The open water in the lagoon and reedbeds are important for overwintering birds and birds in passage; and

Kilminorth Woods – is an ancient semi-natural woodlands situated on the western bank of the tidal reaches of West Looe River.

Table 1.9 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within the SMP2 Study Area

Site code	Name	Area (Ha)
1009855	Gwithian Green	7.15
1008815	Bude Marshes	6.26
1134169	Gwithian Towans	32.95
1008978	Kilminorth Woods	45.01
1009306	Par Beach and St Andrews Road	30.44
1009856	Red River Valley	40.85
1009311	Seaton Valley North & South	36.53
1122976	St Gothian Sands	35.26
1009181	Swanpool	7.16
1421595	Upton Towans	103.55

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats and Species

The 1994 UK Biodiversity Action Plan was published by the UK Government in response to the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. A unique feature of the plan is that it identifies actions to be taken by a wide range of statutory and non-statutory bodies working in partnership. Some actions are taken forward geographically by local Biodiversity Action Plan partnerships; others on a UK-basis for particular habitats and species; and others by bodies with particular responsibilities, such as the Forestry Commission or Environment Agency. The spirit of the plan is very much one of cooperation and concerted action, with partners at all levels being called upon to participate in the development of policies and strategies for biodiversity conservation.

There are 45 habitats and 143 species with biodiversity actions in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, with each habitat and species generally having a series of actions to be undertaken. Priority wetland and coastal terrestrial habitats of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 and those identified within the UK Biodiversity Habitat Plan which include the following:

Wetland:

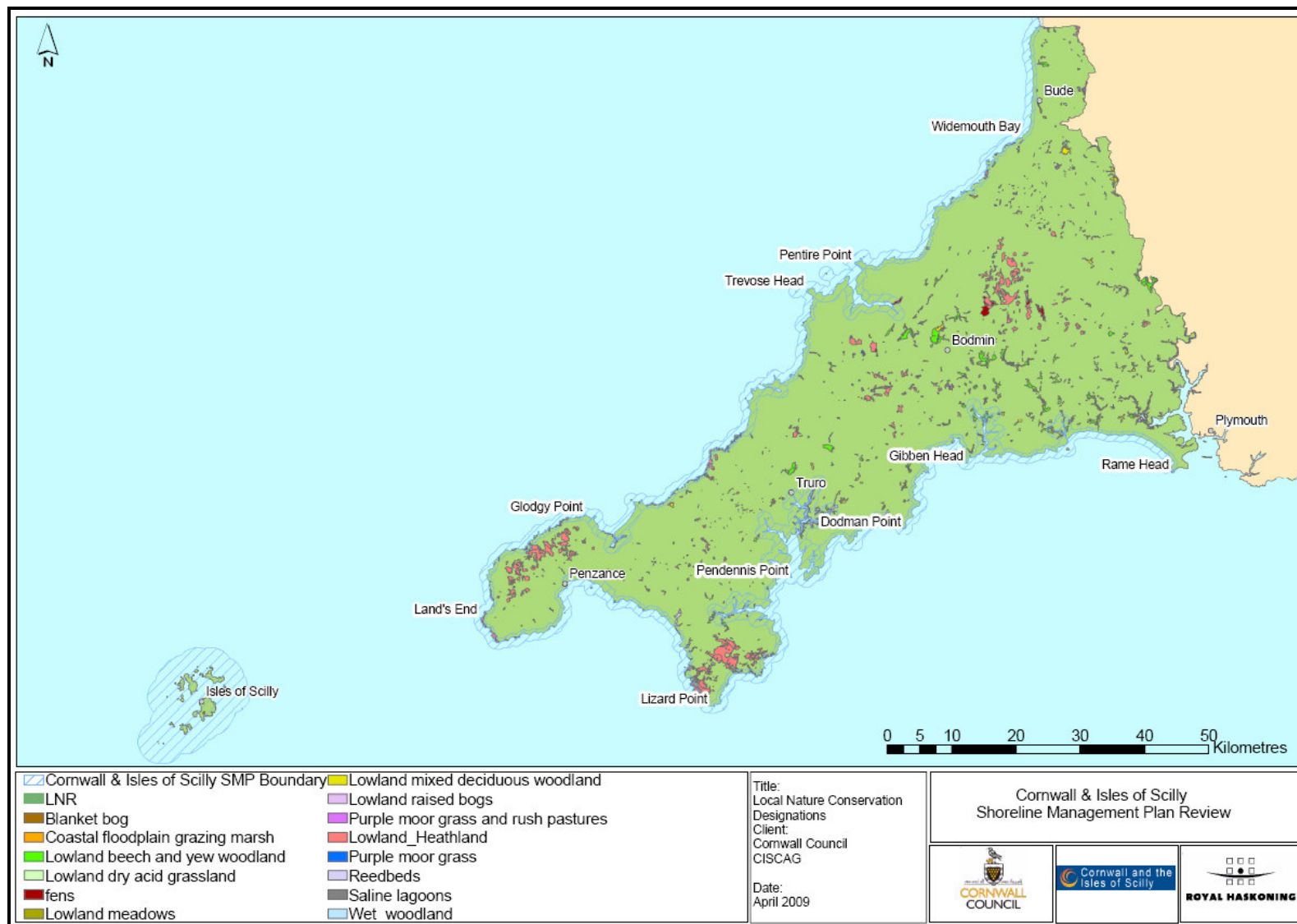
- Fens;
- Reedbeds;
- Chalk Streams; and
- Standing open water.

Coastal and Marine:

- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh;
- Coastal saltmarsh;
- Coastal sand dunes;
- Coastal vegetated shingle;
- Maerl beds;
- Horse mussel beds;
- Mudflats;
- Sabellaria Alveolata* reefs;
- Saline lagoons;
- Seagrass beds;
- Sheltered muddy gravels;
- Sublittoral sands and gravels; and
- Tidal rapids.

Figure 1.20 presents the location of the terrestrial BAP habitats. Data on marine BAP habitats and species are available from the ERCCIS (Environmental Record Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly). This data will be obtained for the detailed assessment stage, however, there are 87 marine BAP species (crustaceans, mammals, fish, molluscs, cnidarians, algae, etc) within the coastal waters of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

Figure 1.20 BAP Habitats in the Study Area



The results of the last UK Biodiversity Action Plan (2005) indicated that:

10 habitats (22%) and 42 species (11%) are thought to be increasing;

Although 17 habitats (39%) are thought to be declining, this decline is slowing for 11 (25%) habitats;

102 species (27%) are thought to be declining, but the decline is slowing for 36 (10%) species;

One species (Starry Breck lichen) has been lost since BAP publication; and UK trend was unknown for 11 habitats (24%) and 47 species (13%);

Overall, more priority species are showing improved trends than in 1999 and 2002; and

Habitat loss/degradation (particularly due to agriculture and infrastructure development) and global warming are the current or emerging threats of significance to the highest proportion of priority species and habitats.

