

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, Treco	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 Downderry									
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			Downderry & 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 indeterminable 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 indeterminable 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 loss 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.

Gribben Head to Black Head												
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.
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.
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, properties to east of harbour currently protected by seawalls	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 Dornan Point							
	PDZ4				Pentewan							
MA 08	PDZ4	PU 8.3	NAI, NAI, NAI	6D-2-13	Pentewan Beach	Potential deterioration. Beach managed, material transport 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				Goran 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				Goran 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	Potential 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, erosion, Dredging and sand accretion	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, fail without maintenance	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			Access 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			Porthmeor									
MA 25	PDZ 10	PU 25.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	7A-2-2	Porthmeor 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 and damage due to flood risk	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									
PDZ 14				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		Pooleath											
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	Pooleath 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	Life guard 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 life guard station in response to potential loss through long term erosion. Therefore minor positive impact.	
PDZ15		Tregel 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

DRAFT

DRAFT

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

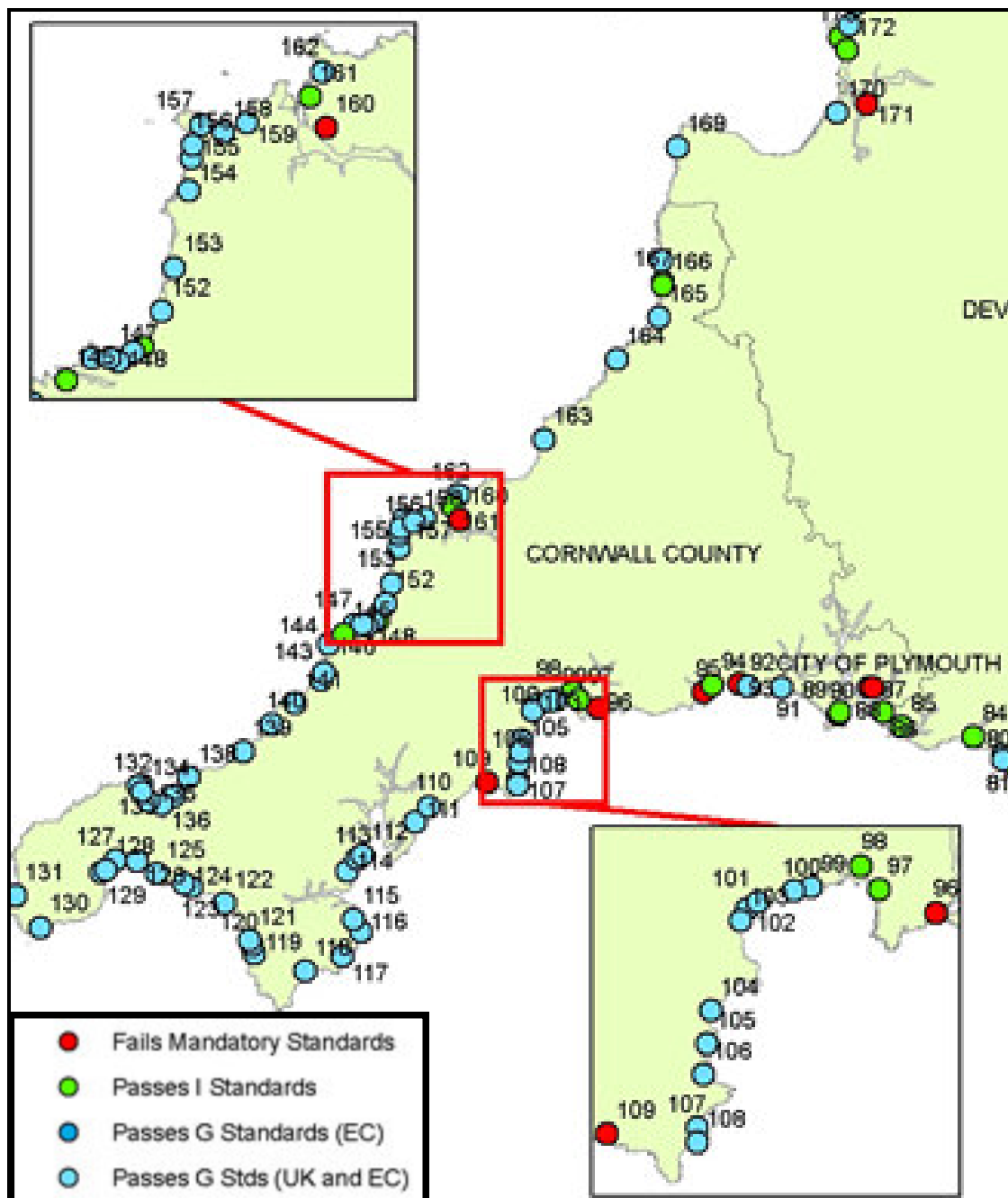
Designated Shellfish waters are required to meet the standards set in the EC Shellfish Waters Directive and Shellfish Hygiene Directive. Bivalve production areas are classified according to the level of treatment they require prior to their sale from A to C grade, where grade A sites require no pre-treatment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

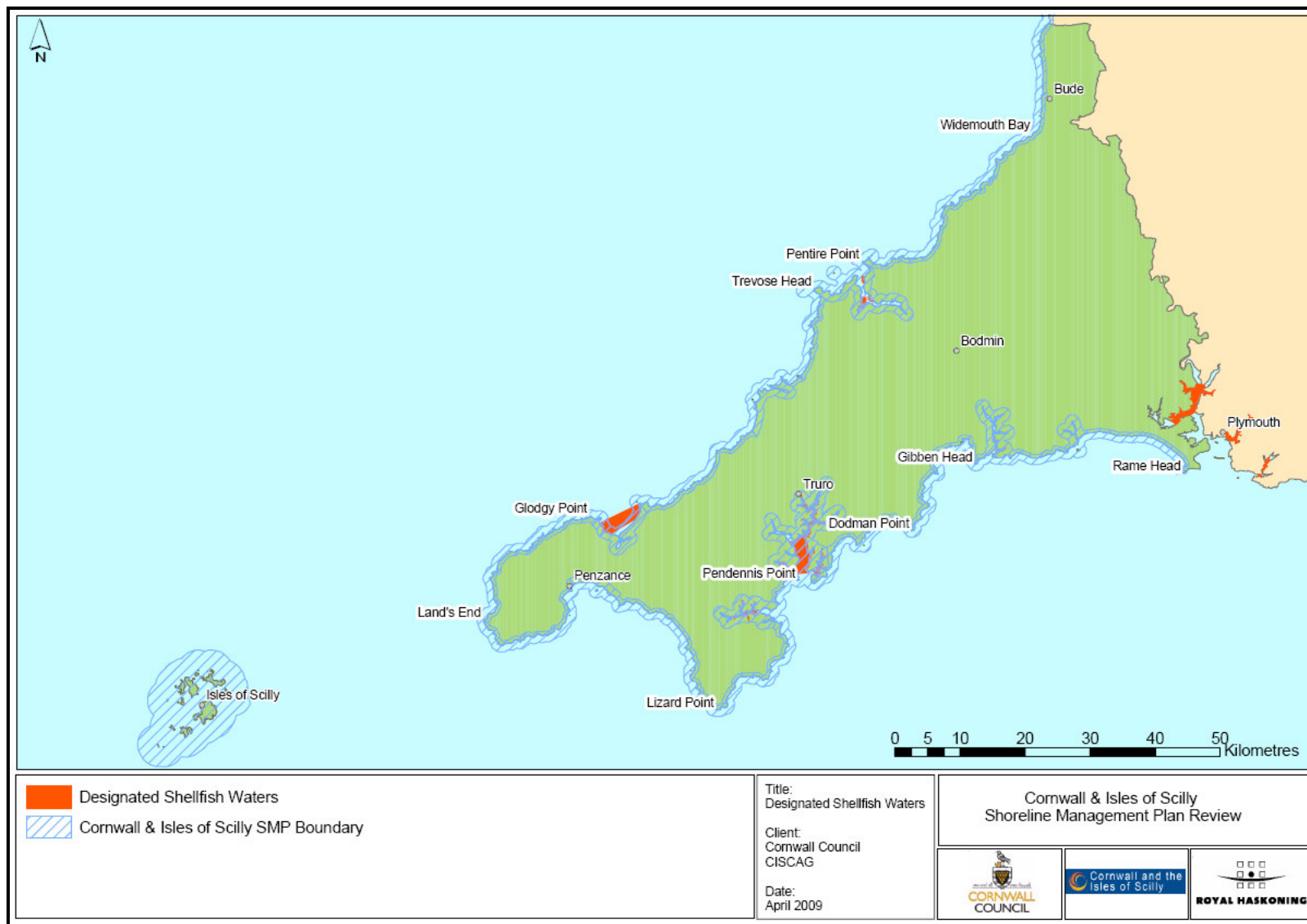
Production Areas	Species
Fowey	Pacific Oyster, Mussel.
Truro River	European Oyster, Mussel
Tresillian River	Mussel
Fal	Mussel European, Oyster
Percuil	European Oyster, Pacific Oyster
Helford	European Oyster, Pacific Oyster, Mussel
Camel	Cockle, Pacific Oyster, Mussel

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.

