



Environment  
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Asiantaeth yr  
Amgylchedd

# Statement of Environmental Particulars for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2

Issued October 2010

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## Section 1 – Introduction

This Statement of Environmental Particulars (SoEP) indicates how environmental considerations and the views of interested parties (consultees) were taken into account during the preparation of the second Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly. It explains how the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Group and their partners (local authorities, Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and other organisations) selected the preferred options within the plan. This statement goes on to describe the proposed mitigation and monitoring procedures that have been set in place in order to successfully manage and monitor the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan.

### Purpose of this SEA Statement of Environmental Particulars

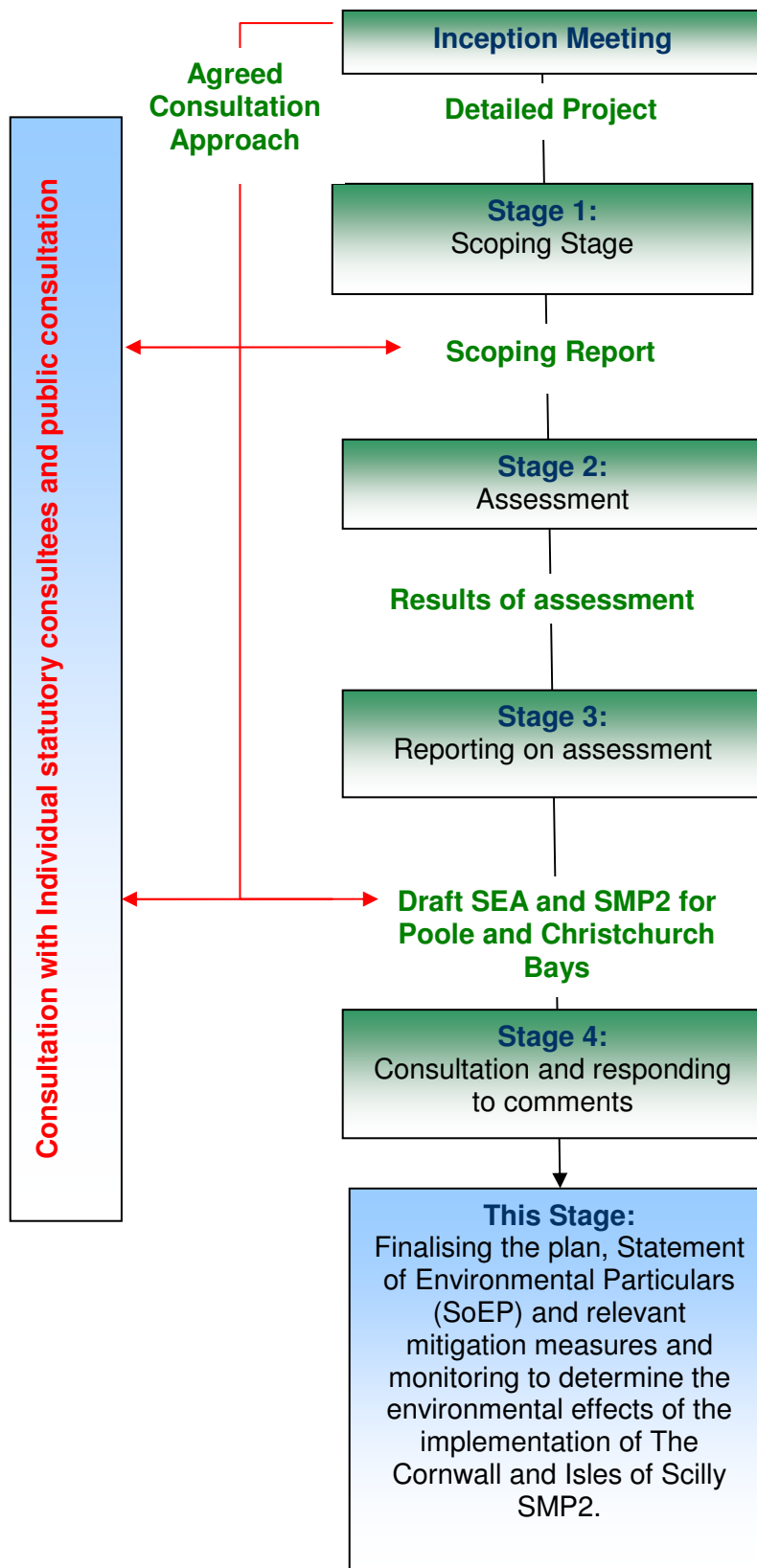
This Statement of Environmental Particulars is a requirement under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 16) and is the final stage of the SEA (**Figure 1.1**). It sets out how the findings of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) have been taken into account and how views expressed during the consultation period have been considered as The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 has been finalised. In addition, this SoEP updates/re-assesses policies and assessments where necessary and also takes into account additional work which contributed to revisions to an updated Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The specific points addressed within this SoEP include:

- Changes in policies for some PDZs;
- Reassessment of policy impacts for PDZs; and
- Clarification of the assessments of impacts of policies upon features within the PDZs.

This SoEP comprises of 6 sections of which this introduction forms **Section 1**. The remaining sections and appendices include:

- **Section 2** Background to The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2;
- **Section 3** Integration of Environmental Considerations;
- **Section 4** Influence of the Environmental Report; and
- **Section 5** Environmental Monitoring Measures for the Implementation of this SMP2.

Figure 1.1 SEA Approach and Stages Undertaken for this SMP2



## Section 2 – Background

### The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan 2

An SMP is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and aims to reduce the risks to the social, economic, natural and historical environment through effective and sustainable shoreline management. The SMP for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly addressed these issues in the context of its location and opposing characteristics of the north and south coasts.

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

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

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

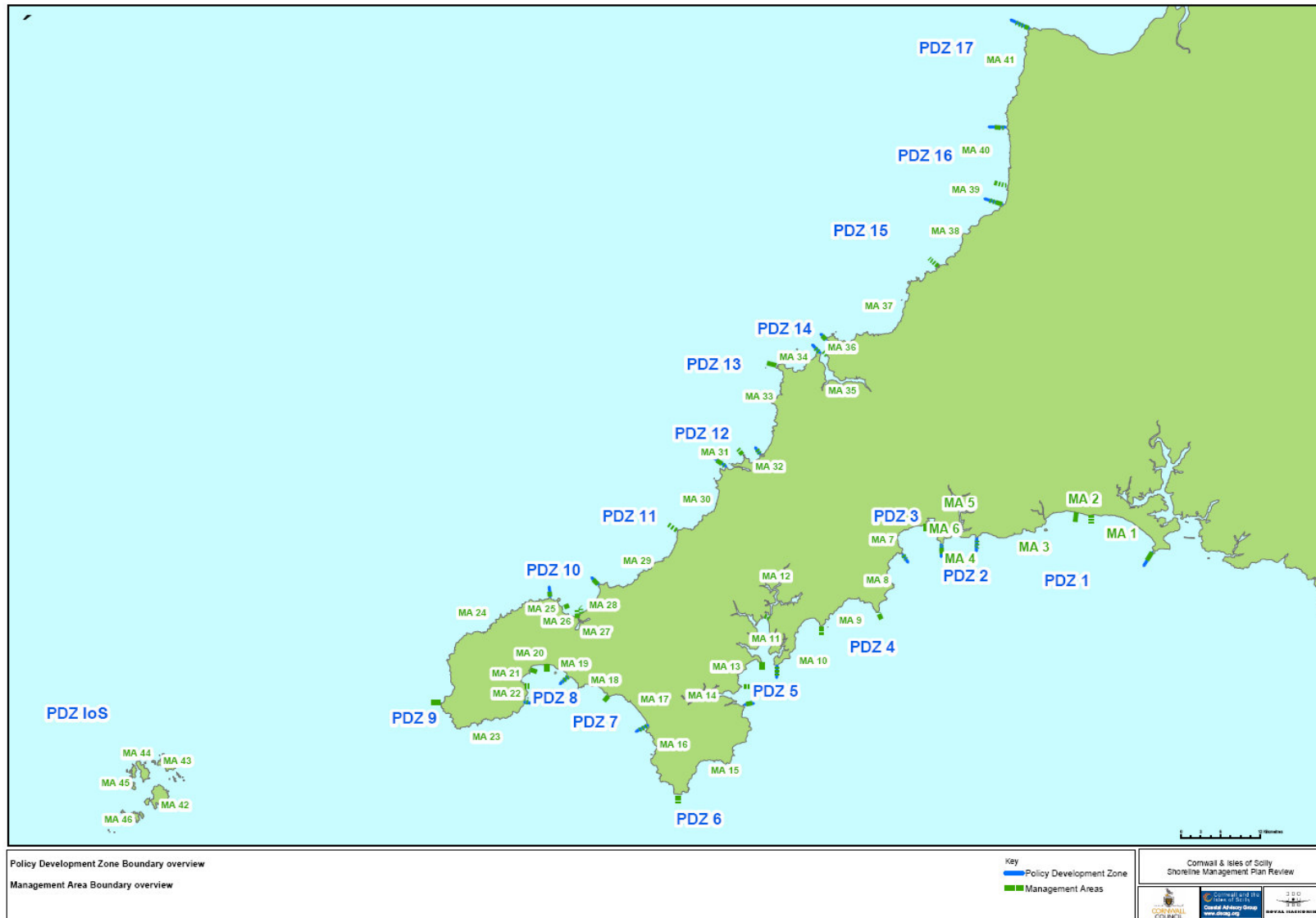
The above combination of natural environmental assets associated with this particular SMP creates a coastline of great value, with a tourism economy of national importance.

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP is based on a division of the coast into 18 Policy Development Zones (PDZ), as follows (see **Figure 2.1**):

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

Supporting policy for each PDZ is provided for three time periods (epochs). Epoch 1 covers the period from the present day to **2025**, epoch 2 from **2025 to 2055**, and epoch 3 from **2055 to 2105**.

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



## Strategic Environmental Assessment

In order to ensure environmental considerations were integrated throughout the development of the SMP, a non-statutory SEA was undertaken following the requirements of the SEA Regulations (The SEA Directive 2001/42/EC is transposed into United Kingdom law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) and the Environment Agency's internal SEA procedure. This assessment seeks to ensure that any potentially significant effects of the SMP on the environment are considered throughout its development.

Within the SEA process, and in a manner analogous to that used throughout the SMP process, the term 'environment' has been used to cover the following receptors (as defined in Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, SI 1633 2004):

- Population and communities (including human health, critical infrastructure, etc);
- Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;
- Material assets;
- Biodiversity, fauna and flora (see **Figure 2.2**);
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic factors; and
- Landscape.

**Figure 2.2 Marazion Marsh – A key receptor of the SMP**



The SEA process for The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP has included a Scoping Report; and an Environmental Report (ER) (**Appendix F** of the SMP). The Environmental Report sent for publication was titled the draft Environmental Report, as the SMP was draft at that stage; however, the Environmental Report itself is considered the final version.



## Section 3 - Alternatives

This section sets out the reasons for selecting the preferred policy option for each PDZ (across all three epochs) in the light of other reasonable alternatives. Policy options available under the SMP are outlined in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1 Options used in SMP development**

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

When considered in relation to the PDZs, policy options were ruled out immediately if they were not applicable or if it was obvious that there were no clear drivers but significant constraints (for example Natura 2000 sites). This was the case for Advance the Line policies, as well as HTL policies. The policies selected and the alternative options considered (where these were available) are presented in detail in **Chapter 4** and Appendix G of the SMP2 document. For a detailed consideration of how SMP options were evaluated, please see **Section 4** of the SEA Environmental Report in **Appendix F** of the SMP.