Coastal and Freshwater Fisheries

This coast is subject to varying degrees of exposure, from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the more sheltered English Channel in the south, and provides a wide range of fisheries resources that tend to be very seasonal (Walmsley & Pawson, 2007). Commercial sea fishing makes a more important economic contribution to coastal areas in the region that it does nationally, with 0.1% of South West residents working in the fishing industry in 2001, which is four times the proportion for England as a whole (ONS, 2004). Newlyn is an extremely important port for fish and shellfish landings in the South West region, accounting for 31% of landings and 21% of value in 2004 (The State of the Environment Report, 2006).

Small day-boats proliferate on both coasts, with the majority setting pots for crabs and lobsters and using handlines for pollack, mackerel and bass (Walmsley & Pawson, 2007). The estuaries are important for species including bass and grey mullet, with shellfish species such as oysters and mussels hand-gathered or dredged from natural and cultivated beds such as those in the Fal Estuary. Most of the inshore trawlers are based in Newlyn and Looe and, since the late-1980s, dwindling catches of traditional species such as plaice, cod and sole have resulted in more effort being directed towards non-quota species such as cuttlefish and squid (Walmsley & Pawson, 2007). The exposure and shallow estuaries limit anchorage for larger vessels on the north coast where vessels are generally less than 12 m in length.

The coastal and sea areas around Cornwall are changing in to response climate change indicated by rises in sea temperature. These changes appear to be responsible for the northward extension of the ranges of warm water fish species, causing increasing numbers of immigrant species to appear off the Cornish coast of the UK (Stebbing et al., 2002). The following species and the year they were sited or caught are:

- 1980 - Flying Gurnard;
- 1982 - Blue Marlin;
- 1984 - Sharp-nosed or seven-gilled shark;
- 1985 - Big-eyed tunny;
- 1987 - Smooth pufferfish;
- 1989 - Flathead grey mullet;
- 1990 - Short-beaked garfish;
- 1993 - Blue runner;

1994 - Greater Amberjack;
 1995 - Red scorpion-fish;
 1995 - Saupe;
 1995 - Sailfin dory;
 1998 - Black or small scaled scorpion-fish;
 1998 - Short-snouted seahorse;
 1999 - Almaco jack;
 2000 - Saddled seabream;
 2001 - Big-eye thresher; and
 2001 - Barracuda.

Many of Cornwall's estuaries and rivers are important for migratory species including salmon (*Salmo salar*), sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) and eels (*Anguilla anguilla*), which along with species including shad (*Alosa* sp.) are protected by European Legislation.

Fish populations are important indicators of the overall health of our rivers and estuaries as they are sensitive to changes in water quality, flow and the availability of suitable physical habitats. The numbers of salmon and coarse fish caught by anglers reflects both the abundance and diversity of fish species and the performance of fisheries. Of the various fish species found within the Cornwall area, Atlantic salmon and trout (both sea and brown trout) are particularly sensitive to environmental changes (CCC, 2002).

Salmon populations within Cornwall Area Rivers have dropped considerably over the past few decades, as they have in many rivers across the country. Due to the scale of reduction in salmon populations Net Limitation Orders are in force on many estuaries and there are restrictions on angling seasons and catches. Salmon Action Plans are being formulated for many Cornish rivers to assess the health of the salmon populations and to set annual spawning targets (CCC, 2002). In 2006 just two (the Fowey and Camel) of the 20 salmon rivers in the South West were predicted to meet the management objectives for salmon in 2008 (Environment Agency, 2006).

Factors that can influence the survival of the marine life-stages of salmon and sea trout populations include; high seas fishing, poaching (particularly in coastal areas), natural predation, licensed estuary netting, pollution and climate change which may influence the extent of marine feeding areas. Smothering of salmon eggs in river gravels by fine sediments is also considered to be a factor (EA, 2006).

The Historic Environment

The following section provides a brief overview of the historic environment of the Cornwall and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2.

Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Buried remains need to be protected and managed adequately and sympathetically within new development. Preservation in-situ of archaeological features is the preferred option. In some instances, proposals for development would so adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Monument or nationally important remains that the development will not be possible. In other instances it might be considered sufficient, dependent upon the relative importance of the archaeological site, to carry out archaeological recording and make it available for exhibition to the public.

Although Cornwall's coastline is perhaps most renowned for its beaches and rugged, rocky cliffs, the contribution of the historic coastal environment toward both the local and regional economies is very significant and therefore of strategic importance. Iconic sites such as St Michael's Mount, Tintagel, and Pendennis Castle are not just synonymous with Cornwall, but are also extremely important economically, in drawing visitors to the region. English Heritage and Historic Environment Teams within Cornwall Council are central in managing, monitoring and advising upon much of the heritage that exists. The National Trust also plays a central role (and are of particular importance to this SMP) and are owners and custodians of an extensive number of historic coastal sites across mainland Cornwall.

For many areas of England, 'Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments' (RCZAs) have been undertaken by English Heritage to provide a comprehensive inventory and up-to-date record of the existing historic environment at the coast. Although an RCZA has been undertaken for the Isles of Scilly and is therefore available to the SEA, the RCZA for Cornwall has not yet been undertaken. It is anticipated this will be commenced in the next 2-3 years.

The ancient historic environment that is typified by Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age hill forts, Neolithic stone circles, quoits and cairns, is characteristic of, and heavily associated with Cornwall (particularly the Penwith Area) and the Isles of Scilly. However, although examples of this ancient heritage can be observed at the coast, it is not what best characterises the narrow coastal zone considered within the scope of the SMP review. It is the historic environment that is uniquely *coastal* in its nature, which is most important, as once lost, there are very few examples of this heritage further inland.

