



# Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2022-2027

## **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): Screening Report and Appropriate Assessment – November 2021**



Essex County Council



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# Report Checking and Version Control

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## Glossary of Acronyms

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BC	Borough Council
DC	District Council
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
Ha	Hectare
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IFCA	Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authority
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone (for SSSIs)
Km	Kilometre
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAMM	Strategic Access Mitigation and Monitoring
SIP(s)	Site Improvement Plans(s)
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Specific Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
ZOI	Zone of Influence



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 The Purpose of This Report

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This report screens to determine whether the Management Objectives and Policies of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 (“The Plan”) requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). A Stage 1 HRA is required when it is deemed that likely adverse significant effects may occur on protected Habitats (European) Sites as a result of the implementation of a plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

For the purposes of HRA, Cornwall Council (acting on behalf of the AONB as well as a member of The Partnership) is considered to be the Competent Authority for assessing this Management Plan and consulting with Natural England on its conclusion.

## 1.2 The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2022-2027

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For the nationally designated AONB, section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 places a duty on all relevant authorities to:

*“In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in an area of outstanding natural beauty, a relevant authority shall have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty.”*

The management plan provides a framework for statutory bodies to meet that duty. The management plan is set in the context of national and local policy and strategy. The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty with secondary purposes to meet the needs of recreation, safeguarding agriculture, forestry, other rural industries and of the economic and social needs of local communities.



## 2. Legislative Background

### 2.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

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Under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), a competent authority must carry out an assessment of whether a plan or project will significantly affect the integrity of any Habitats Site, in terms of impacting the site's conservation objectives.

The first stage of HRA is the screening assessment of the impacts of a land use proposal against the conservation objectives of Habitats sites. Specifically, it is to ascertain whether or not a proposal (either alone or in combination with other proposals) would potentially damage the internationally designated features of that site. European sites are also known as Habitats Sites in the NPPF (2021).

This HRA Screening Report has been undertaken in order to support Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Draft Management Plan 2022-2027. The area covered by the plan is shown in Appendix 1.

In line with the Court judgement (CJEU People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta C-323/17), mitigation measures cannot be taken into account when carrying out a screening assessment to decide whether a plan or project is likely to result in significant effects on a Habitats Site.

On 23 June 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) held a referendum and voted to leave the European Union (EU). On 29 March 2017 the Prime Minister triggered Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, which commenced a period of negotiations regarding the UK's exit from the EU. On 26 June 2018 The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 received Royal Assent and work to prepare the UK statute book for Brexit is complete and the UK has now left the EU. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 made sure that UK laws continue to operate following the UK's exit. There is no immediate change to legislation or policy affecting national infrastructure. Relevant EU Directives have been transposed into UK law and those are unchanged until amended by Parliament. The requirements for HRA under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) remain in place with minor changes being affected by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Parliament will however be at liberty to introduce future changes to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) since, after 31 December 2020, the UK is no longer bound by the EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives.

At the present time the position, under section 6(3) EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended), is that the courts in the UK, with the sole exception of the Supreme Court, will continue to be bound by HRA judgements handed down by the CJEU and by domestic courts prior to 31 December 2020 when interpreting the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). This is the case as long as the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) remain unmodified by Parliament.

There is a legal requirement for HRA screening of Plans *prior to being adopted* so any additional plans or projects which might reasonably interact with the Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2022-2027 will be considered post consultation.



## 3. HRA Screening

### 3.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment of Plans

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This section forms a plan level Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening report as required by Regulation 63 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

This section of this Report aims to:

- Identify the Habitats sites within 15km of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 area.
- Summarise the reasons for designation and Conservation Objectives for each Habitats site to be considered in this assessment.
- Screen the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 for its potential to impact upon a Habitats site.
- Assess the potential for effects in combination with other projects and plans in the area.
- Identify if there are any outstanding issues that need further investigation.

### 3.2 Court Judgements and their consideration in this Report

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#### 3.2.1 CJEU People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta C-323/17

As previously mentioned, in line with the Court judgement (CJEU People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta C-323/17), mitigation measures cannot be taken into account when carrying out a screening assessment to decide whether a plan or project is likely to result in significant effects on a Habitats Site.