## Section 4 – Integration of Environmental Considerations

The decision to provide a stand-alone SEA for The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP was taken after the commencement of the SMP process. Up to that point, SMPs had been accompanied by an SEA signposting exercise. This highlighted those elements of the SMP which addressed the requirements of the SEA Regulations. Accordingly, the use of the SEA in the development, refinement and selection of policy was limited in the context of The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP. Nevertheless, the SMP followed the Defra SMP Guidelines (Defra, 2006) which are intended to ensure that a consideration of environmental, social and economic factors is central to the development of policy options. A detailed account of how environmental issues have shaped the development of policy in The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP is provided in **Appendix G** of the SMP2 document – Policy Appraisal. Further to the Policy Appraisal process within the SMP, the subsequent assessment of preferred policy options provided in the SEA Environmental Report confirmed that a balanced approach was taken to select policy which has the most beneficial outcomes for the environment (across the range of receptors specified) (see **Section 3**).

The SEA process has developed two distinct documents: a Scoping Report; and an Environmental Report. These are described below.

### The Scoping Report (July 2009)

The Scoping Report established an environmental baseline for the coastline of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and in doing so informed the development of a series of SEA assessment criteria by which SMP policies could be assessed. The suite of environmental concerns considered is as follows:

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

- Potential threats to low lying historic and archaeological features located behind current defences.

## The Environmental Report (March 2010)

Following the completion of the Scoping Report (and accompanying consultation period) the preferred policy options for The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP were assessed within the Environmental Report. The detailed assessment of the impacts of SMP policies was provided in **Annex I** of the ER (**Appendix I** of the SMP2), where each policy or policy option has been assessed for each PDZ/policy unit and for each corresponding feature. In the main ER, these were translated into the outcomes of policy for each epoch and each policy unit. On the basis of the assessment provided in the SEA Environmental Report, the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP was considered to have been successful in providing an overall balance of considering the range of environmental values. However, it was felt that the resultant policy tables and summary text were not clear enough in the ER with regard to where impacts are expected. This has been clarified below and tables summarising the average impacts or best and worst case scenarios at the management area level (rather than policy unit level) have been produced. Where necessary, the assessments have also been updated to reflect policy changes.

The significance criteria used for the assessment are shown in **Table 4.1**. No impacts of major significance (either negative or positive) are expected from any of the SMP policies.

In the summary text, text in red denotes a change of policy (the original policies are shown in **Table 4.2**).

There were 5 PDZs where the HRA determined that mitigation measures are required to avoid adverse effects in the integrity of designated sites. This is highlighted in the summaries below, but more detail on the potential effects and required mitigation is contained in the HRA. The mitigation actions have been incorporated into the SMP Action Plan (**Chapter 6** of the main SMP2 document).

Where there are statements regarding monitoring of features at risk, these are all included within the SMP Action Plan (**Chapter 6** of the main SMP2 document) and **Section 7** of this SoEP.

**Table 4.1 Significance Criteria Used in the Assessment of Impacts**

Score	Description
Major Positive ✓✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters, or a significant achievement of the sustainability objective. The positive impacts may be short-term large-scale or long-term and national in scale. In addition, significant cumulative and indirect positive impacts are likely within and outside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Moderate Positive ✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact on regionally important parameters, or a moderate achievement of the sustainability objective, or a significant positive impact of local scale. The positive impacts may be short-term large-scale or long-term and regional in scale. Positive cumulative impacts would arise between local areas or a number of parameters.
Minor Positive ✓	The policy is likely to lead to a positive impact to locally important parameters, or a minor achievement of the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be moderate positive impacts in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect impacts within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Neutral or No Impact 0	The policy would have no positive or negative impacts or change to the objective in either the short or long-term. A neutral or no impact score arises when there is a fair degree of certainty that no positive or negative impact is predicted, or where an impact would be dependent on the location of the measures of such a policy.
Minor Negative ✗	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact to locally important parameters, or a minor reduction to the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be moderate negative impacts in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect impacts within the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Moderate Negative ✗✗	The policy is likely to lead to a negative impact on regionally important parameters, or a moderate reduction of the sustainability objective. Impacts would be short and long-term, or could be significant negative impacts in the short-term. The policy may have limited cumulative and indirect impacts within a project area.
Major Negative ✗✗✗	The policy is likely to have a negative impact on nationally (or internationally) important parameters or a series of long-term small scale (cumulative) impacts. The policy is likely to significantly disrupt the achievement of the sustainability objective. Indirect impacts may also extend outside the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2 area.
Mixed ✓✓/✗ or ✓/✗✗	The policy is predicted to result in both positive and negative impacts. Mixed impacts could potentially be significant in the long-term and result in cumulative impacts.
Indeterminable ?	The scale of the effect of the policy is unpredictable, but a value judgement is made on the scale in relation to the overall influencing environment. The effect may be dependent on many factors that cannot be ascertained at this strategic level, for example where the option covers a range of issues, or where the implementation will determine the impact.

**Table 4.2 Changes of policies for the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2**

Policy Unit	Location	Draft policy (March 2010)			Policy Unit changes (September 2010)		
		Epoch 1	Epoch 2	Epoch 3	Epoch 1	Epoch 2	Epoch 3
2.2	Downderry west	HTL	NAI	NAI	HTL	MR	MR
2.3	Seaton	HTL	MR	NAI	MR	NAI	NAI
3.6	Hannafore	MR	MR	NAI	HTL	MR	NAI
4.4	Readymoney Cove	Policy Unit 4.4 merged into PU 4.3 (Fowey)					
6.4	Par Docks	HTL	MR	MR	MR	NAI	NAI
8.3	Pentewan Beach	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	NAI/HTL
8.6	Gorran Haven	Northern boundary of PU8.6 moved to northern side of Little Perhaver Point					
9.3	Caerhays Beach	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
11.8	Flushing	HTL	HTL	HTL/MR	HTL(with localised MR)	MR	MR
11.9	Penryn	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	MR	MR
12.5	Truro (Upper Basin)	Previous Policy Units 12.5, 12.6 & 12.7 merged and policies jointly changed			HTL/MR	HTL/MR	HTL/MR
14.4	Gweek Quay	Policy unit boundaries adjusted to reflect consented quay area only					
15.1	Undefended Cliffs (Dean Quarry)	Text added to policy discussion to identify potential operations at Dean quarry. Reference made to re-commissioning of structures and need for assessment of environmental impacts.					
15.4	Coverack	HTL	MR	MR	HTL	HTL/MR	HTL/MR
18.2	Praa Sands east	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	NAI
18.3	Praa Sands West	HTL	HTL/MR	HTL	MR	MR	MR
26.3	Porth Kidney	Previous Policy Unit 26.3 moved from MA26 into MA27 (now PU27.1)					
27.5	Griggs Quay & Causeway	MR	MR	MR	HTL	MR	MR/HTL
27.7	Harvey's Towans	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
28.2	Mexico to Gwithian Towans	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
29.4	Porthtowan	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
30.4	Perran Beach	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
30.5	Penhale and Holywell Bay	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
31.5	Fistral (central beach & dunes)	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR	MR
32.7	Porth	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	MR	NAI
33.3	Mawgan Porth (Road)	HTL	HTL	HTL/MR	MR	MR	NAI
35.8	Sladesbridge	HTL	MR	MR	HTL	MR (with localised HTL)	MR (with localised HTL)



## Rame Head to Downderry (MA 01)

PU 1.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 1.2: HTL, MR, MR
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Overall, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** between Rame Head and Downderry will ensure biodiversity and geological interests are predominately maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining favourable condition associated with such designated sites as Rame Head and Whitsand Bay SSSI and prevent deterioration of the Cornwall AONB (Rame Head). In general, the policy will allow for the adaptive response of habitats to sea level rise and erosion. Overall, the impacts to nature conservation for this MA will result in no impacts.

In relation to heritage assets, there is potential for negative impacts. The policy plan will potentially reduce the footprint extents of cultural heritage assets through cliff erosion / retreat including Promontory Fort & St Michael's Chapel and thus the potential deterioration of these features. Potential disturbance or deterioration to the structure and setting of Listed Buildings may also occur under **MR** including Smugglers Cottage (Grade II LB) (Major negative impact).

Infrastructure and development will predominately not be impacted upon by a policy of **NAI**, including the residential and business properties of Whitsand Bay, Tregonhawke and Freathy including Millbrook Holiday Park Caravan Park. However, there is potential loss of Trenninow and Wiggle Chalets. For the residential and business properties of Portwrinkle, the policy for the frontages for **HTL** will provide continued defence in the short term to residential properties, access roads and the harbour whilst in the medium to longer term **MR** will support the adaptation of the community and its assets to coastal change. This approach will allow for a more natural alignment of the coast however some impacts on access roads and the harbour in particular are likely. This consideration should support ongoing monitoring as there is potential for impacts upon historic sites, conservation areas and the Eglarooze Cliff SSSI.

**MA 01 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of heritage features is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

## Downderry and Seaton (MA 02)

PU 2.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 2.3: MR, NAI, NAI
PU 2.2: HTL, MR, MR	

For Dowlerry East and Seaton, the policy plan of **NAI** will ensure geological interests are maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining the condition of Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) such as Seaton Beach.

For PU 2.2 (Dowlerry West), the policy will provide management intervention for the first epoch of **HTL** in the short term, however, **MR** in epochs 2 and 3 would result in the managed relocation of commercial properties (minor negative impact). **MR** in epoch 1 for PU 2.3 (Seaton Beach) will allow the adjustment of the beach in the medium and long term, as well as promoting natural processes along PU 2.1 and 2.3 in epoch 3, and will retain the quality and extent of the beach and recreational activities (minor positive impact). The long-term policy will also ensure nature conservation interests (in particular the geology) are maintained through promoting natural processes. Overall, the impacts to nature conservation for this MA will result in no impacts.

**MA 02 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural (in particular the geology) and built environment, although relocation of some properties may be required in order to achieve a more natural functioning coastline.

**Seaton to Pencarrow Head (MA 03)**

<b>PU 3.1: HTL, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 3.5: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 3.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 3.6: HTL, MR, NAI</b>
<b>PU 3.3: HTL, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 3.7: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 3.4: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 3.8; HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

Overall, the long-term policy plan for this stretch of coastline is to ensure natural processes continue through **NAI** allowing such environments as fen and lowland beech & yew woodland BAP priority habitats to be maintained and continued exposure of the Portnadler Bay RIG site. This is to be undertaken in conjunction with providing for the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets through **HTL** at Looe, Hannafore and Polperro and the following key features:

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

The policy plan of **HTL** will however potentially impact upon the beaches and BAP habitats associated with mudflats through coastal squeeze, while **NAI** will impact upon the residential communities along the frontages at Plaidy and Millendreath in the medium to longer term. However, no impacts under **NAI** are anticipated for the heritage features and under **HTL** major positive impacts will arise for some historic sites including Polperro Conservation Area, various



Listed Buildings, Old Guildhall and Looe Conservation Area. In addition, the natural environmental features of the Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast will be maintained and not reduced under the policy of **HTL**.

**MA 03 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment in particular the heritage features. However, minor adverse effects may occur associated with beaches and BAP habitats.

**PDZ 1 Summary**

Overall, the impacts of the policies along PDZ 1 will have no impact or minor to major positive impacts across the policy units when judged against the objectives, with the only major adverse impacts associated with the potential loss of heritage features to enable natural processes to prevail for the benefit of nature conservation interests of this PDZ. Appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented for heritage features (see **Section 7**).