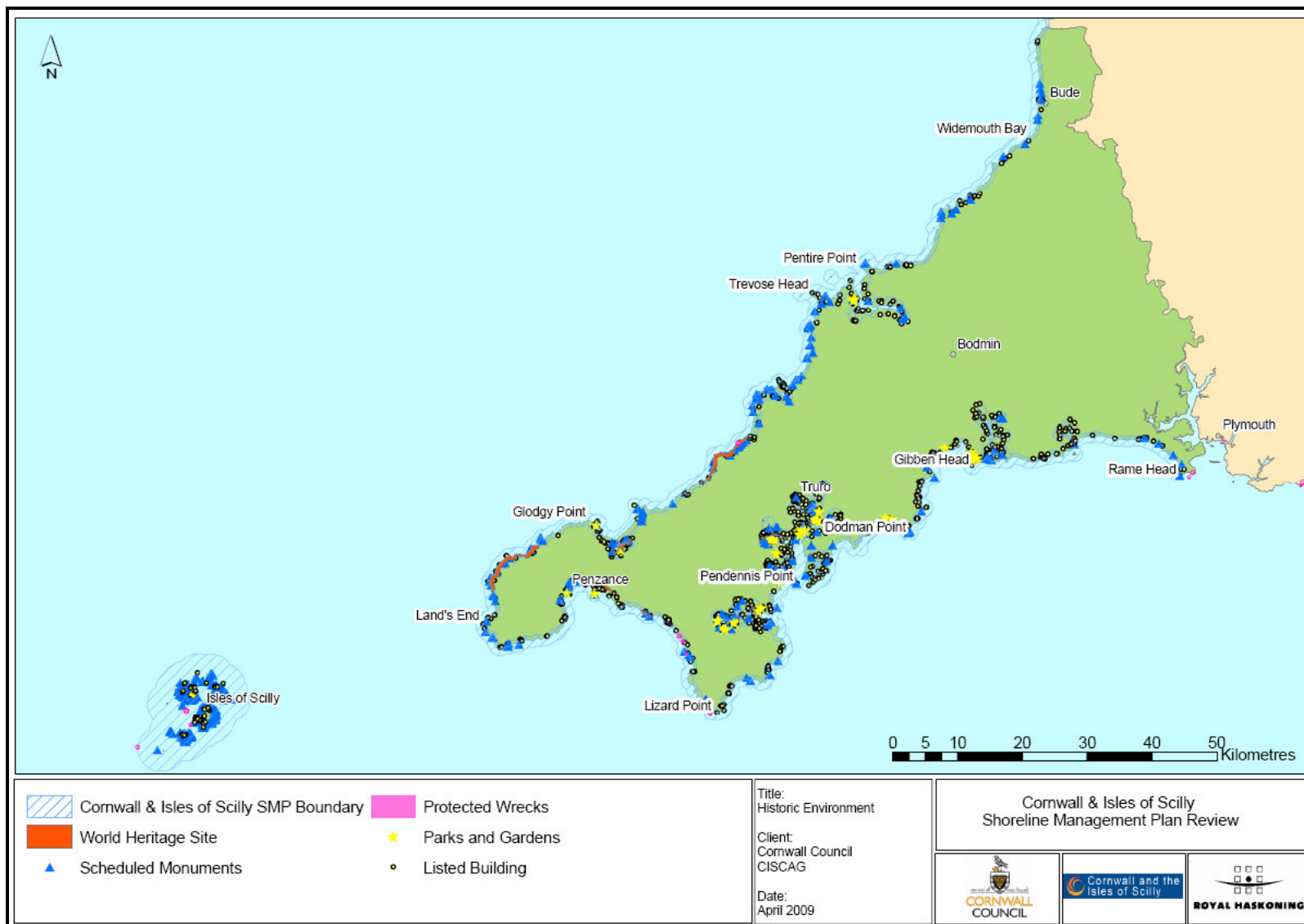
A number of key categories can be identified which represent this unique coastal heritage:

- Historic ports & harbours (connected to both mining and fishing industries);
- Fishing industry infrastructure (e.g. Pilchard canning factories);
- Safety at Sea (e.g. Lighthouses, Lifeboat stations, beacons, coastguard stations);
- Military installations and Civil War defences;
- Cliff Castles;
- Mining heritage (including the World Heritage site and a number of harbours);
- Communications (e.g. Porthcurno); and
- Submerged forests.

When undertaking assessment of this wealth of heritage at a strategic level, the links to other factors must be considered. Of particular relevance is the accessibility of historic sites. An important aspect of this is the South West Coast Path, which facilitates access to a range of sites, particularly some of the more remote examples. The increasing risk of erosion to the SW Coast Path is therefore of concern. A network of footpaths exists on the Isles of Scilly that enable access to a great number of the historic sites located there – again many of these footpaths are at risk and some have already been lost or diverted due to coastal erosion.

The key archaeological assets, in particular the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Historic Parks and Gardens, Protected Wrecks, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 study area are presented in **Figure 1.21**. A range of other historical and archaeological sites are recorded in the Cornwall Heritage Environment Record and identified from the recent RCZA for the Isles of Scilly.

Figure 1.21 The Historic Environment of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



Over 1,800 SMs are present within Cornwall, with 213 within the coastal study area; these are considered to be of national importance along with the 98 SMs present within the Isles of Scilly (**Figure 1.21**).

There are a number of SMs at locations around the coastline that have already been identified as being key sites for consideration within the SMP review through consultation with English Heritage, Cornwall Council and the National Trust:

- The Garrison on St Mary's, Isles of Scilly;
- St Michael's Mount (particularly the causeway and harbour structures);
- Godrevy;
- Gunwalloe;
- Pendennis Castle (including the shoreline gun battery);
- Tintagel Castle;
- Marazion Marsh (submerged forest);
- Samson & Nor Nour, Isles of Scilly;
- Kennack Sands (WWII site);
- Jubilee Pool, Penzance.

The above list is not exhaustive but is representative of the range and diversity of important historic sites which the SMP coastline supports. Several of these are already known to be at risk from coastal erosion, flooding or both.

English Heritage also maintains a register of Historic Parks and Gardens, to make sure that the landscape's features and qualities are protected. There are 15 such sites contained within coastal study area, as shown on **Figure 1.21**.

Protected Wrecks of the study area include the following and are also shown on **Figure 1.21**:

- Loe Bar;
- Schiedam;
- HMS Colossus;
- Tearing Ledge;
- Hanover;
- Rill Cove;
- Bartholomew Ledges;
- Royal Anne Galley;
- St Anthony; and
- Wheel Wreck.

There are a number of historic settlement centres, and many of these are designated as Conservation Areas. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest, whose character or appearance should be preserved or improved. Designation introduces control over the demolition of some unlisted buildings and there is a general presumption in favour of retaining buildings that contribute to the character or appearance on the area. It also means that policies can be designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest. There are in excess of 40 Conservation Areas within the SMP area.

There are over 11,800 listed buildings distributed throughout Cornwall of with several hundred located within the SMP2 coastal study area, and these are presented in **Figure 1.21**.

There are numerous unscheduled and undesignated archaeological sites across the SMP2 study area, and there are likely to be many more currently unknown sites that in the future could be revealed by development or ongoing coastal erosion, or affected by coastal management policies.

The Socio-economic Environment

This section identifies the key urban centres within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP 2 area. In addition, there are a wide range of rural settlements spread throughout the area. The great number of small towns and villages throughout Cornwall reflects an economy that was built around largely self sufficient farming, fishing and mining communities.