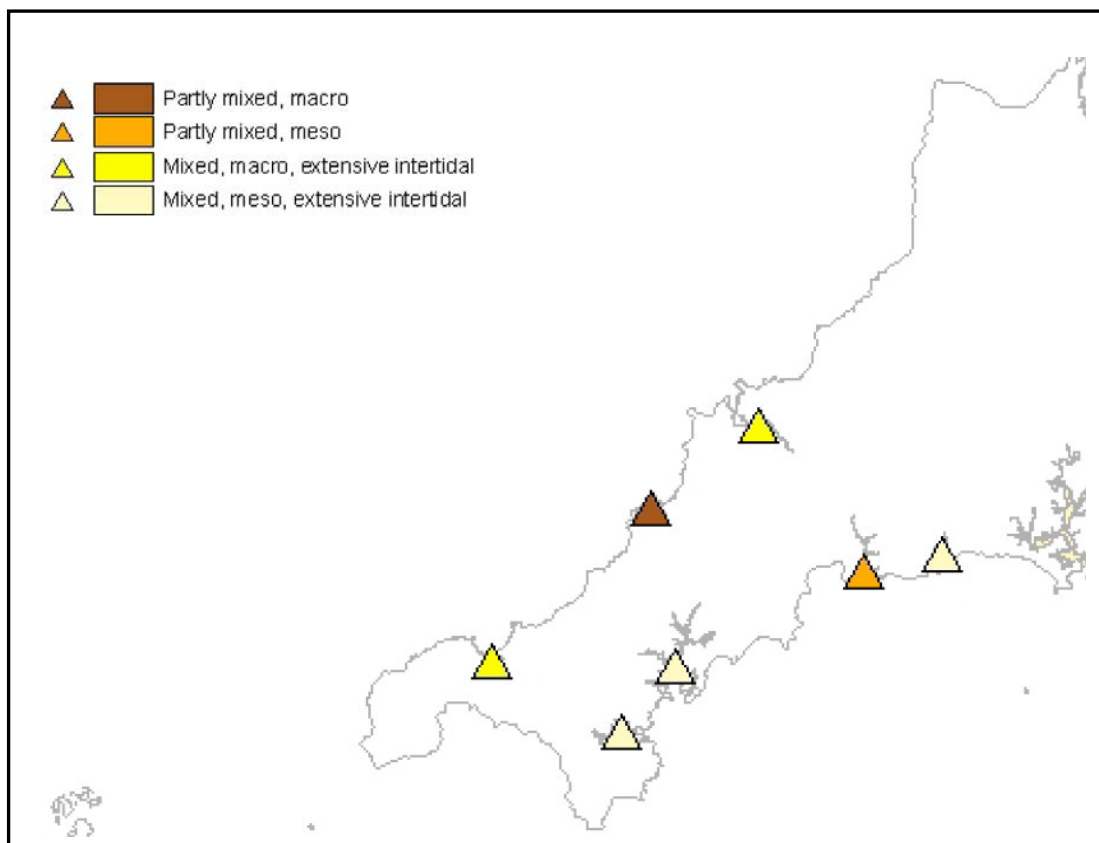
The SMP2 study area lies within the South West River Basin District and comprises 3 waterbodies within this district. Consultation on the draft River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is currently being undertaken by the Environment Agency. The draft RBMP states that the waterbodies are progressing towards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

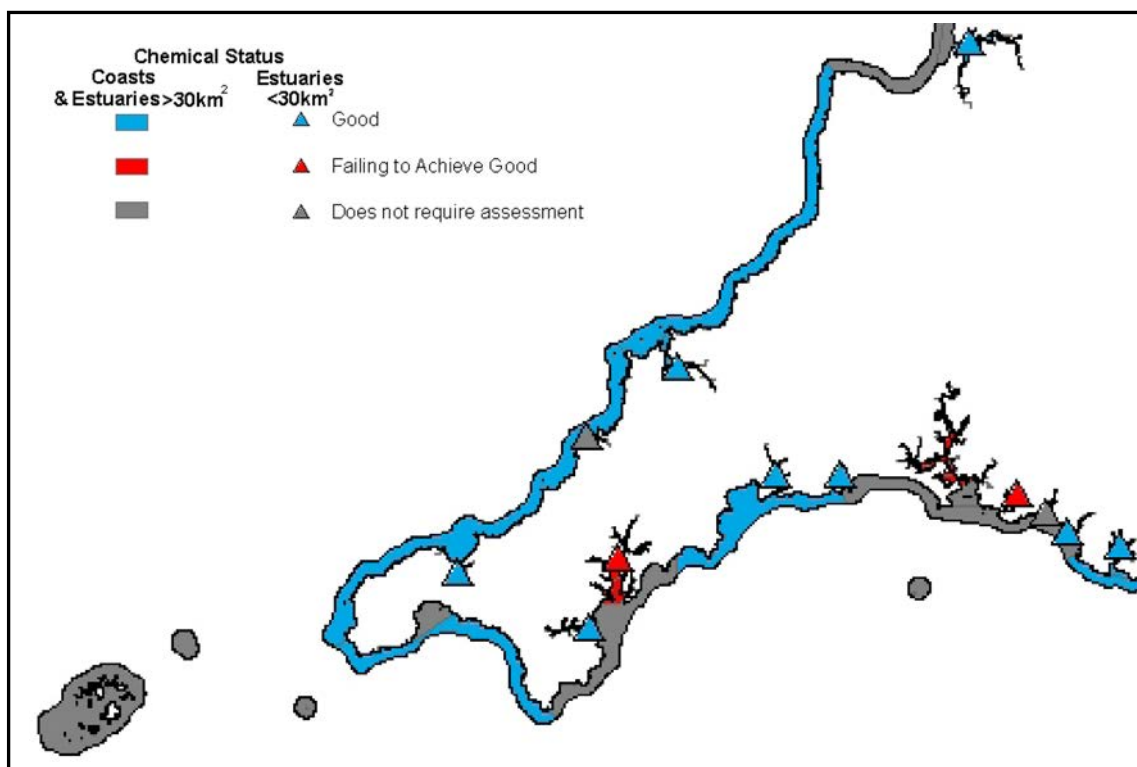
There are no main rivers in the study area that had bad ecological quality, with the majority classed as either moderate or good (Environment Agency, 2009).

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

Diffuse Pollution

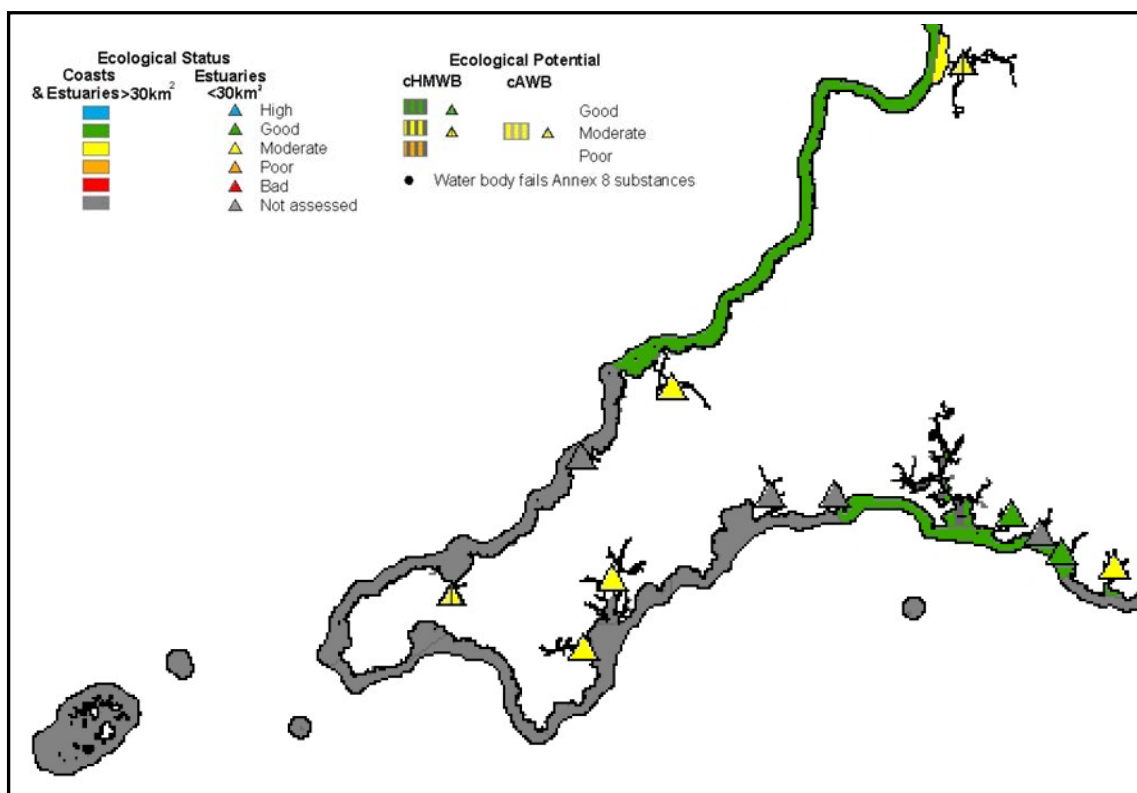
Diffuse pollution to groundwater, surface water and coastal water comes from many sources, which are generally very small individual sources that occur across a large area. Thus they are seen to individually not affect water quality but collectively they can have significant effects on water quality 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.