	Management Area	
	4	5
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan	
<b>Population and communities</b>		
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓	0
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	✓	0
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	0	0
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	0
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure	0	0
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓/x	0
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	✓	0
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	0	0
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>		
I - 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.	0	0
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	0	0
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0
<b>Geology</b>		
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓✓/x	0
<b>Landscape</b>		
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓✓✓	0

## Pencarrow Head to Gribbin Head (MA 04)

<b>PU 4.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 4.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 4.2: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	

Note Policy Unit 4.4 merged into PU 4.3 (Fowey).

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

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

The policy of **HTL** will allow for the continued protection of the conservation areas associated with Bodinnick, Polruan and Fowey, however no impact will arise for the interest features of the Polruan to Polperro SAC/SSSI associated with **HTL/NAI** as the policy intent is to protect the built features at the Polruan Pool area, the cliff area within and adjacent to the Site will experience no direct or indirect effects outside those of **NAI**. In addition, the ecological and geological features associated with Polruan to Polperro SSSI are over 400m further along the coast, and therefore no change would occur to nature conservation interests in particular the geology /ecology of the cliffs will also benefit from the **NAI** policy. However, elements of the Historic Park / Garden associated with Menabilly would be affected by erosion in the long term, which could result in significant loss of key features of the site.

**MA 04 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, with only minor adverse impacts associated with a historic park in order to allow for natural processes to prevail for the benefit of nature conservation interests.

## Fowey Estuary (above Mixtow) including tributaries (MA 05)

<b>PU 5.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 5.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 5.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 5.4: HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR</b>

For the Fowey Estuary (above Mixtow) including tributaries, the long-term policy is for **NAI** across the wider estuary with **HTL** used selectively at Lostwithiel to provide continued defence to the main populated areas. **MR** used in combination with **HTL** at Lostwithiel will aim to increase river capacity and surface area thereby helping to reduce flood risk to the populated areas of the town but also providing potential habitat creation opportunities

downstream. **NAI** will ensure nature conservation interests associated with the woodland BAP habitats are maintained through promoting natural processes which will enable adaptation to sea level rise. With non-intervention erosion will occur in places, however not for the BAP habitat sites for this location. In the same manner, the geology of the cliffs along the open coast will be maintained through promoting natural processes. Managing flood risk by increasing resilience within the developed areas and continuing to provide (and improving) a tidal flood warning service, will continue to assist in managing the flood risk at the settlements of Lostwithiel and Lerryn including their conservation areas.

**MA 05 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment with no adverse impacts anticipated.

### **PDZ 2 Summary**

Overall, the impacts of the policies on PDZ 2 will be minor to major positive, with a only few isolated minor negatives impacting upon recreational, biodiversity and heritage values in which appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (see **Section 7**).

		6	7
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓/✘	✓/✘	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	✓	✓✓✓	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	○	○	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	○	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure	○	○	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓	✓	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	✓	○	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	○	○	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	○	○	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	✓✓	○	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	○	○	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	○	○	
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	○	○	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✘✘✘	○	
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓✓	✓✓✓	

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

PU 6.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 6.3: NAI, MR, MR
PU 6.2: MR/HTL, MR/HTL, MR/HTL	PU 6.4: MR, NAI, NAI

The long-term policy plan between Gribbin Head and Par Docks is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **MR** used selectively at settlements to help manage risks to life and property and support longer-term community adaptation and resilience. **MR** will also assist in improvements to habitat status. The wider **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast and **MR** will assist in controlling the rate at which erosion occurs and help reduce the risks whilst adaptation takes place, though in the long-term resulting in erosion to elements of the following:

- No 15 and Adjoining Fish Curing Cellars (LB);
- Rashleigh Inn (LB);
- Harbour Pier (LB);
- Cottage North East of Rashleigh (LB);
- No 24 (LB);
- Remains of Fish Cellars and Net Lofts (LB); and
- Lime Kiln (LB).

However, the policy of **MR** which seeks to provide an over-arching roll back of the shoreline and developed frontages will require close monitoring and there is potential for minor negative impacts along the frontage due to the techniques of **MR** employed. The policy of **MR** will have a major positive impact on coastal sand dunes BAP priority habitats as **MR** would entail management of the dunes and provision of space landward of the existing habitat to enable the dunes to respond to sea level rise and maintain the form, function and extent (with potential for greater extent) in the long term.

The change of policy at PU 6.4 reflects the proposed plan for redevelopment of Par Docks; **MR** in the short term will allow a sustainable flood risk development to be planned, whilst the longer-term policy of **NAI** reflects the private ownership of the land. The current docks will not be extant in the future and are not therefore affected.

**MA 06 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of heritage features is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

## Par Docks to Black Head (MA 07)

PU 7.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 7.4: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 7.2: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 7.5: MR, MR, NAI
PU 7.3: HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL/MR	

Between Par Docks and Black Head, the overall long-term policy plan of **NAI** will ensure geological interests are maintained through promoting natural processes essential for maintaining the condition of the various RIGS along this section of the coastline. The policy of **HTL/MR** at Charlestown will promote continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets at that location (major positive impact). However some limited loss of a small number of commercial properties and sailing club in the long-term may result from erosion or **MR**.

The policy of **NAI** along the Carlyon Bay frontage satisfies requirements for the preferred plan to prevent public financing of defences being necessary in the future. Stability of the beach indicates this is a sustainable policy in the longer term. **NAI** will allow natural response of the beach at Duporth to sea level rise, minimising coastal squeeze effects. Similarly **MR**, followed by **NAI** at Porthpean should allow natural adjustment of the beach profile to sea level rise pressures.

**MA 07 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment with no adverse impacts anticipated

### PDZ 3 Summary

Overall there are no to major positive impacts upon the environmental designations from Gribbin Head to Black Head as policy will allow natural processes to continue. However, for infrastructure there are varying impacts across the PDZ, although no major negative impacts. The minor positive contributions that **MR** will make to sustainability objectives across the frontage, particularly at Polkerris, Par Sands and Porthpean, in allowing natural response of the shoreline and in promoting adaptation of the settlements, should be noted. Appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented for heritage features (see **Section 7**).





## Black Head to Dodman Point (MA 08)

PU 8.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 8.4: HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL
PU 8.2: MR, MR, HTL	PU 8.5: HTL, HTL, MR
PU 8.3: NAI, MR, NAI/HTL	PU 8.6: HTL, HTL, MR

Note northern boundary of PU8.6 has moved to northern side of Little Perhaver Point.

Overall, the long-term policy plan between Black Head to Dodman Point is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline and beaches with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to assist with adaptation of the frontage to sea level rise. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail, benefiting the Cornwall AONB and the Heritage Coast. **MR** should also assist the Local Development Framework in identifying this location as a Coastal Change Management Area.

The policy of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure that risks to the following key features continue to be managed, although any roll-back approaches will necessarily entail the adaptation of frontages and the possible loss of certain features in the longer term in order to achieve high level objectives relating to sustainability.

- Mevagissey Harbour;
- Polstreath and Portmellon Beaches;
- Gorran Haven Harbour;
- Little Perhaver, Gorran Haven and Bow/Vault Beaches;
- Pentewan Conservation Area;
- Gorran Haven Conservation Area;
- Beach Cottage (LB);
- The Mermaid Café and Adjoining House (LB);
- Step Cottage (LB);
- Church of St Just (LB);
- Hill View (LB); and
- Saline lagoons BAP priority habitat.

However, the policies of **HTL** and **MR** may have minor to major negative impacts upon the Rising Sun Inn (LB), Rock Cottage (LB) and Pentewan Sands Holiday Park, although no impact is anticipated to the geological designations.

**MA 08 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss to Listed Buildings will be closely monitored (**see Section 7**).

## Veryan Bay (MA 09)

<b>PU 9.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 9.4: HTL, HTL, MR</b>
<b>PU 9.2: MR, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 9.5: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 9.3: MR, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 9.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

The long-term policy plan for Veryan Bay is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline and beaches with **HTL** used selectively at settlements whilst in the medium to longer term **MR** will support the adaptation of the community and its assets to coastal change. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Caragloose Point RIG site.

**NAI** will not impact upon tourism and recreation opportunities such as the National Trust Land at Hemmick beach and heritage assets such as the Listed Buildings, Lime Kilns and Parson Martin`s Cross.

The policy of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure the continued management of risks to residential and commercial properties and assets and the protection of the Portloe Conservation Area will be achieved under a policy of **HTL** (major positive impact).

**MA 09 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment.

## Gerrans Bay (MA 10)

<b>PU 10.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 10.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 10.2: MR, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 10.4: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

For the Gerrans Bay Management Area, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended coast with **HTL** policy used selectively at Portscatho to maintain current standards of defence. The **NAI** policy will benefit the Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI, Gerrans Bay to Camels Cove SSSI, various RIGS and Heritage Coast. No impacts are anticipated under **NAI** to such features as St Anthony's Head Lighthouse and Treloan Coastal Holidays Park. There are also no significant sections of the South West Coast Path thought to be at risk within this management area. However the policy for Portscatho Beach (**HTL**) may induce loss of foreshore width and elevation due to coastal squeeze from rising sea levels and thus reduction in the extent of the beach at certain tide states.

**MA 09 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although there could be minor adverse effects on tourism and recreation regarding the integrity of beaches.

## **PDZ 4 Summary**

Overall, the policies for the PDZ aim to allow natural processes to continue with benefits for geological conservation areas, whilst important infrastructure assets at Portscatho are defended by **HTL** policies. Appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented for heritage features (see **Section 7**).



## Lower Fal (Carrick Roads) (MA 11)

PU 11.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 11.6: HTL, HTL/MR, MR
PU 11.2: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 11.7: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 11.3: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 11.8: HTL/MR, MR, MR
PU 11.4: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 11.9: HTL, MR, MR
PU 11.5: MR, MR, MR	PU 11.10: HTL, HTL, HTL
	PU 11.11: NAI, NAI, NAI

In general, the long-term policy plan for the lower Fal (Carrick Roads) is for **NAI** along the undefended estuary banks with **HTL**, **MR** (and to a lesser extent **NAI**) used selectively at settlements to maintain defences. Changes to policy in PU 11.8 and 11.9 will not change the over impact of the SMP on features within these units. Key interest features to benefit from the **NAI** policy include mudflats and salt meadows of the Fal & Helford SAC, Carricknath Point to Porthbean Beach SSSI and Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI. **HTL** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets associated with lower Fal and the following key features:

- Harbour facilities at St Mawes;
- Sailing clubs and gig rowing club at St Mawes;
- Feock to Restronguet Point ferry terminal; and
- Falmouth Docks.

The mixed policies associated with Fal & Helford SAC (**HTL/MR/NAI**) are dominated by the necessity to avoid constraint to intertidal habitats, and as such the majority of the Policy Units and coastal zone is **NAI** in order to enable landward movement of intertidal habitats. Where **MR** policies are identified, these are planned such that they would provide space for intertidal habitats to migrate into without constraint, and in some cases in locations **MR** would occur outside the SAC boundary but enable the intertidal habitats of the SAC to migrate in the future. Finally, **HTL** is selected at locations where there is no intertidal (such as Falmouth) or where there are no intertidal habitat features that would be constrained. Overall this will result in no impact to the SAC and similarly to the Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI in response to the policies ensuring the nature conservation interests of the SSSI in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes through **NAI**. **HTL** at St Mawes is only along existing defended sections which are located over 800m away from site interests and would not affect the site features, either directly or indirectly.

