

APPENDIX C11 - PDZ11 GODREVY POINT TO PENTIRE POINT WEST - EFFECT ON NATURA 2000 SITES (QUALIFYING FEATURES IN BLUE FONT)

Primary Qualifying feature	Supporting Habitat	Attribute	Conservation Objectives	Potential effect of policy	In-combination effect	Preventative measures	Mitigation measures	Implications for the integrity of the Site
Lands End to Cape Bank SAC (Draft Inshore)								
Reefs	N/A	Extent Biotope composition Distribution of biotopes Species population	Subject to natural change, maintain the Reefs in favourable condition, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore upstanding reefs; Inshore upstanding reefs. 	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Portreath, Trevaunance Cove, and Perranporth) are located a minimum of 24km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the reefs in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Godrevy Head to St Agnes SAC								
Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i>	NA	Habitat extent and physical characteristics	To maintain the temperate Atlantic wet heath habitat in favourable condition.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Portreath, Trevaunance Cove, and Perranporth) are located a minimum of 3.5km from the Site boundary and heathland habitat features, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the wet heathland habitat in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
European dry heaths	NA	Habitat extent and physical characteristics	To maintain the lowland dwarf shrub heath habitat in favourable condition.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Portreath, Trevaunance Cove, and Perranporth) are located a minimum of 3.5km from the Site boundary and heathland habitat features, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the dry heathland habitat in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Early Gentian	Calcareous (dune) grassland	Habitat extent and population, vegetation structure (dead organic matter)	To maintain Early Gentian population and habitat (calcareous grassland) in favourable condition.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Portreath, Trevaunance Cove, and Perranporth) are located a minimum of 3.5km from the Site boundary and any calcareous grassland habitat that supports the Early Gentian populations. Due to the localised nature of the policy effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, there would be no alteration to the physical characteristics of the supporting habitat of the Early Gentian population.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

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Penhale Dunes SAC								
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')	NA	Habitat extent, vegetation structure (range of zones, bare ground, ESS, dead organic matter), vegetation composition	To maintain the fixed dune habitat in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 4.5km from the Site boundary and any fixed dune habitat. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest point. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, which would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not prevent or reduce the movement of sediment or the pattern of sediment movement to the north of the stream outfalling at Ponsmere Bridge, and hence there would be no alteration to the character of the fixed dunes 250m+ away.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to fixed dunes is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points and in the fixed dunes toward the seaward end are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Humid dune slacks	NA	Habitat extent, vegetation structure (range of zones, bare ground, ESS, sward height, dead organic matter), vegetation composition	To maintain the humid dune slacks in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 6km from any humid dune slack habitat within the Site boundary. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, and would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not extend the 1200m to the humid dune slacks.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to humid dune slacks is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

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Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ('white dunes')	NA	Habitat extent, physical structure (functionality and sediment supply), vegetation structure (range of zones, bare ground, ESS, dead organic matter), vegetation composition	To maintain the shifting dunes in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 4.5km from the Site boundary and any shoreline dune habitat. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, which would result in localised hydrodynamic effects which would not prevent or reduce the movement of sediment or the pattern of sediment movement to the north of the stream outfalling at Ponsmere Bridge, and hence there would be no alteration to the sediment supply of the embryonic dunes 150m+ away.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to shifting/embryonic dunes is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points and in the embryonic dunes are likely to increase at the Site. Furthermore, mechanical beach cleaning can prevent entrapment of sand and embryonic dune development, and grazing pressure has been identified on the embryonic dunes. However, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	NA	Habitat extent, vegetation structure (condition of <i>Salix repens</i> , bare ground, ESS, dead organic matter), and vegetation composition	To maintain the dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>) in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to a balance of habitat extents.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 6km from any dune with <i>Salix repens</i> habitat within the Site boundary. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, and would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not extend the 1200m to the dunes with <i>Salix repens</i>.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

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Petalwort	Early dune slacks	Habitat extent and population	To maintain Petalwort in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 6km from any early dune habitat and Petalwort population within the Site boundary. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, there would be no alteration to the physical characteristics of the supporting habitat of the Petalwort population.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, and would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not extend to the supporting habitat for Petalwort, and consequently no change to the Petalwort population would occur as a result of the policies.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to supporting habitat for Petalwort populations is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Shore Dock	Humid dune slacks	Habitat extent and population, disturbance, hydrology, water quality	To maintain Shore Dock in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 6km from any humid dune slack habitat and Shore Dock population within the Site boundary. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, there would be no alteration to the physical characteristics of the supporting habitat of the Shore Dock population.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, and would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not extend to the supporting habitat for Shore Dock which is over 1km away, and consequently no change to the Shore Dock population would occur as a result of the policies.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to supporting habitat for Shore Dock populations is identified.</p>	Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points and poaching by sheep/cattle are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

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Early Gentian	Calcareous (dune) grassland	Habitat extent and population, vegetation structure (dead organic matter)	To maintain Early Gentian in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL and MR policies at Portreath and Trevaunance Cove are located a minimum of 5km from any calcareous grassland habitat and Early Gentian population within the Site boundary. Due to the localised nature of these policy locations and their effects, no hydrodynamic or erosion pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, there would be no alteration to the physical characteristics of the supporting habitat of the Early Gentian population.</p> <p>HTL then MR for Epochs 2 and 3 at Perranporth would not result in direct physical loss within the Site, as this policy frontage is located 150m away at its nearest location. The nature of HTL in the short-term and then MR in the long-term indicates a retreating position of the line of defence, and would result in localised hydrodynamic effects that would not extend to the supporting habitat for Early Gentian which is over 1.5km away, and consequently no change to the Early Gentian population would occur as a result of the policies.</p> <p>MR in Epochs 2 and 3 is related to the relocation of the 2 recreational assets in line with erosion/sea level rise. The relocation site for these assets is not known, but there is no requirement that these are located within or adjacent to the Site boundary and as such no current direct or indirect disturbance to supporting habitat for Early Gentian populations is identified.</p>	<p>Visitor impacts particularly trampling in the access points and poaching by sheep/cattle, and nutrient enrichment are likely to increase at the Site, however, no impact is anticipated from SMP policy and therefore there is no in-combination effect.</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

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