This HRA Screening Report does not therefore consider mitigation measures within the assessment of Likely Significant Effects resulting from the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027.

#### 3.2.2 CJEU Holohan C- 461/17

This Court judgement now imposes more detailed requirements on the competent authority for any plans or projects at Appropriate Assessment stage:

1. [...] an 'Appropriate Assessment' must, on the one hand, catalogue the entirety of habitat types and species for which a site is protected, and, on the other, identify and examine both the implications of the proposed project for the species present on that site, and for which that site has not been listed, and the implications for habitat types and species to be found outside the boundaries of that site, provided that those implications are liable to affect the conservation objectives of the site.
2. [...] the competent authority is permitted to grant to a plan or project consent which





leaves the developer free to determine subsequently certain parameters relating to the construction phase, such as the location of the construction compound and haul routes, only if that authority is certain that the development consent granted establishes conditions that are strict enough to guarantee that those parameters will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

3. [...] where the competent authority rejects the findings in a scientific expert opinion recommending that additional information be obtained, the 'Appropriate Assessment' must include an explicit and detailed statement of reasons capable of dispelling all reasonable scientific doubt concerning the effects of the work envisaged on the site concerned.

Within this Stage 1 HRA Screening report, the assessment will determine the requirement for whether or not a Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment is needed for the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027.

### 3.3 Habitats (European) Sites

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'Habitats sites' is the term used in the NPPF (2021) to describe the most important nature protection areas in the National Network of sites. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and Habitats. Both Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated for species and habitats which are protected as part of the UK National Network of sites by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) known as the "Habitats Regulations".

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) are also part of the Habitats (Sites) network. This is because all SPAs and SACs are comprised of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and all Ramsar sites in England and Wales are SSSIs. Together, SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites make up the Habitats Sites in England and Wales. The following offers a description and explanation of SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites.

#### 3.3.1 Explanation of SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites

##### **Special Protection Areas (SPAs)**

SPAs are areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within EU countries. Example: Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA is internationally important for wintering and passage waterfowl and nationally important numbers of Avocet and Little egret.  
*Legislation: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).*

##### **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**

SACs are areas designated to protect habitat types that are in danger of disappearance, have a small natural range, or are highly characteristic of the region; and to protect species that are endangered, vulnerable, rare, or endemic. Example:



The Lizard SAC is designated for its extensive complex of coastal, heathland and wetland habitats on the Lizard peninsula. *Legislation: Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).*

### Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance)

Ramsar Sites are designated to protect the biological and physical features of wetlands, especially for waterfowl Habitats. Ramsar sites often overlap with SACs and SPAs and UK planning policy determines that they should be accorded the same importance when developments are proposed. *Legislation: Ramsar Convention (1971) – Wetlands of International Importance.*

## 3.3.2 Habitats Sites within Scope

There are 26 Habitats sites (SPA/SAC) which lie within 15km of Cornwall AONB and are shown on the map in Appendix 2. There are currently no Ramsar sites in Cornwall or within 15km of Cornwall AONB.

Table 1: Habitats Sites within 15km of the AONB.

SPA	SAC
Tamar Estuaries Complex	Culm Grasslands
Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay	Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast
Marazion Marsh SPA	Godrevy Head to St Agnes
	Penhale Dunes
	Polruan to Polperro
	Phoenix United Mine & Crow's Nest
	Lower Bostraze & Leswidden
	Newlyn Downs
	Carrine Common
	Blackstone Point
	The Lizard
	Tregonning Hill



SPA	SAC
	Crowdy Marsh
	St Austell Clay Pits
	Plymouth Sound & Estuaries
	Fal & Helford
	River Camel
	South Dartmoor Woods
	Breney Common and Goss & Tregoss Moors
	Lands End and Cape Bank
	Bristol Channel Approaches
	Lizard Point
	Start Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone

**Table 2: Designated Sites within Cornwall AONB**

SPA	SAC
Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay	Bristol Channel Approaches
	Godrevy Head to St Agnes
	Polruan to Polperro
	Phoenix United Mine & Crow's Nest
	Lower Bostraze & Leswidden
	The Lizard