Major positive impacts are anticipated for the Penryn Conservation Area and Falmouth Conservation Area between PU 11.9 to PU 11.11.

**NAI/MR** in PU 11.5 could lead to moderate negative impacts on the integrity of the D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site, a Scheduled Monument.

**MA 11 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of heritage features is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

**Upper Fal (Turnaware Point to normal tidal limit) (MA 12)**

<b>PU 12.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 12.4: HTL, MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 12.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 12.5: HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL/MR</b>
<b>PU 12.3: HTL, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 12.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
	<b>PU 12.7: MR, MR, MR</b>

Note previous Policy Units 12.5, 12.6 & 12.7 merged and policies jointly changed.

For the Upper Fal, the long-term policy of **NAI** will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Upper Fal Estuary & Woods SSSI, saline lagoon and reedbed BAP priority habitats (no impact is anticipated). The other policies for this management area of **HTL** and **MR** will also ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets associated with such settlements as Truro. **MR** should also assist with the Local Development Framework identifying Penryn as a Coastal Change Management Area.

For key *Natura 2000* sites such as Fal & Helford SAC there will be no impact associated with the mixed policies (**HTL/MR/NAI**) as these are dominated by the necessity to avoid constraint to intertidal habitats, and as such the majority of the Policy Units and coastal zone is **NAI** in order to enable landward movement of intertidal habitats. Where **MR** policies are identified, these are planned such that they would provide space for intertidal habitats to migrate into without constraint, and in some cases in locations **MR** would occur outside the SAC boundary but enable the intertidal habitats of the SAC to migrate in the future. Finally, **HTL** is selected at the location where there is no intertidal (Truro Quay) and existing topographical constraint.

The mixed policies (**HTL/MR/NAI**) will also have no impact upon the SSSI and BAP habitat associated with this PDZ. For example, these policies along the Malpas Estuary SSSI will ensure nature conservation interests of the SSSI in particular the geology of the cliffs are maintained through promoting natural processes under **NAI**. **HTL** is selected at the location where there is no intertidal (Truro Quay) and existing topographical constraint. **MR** would occur outside the Site boundary but enable the intertidal habitats to migrate in the future. The described processes will also be similar for mudflats BAP priority habitat.

**MA 12 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment.

### **Pendennis Point to Rosemullion Head (MA 13)**

<b>PU 13.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 13.3: HTL,MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 13.2: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 13.4: HTL,MR, MR</b>

The other long-term policies within this management area of **HTL** and **MR** will continue to provide management of risks at settlements and beaches including Castle and Gyllyngvase beaches, Swanpool beach, and Maenporth beach. Between Pendennis Point and Rosemullion Head, the **NAI** policy along the undefended cliff sections will benefit natural processes essential for the integrity of the Cornwall AONB.

The mixed policies similar to MA 12 for the Fal & Helford SAC will have no impact with no impact anticipated for SSSI and BAP habitat designations associated with **MR** and **NAI**.

It is anticipated that the **NAI** policy along the undefended cliff sections will not impact upon the historic setting of Pendennis Castle (LB) in response minimum erosion of the cliff boundary encompassing the castle. The long-term policy of **HTL** and **NAI** associated with Falmouth Conservation Area will maintain protection of the Conservation Area from erosion and to a lesser extent flooding along the frontage for **HTL**. Though there is a potential for disturbance depending on the methods used appropriate and sensitive design would avoid any impact. **NAI** is selected on undefended and 'natural' frontage and therefore features / setting are affected.

**MA 13 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment.

### **Helford Estuary (MA 14)**

<b>PU 14.1: NAI/MR, NAI/MR. NAI/MR</b>	<b>PU 14.5: MR, MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 14.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 14.6: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 14.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 14.7: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 14.4: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 14.8: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>

Note the policy change in this MA was to split Gweek Quay and Gweek into two units, this therefore required renumbering of PUs 14.4 – 14.7.

In general, the long-term policy plan for the Helford Estuary is for **NAI** along undefended estuary banks and at small settlements with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at the settlement of Gweek to assist in adapting the frontage to manage the risks developing from sea level rise. Key environmental interest features to benefit the no active intervention policy include Lower Fal &

Helford Intertidal SSSI, Meneage Coastal Section SSSI, Merthen Wood SSSI, Rosemullion SSSI, and Cornwall AONB.

The mixed policies (**NAI/MR/HTL**) similar to MA 12 for the Fal & Helford SAC, SSSI and BAP habitat designations will have no impact.

The policy of no active intervention will not impact upon on historic sites such as Promontory Fort and Civil War Battery, Little Dennis Head (SM) and various Listed Buildings associated with Quays. However, loss of properties is expected to arise in the long-term as a result of erosion under **NAI** and small-scale flooding and possible erosion could impact upon access roads (minor negative impacts).

**MA 14 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural environment with minor adverse effects associated with the built environment in terms of potential loss of properties and roads.

### **PDZ 5 Summary**

Overall the SMP policies for the PDZ will have no to major positive impacts; those places where policies will generally have an impact on heritage features, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (see **Section 7**).



		15	16
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓	0	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	✓	0	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	0	0	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	0	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (i.e. Gunwalloe Church).	0	*	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓	0	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	0	0	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	0	0	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	0	0	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	0	0	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0	
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓✓/xx	xxx	
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓	0	

## Lizard East (Nare Point to Lizard Point) (MA 15)

<b>PU 15.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 15.4: HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/ MR</b>
<b>PU 15.2: HTL, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 15.5: MR, MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 15.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 15.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

The long-term policy for Nare Point to Lizard Point is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain defences in the short term and to assist with adaptation of the frontage to climate change impacts in the medium to longer term. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests along the coastline including various RIGS, Fal & Helford SAC, The Lizard SAC, Coverack to Porthoustock SSSI, Lower Fal & Helford Intertidal SSSI, Meneage Coastal Section SSSI, lowland heathland and fen BAP priority habitats, and the Cornwall AONB.

The **HTL** and **MR** policies will continue to provide management of the risks at settlements along with the policy of NAI in response to limited coastline erosion over the next 100 years, as well as to the following Listed Buildings (major positive impact) and scheduled monuments:

- Minstel Cottage;
- Corner Cottage;
- Harbour Walls;
- Pier;
- Quay and Slips;
- Old Post Office;
- The Beach House;
- Carndu and Trvarrow;
- Smugglers Cottage;
- The Loft;
- Todden Cottage;
- Naval Coastguard Lookout;
- Winch House;
- Fort Cellars
- Cliff castle - Chynalls Point (SM);
- Settlement sites 500yds (460m) SSE of Trebarveth (SM);
- Marconi Memorial;
- Winnianton Farmhouse;
- Harbour Cottage;
- Winch House;
- Harbour Walls;
- Stile and Gate-Piers; and
- Headstone at approximately 10m East of Church.

The **HTL** policy will also have a major positive impact protecting the Cadgwith Conservation Area.

However, the policy of **HTL** and **MR** will potentially impact upon the Coverack Conservation Area (MR) (moderate negative impact). **MR** at Kennack would require the excavation of the historic environment features under the heathland, and as such this should be undertaken in a sensitive manner and spoil reinstated to enable continued heathland growth this avoids adverse effect on the Lizard SAC (see HRA **Section 6.2.1** in **Appendix I** of the SMP).

**MA 15 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of buildings and structures within the Conservation Area is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail for nature conservation interests to be maintained and for the protection of other structures.

### **Lizard West (Lizard Point to Baulk Head) (MA 16)**

<b>PU 16.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 16.4: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 16.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 16.5: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 16.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	

Between Lizard Point to Baulk Head, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended sections of the coastline which will benefit both the geological and biodiversity interests including Caerthillian to Kennack SSSI, West Lizard SSSI, Mullion Cliff to Predannack Cliff SSSI, Baulk Head to Mullion SSSI, BAP habitats (e.g. fen and reedbed) and Cornwall AONB.

Potential loss of Gunwalloe Church may occur under the policy of **NAI**, and may also have a major negative impact on various Listed Buildings including the following (for further details see the detailed assessment table):

- Marconi Memorial;
- Winnianton Farmhouse;
- Harbour Cottage;
- Winch House;
- Harbour walls;
- Stile and gate-piers;
- Headstone; and
- Cross.

Thus, detailed monitoring should be undertaken for this management area.

**MA 16 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of heritage features is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail for nature conservation interests.

## **PDZ6 Summary**

The policies for the PDZ are largely for **NAI** over the long-term along the undefended cliffs which make up the vast majority of this PDZ. **HTL** and **MR** are preferred where required to manage erosion risks to property and assets, primarily at Coverack and Cadgwith. Features in areas of **NAI** policies, in particular historical features, may need to be monitored to ensure their integrity is maintained.

	Management Area	
	17	18
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan	
<b>Population and communities</b>		
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓	*
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	○	○
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	○	○
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	○	✓
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	○	○
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓	○
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	○	○
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	○	○
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>		
I - 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.	○	○
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	○	○
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	○	○
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	○	○
<b>Geology</b>		
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	○	*
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓✓/xxx	○
<b>Landscape</b>		
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	○	○

### Baulk Head to Trewavas Head (MA 17)

<b>PU 17.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 17.3: MR, MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 17.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 17.4: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

The long-term policy plan for this section of coastline is for **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline. **HTL** is employed at Porthleven to manage risks to life and property and **MR** used at Loe Bar to allow careful management of the crest elevation to reduce flood risk in Helston and minimise impacts on the Loe Pool SSSI. This will also assist in maintaining tourism and recreation opportunities. Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI** including Wheal Penrose SSSI, Porthleven Cliffs East SSSI, , Porthleven Cliffs SSSI, Tremearne Par SSSI, Cudden Point to Prussia Cove SSSI, and various RIGS.

The **HTL** and **MR** policies will continue to provide protection to settlements over the next 100 years including the Porthleven Conservation Area and various Listed Buildings including Ring O'Bright Water and Strawtop (major positive impact). No impact is anticipated from the policies of **HTL** and **MR** on the nature conservation designations along this PDZ.

The **NAI** policy will potentially impact upon the structure and setting of the Former Pilchard Net Fishing Cellars (LB) (major negative impact).

**MA 17 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. The potential loss of heritage features is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail for nature conservation interests.

### Trewavas Head to The Greeb (MA 18)

<b>PU 18.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 18.3: MR, MR, MR</b>
<b>PU 18.2: MR, MR, NAI</b>	<b>PU 18.4: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>

Between Trewavas Head to The Greeb, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended coast with **MR** policy used along the frontages of Praa Sands east and west to allow some control over the rates of erosion. The mixed policy of **MR** and **NAI** in the long term will result in the loss of a small number of commercial, residential properties (and gardens) due to long term erosion however; **MR** will enable time for adaptation or relocation of properties. The policy of **MR** in the long term will enable road transport infrastructure to be realigned and maintain the existing access.

The **NAI** policy will allow natural erosion of geological features associated with the Porthcew SSSI, Cudden Point to Prussia Cove SSSI and Cornwall AONB. The policy of **MR** will potentially impact Praa Sands RIG site (minor negative impacts) in response to the reduction in the rate of exposure of deposits due to management of the rate of **MR**.

**MA 18 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural environment, although reduced geological exposure along sections of this MA may result in minor adverse effects, while increased erosion will have minor adverse effects on properties.