Cornwall has the third highest population of the 16 south west county and unitary authorities and accounts for over 10 percent of the south west population. The Isles of Scilly has by far the lowest population of any English county or authority. Cornwall had a total estimated resident population of 529,600 in 2007 (ONS, 2007) and the Isles of Scilly had a population of 2,100 in 2006 (SWRA, 2006). The estimated populations for each of the Councils within Cornwall are set out in **Table 1.10** below. This population forms a dispersed settlement pattern, approximately 34% of people live in urban centres, a further 28% live in towns and villages and about 38% live elsewhere (CCC, 2004). There is low population density throughout the region, particularly in North Cornwall, compared to the south west region and England as a whole.

Table 1.10 Populations by District and Borough within Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (ONS, 2007)

District/Borough	Resident Population	Area/km²	Persons per km²
Cornwall	529,600	3547	149
Kerrier	98,000	474	208
Carrick	92,000	458	202
North Cornwall	86,300	1195	72
Caradon	84,000	664	127
Restormel	103,000	452	228
Penwith	65,000	304	214
Isles of Scilly	2,100	16	131
South West	5,178,00	23,837	217
England	51,092,000	130,281	392

Between 1997 and 2007, Cornwall's population grew by 9.6%, which is 4.6% over the national average of 5.0%. Population growth in Cornwall today is through migration, as the area is considered a desirable location to live, particularly for families and older people. The population of the Scilly Isles remains fairly constant, although it is comprised of a disproportionately large number of older people.

Cornwall ranks amongst the poorest areas of Europe. The main economic sectors are the manufacturing industry, the service industry and tourism. Traditional activities such as agriculture, mining and fishing have been in decline for over a hundred years, although still contribute to the economy today. Employment opportunities are limited, especially where traditional industries are in decline. On the Scilly Isles, tourism is the islands primary sector, although traditional activities of fishing and farming are also practised. Gross Value Added (GVA) per head for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly is well below the average for the south west region and for the UK as a whole.

Average earnings in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly are very low at £21,004 per annum and below the national average of £25,520. Unemployment is relatively high, comparative to the south west but at the same rate as England, during 2006 to 2007. One area that provides many employment opportunities is the tourist industry and between 1992 and 2006 Cornwall attracted 4.6 million staying visitors who spent approximately £1.2 billion with staying visitors supporting approximately 38,000 actual jobs (VC, 2008). Overall tourism contributes 24% of Cornwall's GDP and supports about 1 in 5 jobs (19% in Kerrier, Restormel and Scilly, 24% in Penwith, 23% in North Cornwall, 22% in Carrick and 14% in Caradon) and contributes more added economic value to Cornwall than agriculture and fisheries (CCC, 2004).

These factors reflect the fact that Cornwall continues to qualify for European Objective 1 status (Convergence funding 2007 - 2013). Such funding is provided to support the local economy and benefit the community. The Regional Spatial Strategy (2006) recognises the challenges to meet and promotes regeneration and development in Cornwall focused on the key towns, affordable homes, and need to accommodate further changes in agriculture. Although ventures such as the Combined Universities in Cornwall (CUC) are widening economic participation and improving education within the region.

A recent census of poverty and deprivation in Cornwall indicates that deprivation is prevalent across Cornwall, particularly so in the Districts of Kerrier and Penwith, with deprivation highest in Penwith (LINC, 2006) (**Figure 1.22**). The District of Caradon was found to have the lowest levels of deprivation in the study. There is a graduation of deprivation in Cornwall, with higher levels in the west and lower levels in the east, however smaller pockets also exist throughout Cornwall (LINC, 2006). The study focused on a number of indices of multiple deprivation; these included poverty and social exclusion, child poverty, unemployment, education, health, housing and access to services.

Social vulnerability is an important indicator of poverty and other social aspects. Some social groups experience greater levels of vulnerability, which reflect their specific needs (relating to age, gender, disability, ethnicity, location and so on) as well as their unequal access to facilities such as education and health services. Within the study area indices range from 1, low vulnerability, to 5, high vulnerability with the highest levels occurring in urban areas such as Redruth and Camborne.

Health within Cornwall is generally the same or better than England as a whole. Life expectancy is lowest in the most deprived areas, such as Kerrier and Penwith. Over the last 10 years, all causes of mortality, early deaths from cancer, and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have decreased in Cornwall, and are better than the average for England. Life expectancy for both men and women is better than for England as a whole. The proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy is however, higher than for England and the South West.