SPA	SAC
	Fal & Helford
	Plymouth Sound & Estuaries
	River Camel
	Lands End and Cape Bank
	Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast
	Lizard Point

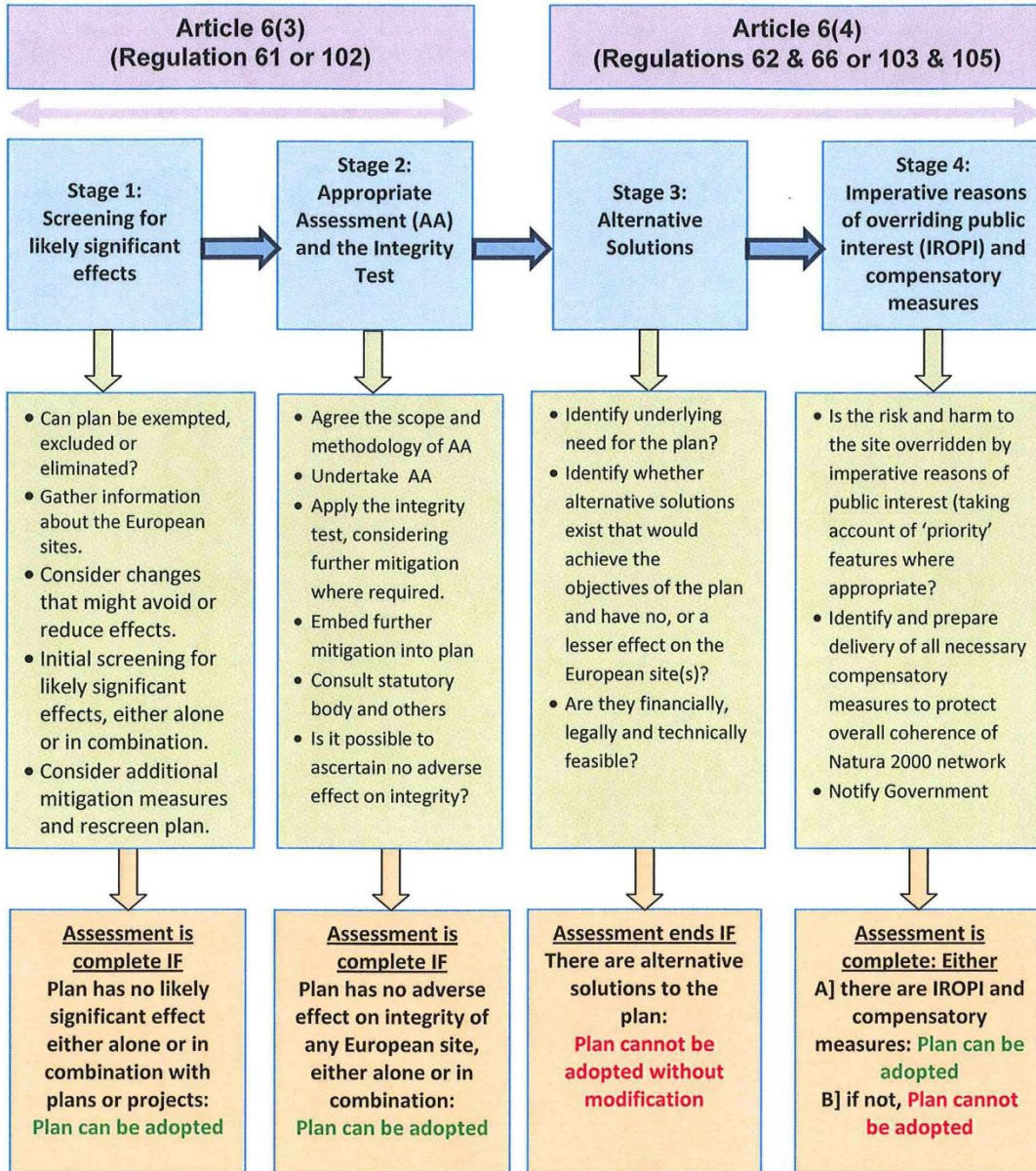
### 3.3.3 Conservation Objectives

Information on each of the above Habitats sites has been obtained from the Natural England website.