### **PDZ 7 Summary**

Overall the policies for the PDZ are **NAI** widely employed for the undefended cliffs, with selective use of **MR** or **HTL** to manage risks at Loe Bar, Porthleven and Praa Sands. On the whole these policies will have either no impact or minor positive benefits to the majority of environmental and socio-economic receptors. Major positive and negative impacts will be associated with historical environmental along this PDZ. Where policies will generally have an impact on heritage features, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (see **Section 7**).





### Marazion to Longrock (MA 19)

<b>PU 19.1: NAI, AI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 19.4b: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 19.2: NAI, AI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 19.5: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 19.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 19.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 19.4a: HTL, NAI, NAI</b>	

The long-term policy plan for this section of coastline of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline with **HTL** (and to a lesser extent **NAI**) used selectively at settlements and harbours including Marazion Town, St Michael's Mount – Harbour (major positive impact), Marazion west and Marazion Marsh to manage the risks to numerous Listed Buildings. Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI** including St Michael's Mount SSSI, Venton Cove RIG site and Grea, Little Hogus RIG site and the AONB. The same SMP policy may not prevent disturbance to St Michael's Mount Historic Parks; St Michaels Mount Causeway, Chymorvah West House (LB); Chymorvah Privat (LB) and Gazebo (LB) south of Chymorvah West House. This will result in a moderate to major negative impact to these Listed Buildings. However, moderate to major positive impacts are anticipated for various Listed Buildings along PU 19.3 and the St Michael's Mount Conservation Area (PU 19.4).

The **HTL** policy will provide moderate to major impacts to such designated sites as Marazion Marsh SPA; Marazion Marsh SSSI; Marazion Marsh RSPB Nature Reserve; Saline lagoons, Fens and Reedbeds BAP priority habitats. The main for this is that the policy of **HTL** will maintain protection of these designations preventing loss through erosion.

**MA 19 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although there is potential loss of heritage features (and some infrastructure) in order to allow for natural processes to prevail for nature conservation interests.

### Longrock to Penzance (MA 20)

<b>PU 20.1: HTL, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 20.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 20.2: HTL, MR, MR</b>	

The overall policies of **HTL** and **MR** will provide a continued short term defence of the settlements of Longrock, Eastern Green (and long-term at Chyandour) whilst the intention of **MR** is to introduce a large scale realignment and adaptation of the frontage in response to climate change pressures. However, this policy will result in the loss of commercial and residential properties along the shoreline of Longrock and Gulval and sections of railway (London to Penzance link).

The **HTL** policy will continue to protect the structure and setting of Jubilee Pool (LB); 22 Regent Terrace (LB); Stanley Guest House (LB); 21 Regent Terrace (LB) all of which will result in a moderate positive impact. The Penzance Conservation Area will also be protected under the policy of HTL (major positive impact).

**MA 20 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although minor adverse effects are anticipated for some properties and infrastructure (i.e. county wide transport links).

**Penzance and Newlyn (Albert Pier to Sandy Cove) (MA 21)**

<b>PU 21.1: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 21.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 21.2: HTL, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 21.4: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

The policies of **HTL** will continue to protect the settlements and infrastructure associated with Penzance Harbour and Docks, and Newlyn (moderate to major positive impacts) in regards to maintaining the current defences. Longer term **MR** at Wherry Town will introduce large scale realignment and adaptation of the frontage in response to climate change pressures and potential loss of some residential and commercial properties due to the realignment of defences. The policy of **HTL** will continue to provide protection of the Penzance Conservation Area (major positive impact) and Newlyn Conservation Area (minor positive impact) and numerous Listed Buildings.

However, the long-term policy of **MR** could result in the disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Buildings and their setting including the Old Bridge; Tolcarne Inn Public House; and Newlyn Art Gallery.

**MA 21 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although there is potential for minor adverse effects associated with some heritage features and properties (Wherry Town).

**Mousehole (Sandy Cove breakwater to Point Spaniard) (MA 22)**

<b>PU 22.1: HTL, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 22.2: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
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The policy of **HTL** will continue to protect the settlements and infrastructure associated with Cliff Road and Mousehole with regards to maintaining the current standards of defence and protection of numerous Listed Buildings. No impact is anticipated associated with the policy of **HTL** upon features and habitats, Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast. The continued protection of the Mousehole Conservation Area under **HTL** will result in a major positive impact. However, **MR** could, depending on the actions undertaken, result in the disturbance or deterioration to the Listed Buildings and their setting associated with 1, 2, 4 & 5 Florence Place.

**MA 22 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although depending on policy actions of MR could have an adverse effect on heritage features (and some infrastructure).

### **PDZ8 Summary**

Given the developed nature of much of the coast in this PDZ, **HTL** is necessarily employed along a number of the frontages to maintain defences. **MR** is a key policy along this frontage, however there is potential loss of commercial and residential properties along the shoreline of Longrock and Gulval and sections of railway (London to Penzance link). **HTL** is preferred through all 3 epochs at Marazion Marsh, however this will provide moderate to major positive impacts to such designated sites as Marazion Marsh SPA and Marazion Marsh SSSI.

		23	24
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	○	✓	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	○	✓	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	○		
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	○	✓	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	○	✓	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use (e.g. Caravan / camp sites including Treen Farm Campsite).	○		○
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	○		○
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	○		○
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	○		○
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	○		○
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	✓		○
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	○		○
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	○		○
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	○		✓✓✓
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	○		○

**Penzance and Newlyn (Albert Pier to Sandy Cove) (MA 23) and Land's End to Clodgy Point (St Ives) (MA 24):**

<b>PU 23.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 24.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 23.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 24.2: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
	<b>PU 24.3: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>

The long-term policy plan of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline for these management areas will provide the continuation of natural processes essential for such key features as the Tater-Du SSSI, Boscawen SSSI, Treen Cliff SSSI, Porthgwarra to Pordenack Point SSSI, Porthgwarra RSPB Nature Reserve (minor positive impact), and lowland heathland BAP habitat. The policy will not impact upon residential, commercial properties and assets and heritage features through continued erosion of the coastline.

**HTL** in PU 24.2 will maintain infrastructure features in the unit provide continued protection to properties and assets such as the RNLI lifeboat station and Sennen Conservation Area (major positive impact).

**MA 23/24 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment in particular the heritage/conservation features along the shoreline of this MA.

**PDZ9 Summary**

**NAI** across most of the PDZ will have no to minor positive impacts on the environmental and socio-economic receptors, with **HTL** having a major positive impact on conservation features associated with Sennen Conservation Area.

	25	26	27	28
<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Significance of Long-term Policy Plan</b>			
<b>Population and communities</b>				
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓✓	✓	✓	✓/✗
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (e.g. Hayle Harbour).	✓✓	○	✓✓✓	○
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	○	○	○	○
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	○	✓✓	○
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	✓	○	○	○
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✗	○	✗	✓
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	✓	○	○	✓/✗
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	○	○	○	✗
<b>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>				
I - 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.	○	○	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	○	○	✓✓	✓✓
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	○	○	✓✓	○
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	○	○	○	○
<b>Geology</b>				
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	○	○	○	○
<b>Cultural heritage</b>				
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓✓	○	✓✓✓	○
<b>Landscape</b>				
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	○	○	○	○

### Clodgy Point to Porthminster Point (MA 25)

PU 25.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 25.4: HTL, HTL, HTL
PU 25.2: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 25.5: HTL, HTL, HTL
PU 25.3: HTL, HTL, HTL	

The policy of **NAI** will continue to allow for natural processes to interact with the interest features of designated sites, including the Godrevy Head to St Agnes SSSI and Godrevy – Portreath Heritage Coast, and thus not impact upon them negatively.

The **HTL** policy will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along frontages of Porthmeor, Porthgidden to the Pier and St Ives Harbour frontage, as well as the following key features:

- St Ives Harbour;
- Lifeboat Station (St Ives);
- Various Listed Buildings; and
- St Ives Conservation Area (major positive impact).

**HTL** however has the potential to impact negatively on the beaches which front the defences along this entire frontage, due to possible coastal squeeze.

**MA 25 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment in particular the heritage features, properties and commercial operations along the shoreline of this MA. Minor adverse effects are anticipated for tourism and recreation assets such as beaches.

### Porthminster Point to Hayle Estuary (MA 26)

PU 26.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 26.2: NAI, NAI, NAI
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Note that PU 26.3 has been moved into MA27.

The long-term policy of **NAI** across the undefended cliffs will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests of the MA. **NAI** along the shoreline will however result in erosion of the landscape and thus it's unclear if local defences will be able to defend the settlement along the frontage or be reduced to enable a more naturally functioning shoreline without significant risk to assets (indeterminable impact). For the beaches the policy of **NAI** will not have an impact.

**MA 26 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment.

## Hayle Estuary (MA 27)

<b>PU 27.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 27.5: HTL, MR, MR/HTL</b>
<b>PU 27.2: MR, MR, MR</b>	<b>PU 27.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 27.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 27.7: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
<b>PU 27.4: HTL/MR, HTL/MR, HTL/MR</b>	<b>PU 27.8: MR, MR, MR</b>

Note that with the addition of PU 26.3 to this MA, this PU is now 27.1 and all other numbers are adjusted accordingly.

For the Hayle Estuary, the **HTL** and **MR** policy will ensure the continued protection of residential and commercial properties and assets along the frontages of Hayle and the following key features (with the exception of the golf course):

- Hayle Harbour (major positive impact);
- Hayle Railway line (moderate positive impact);
- Lelant Conservation Area;
- Hayle Conservation Area (major positive impact); and
- Various Listed Buildings (major positive impact).

A moderate positive impact will occur for the Hayle Estuary RSPB Nature Reserve under the mixed policy of **HTL/MR/NAI** as the site features are not expected to decline in the long term, and **MR** policies are expected to result in an increase in intertidal habitats, providing a greater area for the reserve. Similarly, a major positive impact will result from the mixed policies of **HTL/MR/NAI** for Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI. The **HTL/MR** policy will have moderate to major positive impacts upon a number of designated nature conservation sites including the BAP priority habitats such as mudflats, reedbeds and saline lagoons. For the lagoons, the HTL policy will maintain the form and function of Carnsew Pool and Carnsew Pool saline lagoon, preventing erosion, and ensuring its interests are maintained in the long-term. The overall policies of HTL/MR will allow for selective management of defences and potential for significant habitat creation opportunities.

Changes of policy in the MA have not altered the results of the assessment.

**MA 27 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the built environment in particular the nature conservation interests, heritage features, properties, commercial operations and transport links along the shoreline of this MA.



## Back Cliff to Godrevy Point (MA 28)

PU 28.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 28.3: MR, MR, MR
PU 28.2: MR, MR, MR	PU 28.4: NAI, NAI, NAI

The management area between Black Cliff and Godrevy Point will overall implement a long-term policy of **NAI** across the undefended cliffs which will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests. A policy of **MR** will allow a natural response to sea level rise and climate change impacts along the beaches and dune frontages although there may be minor negative impacts on the South West Coastal Path through loss of extent.

Changes of policy in the MA have not altered the results of the assessment.

**MA 28 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, although the policy of MR has the potential to cause minor adverse effects on the South West Coastal Path and a reduction in natural processes.

### PDZ 10 Summary

No major negative impacts are expected through the policies for this PDZ, with moderate to major positive impacts a key feature along this PDZ associated with cultural heritage, nature conservation and population and community assets.