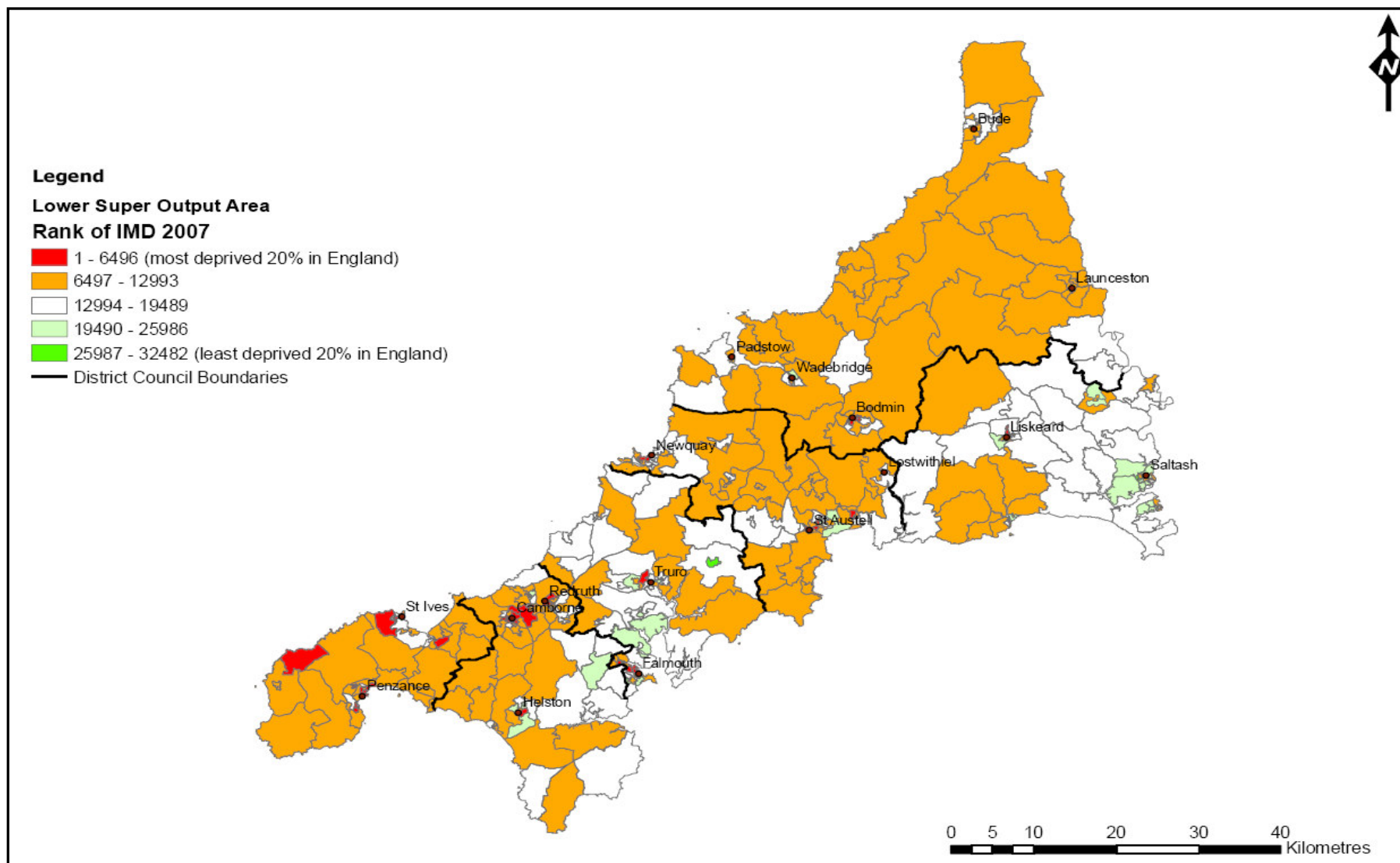


Figure 1.22 Cornwall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (Source: www.cornwallstatistics.org.uk)

The study area supports a diverse range of recreational activities, which is often a main attraction to the area for tourists, which also provides a mechanism for social cohesion. Surfing, cruising, kayaking, sailing, diving, and other maritime-based activities are popular (e.g. within the coastal areas of Newquay, Falmouth Harbour and Isles of Scilly), as are a number of coastal activities such as fishing, horse riding, walking the South West coast path, bird watching, coasteering, climbing, camping and cycling. Sailing and canoeing clubs are mostly located within the larger coastal towns, such as in the Falmouth area, with others at Mullion and Penzance. Many coastal communities also support an active gig club.

Material Assets

Community Infrastructure

Community assets are spread throughout the study area (**Figure 1.23**), although the main assets (hospitals, schools and residential homes) are predominantly found in the urban areas of Bodmin, Camborne-Pool-Redruth, Falmouth-Penryn, Newquay, Penzance, St. Austell, Truro, and St Marys. The remaining section identifies the main transport and critical infrastructure of the study area.

Transport Infrastructure

The dispersed nature of settlements means that transport links are vital to everyday life. Overall, car ownership in the County is below the national average; however, the main mode of transport to work is by car, which suggests some people cannot afford to run a car, or spend a high proportion of income on the costs of doing so. There are public bus services throughout the County and community and voluntary transport schemes to help support travel, although these services are often limited.

Transport infrastructure such as the A30, A38 and A39 trunk routes, and the mainline railway line are vital transport links for the area, reducing isolation from the rest of the South West region and beyond. These trunk routes have been upgraded over the last twenty years, although sections of single carriageway still exist, contributing to traffic delays, particularly during the high tourist season. Other roads such as the A390 between St Austell and Falmouth via Truro, A394 between Penzance and Falmouth provide a network of key roads across West Cornwall, and the A395 between Launceston and Wadebridge.

The rail network operates around a mainline that runs through the county from Plymouth to Penzance. This mainline provides the rail link to the rest of the country, to the East and North. Branch lines within the area also serve communities such as Falmouth, St Ives, Redruth and St Austell, with sections running along the coast (**Figure 1.24**).

Travel around the Isles of Scilly takes a range of forms including private transport, public transport, community transport, boating, cycling and walking. The island of Tresco does not have vehicular access. The inter-island ferry services are very important, as are the links to the mainland. Flights to St Mary's operate from airports in the south west including land's End, Penzance, Newquay, Exeter and Bristol, and ferry services operate regularly between the mainland and the Isles of Scilly (e.g. the passenger ferry SCILLONIAN III).

Critical Infrastructure

Emergency response infrastructure such as police, fire and ambulance stations, are located across the area, as are waste water treatment works, water treatment works, electricity substations, and telephone exchanges are located within the area (**Figure 1.25**). For the Isles of Scilly similar infrastructures also occur although at a smaller scale.

Figure 1.23 Community Assets within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Study Area