The justification for the importance of each Habitats site and the reasons for designation - the Conservation Objectives and Designation Features - for each site are included in Appendix 2. It also reflects the Supplementary Advice for Conservation Objectives which describes the range of ecological attributes that are most likely to contribute to a site’s overall integrity and key vulnerabilities to consider within Habitats Regulations Assessments.



**Outline of the four stage approach to the assessment of plans under the Habitats Regulations**



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**Figure 1: Outline of the Four Stage Approach to the Assessment of Plans under the Habitats Regulations**



## 3.4 Stage 1: HRA screening

This screening stage identifies if alternatives are needed because any policies or projects will have an impact on a Habitats Site. Table 4 identifies the different categories assigned to each policy in the plan: Category A identifies those policies or projects that may not result in a Likely Significant Effect and are considered to have No Negative Effect. Category B identifies those policies or projects that will have No Likely Significant Effect. Category C identifies those policies or projects that might have Likely Significant Effect and thus upon a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Each of the policies in the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 has been screened to identify whether they would have any impact on a Habitats Site and allocated to a category as shown in Table 2.

Table 3: HRA Screening categorisation

<b>Category A: No negative effect</b>
Policies or projects that will not be likely to have any negative effect on a Habitats site.
<b>Category B: No Likely Significant Effect</b>
Policies or projects that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a likely significant effect on a Habitats site alone or in combination. This conclusion could only be reached if the effects, even in combination and taking the precautionary principle into account, are considered trivial.
<b>Category C: Likely Significant Effect</b>
Policies or projects which are predicted to have a likely significant effect on a Habitats Site either alone or in combination with other plans and projects and require revision or further assessment (Appropriate Assessment).

### 3.4.1 Screening of Habitats Sites within Scope

After consideration of potential impact pathways, the European Sites Mitigation SPD adoption draft (Cornwall Council, Feb 2021) and Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) as confirmed on MAGIC website [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk), the AONB Plan area lies within 12.5km recreational Zone of Influence (ZOI) for Penhale Dunes SAC, 12.3km recreational ZOI for Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC & Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC and 12.5km recreational ZOI for Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA and Fal and Helford SAC. The adopted European Sites Mitigation SPD (Cornwall Council, Feb 2021) states that a strategic solution to mitigation is not required for Marazion Marsh SPA.

In discussion with Natural England to agree the scope of this HRA screening assessment, the following seven SACs were scoped out:

- Blackstone Point SAC
- Breney Common and Goss & Tregoss Moors SAC
- Carrine Common SAC



- Culm Grasslands SAC
- Newlyn Downs SAC
- South Dartmoor Woods SAC
- Start Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone SAC

It was therefore concluded that the remaining 19 Habitats sites should be assessed for any likely significant effects resulting from the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 alone.

### 3.4.2 Potential impacts of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 on Habitats Sites

There are a wide range of potential impacts from the management plan which can be summarised as -

- Land take by changing land use or land management practices.
- Impact on protected species found within but which travel outside the protected sites (functionally linked land) may be relevant where changing land use or management could result in effects on qualifying interest species within the Habitats site, for example through the loss of feeding grounds for an identified species.
- Increased disturbance, for example from recreational use and / or improved access due to increased recreational advertisement
- Changes in water availability, or water quality as a result of changing land use and changing demands for water treatment,
- Changes in atmospheric pollution levels due to changed traffic patterns, waste management facilities associated with changing audience to the AONB.

Each policy in the Cornwall AONB Management Plan will therefore be assessed against the above criteria in the table below.

Table 4: Assessment of potential impacts

Nature of potential impact	How the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 (alone or in combination with other plans and project) could affect a Habitats site?	Why these effects are/ not considered likely to be significant?
Land take by changing land use	The AONB Management Plan has been designated to support, protect and enhance designated sites; although the Plan area includes part of the 13 SACs and SPAs (see Table 2), no land take is proposed.	Where undergrounding of overhead wires is supported or for any development proposals, a project level HRA may be required to avoid adverse impacts to Habitats sites.