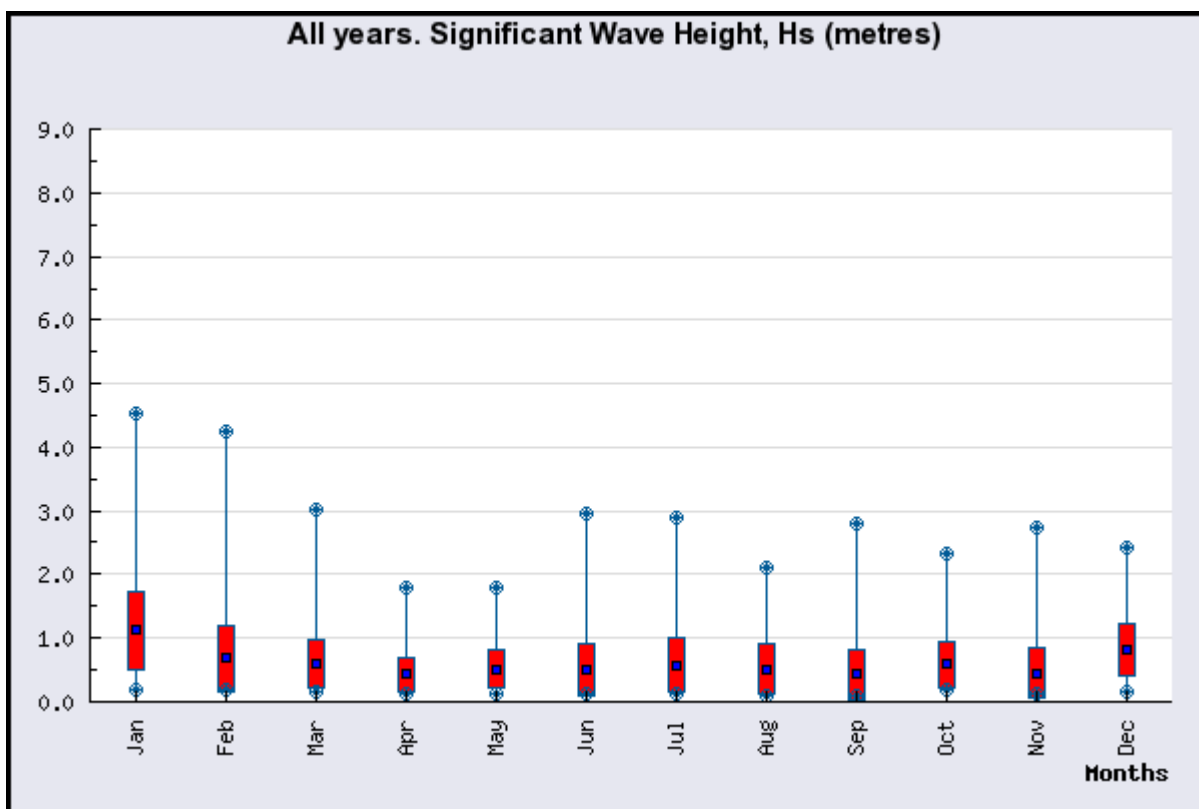
The annual 10% exceedance significant wave height is 1.5m – 2.0m for the south coast, east of Lizard Point. The south coast to the West of Lizard Point receives slightly more wave energy with a 2.0m – 2.5m annual 10% exceedance. The high swell component on the south coast is important in maintaining 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.

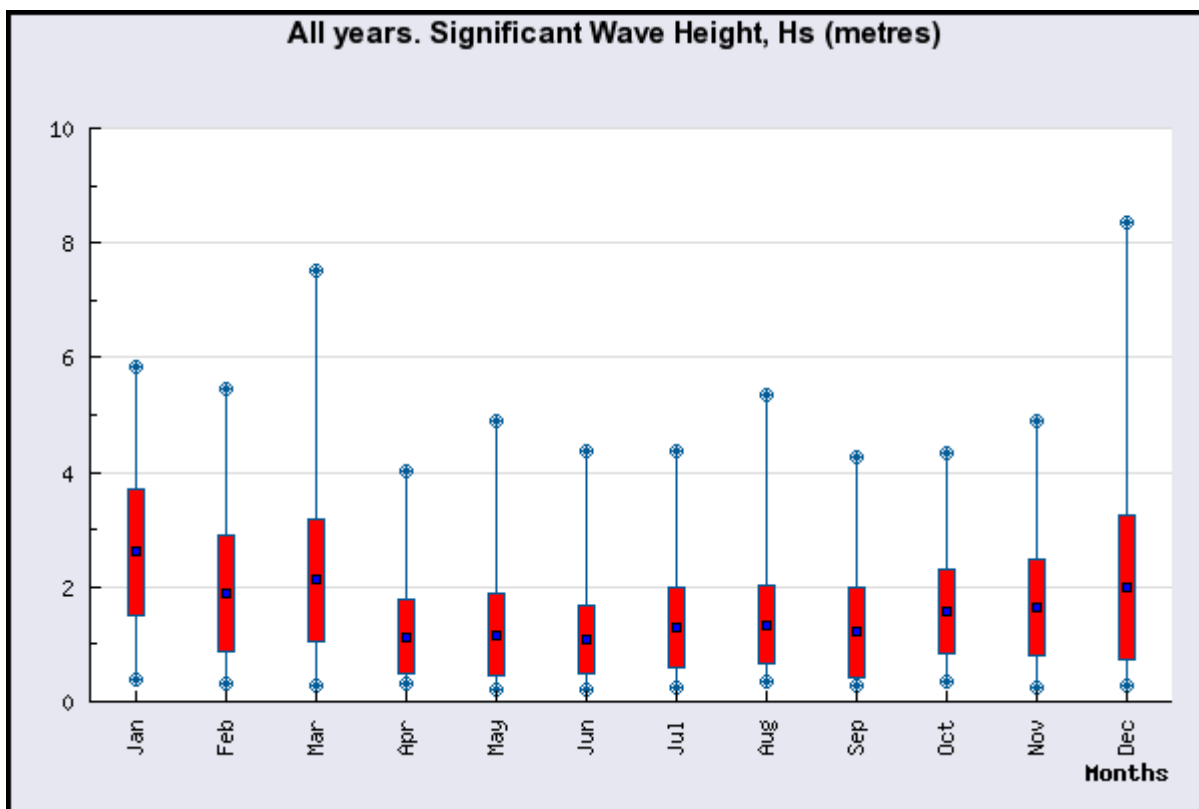
The Isles of Scilly are extremely exposed to waves from all directions. Although the dominant waves are westerly Atlantic swells, significant wave energy is also received from the east and south-east. As with the south coast of Cornwall, some of the more vulnerable areas of the Islands are exposed to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

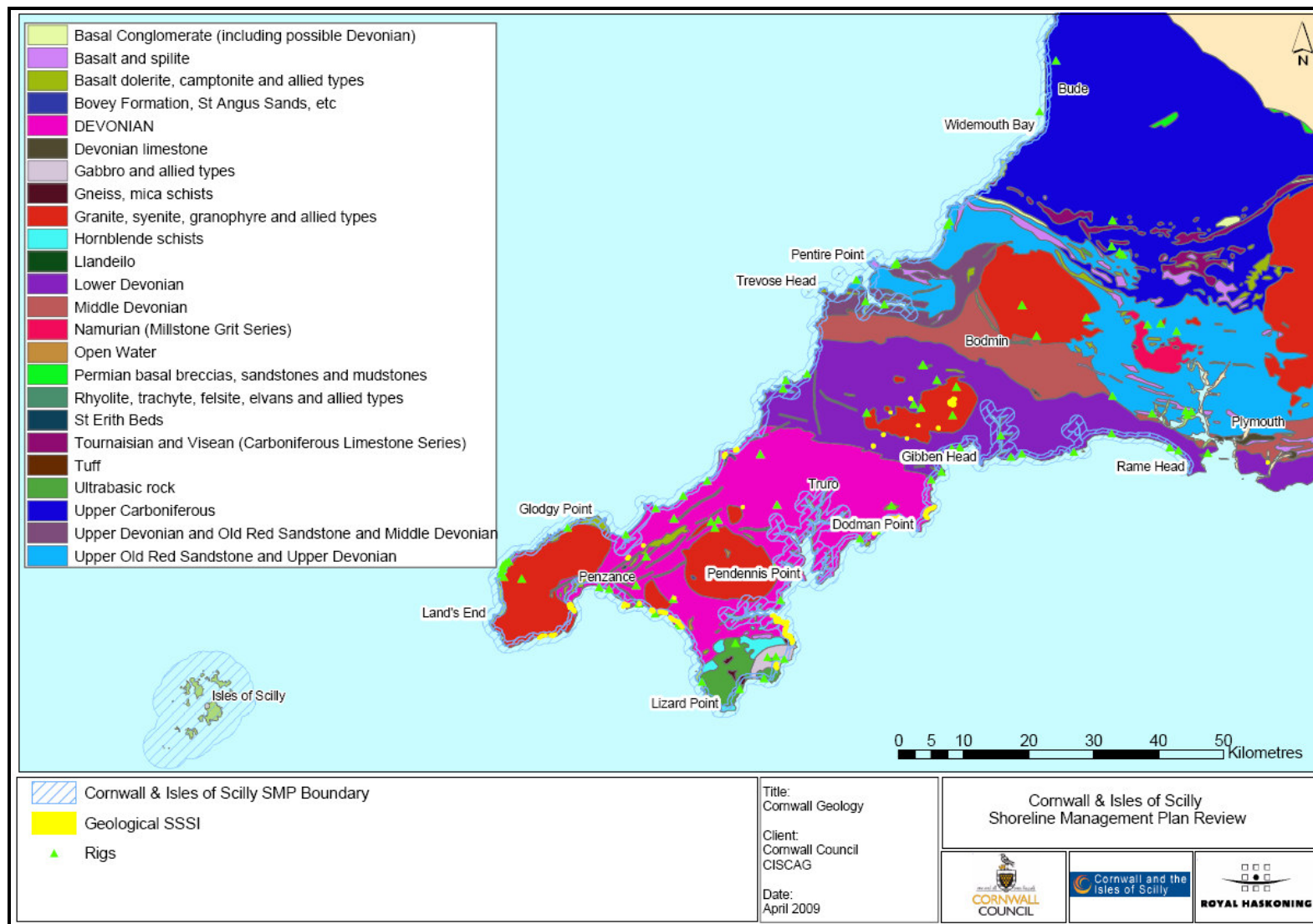
Table 1.5 Geological SSSIs within the SMP Study Area

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.