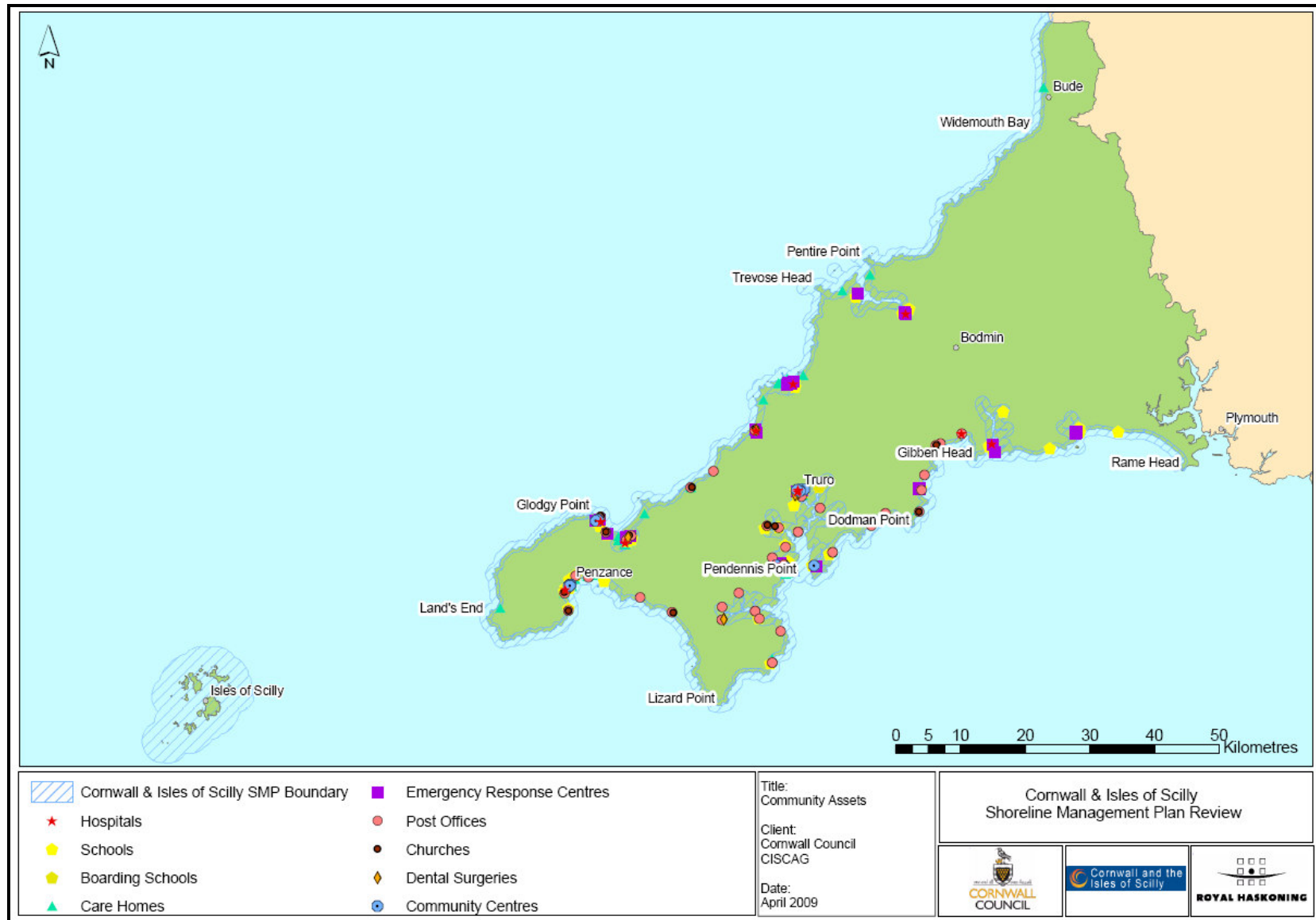


Figure 1.24 Transport Infrastructure within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Study Area

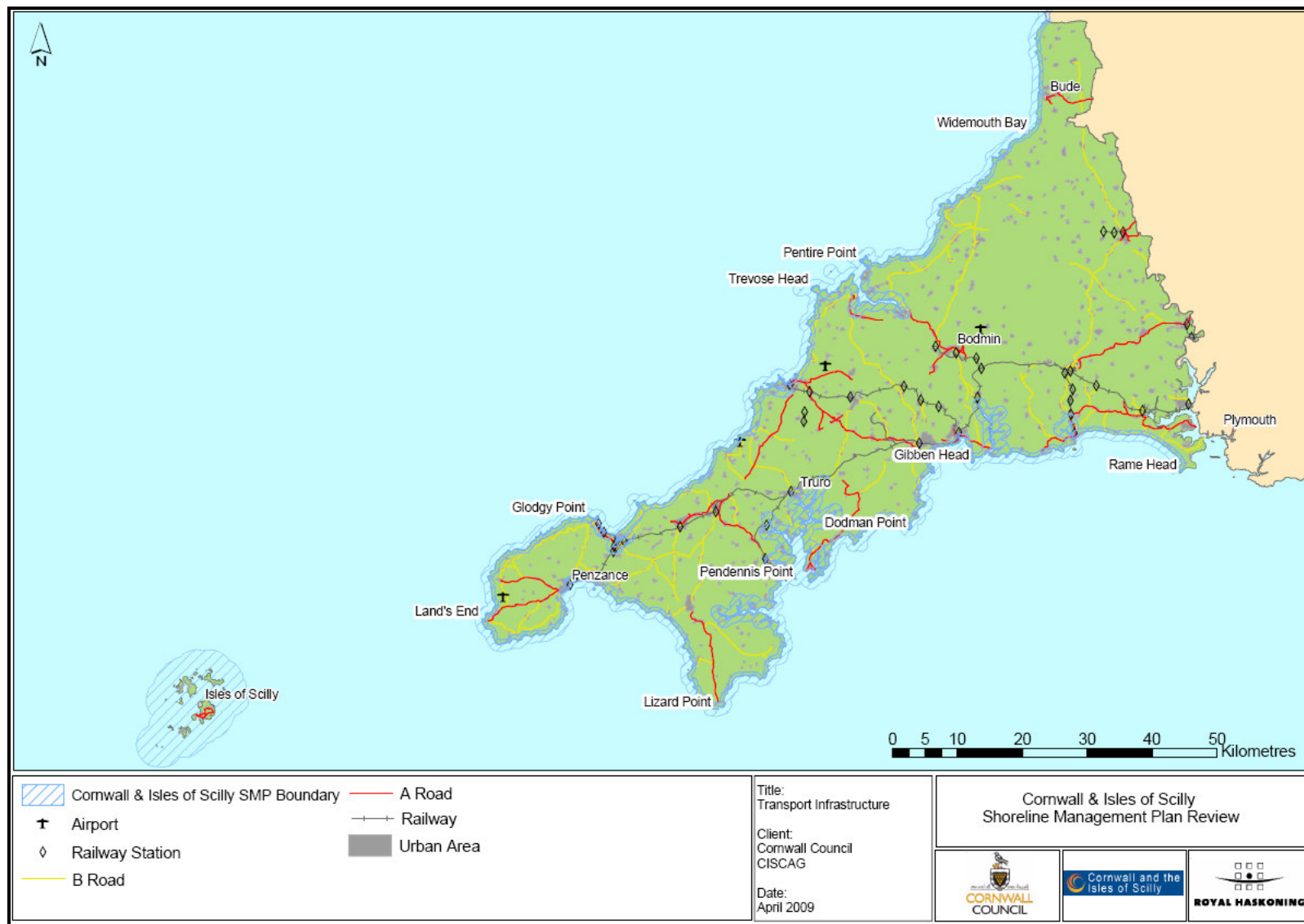
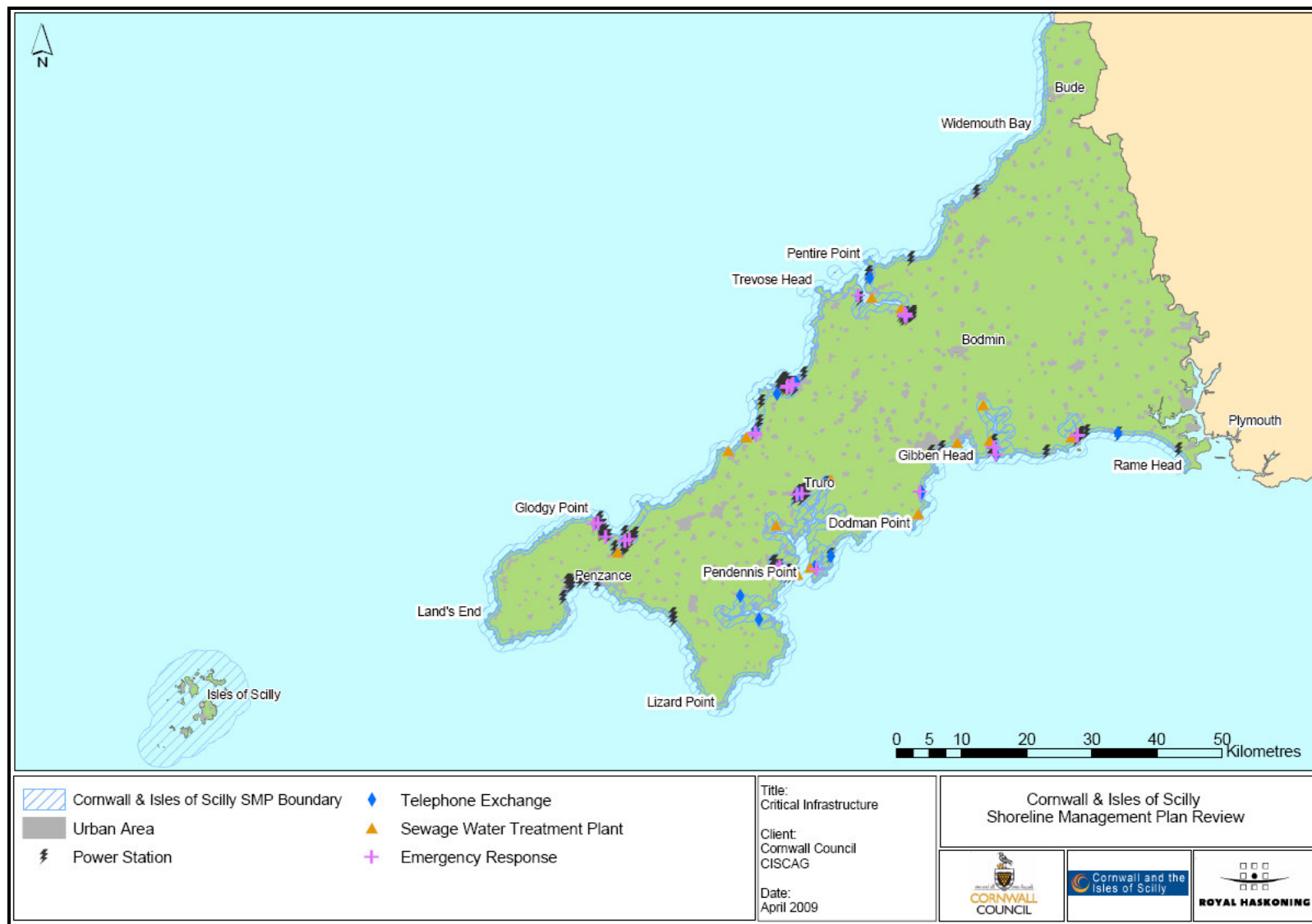