Nature of potential impact	How the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 (alone or in combination with other plans and project) could affect a Habitats site?	Why these effects are/ not considered likely to be significant?
Impact on protected species outside the protected sites	The AONB Management Plan has been designed to conserve and enhance the natural environment; the Plan will not have negative impacts on Qualifying species.	N/A
Recreational pressure and disturbance	The AONB Management Plan aims to support recreation within the AONB area but does not proposed new development within the AONB. The Management Plan may however result in increased recreation at Penhale Dunes SAC, Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC, Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC, Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA and Fal and Helford SAC.	As these Habitats sites are already under pressure from recreational impacts, further assessment is required for relevant policies.
Water quantity and quality	The AONB Management Plan has been designed to conserve and enhance the rivers. On an extra-precautionary basis, the relevant policies of the Management Plan should ensure these do not have adverse impacts on water quality or quantity of a river or its tributaries	Changes in water quality as a result of changing land use and changing demands for water treatment could result in LSE so further assessment is required for relevant policies.
Changes in air & noise pollution levels	It is considered that there is no pathway for the AONB Management Plan to result in pollution impacts at the SACs and SPAs.	N/A





### 3.5 Results of HRA Screening of Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 Policies

The HRA Screening exercise explores whether there will be any Likely Significant Effect resulting from the Plan's policies. As the AONB is split into several discrete sections, there are specific policies per section and over-arching policies for the whole AONB.

This section considers each policy in turn and the results of the screening exercise is recorded in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of findings from the HRA screening

Policy	Will Policy have Likely Significant Effect on a Habitats Site?	Recommendations
<b>Local Section policies &amp; objectives</b>		
<b>Policy H-P1</b> Require all development to support the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast, in order to retain its rugged and simple tranquillity, maintaining the sparsely populated settlement pattern and tranquil characteristics of this section of the Cornwall AONB. Respect local vernacular, scale and use of materials that makes this area distinctive.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy H-P2</b> Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution in order to maintain dark night skies.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy H-P3</b> Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure and signage by respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing and associated development for example, but not limited to, Duckpool, Sandymouth and Morwenstow	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy H-P4</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p>setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.</p>		
<p><b>Policy H-P5</b> Require the conservation and enhancement of the existing character of the local road network and particularly the minor lanes within this section of the designated landscape. The pattern and character of the roads often contributes appreciably to the character of the area, be it through their sunken and enclosed nature or their open character. Any changes to the roads and lanes in this area require sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or the inclusion of uncharacteristic standard suburban details should be avoided. Additional openings to lanes through existing hedge banks or vegetation and particularly those which require uncharacteristic contemporary design standards and uncharacteristic visibility splays will not be supported. Where new highway works are required these should adopt traditional approaches including locally appropriate Cornish hedge banks and should reflect characteristic local landscape patterns and boundaries. The management of verges should provide opportunity for biodiversity net gain.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy H-P6</b> Encourage sensitive management and potential removal of Sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character, and biodiversity, and provided regeneration can occur using native species. Particularly at Coombe Valley, Stanbury, The Tidna, and Marsland Valley.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective H-O1</b> Support opportunities to increase the awareness and protection of the heritage of the area, in order to promote, conserve and enhance landscape character and natural beauty, paying particular attention to those that may be impacted upon by coastal change.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective H-O2</b> Consider the small-scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PPW-P1</b> Support small-scale existing slate quarries such as at Trebarwith, in order to allow controlled production for use in local works provided that these respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>