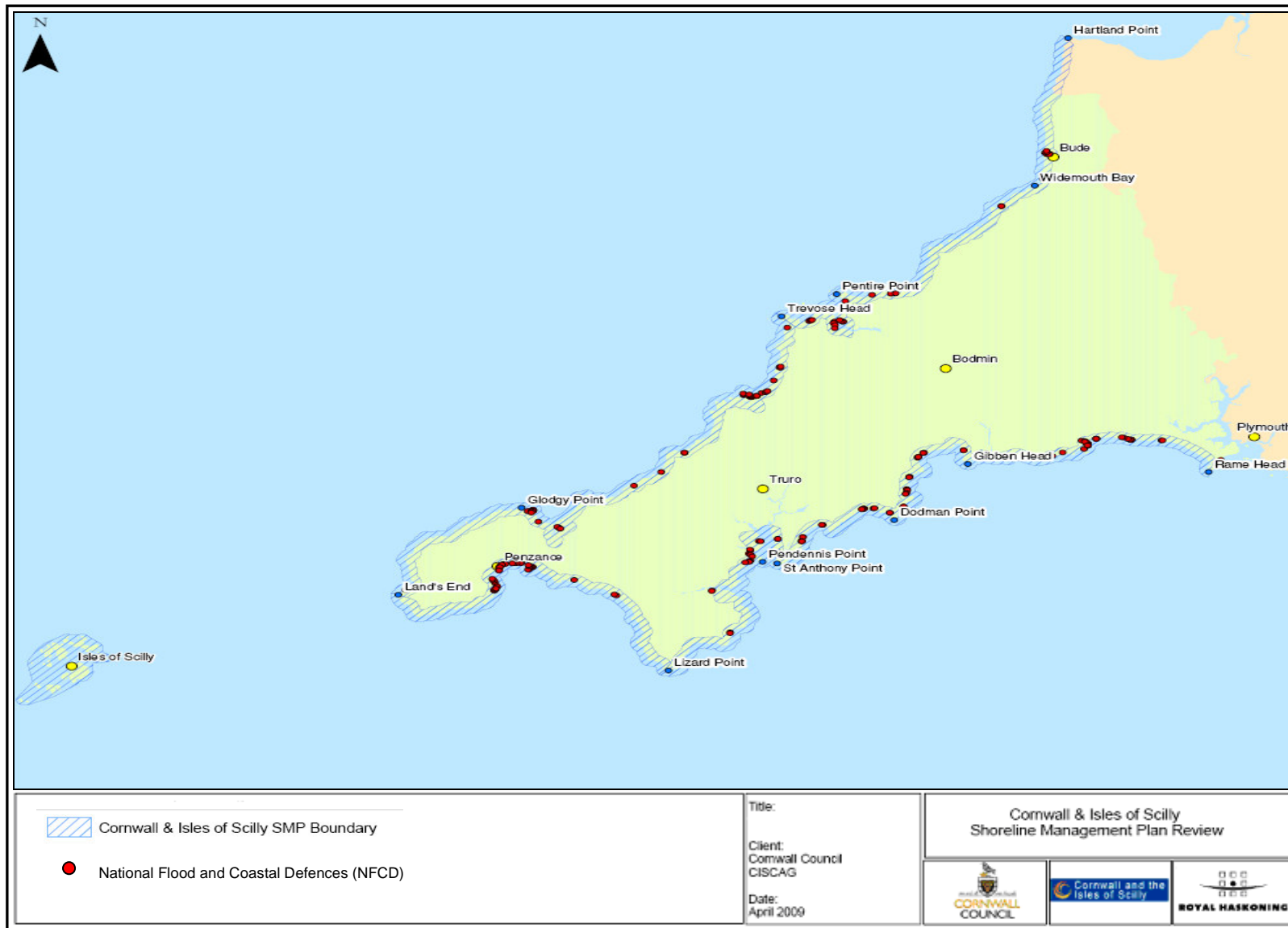
Land Use

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, coastering, 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

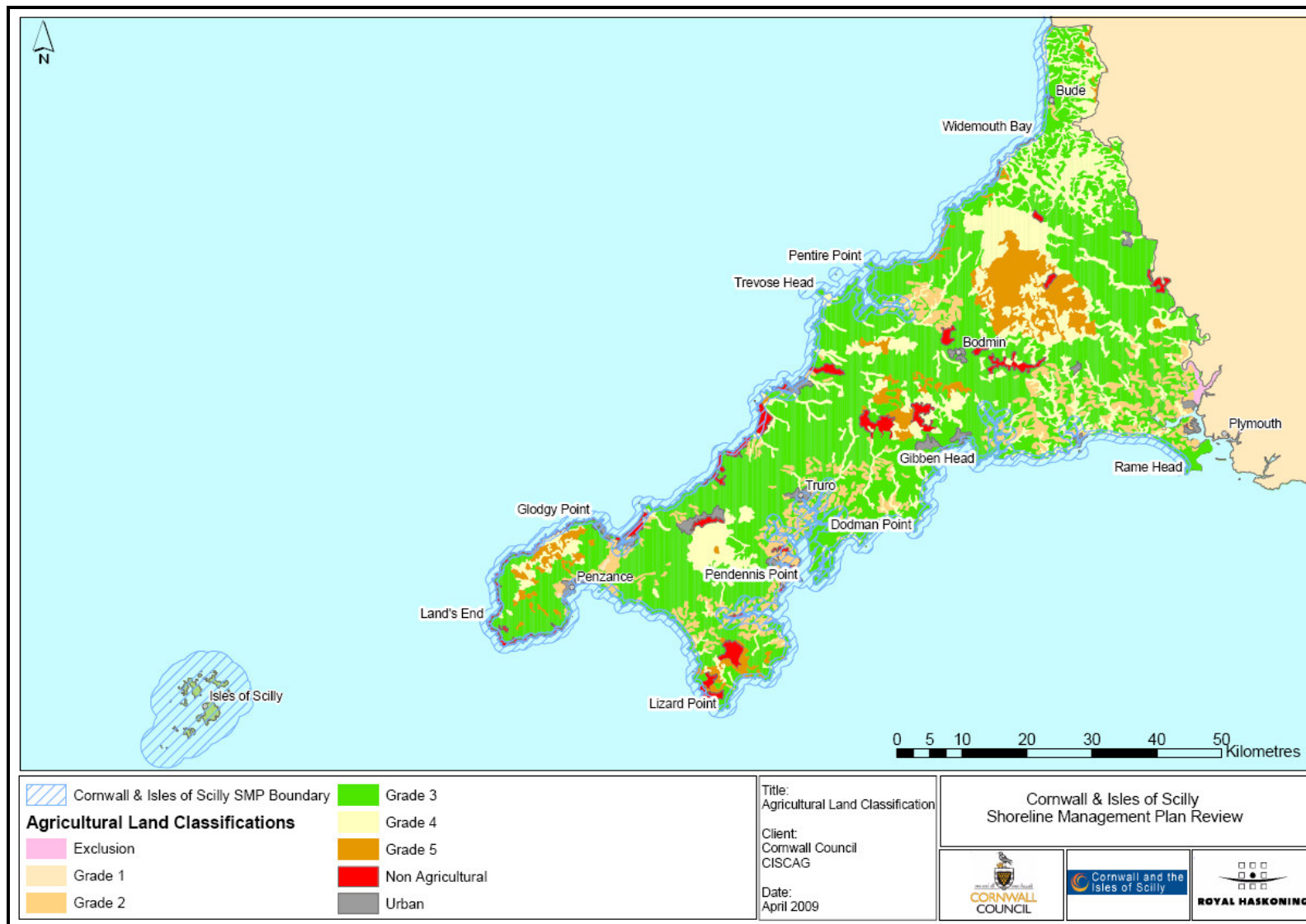
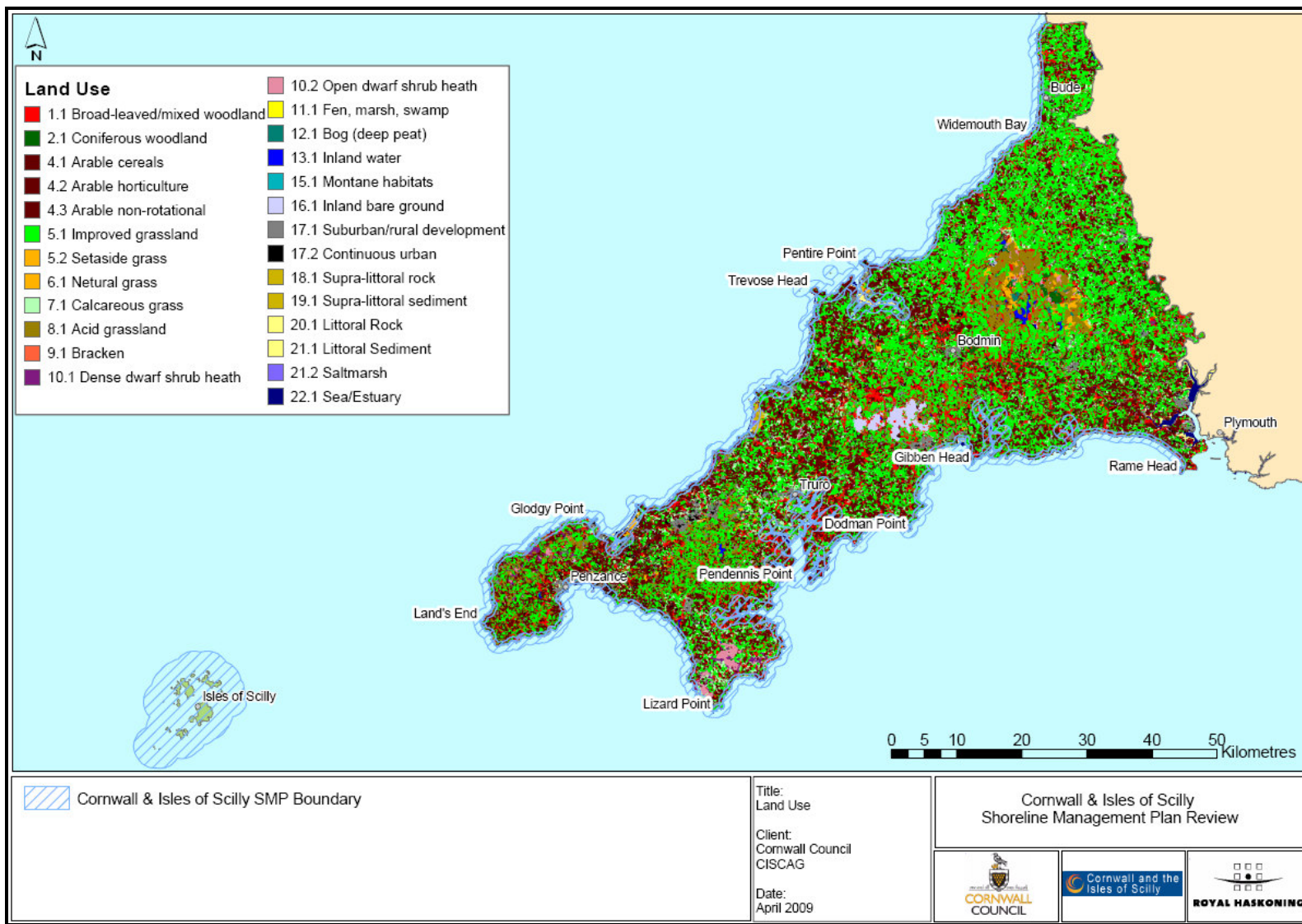