Figure 1.25 Critical Infrastructure within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Study Area



Lifeboat stations provide an essential and life-saving function around the waters of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. These sites are always situated on or adjacent to the sea and as such, coastal management policies could affect the operational status of these in the long-term. The RNLI lifeboat stations are located in Bude, Falmouth, Fowey, Looe, Newquay, Padstow, Port Isaac, Rock, Sennen Cove, St Agnes, St Ives, St Mary's (Isles of Scilly), and The Lizard.

Due to the tourist industry, particularly in the summer months, the numbers of people within the county can swell significantly. This is not only within the main population centres but also throughout the county, especially in coastal areas. This can put pressure on water supplies and waste water treatment, the natural environment, and transport infrastructure; this is particularly the case for the Isles of Scilly where water resources are limited.

These elements can combine to create a pressured infrastructure and environment, with a coastal population that can be more vulnerable to flooding because of a lack of knowledge about flood risk specific to their location, and generally less means with which to recover following flooding.

Climate Change

Introduction

The South West Region Climate Change Impacts Scoping Study (SWCCIP, 2003) highlights predicted changes in climate in the South West over the next 75 years, including the following:

Annual average temperatures in the South West are predicted to increase by 0.5 - 1.0 °C by the year 2020, 1.0 - 1.5 °C by the year 2050 and 1.5 - 2.0 °C by the year 2080;

Average summer temperatures are predicted to increase by a much greater amount. The South West could witness a temperature increase of up to 5.0 °C over the next 75 years; and

Annual average precipitation for the South West could decrease by as much as 15 per cent over the next 75 years. Winter averages could increase by as much as 30 per cent by 2080.

The effects of climate change are highlighted in the region's State of the Environment Report (Environment Agency, 2006) and are summarised below:

A northward shift of natural habitats by 50-80 km per decade;

The drying-out of wetland habitats;

Reduced availability of water stocks, particularly in summer, coupled with an increase in demand for water;

A sea level rise of 20 cm by 2030 would compromise freshwater habitats, sea defences and increase the frequency of coastal flood events;

Increases in both the amount of winter rainfall and the intensity of storms could increase the risk of flooding if these changes are not accounted for;

A longer growing season; and

An increase in the number of frost-free winters may significantly change land use patterns and increase the occurrence of exotic pests and diseases, as well as alter farming practices resulting in increased field run-off.

Scenarios

Climate change is now an accepted phenomenon and is predicted to result in significant changes to flooding in the UK in the 21st century. This is due to changes in rainfall patterns and increases in sea levels. Changes in rainfall patterns could result in changes in the intensity and frequency of storm events and the depth and duration of seasonal rainfall.

Such changes will affect catchment wetness, groundwater flows into rivers, and peak flows in watercourses and urban drainage. Changes in sea level could result in increased tide-locking of watercourses draining to the sea and coastal and tidal flooding of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.

The possible impacts of climate change on flood flows are still being investigated. The recent Office of Science and Technology Foresight report described sets of factors by which flood risk is expected to increase in the next 50 years, based on likely changes to the world economy and subsequent changes expected to greenhouse gas emissions. Those factors for the South West region of England are some of the highest in the UK.

Recent research has been completed by Defra and the Environment Agency into the impact of the latest climate change scenarios on flood flows in river catchments (UKCIP02, the UK Government Climate Impacts Programme, 2002). This has indicated the significant seasonal variation that is predicted for the UK in the 2080s. The increase in daily precipitation for the South West region is shown to be of the order of 10% to 25% during the winter season.

Additionally, there are indications that climate change will result in drier summers. The report indicates a reduction in daily summer rainfall amounts of the order of 10 to 50%, combined with more intense, stormier rainfall events (e.g. thunderstorms). These will be problematic for the catchments of the SMP2 with steep topography, which are likely to exacerbate localised flooding problems of surface water drainage systems and the sewerage network. In addition, the problem of roads and property flooding occurring from field run-off is likely to worsen due to the lack of permeability of very dry soils.

The latest guidance given by Defra in FCDPAG3 "Supplementary Note to Operating Authorities – Climate Change Impacts" (Defra, 2006) suggests dealing with climate change by increasing the magnitude of peak flows by up to 10% up to 2025, and 20% beyond 2025. This level of increase in flows will define the high extreme forecast for the future situation. In addition, the guidance identifies that offshore wind speeds should be assumed to increase by 5% up to 2025 and 10% beyond 2025, whilst extreme wave heights should be assumed to increase by 5% up to 2025 and 10% beyond 2025 (Defra, 2006).