		29	30
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	x	✓/x	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (e.g. Portreath Harbour).	✓✓	0	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	0	✓	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	x	0	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	0	0	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	0	0	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	0	✓	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	0	0	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	0	✓✓✓	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	0	✓✓	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0	
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓	0	
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓✓	0	

### Godrevy Point to St Agnes Head (MA 29):

PU 29.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 29.3: HTL, MR, MR
PU 29.2: HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR	PU 29.4: MR, MR, MR

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

The policy of **MR** has the potential to impact upon such features as Commercial / residential properties and the Access Road (B3301), although the policy of HTL/MR will prevent disturbance or deterioration to the Harbour structure (moderate positive impact).

**MA 29 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this MA associated with properties and transport links.

### St Agnes Head to Pentire Point West (MA 30):

PU 30.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 30.3: HTL, MR, MR
PU 30.2: NAI/HTL, NAI/HTL, NAI/MR	PU 30.4: NAI, NAI/MR, NAI/MR

Between St Agnes Head to Pentire Point West the long-term policy is **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **MR** which will provide continued management of the risks at the settlements of Perran Beach, and Penhale to Holywell frontage. The **MR** policy could result in the loss of a small number of residential properties and a number of commercial shorefront properties in the long-term along Perranporth. However, this would be offset by the protection further afforded to many more residential and commercial properties inland. Therefore a mixed impact is expected.

The policies of **NAI/MR** will have moderate to major positive impacts on the following designations:

- Penhale Dunes SAC;
- Penhale Dunes SSSI;
- Kelsey Head SSSI;
- Coastal sand dunes BAP priority habitat;
- Fens BAP priority habitat; and
- Coastal sand dunes BAP priority habitat.

**MA 30 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment in particular the interest features associated with the SSSIs and BAP priority habitats. Only minor adverse effects will arise from

policies along this MA associated with properties, although this would be offset through the further protection of properties inland.

### **PDZ 11 Summary**

The policies are expected to allow natural processes to continue and to manage the flood and erosion risks to settlements along the coast. Overall, no to minor – moderate positive impacts are anticipated for the majority of this PDZ.

		31	32
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	0	✓✓	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	✓✓	✓	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	0	✓	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	0	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	0	✓	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	0	✓	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	0	0	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	0	0	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	0	0	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	0	0	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0	
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	0	✓✓✓	
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	0	0	

### Fistral Bay and Crantock (MA 31):

PU 31.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 31.4: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 31.2: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 31.5: MR, MR, MR
PU 31.3: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 31.6: HTL, HTL/MR, HTL/MR

The long-term policy for Fistral Bay and Crantock is **NAI** across the undefended cliffs and a policy of **HTL/MR** will provide continued management of the risks to the assets of North Fistral including Importance to the surf centre, car parking, and RNLI lifeguard station. The longer term intent of the policy should allow adaptation of the North Fistral frontage and assist in minimising the impacts of coastal squeeze.

**MR** should also assist the Local Development Framework in identifying this location as a Coastal Change Management Area.

The policy of **NAI** will provide essential natural processes for the Kelsey Head SSSI and various RIG sites, including The Gannel Quarry and Fistral Bay.

**MA 31 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment with no adverse impacts anticipated.

### Newquay Bay (MA 32):

PU 32.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 32.4: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 32.2: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 32.5: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 32.3: HTL, HTL/NAI, NAI	PU 32.6/7: HTL, MR, NAI

The short-term policy for Newquay Bay is **HTL**, but in the medium to longer-term the use of **MR** will lead to **NAI**. This will provide management of risks to residential and commercial properties and assets (although in the long-term impacts on development at the base of the cliffs is likely) along the frontages including:

- Newquay Harbour;
- RNLI Lifeboat Station;
- Commercial properties, including Sea Life Centre (moderate positive impact);
- Beach huts; and
- North Pier (LB) (major positive impact).

The change in policy at PU 32.6 has not changed the overall assessment.

**MA 32 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment with no adverse impacts anticipated.

## **PDZ 12 Summary**

The prevailing policies across the PDZ are for NAI with HTL and MR employed at key points to manage risks to assets. No major negative impacts are expected for the PDZ.

	Management Area	
	33	34
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan	
<b>Population and communities</b>		
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	x	x
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	o	o
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	o	o
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	x
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure.	o	o
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓	o
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	✓	o
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	o	✓✓
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>		
I - 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.	o	✓✓✓
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	✓✓	o
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	o	o
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	o	o
<b>Geology</b>		
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	o	o
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	o	o
<b>Landscape</b>		
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	o	o



### Trevelgue Head to Trevoze Head (MA 33):

PU 33.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 33.5: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 33.2: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 33.6: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 33.3: MR, MR, NAI	PU 33.7: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 33.4: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 33.8: NAI, NAI, NAI

Between Trevelgue Head and Trevoze Head, the long-term policy is for **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and which will benefit both the geological and biodiversity interests including Trevoze Head & Constantine Bay SSSI, Bedruthan Steps & Park Head SSSI, Trevoze Head Heritage Coast, coastal sand dunes BAP priority habitat (moderate positive impact) and Whipsiderry Beach RIG site. No impacts to heritage features are anticipated under **NAI** along this PDZ.

The policy of **NAI** will not affect the majority of commercial and residential properties, though potential erosion risk could arise to up to 4 beach properties in epoch 3 (minor negative impact).

The change in policy at PU 33.3 has not changed the overall assessment of impact. **MR** should also assist the Local Development Framework in identifying Mawgan Porth as a Coastal Change Management Area.

**MA 33 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this MA associated with properties.

### Trevoze Head to Stepper Point (MA 34):

PU 34.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 34.3: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 34.2: HTL, MR, MR	PU 34.4: NAI, NAI, NAI

Between Trevoze Head and Stepper Point, the overall policy of **NAI** will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests associated with Trevoze Head & Constantine Bay SSSI (although mixed impact) and Trevone Bay SSSI (major positive impact). The **NAI** and **MR** policy may result in potential loss of community assets (e.g. main roads and access roads) or reduced footprint through erosion for some settlements. The south west coastal path will be positively protected by the policies for this PDZ.

**MA 34 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this MA associated with properties and transport links.

### **PDZ 13 Summary**

The prevailing policies across the PDZ are for **NAI** to ensure natural processes continue unconstrained; however **NAI** and **MR** will potentially result in the loss of population and community assets.

		35	36
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan		
<b>Population and communities</b>			
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓✓/x	x	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations. To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (e.g. Church).	✓✓	0	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	✓/x	0	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	✓	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure (e.g. RNLI station) Maintain access across estuary.	✓/x	0	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✓/x	0	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	0	0	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	✓	0	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>			
I - 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.	✓✓	✓✓	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	✓✓	0	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0	
<b>Geology</b>			
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>			
N -To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓/xxx	0	
<b>Landscape</b>			
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓✓	0	

### Camel Estuary (Stepper Point to Trebetherick Point) (MA 35):

PU 35.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 35.7: HTL, HTL, HTL
PU 35.2: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 35.8: HTL, MR (with localised HTL) MR (with localised HTL)
PU 35.3: HTL, NAI, NAI	PU 35.9: HTL, MR, MR
PU 35.4: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 35.10: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 35.5: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 35.11: HTL, MR, MR
PU 35.6: HTL, MR, MR	PU 35.12: NAI, NAI, NAI

For the Camel Estuary, the long-term policy plan is for **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and estuary banks with **HTL** and **MR** used selectively at settlements to maintain current standards of defence for settlements of the Camel Estuary and continued protection of numerous Listed Buildings. The **NAI** policy will benefit various sites designated for either geological or nature conservation which are reliant on natural processes, including; Harbour Cove and Steeper Point SSSI, Rock Dunes SSSI, Trebetherick Point SSSI, Steeper Point RIG site and Cornwall AONB (Camel Estuary). **HTL** will have moderate to major positive impact for the Padstow Conservation Area and Wadebridge & Egloshayle Conservation Area.

However, the policy of **NAI** may lead to erosion and cause partial loss of assets including the sewage works and Camel Trail footpath / cycleway. **MR** in the medium to long term will protect a number of Listed Buildings, but could result in the loss of or disturbance to Listed Buildings (Rock Sailing Club and Rock Quay) (major negative impact). The overall policies for this PDZ will have a moderate positive impact on BAP habitats including fens and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh.

The majority of the sites associated with **HTL** and **MR** are located some distance from the River Camel SAC boundary and do not directly or indirectly affect the Site's features. Sladesbridge is the only policy location within the SAC boundary and has the potential to result in direct loss of SAC interest features; however, clarification of preventative and mitigation measures has resulted in a finding of no adverse effect on integrity of the Site's qualifying features. Furthermore, no loss of supporting habitat for the species for which the SAC is designated is expected provided appropriate preventative and mitigation measures are incorporated in various scheme proposals (such as fluvial modelling, geomorphological assessment and recommendations) (see **Section 6.2.1** of the HRA (**Appendix I** of the SMP) for further information).

**MA 35 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will have mixed benefits for the natural and built environment. Adverse effects on heritage features are in order to allow for natural processes to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

### Trebetherick Point to Pentire Point (MA 36):

PU 36.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 36.3: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 36.2: HTL, MR, MR	PU 36.4: NAI, NAI, NAI

Between Trebetherick Point to Pentire Point, the overall policy of **NAI** will benefit the biodiversity and geological interests associated with Pentire SSSI (moderate positive impact). The second long-term policy of **MR** will assist with adaptation at selective locations along the Polzeath frontage, however the medium to long-term policy of MR could result in relocation and/or loss of a number of commercial activities and residential properties.

**MA 36 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this MA associated with properties.

### PDZ 14 Summary

The prevailing policies across the PDZ are for **NAI** across the undefended cliff coastline, with **HTL** and **MR** to be used only at Polzeath to assist with adaptation of the frontage and to manage the risks from flooding and erosion. The policies for this PDZ will result in mixed impacts ranging from no, minor, moderate positive impacts to minor – major negative impacts. Where policies will generally have an impact on heritage features, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (see **Section 7**).

	Management Area	
	37	38
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan	
<b>Population and communities</b>		
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	✓/✗	✓
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	✓/✗	○
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	○	○
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	✓	○
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure	✓	○
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	✗	✓/✗
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	✗	✓
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	○	○
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>		
I - 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.	○	✓✓
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	○	○
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	○	○
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	○	○
<b>Geology</b>		
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	○	○
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	✓✓✓/✗✗✗	○
<b>Landscape</b>		
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	✓✓✓	○

### **Pentire Point to Boscastle (MA 37):**

<b>PU 37.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 37.4: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 37.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 37.5: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 37.3: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 37.6: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>

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

Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policy of **NAI**, however there may be potential impacts to the integrity of heritage features through disturbance or deterioration to the site and it's setting including following Listed Buildings, and monitoring of these features should thus be undertaken:

- Garages/boat Shed;
- Lacombe and Quay Cottages;
- Slip and retaining Wall;
- Carolina Cellar and wall;
- North West Wall to Fish Cellars;
- Whim Plat;
- Union Cellars (and White Cottage); and
- Beach House.

The **HTL** policy will continue to provide protection to settlements over the next 100 years including the Port Isaac Conservation Area, Boscastle Conservation Area and numerous Listed Buildings; however the same policy along with **NAI** will potentially impact upon residential and commercial properties, Port Quinn Harbour, Port Isaac and Port Gaverne Beaches.

**MA 37 summary** Collectively, the policies for this MA will have mixed benefits for the natural and built environment. Adverse effects on heritage features are in order to allow for natural processes to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained. Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this MA associated with properties, recreation and tourism assets.