Figure 1.15 Land Use of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2



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

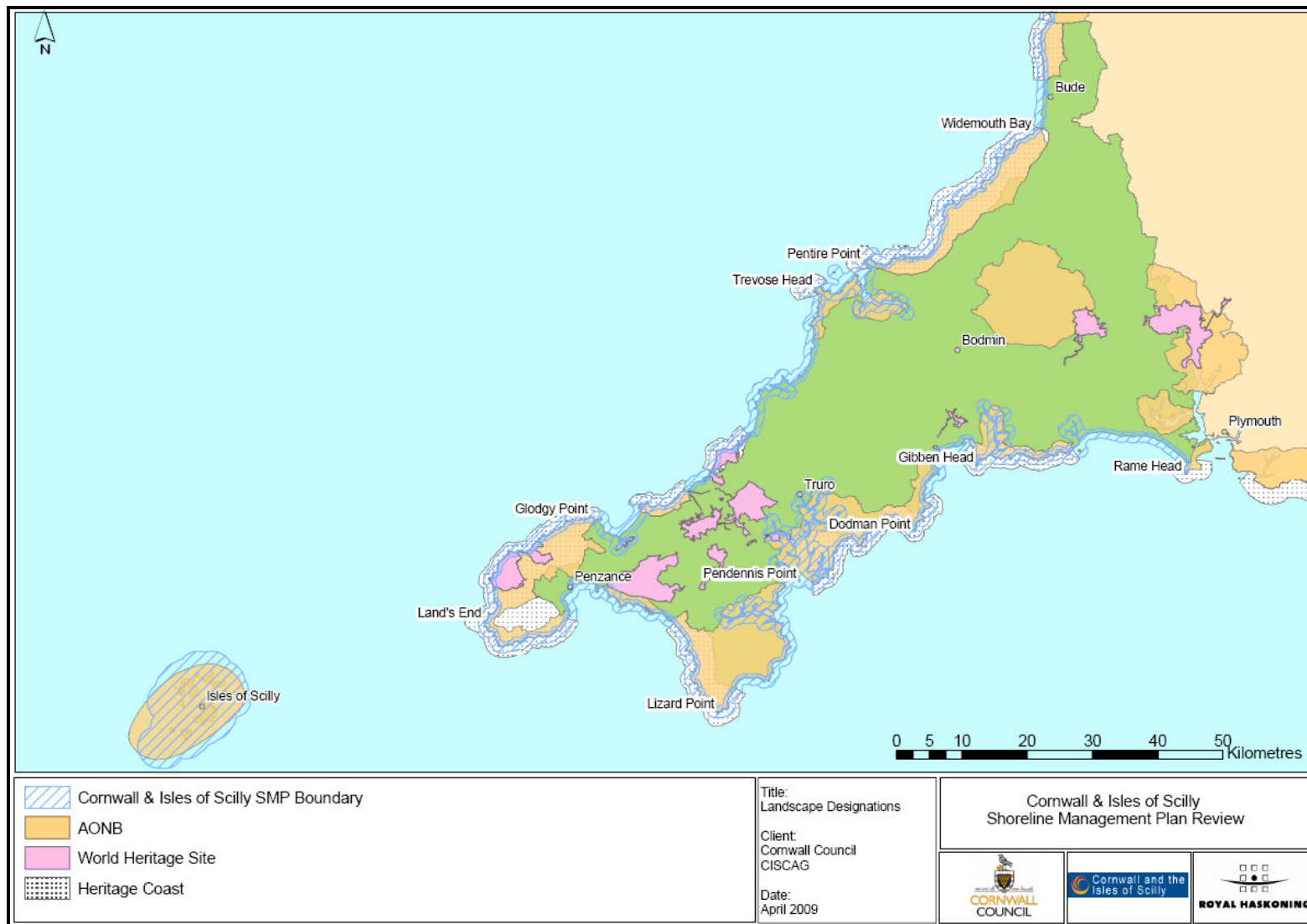
The Cornwall World Heritage Site (WHS) consists of the most authentic and historically significant surviving components of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape from the period 1700 to 1914 (see **Figure 1.16**). The majority of these mining landscapes are situated away from the coast with a few 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	GODREVVY 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

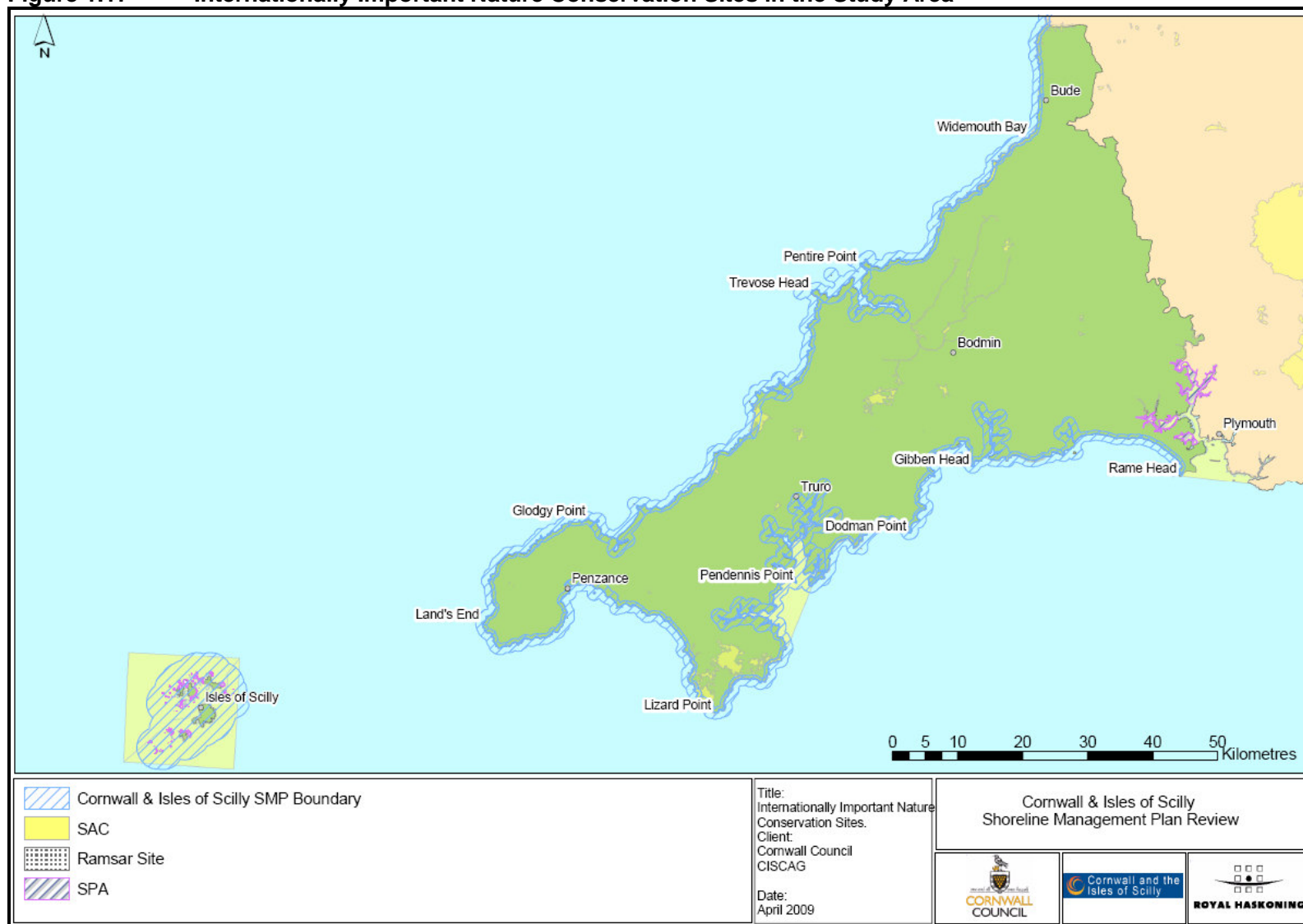
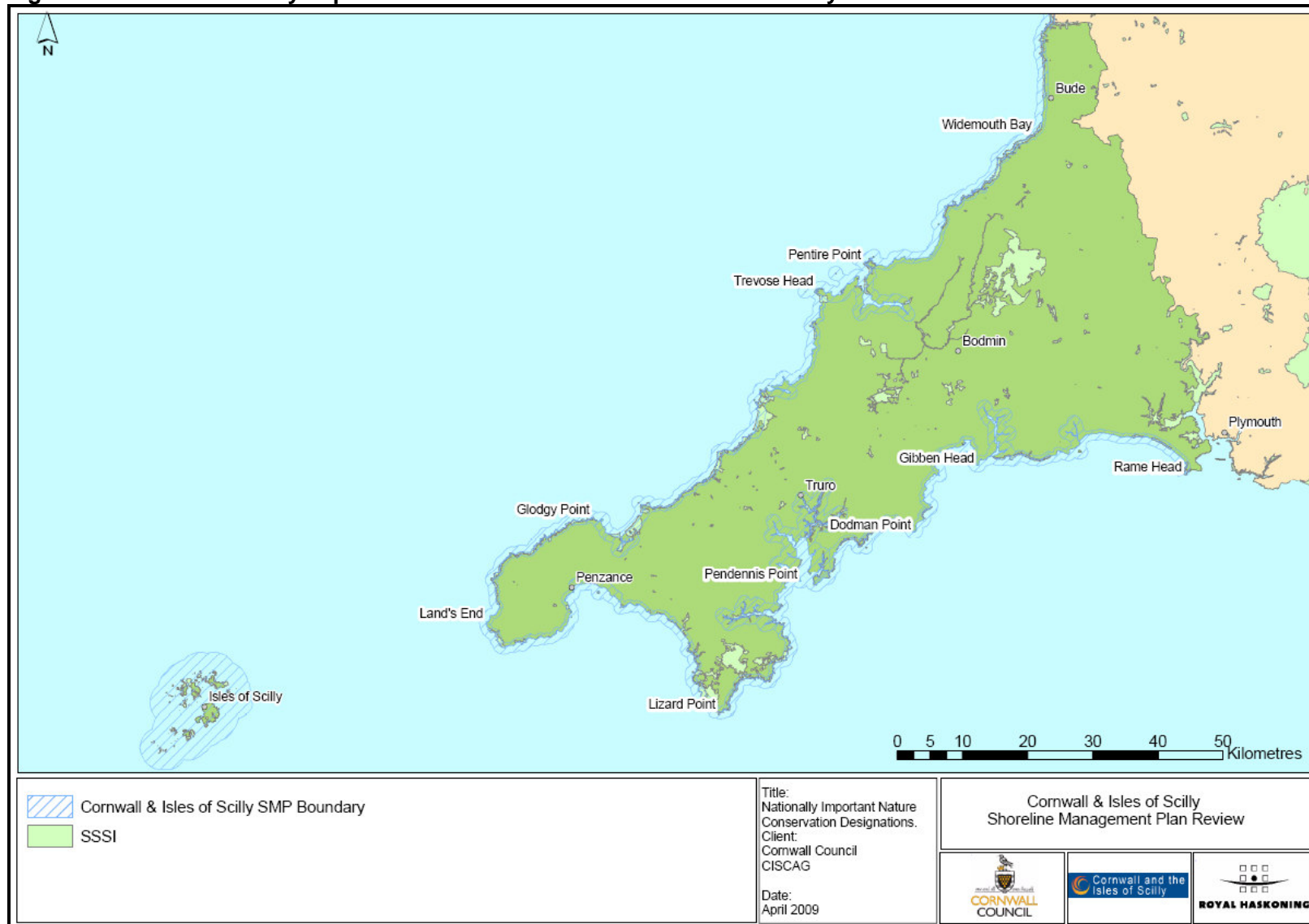