Also, the climate change effects for sea level rise would increase the existing risks from tidal flooding, as well as tidally-related fluvial problems. Defra currently recommend adopting 3.5mm/year between 1990 and 2025, 8mm/year between 2025 and 2055, 11.5mm/year between 2055 and 2085, and 14.5mm/year between 2085 and 2115 for the South West (Defra, 2006). This results in sea levels increasing above 1990 levels by 12cm by 2025, 36cm by 2055, 71cm by 2085, and 114cm by 2115. It is important to note that UKCIP09 is soon to be issued, and this may revise the scenarios for sea level, wind speeds, wave heights, and peak river flows used in the SMP.

The SMP will therefore examine the climate change scenario for the coastline taking into account a sea level increase of 114.cm, extreme wave heights increased by 10%, offshore wind speeds increased by 10%, and peak river flows increased by 20%.

ANNEX III: SCOPING COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

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Cornwall and loS SMP2 consultation documents comments form



Document Title:	Cornwall and loS SMP2 SEA Scoping Report	Project No.:	9T8801	To be returned to:	Peter Thornton
General Comments:	Reviewer:		Organisation:		

Paragraph reference	Comment	Name	Date	RH Response	Name	Date
Tabel 3.7	It should be noted that there are new possible marine SAC's(touching the shore line) soon to be announced around Cornwall, and Devon. I am not permitted to provide more information at this stage, and this information cannot be sent out for consultation until DEFRA have given Natural England the go-ahead to deliver the consultation on these sites. (Justin - please can you give me a call about this).	Fiona McNie - 0300 060 1510, Natural England	1.5.09	This is noted and we will obtain the details when they become public and incorporate in the SEA and AA. Have included sentence to this effect in paragraph 3.7.8.	Peter B	21.5.09
Table 3.8	In various tables, Cligga Head SSSI is put down as 0% favourable. But in fact, the geology units are favourable and the biological unit is unfavourable/recovering. In NE terms, unfavourable/recovering is considered to be favourable so this should be changed.	Fiona McNie (Comments from site officer Debra Marriott) - 0300 061051	1.5.09	Edited Tables 3.5 and 3.8 to reflect this. Also edits to paragraph 3.6.4 and 3.7.10.	Peter B	21.5.09
Table 3.8	For the SSSI table they have used main habitat(s); this is different from notified features. The latter is more accurate (especially now we've completed the Conservation Objectives) and complete (eg - notified species interests) although the former allows greater brevity - so I'm not saying one is necessarily better than the other for the purposes of this exercise. Perhaps worth raising with them to make sure they've understood what data they've used and if they are happy with that.	Fiona McNie (Comments from site officer Mark Beard)	1.5.09	Noted and we shall bear it in mind through the SEA process.	Peter B	21.5.09
Table 3.8	The column for % favourable literally just takes figures for "favourable" condition. For the purposes of SSSI PSA "unfavourable recovering" also counts towards the target (that's why there is no reason given for unfavourable for so many sites - because they are recovering and therefore meeting PSA and therefore the system does not require us to identify the reason for the problem as it is apparently being resolved already). Probably best that they change the column heading to "meeting SSSI PSA" and combine both "favourable" and "unfavourable recovering" figures to give the overall %. They can get all this data on-line.	Fiona McNie (Comments from site officer Mark Beard)	1.5.09	Edited Tables 3.5 and 3.8 to reflect this. Also edits to paragraph 3.6.4 and 3.7.10.	Peter B	21.5.09
Table 3.8	Site specific: 1. Bedruthan Steps & Park Head: add earth heritage 2. Boscastle to Widemouth: add earth heritage 3. Tintagel Cliffs: add earth heritage 4. Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth: add Neutral grassland - lowland 5. Yealm Estuary is in Devon - Gav	Fiona McNie (Comments from site officer Mark Beard)	1.5.09	Added within Tables 3.5 and 3.8.	Peter B	21.5.09
Tabel 3.8	Both Plymouth Sound Shores & Cliffs, and the Yealm Estuary, are in Devon, on the other side of Tamar and out of the scope of this SMP.	Fiona McNie, Cornwall County Council	1.5.09	Deleted from Table 3.8.	Peter B	21.5.09
Figure 3.20	This map only shows the location of terrestrial BAP, not marine - this should be made clear. Data on marine BAP locations, should be available from ERCCIS (Environmental Record Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly). The marine BAP list has recently been updated, and the list is attached. Also attached is a report by the Marine Conservation Society, prior to the new list, showing locations of some of the original marine BAP locations. This ideally needs to be updated to include all new marine BAP species and habitats.	Fiona McNie	1.5.09	Noted, and added habitats to the list in 3.7.17 where they were not present, and edited paragraph 3.7.18 noting the marine BAP habitats and species. Data will be obtained for the main SEA stage.	Peter B	21.5.09
Page 9	Could be made clearer that the district do no longer exist, their boundaries are now historic.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Does say this in 1.1.3 and 3.2.1, but we have added edited 3.2.5 and added a new bit regarding this in 3.2.6.	P Thornton	22.5.09
Page 9	County plans: the structure plan will be superseded at the end of this month by the RSS.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Noted in paragraph 3.2.6.	P Thornton	22.5.09
3.2.3	The biodiversity and geological conservation planning practice guide is not so much a plan as a guide (but you may want to keep it there).	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Noted and have retained them.	P Thornton	22.5.09
Section 3.2	I could not see the Cornwall Historic Landscape Character Assessment.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Identified in 3.6.16.	P Thornton	22.5.09
Page 9	District plans: The North Cornwall LDF is now discontinued and its draft DPDs have no weight, similarly the Restormel LDF, The Caradon LDF and the Carrick LDF (although the housing market DPD is adopted but of little relevance to the SMP).	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	We have added clarification in paragraph 3.2.6.	P Thornton	22.5.09
Page 9	The two Area Action Plans are still emerging, neither is finished.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Have added clarification in 3.2.5.	P Thornton	22.5.09
Page 9	The Kerrier Local Plan is still in draft as it was never adopted	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	We have added clarification in paragraph 3.2.6.	P Thornton	22.5.09
	I would think it worth writing a bit about the emerging Marine planning system, there are Defra documents relating to how marine plans should be made.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	PT To read the Defra "managing our marine resources: the MMO".		
3.7.6	In section 3.7.6 it is stated that most designations are made by local planning authorities. This is not correct, LPAs identify them in their plans but most sites are designated by NE or the wildlife Trusts as far as I know.	Corine Dyke	21.5.09	Edited wording in paragraph 3.7.6.	P Thornton	22.5.09