**Boscastle to Wanson Mouth (MA 38):**

<b>PU 38.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 38.1: HTL, MR, MR</b>
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Between Boscastle and Wanson Mouth, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** across the undefended sections of the coastline will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests along the coastline in particular Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC and Boscastle to Widemouth SSSI (moderate positive impacts). The **MR** policy to also be implemented for this management area will continue to manage the flood and erosion risks for settlements, although the same policy may see a reduction in the extent of Crackington Haven Beach and potentially impacts on tourism and recreation opportunities (minor negative impact).

**PDZ 15 Summary**

The prevailing policies across the PDZ are for **NAI** which will allow natural processes to continue to the benefit of conservation features, although there may be potential loss of heritage features and impact upon population and community assets. However, **HTL** and **MR** will be used at key points along this PDZ to manage flood and erosion risks for the majority of settlements.



		39	40	41
SEA Objective	Significance of Long-term Policy Plan			
<b>Population and communities</b>				
A - To manage risks to life and property (from flood and erosion) and support community adaptation.	*	*	0	
B - To support the adaptation and resilience of commercial operations.	0	0	0	
C - To enable appropriate sewerage provision to be provided.	0	0	0	
D - To support the adaptation of transport links between communities (including local and country wide links).	0	0	0	
E - To maintain functioning and well placed critical infrastructure	0	0	0	
F - To retain tourism and recreation opportunities (including beaches) and provide access and support adaptation that facilitates recreational and amenity use.	*	✓/*	0	
G - To support adaptation of infrastructure that facilitates tourism and recreation.	0	0	0	
H - To maintain the continuity of the SW coast path.	0	0	0	
<b>Biodiversity, fauna and flora</b>				
I - 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.	✓✓	✓✓✓	0	
J - To prevent disturbance to or reduction of the area of habitat, and ensure policy to enable adaptive response to sea level rise and erosion, in order to support relevant local and national Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets.	0	0	0	
K - Maintain conservation, educational and amenity benefits currently afforded by the RSPB reserve.	0	0	0	
L - To maintain the conservation, amenity and educational benefits of the NNR.	0	0	0	
<b>Geology</b>				
M - To prevent disturbance to or deterioration of geological interest features.	0	0	0	
<b>Cultural heritage</b>				
N - To prevent disturbance or deterioration to the structure and it's setting (Including Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, and Conservation Areas).	0	✓✓	0	
<b>Landscape</b>				
O - To prevent deterioration to landscape character (including AONB, Heritage Coast).	0	0	0	

### Wanson Mouth to Higher Longbeak (MA 39):

<b>PU 39.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 39.3: MR, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 39.2: MR, NAI, NAI</b>	

Various geological and biodiversity sites dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the long-term policy of **NAI** along this stretch of coastline including Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC and Boscastle to Widemouth SSSI (moderate positive impacts), Upton Coast RIG site, Cornwall AONB and Heritage Coast. However, the same policy along with **MR** may result in the loss of most of the car park in the long-term due to realignment requirements and a small number of residential properties along this MA.

**MA 39 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment with only minor adverse effects associated with properties and recreation facilities.

### Higher Longbeak to Lower Sharpnose Point (MA 40) and Lower Sharpnose Point to Hartland Point (MA41):

<b>PU 40.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>	<b>PU 40.4: MR, MR, NAI</b>
<b>PU 40.2: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>	<b>PU 41.1: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
<b>PU 40.3: MR, MR, NAI</b>	<b>PU 41.2: NAI, NAI, NAI</b>

For this stretch of coastline, the long-term policy plan of **NAI** will provide essential geological and biological exposure to maintain or promote favourable condition of such sites as the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC (moderate positive impact) and Bude Coast SSSI (major positive impact). However, the same policy will potentially have minor negative impacts upon the integrity of population and community assets including beach huts, sea pool, and commercial / residential properties.

The other long-term policy associated with this management area of **HTL** will continue to manage the flood and erosion risks for the settlements of Bude Haven and the Canal area and Bude Conservation Area (moderate positive impact).

**MA 40/41 summary:** Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment. Only minor adverse effects associated with tourism and recreation assets will occur along this MA.

### PDZ 16/17 Summary





### St Mary's (MA 42):

PU 42.1: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 42.12: HTL, MR, MR
PU 42.2: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 42.13: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.3: HTL, HTL, MR	PU 42.14: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.4: HTL, HTL, MR	PU 42.15: HTL, MR, MR
PU 42.5: HTL, MR, MR	PU 42.16: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.6: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 42.17: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.7: NAI, MR, MR	PU 42.18: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.8: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 42.19: HTL, MR, MR
PU 42.9: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 42.20: HTL, MR, MR
PU 42.10: HTL, MR, MR	PU 42.21: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 42.11: NAI, NAI, NAI	

For the island of St Mary's, the long-term policy plan is **NAI** along the undefended cliffs and coves and **HTL** and **MR** to be used selectively in the medium to longer term to support the adaptation of the community and its assets to coastal change including commercial / residential properties, Listed Buildings (Former Fish Salting Trough), beaches and tourist and recreational facilities and other infrastructure. The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail, benefiting the geological and biodiversity interests of the designated sites of the Isles of Scilly Complex SAC (major positive impact), St Mary's including the Watermill Cove SSSI, Higher Moors & Porth Hellick Pool SSSI (major positive impact), Lower moors SSSI (major positive impact), Penninis Head SSSI, Porthloo SSSI, blanket bog and coast vegetated shingle BAP habitats (moderate positive impact), and Isles of Scilly AONB and Heritage Coast.

However, the policy of **MR** may impact upon historic sites including the former fish salting trough on the east side and the various policies will impact upon the periphery of the Garrison breastwork (SM 15434) through erosion, and all of the two WWII pillboxes number 15530 and 15531 are likely to be lost as a result of erosion.

### St Martins (MA 43):

PU 43.1: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 43.3: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 43.2: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 43.4: NAI, NAI, NAI

For St Martin's, the overall policy is one of **NAI** along the entire frontage of the island with little impact anticipated on infrastructure and development on the island. The policy will also benefit the following designated sites by allowing natural processes to continue:

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

### Tresco and Bryher (MA 44 & MA 45):

PU 44.1: HTL, HTL, HTL	PU 44.8: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 44.2: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 45.1: HTL, NAI, NAI
PU 44.3: HTL, HTL, MR	PU 45.2: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 44.4: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 45.3: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 44.5: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 45.4: HTL, NAI, NAI
PU 44.6: NAI, NAI, NAI	PU 45.5 - PU 45.13: NAI, NAI, NAI
PU 44.7: NAI, NAI, NAI	

For the islands of Tresco and Bryher, the overall policies to be implemented include **NAI** along all undefended cliff and cove shoreline and **HTL** and **MR** to be used selectively in the medium to longer term to support the adaptation of the community and its assets to coastal change including beaches and tourist and recreational facilities and other infrastructure on the islands. Mixed impacts may occur for commercial / residential properties.

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

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

### **St Agnes and Gugh (MA 46):**

<b>PU 4.1 – 46.14: Long-term policy for all units is NAI, NAI, NAI</b>
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<b>PU 46.11: HTL, HTL, HTL</b>
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For the island of St Agnes and Gugh, the overall policies to be implemented include **NAI** along all undefended cliff and cove shoreline and **HTL** used selectively to maintain current standards of defence for the protection of Big Pool from erosion and inundation and possible saline contamination of drinking water supply. However, the Big Pool is designated as a SSSI, thus the policy may influence natural processes, thus affecting its current condition which is currently meeting 100% of the PSA target.

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

- Isles of Scilly SPA (major positive impact);
- Isles of Scilly Ramsar (major positive impact);
- Isles of Scilly Complex SAC;
- Annet SSSI; Gugh SSSI;
- Wingletang Down SSSI; Western Rocks SSSI;
- Isles of Scilly Heritage Coast;
- The Gugh RIG; and
- Big Pool & Browarth Point SSSI (major positive impact).

### **PDZ 18 Summary**

The policies across the PDZ are primarily for **NAI**. This will benefit conservation features by maintaining natural processes. Hugh Town is a priority area for the management of wave driven flood risk and the policies of **HTL & MR** will be used in the medium to longer term to support the adaptation of the community and its assets to coastal change. However, mixed impacts to heritage and population and community assets will arise under a policy of MR along some sections of this PDZ.

## **Conclusion**

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



## Section 5 – Influence of the Environmental Report

As described previously, the SMP was progressed in advance of the SEA, however, the consideration of environmental factors has played a crucial role in the development of the SMP, as documented in **Appendix G** of the SMP2 document – Policy Appraisal. The consideration of environmental factors in the development of the SMP was based on adherence to SMP guidance, which has previously been considered sufficient to attend the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The environmental elements of the SMP process (such as the Theme Review and Policy Appraisal) had full regard to how the policy may affect the environment. This process informed the development of the SMP. Although the Environmental Report followed this process, it confirms that the intentions of the SMP were achieved.

The Environmental Report confirmed that The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP provides a wide range of positive environmental benefits, through the maintenance of key coastal settlements, defence of agricultural land, management of coastal habitat and protection of the coastal landscape. The consideration of environmental issues can therefore be shown to have influenced SMP policy development and the SMP Action Plan.

The SMP Action Plan (**Chapter 6** of the main SMP2 document) summarises all the specific actions that are needed to implement the plan and the policies. This includes actions by the Environment Agency and local authorities to develop flood and erosion risk management strategies and schemes. It also includes actions for the other partner authorities, for example to incorporate the plan into the land use planning system or support adaptation of affected people, businesses and organisations.

Mitigation and monitoring required based on the conclusions of the Environmental Report and policy appraisal is discussed in **Section 7** of this SoEP. It should be noted that further assessment of environmental impacts and Habitat Regulation Assessment will be carried out at strategy and scheme level, and the monitoring and mitigation requirements will be reviewed as part of the development of Shoreline Management Plan 3 (SMP3).

## Section 6 – Consultation

The Scoping Report underwent a four week consultation period with The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP CSG from 14 April 2009 until 27 May 2009. **Table 6.1** outlines the key consultation responses at this stage and sets out how these have influenced the assessment. Following the consultation period and the provision of feedback by the statutory consultees, the environmental assessment of the preferred SMP policy was undertaken using the SEA assessment criteria agreed through the consultation period.

The Environmental Report underwent a 3 month public consultation period, from 16 March 2010 until 17 June 2010, as part of the public consultation for the Draft SMP for Cornwall and Isles of Scilly. **Table 6.2** outlines the key consultation responses and subsequent actions.

The overall SMP's consultation and stakeholder engagement is described in **Appendix B** of the main SMP2 document - Stakeholder Engagement).

**Table 6.1 Consultation Responses and Actions for the Scoping Report**

Organisation	Response	Action/Comment
Cornwall Council	The district does no longer exist, their boundaries are now historic.	Noted and referred to in SEA Environmental Report.
	The structure plan will be superseded at the end of this month by the RSS.	Noted and is followed through into the SEA Environmental Report.
	The biodiversity and geological conservation planning practice guide is not so much a plan as a guide.	Noted and these have been retained.
	Reference to the Cornwall Historic Landscape Character Assessment.	Identified in paragraph 3.6.16.
	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.	Noted and clarification added in paragraph 3.2.6, and followed through into the SEA Environmental Report.
	The two Area Action Plans are still emerging, neither is finished.	Clarification added in paragraph 3.2.5.
	The Kerrier Local Plan is still in draft as it was never adopted.	Clarification added in paragraph 3.2.6.
	Note the emerging Marine planning system.	Noted, though until they are prepared limited information is available.
In section 3.7.6 it is stated that most designations are made by local planning authorities, this is incorrect.	Noted and clarification added in paragraph 3.7.6.	