Figure 1.18 Nationally Important Nature Conservation Sites in the Study Area

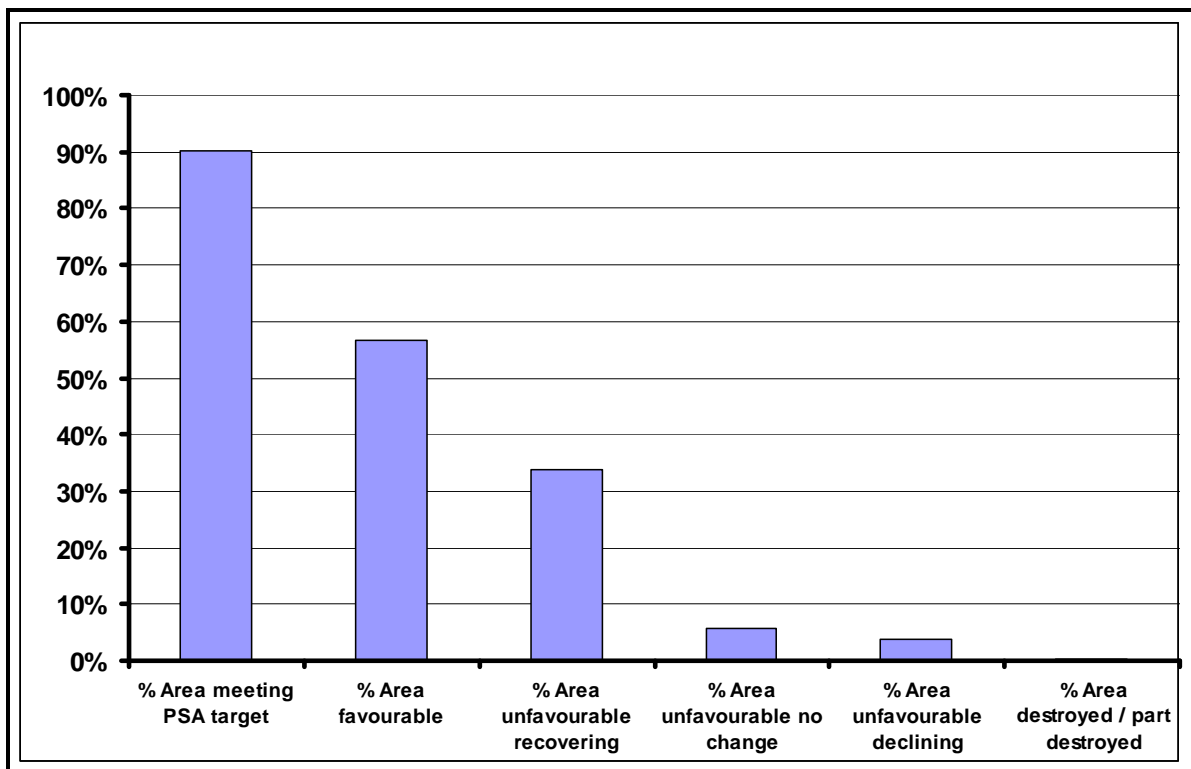


The key activities identified by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as effecting Natura 2000 sites that are potentially relevant to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area are:

- 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:

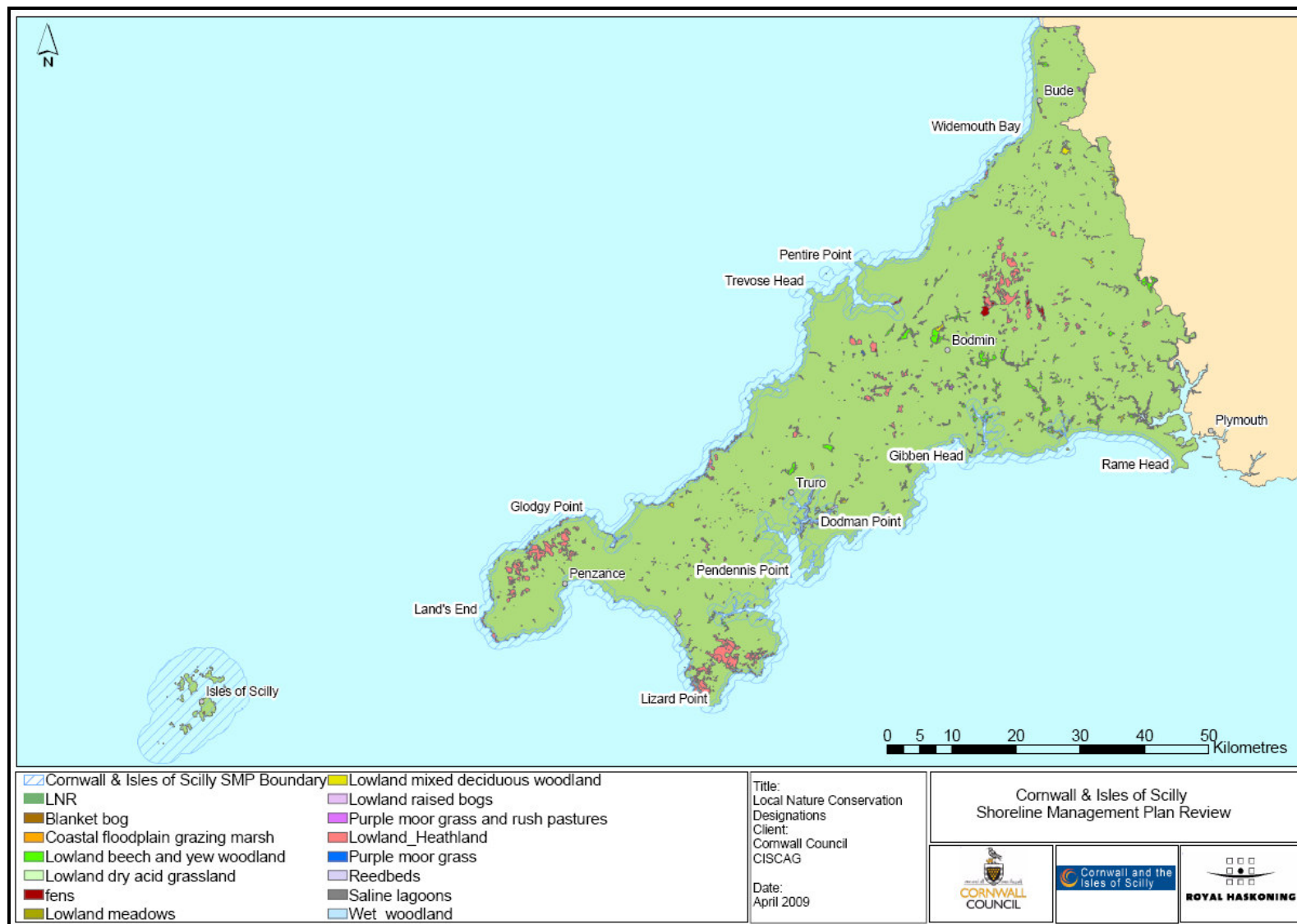
- Fens;
- Reedbeds;
- Chalk Streams; and
- Standing open water.

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 than 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.

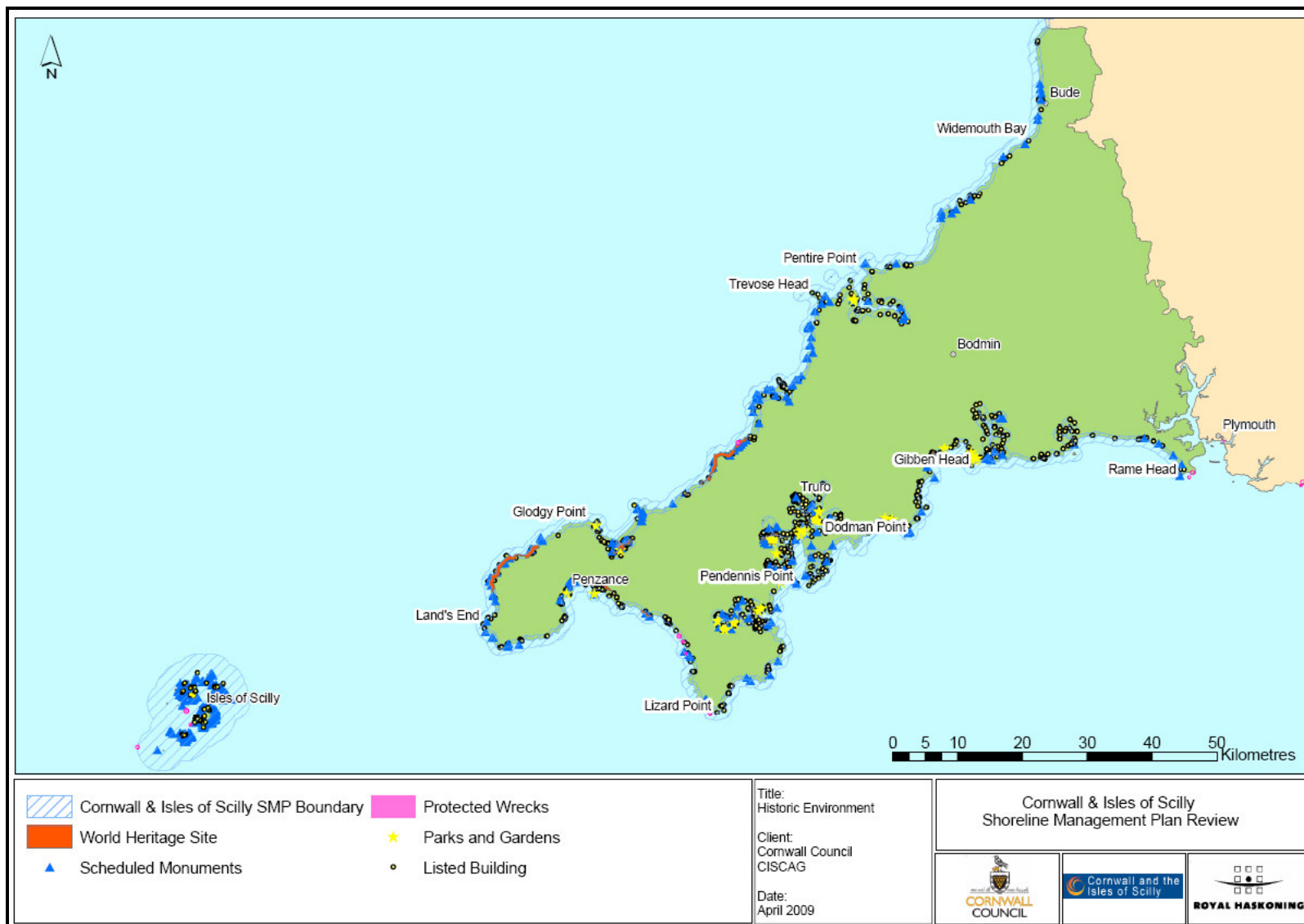
A number of key categories can be identified which represent this unique coastal heritage:

- 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.

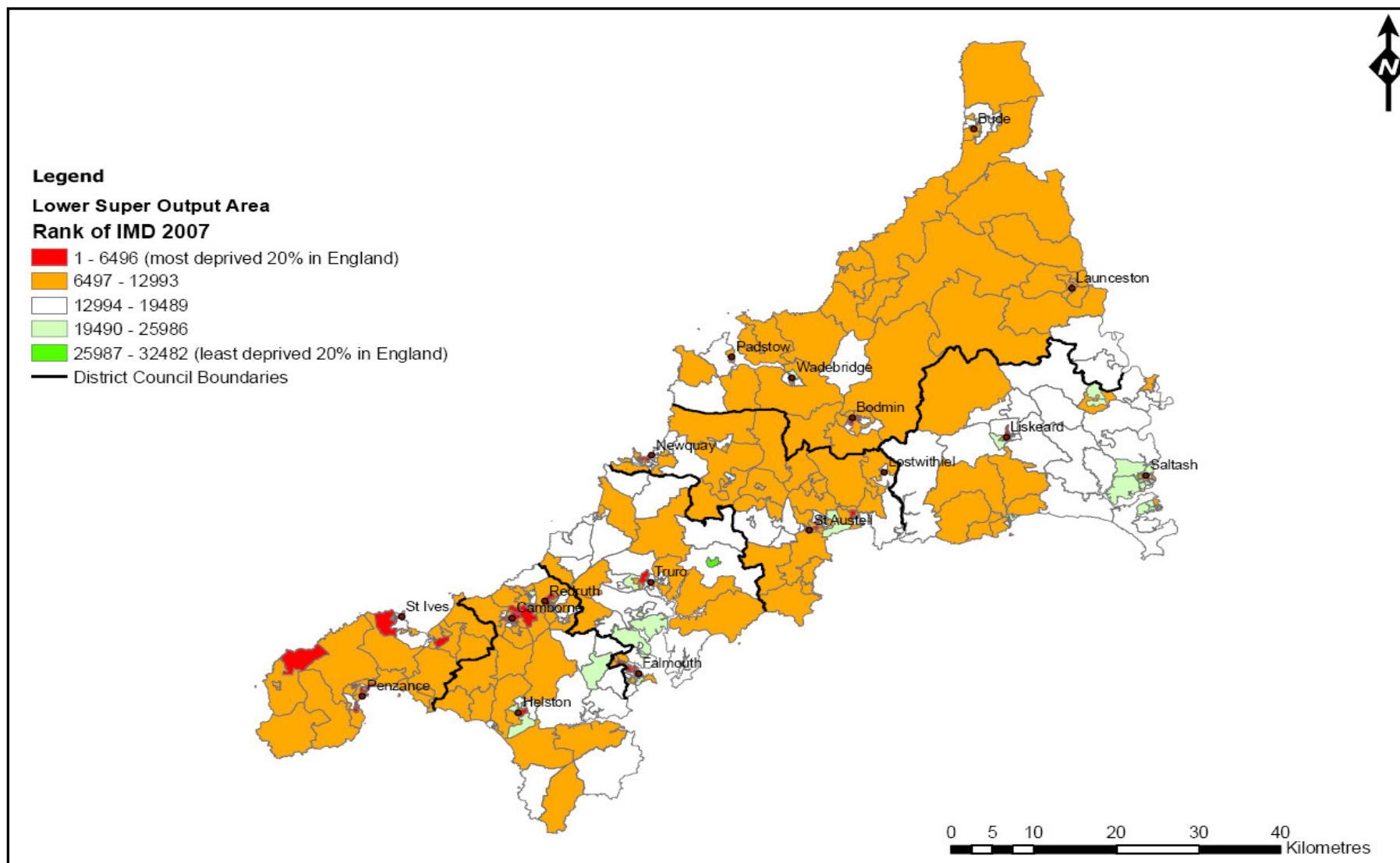


Figure 1.22 Cornwall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (Source: www.cornwallstatistics.org.uk)