Organisation	Response	Action/Comment
<b>Natural England</b>	It should be noted that there are new possible marine SAC's (touching the shore line) soon to be announced around Cornwall, and Devon.	This is noted and will be obtained and incorporated into the SEA when the details are published.
	Cligga Head SSSI is put down as 0% favourable, but in fact the geology units are favourable and the biological unit is unfavourable / recovering.	The relevant tables have been edited and followed through into the SEA.
	For the SSSI table this shows the main habitat(s) and not the notified features.	The notified features of the SSSIs are presented in Appendix B of the Scoping Report and have been used in the assessment within the SEA.
	The column for % favourable literally just takes figures for "favourable" condition. For the purposes of SSSI PSA "unfavourable recovering" also counts towards the target.	The tables and titles have been edited to present this appropriately.
	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	The additional features have been added to the baseline tables and incorporated into the assessment within the SEA..
	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.	The sites have been removed from the tables and the assessment within the SEA.
	This map only shows the location of terrestrial BAP, not marine - this should be made clear.	Text has been added to clarify this, and information is considered in the assessment within the SEA.

**Table 6.2 Consultation Responses and Actions for the Environmental Report**

Organisation	Response	Action/Comment
<b>Environment Agency</b>	What about in retention and enhancement of UK BAP Sand Dune Habitats (major positive), protection of Marazion Marsh (major positive), allowing Fal and Helford SAC to evolve with sea level rise (major positive), WFD measures of MR at Hayle (major/moderate positive)?	Agree that significant positive impacts are not highlighted – but no policy change is necessary.
	The River Fowey is not mentioned as a significant south coast estuary, whereas smaller estuaries are.	Agree – however it is considered within the assessment and no change to policy arises.

Organisation	Response	Action/Comment
	<p>Benefits of policy are not appropriately scored. For example, PU9.3 Caerhays, NAI and MR will provide protection or enhancement of UK BAP Coastal Sand Dune habitats and as such Objectives G and K should score a Major positive, instead these are given as neutral. Similarly, PU19.6 Marazion Marsh, HTL will maintain the SPA, yet objective G is given as Neutral for HTL when it should be Major Positive. Ironically NAI of Marazion Marsh, which we know would result in the destruction of the Natura 200 site is given a positive score on maintaining natural habitats!</p>	<p>Agree that significant positive impacts are not highlighted – but no policy change is necessary.</p> <p>In relation to Marazion Marsh, the preferred SMP policy has been changed to protect the Natura 2000 site features to prevent an adverse effect occurring.</p>
	<p>Major benefits are not reflected in the text or summaries for each PDZ. For example, UK BAP Coastal Sand Dune creation/enhancement provided by MR at Pentewan Sands is not noted in 4.2.8 despite providing Major Benefits. PDZ 5 is given as minor positive or minor negative, despite protecting the Fal and Helford SAc from impacts of climate change which should give a Major Benefit score. Prevention of the loss of Marazion Marsh SPA is given minor positive minor negative, yet is very definitely delivering a MAJOR Benefit by saving the SPA.</p>	<p>Agree that significant positive impacts are not highlighted – but no policy change is necessary.</p>
	<p>This states "Overall the SEA has assessed that no major impacts will affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 Sites within or adjacent to the SMP boundary, however the SMP has the potential to affect minor changes in the condition of these sites along with SSSIs through changes in habitat and coastal management". Yet the Plan has identified that Marazion Marsh SPA is fundamentally at risk of sea level rise and the SMP policy has been selected purely to prevent this.</p>	<p>The preferred SMP policy has been changed at Marazion Marsh to protect the Natura 2000 site features and to prevent an adverse effect occurring.</p>

Organisation	Response	Action/Comment
	The tables do not consistently include the Draft Plan policies, e.g. Page 14 Marazion Marsh SSSI and RSPB reserve are given as HTL/MR/MR; whereas Page 16 Marazion Marsh SPA correctly has HTL/HTL/HTL.	Agree that inconsistent policy has been presented for this unit, however, the policy change has been referred to and potential adverse impacts avoided whilst major positive impacts would result.

In response to final comments received from the SMP Quality Review Group, the following points are clarified:

- Amble marsh is currently freshwater habitat, so HTL in the short term allows for phased in-land migration of the freshwater habitat prior to creation of saltwater habitat that later epoch MR policies would produce. In the short term, the Agency is carrying out floodplain channel works to improve wetting on the current freshwater grazing marsh to bring this into favourable condition.
- Policy boundary has been changed to avoid impacts of HTL on Gweal Hill.
- Policy boundary has been changed to avoid impacts of HTL on Peregils slips to Ginamoney Carn and Ginamoney Carn to Browarth Point, and additional sections of coast including Burnt Island.
- Whilst HTL at Marazion Marsh is not the ideal policy, it is technically feasible and ensures that the SPA is not lost to tidal encroachment. It is not clear at the SMP level that appropriate alternative locations are available for compensatory habitat, and the SMP will need to action a Spatial Planning with support from a Mounts Bay Strategy to further explore what relocation/compensation options are feasible and deliverable. Therefore the CSG have strongly steered the policy at this location toward HTL through the 3 epochs, whilst accepting that HTL may not be sustainable in the long term and alternative strategies will need to be scoped at strategy level. In addition, EA and NE have significantly influenced the policy selection for Marazion Marsh.
- Further clarification of the significance of the impacts, particularly those that are positive in relation to biodiversity as well as built assets have been presented in Annex 1 and 2 of this SoEP.

The SEA did not identify any significant environmental effects that required transboundary consultation on this plan. Due to this no consultation responses were received via this consultation route.

## Section 7 – Environmental Monitoring Measures for the Implementation of this SMP2

The aim of the SMP is to provide a consistent approach to flood and coastal erosion risk management over the whole shoreline/frontage of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly. This consistency has to take account of the physical aspects of coastal management, ensuring that decisions in one area take account of the impact they have in other areas in terms of processes and geomorphology. Ultimately, however, this has to take account of the impact on the interrelationships between the socio-economic and ecological values identified for different areas of the coast as a whole; these being the real drivers behind any intent of management. Thus, monitoring will play an integral part in the successful implementation of the SMP and ensuring the key values of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly are well managed and safeguarded for future generations.

Monitoring for the SMP2 will primarily include:

- Continuation of the Strategic Regional Shoreline Monitoring Programme, which will also monitor the response of shoreline to establish whether the system will either accrete or erode in response to sea level rise;
- Monitoring and review of emergency response plans to prepare for extreme events that exceed standard; and
- Comprehensive monitoring programme for cliff top erosion.

### Coastal Cliff Monitoring of Wave Erosion and Landslide through GPS Surveys



The SMP Action Plan provides for both these actions. More detailed assessments will also be carried out at both the Coastal Strategy and scheme level. These will include HRA and other assessments to determine and mitigate environmental impacts, which will be informed by the knowledge and information developed through the monitoring programme.

The environmental monitoring requirements of the Environmental Report are in part provided for by the SMP Action Plan.

### Effects on the integrity of international sites

There are no adverse impacts on the integrity of *Natura 2000* Sites as a result of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP.

### Effects on coastal cultural and archaeological sites

The HTL policies implemented by the SMP will maintain the protection from erosion for numerous heritage assets and maintain the current level of flood protection (see **Annex I** of the Environment Report). However, potential examples were found where SMP policy (notably NAI) would lead to the loss of sites/features which are important to the historic environment such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and various sites of archaeological interest.

The following key sites which could potentially be lost or damaged over the long- term in response to policies that allow for continued erosion such as NAI are provided in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1 Historic Sites at risk as a result of the SMP**

PDZ	Policy Unit	Name	Type
PDZ 1	PU 1.2	HARBOUR, SMUGGLER'S COTTAGE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 2	PU 4.1	Menabilly	Historic Parks and Gardens (historical)
PDZ 3	PU 6.2	Listed building within this policy unit location: NO 15 AND ADJOINING FISH CURING CELLARS, RASHLEIGH INN INCLUDING WALLS TO NORTH, HARBOUR PIER, COTTAGE IMMEDIATELY NORTH EAST OF RASHLEIGH, No. 24, REMAINS OF FISH CELLARS AND NET LOFTS AT, LIME KILN AT SOUTH END OF BEACH	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 4	PU 8.3	LIME KILN SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SCONHOE FAR	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 4	PU 8.5	RISING SUN INN, ROCK COTTAGE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 5	PU 11.6	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site At Mylor Harbour	Scheduled monument (historical)
PDZ 6	PU 16.1 PU 16.2 PU 16.5	MARCONI MEMORIAL, WINNIANTON FARMHOUSE, HARBOUR COTTAGE TO THE SOUTH OF THE HARBOUR, WINCH HOUSE, HARBOUR WALLS, STILE AND GATE-PIERS AT SOUTH EAST OF WIN, HEADSTONE AT APPROX 10M EAST OF CHURCH, CROSS AT APPROX 1 METER EAST OF SOUTH .	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 7	PU 17.1 PU 17.2	FORMER PILCHARD NET FISHING CELLARS	Listed Building (historical)

PDZ	Policy Unit	Name	Type
PDZ 8	PU 19.2	Listed building within this policy unit location: CHYMORVAH WEST HOUSE AND CHYMORVAH PRIVAT, GAZEBO SOUTH OF CHYMORVAH WEST HOUSE.	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 8	PU 21.2	OLD BRIDGE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 8	PU 21.2	TOLCARNE INN PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 8	PU 21.2	NEWLYN ART GALLERY	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 9	PU 21.2	1,2, 4 & 5 FLORENCE PLACE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 14	PU 35.11	Listed building within this policy unit location: QUAY TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST OF ROCK SAIL, ROCK SAILING CLUB HOUSE.	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 15	PU 37.2	Listed building within this policy unit location: GARAGES/BOAT SHED AND ADJOINING WALLS 3 M, LACOMBE COTTAGE, WALL TO BEACH ON NORTH EAST SIDE OF PORTQ, QUAY COTTAGE, SLIP AND RETAINING WALL ON SOUTH AND EAST, CAROLINA CELLAR AND WALL, NORTH WEST WALL TO FISH CELLARS.	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 15	PU 37.4	Listed building within this policy unit location: UNION CELLARS INCLUDING THE WHITE COTTAGE, BEACH HOUSE	Listed Building (historical)
PDZ 18	PU 42.15	FORMER FISH SALTING TROUGH ON EAST SIDE	Listed Building (historical)

A comprehensive monitoring programme for cliff top erosion has been highlighted in the SMP Action Plan which would include cliff or shoreline sections in which the above heritage assets are present.

However, it must be accepted that other 'unknown' sites could be at risk, but would only come to light as the SMP is implemented and the coastline erodes. Within the SMP Action Plan therefore, English Heritage will be instrumental in establishing what the specific nature of losses may be and where losses are known, a figure for investigation established so that this funding can be sought from Government. The intent of addressing this matter within the SMP Action Plan will be to ensure that English Heritage is provided with the necessary funds, in advance to investigating sites at risk. This element of work would tie in with the monitoring and survey recommendations for the historic environment and provide a framework for flexible and rapid response to the discovery of sites or features of importance that become exposed as a result of coastal erosion.



## References

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

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

**Royal Haskoning (2010).** Cornwall and Isles of Scilly SMP2.