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

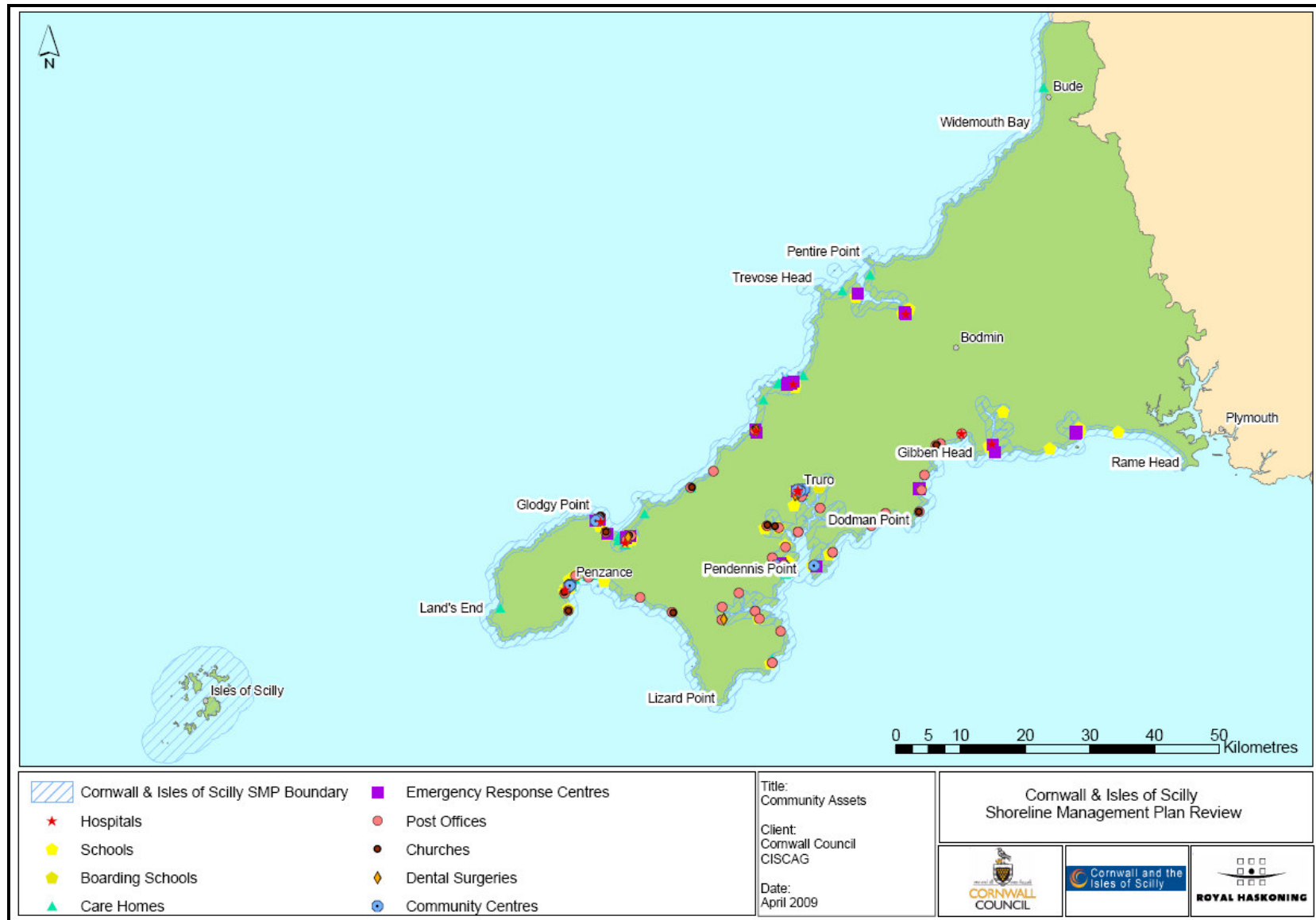


Figure 1.24 Transport Infrastructure within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Study Area

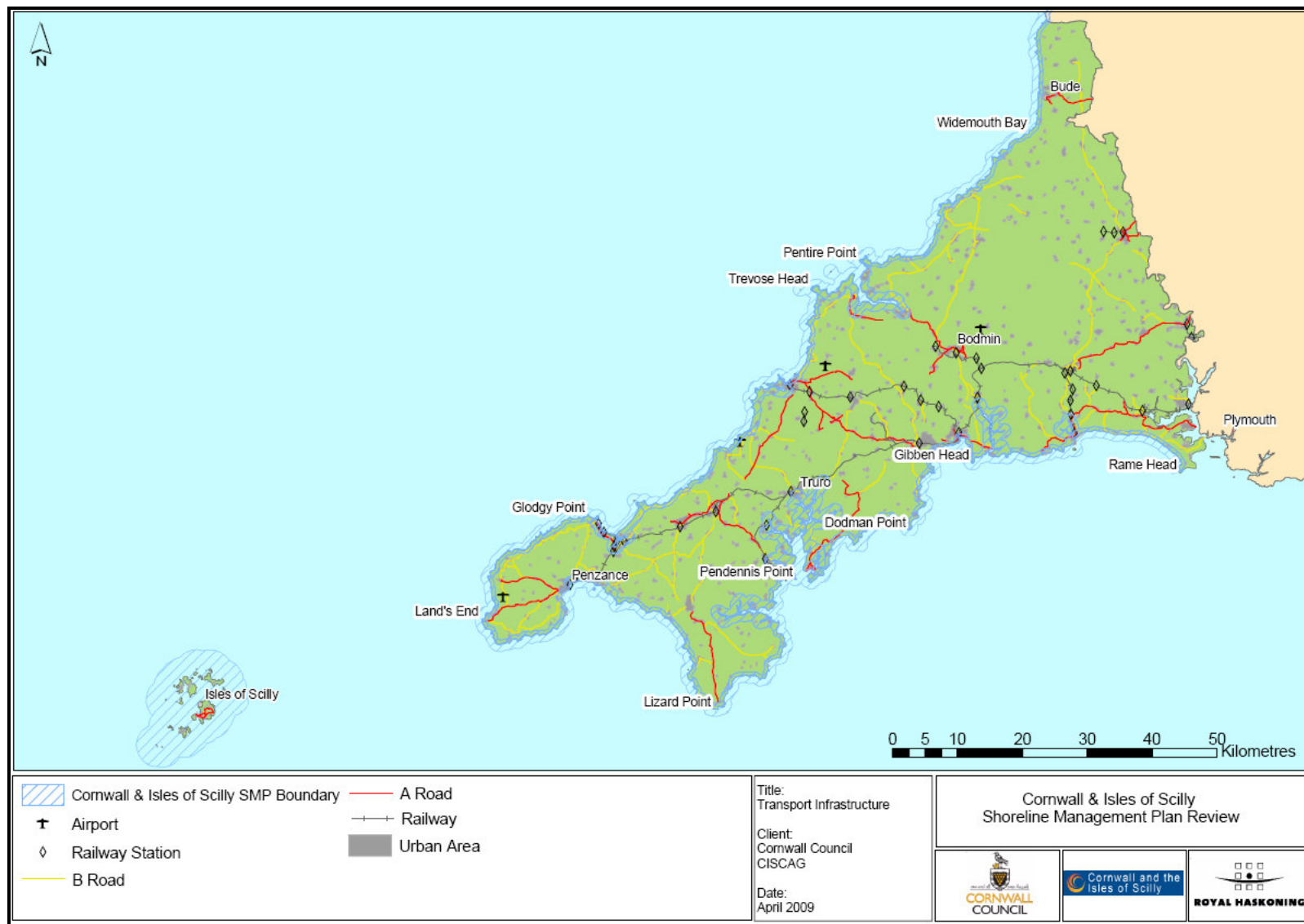
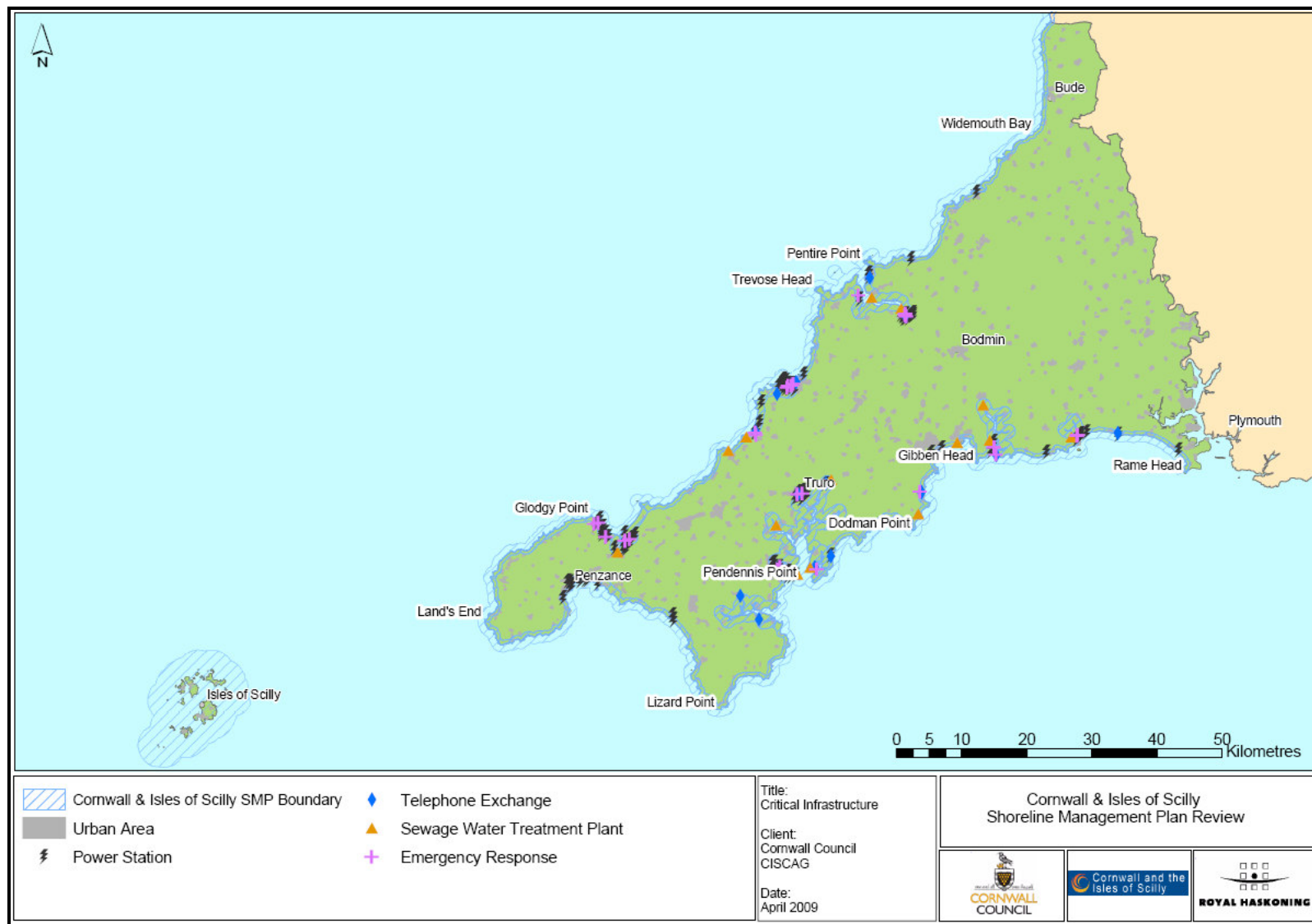


Figure 1.25 Critical Infrastructure within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 Study Area



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

DRAFT

DRAFT

Cornwall and IoS SMP2 consultation documents comments form



Document Title:	Cornwall and IoS 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