operation and restoration and minimise short- and long-term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed		
<b>Policy PPW-P2</b> Seek better landscape integration of the A39, B3314, B3263, and other major roads with their rural AONB setting by improved planting design and management, reducing the impact of signage and lighting, use of non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and characteristic use and patterns of local materials and hedging styles in highways work.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PPW – P3</b> Seek conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast; for example, Witches Cauldron to Port Quin Bay, around High Cliff and around Dizzard in order to retain rugged and simple tranquillity and promote the enhancement of other parts of coast for example around Tintagel, Boscastle and Port Isaac such that they return to having a more undeveloped character.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PPW – P4</b> Ensure that settlement growth to address local needs in Polzeath enhances the settlement edge, conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the setting of the AONB. Ensure that the undeveloped coast between Polzeath, the southwestern end of the section, and the setting of 'The Rumps', is protected	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PPW – P5</b> Seek a reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Polzeath, Tintagel, Bossiney, Trewethett, and near Widemouth.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PPW – P6</b> Seek to improve the management of traffic, parking and vehicular access in this section, including through the promotion of car free options.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PPW – P7</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.		
<b>Policy PPW – P8</b> Encourage sensitive management and explore measures to arrest the establishment of sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands, for example around Millook and Crackington, in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character, and biodiversity, and provided this can be achieved using natives	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective PPW – O1</b> Support initiatives for undergrounding visually intrusive wirescapes, for example at Port Isaac and Tintagel.	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed - Natural England advises that this informative caveat is added to the policy text: <u>Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site.</u> <u>A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary</u>
<b>Objective PPW – O2</b> Support a landscape scale approach to extending and connecting currently fragmented locally characteristic habitats. These include maritime cliffs and slopes, lowland heathland, lowland meadows, coastal native woodland, and native valley broadleaved woodland found in various section. for example (but not limited to) in the Valency Valley, Millook Woods, Crackington Haven and St Nectan's Glen.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective PPW – O3</b> Support the encouragement of culm grassland in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity on coastal marginal land.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective PPW – O4</b> Support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible, and support initiatives with communities which consider the long-term future of the coast in respect to predicted effects of sea level	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p>rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line and manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.</p>		
<p><b>Objective PPW -O5</b> Support the improvement to improve the management of important seal sites between Beeney Sisters and Buckator, bringing them back into favourable condition for seals.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective PPW-O6</b> Consider small scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE-P1</b> Seek reduction of impacts on landscape character and tranquillity from major roads such as the A39, A389 and B3314 by for example reduction in street lighting, reduction in signage, less intensive management of roadside vegetation, non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and local hedging styles and materials in highway works</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE – P2</b> Seek retention of the quiet rural character of small lanes such as those leading from settlement edges and off major roads to the edge of the estuary.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE – P3</b> Support the co-ordinated management of the activities taking place on the Camel Trail and other recreational facilities to ensure that they do not detract from tranquillity or visual amenity, to the benefit of all users.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE – P4</b> Require consideration of the landscape and visual impacts around the Camel Estuary of increasing or changing patterns of water-based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE – P5</b> Support an improvement in car free access options including foot, cycle bus and ferry around the estuary, for example the continuation of the existing ferry link between Padstow and Rock.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CE – P6</b> Consider settlement growth to Rock, Splatt and Padstow to ensure that it conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the Camel Estuary and does not adversely impact upon the AONB or its setting.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<b>Policy CE – P7</b> Limit spread of uncharacteristic development of replacement dwellings and commercial development including hotels and caravan parks.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy CE – P8</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective CE – O1</b> Support proposals which enhance protection for important habitats and species around the estuary	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective CE - O2</b> Support the continued reversion to marshland in the upper reaches of the Camel Estuary, for example at Amble Marshes, where drainage and agricultural improvement has taken place in order to restore to favourable condition this locally characteristic and significant habitat in the context of a landscape scale approach	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective CE -O3</b> Seek to protect mature trees surrounding settlements for example at Padstow, Rock, Splatt and Wadebridge in order to conserve their contribution to local landscape character.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy CSP – P1</b> Seek restoration of the quiet rural character of locally distinctive lanes, by reduced signage, lighting, noise and by traffic reduction measures, for example, better routing for touring coaches and commercial vehicles and seek a reduction in car parking provision close to the coast.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy CSP – P2</b> Seek the conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast throughout this section and including all settlements and keep free from uncharacteristic intrusive development and tall structures, recognising the risk of cumulative effects of individual replacement dwellings.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy CSP – P3</b> Encourage the enhancement of the coast around Constantine Bay, St Merryn, Mother Ivey's Bay, Harlyn, Treyarnon and Trevone, towards having a more undeveloped character.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Policy CSP – P4</b> Seek a reduction of landscape, car parking and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites and visitor infrastructure. Have regard to increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, and site design for example at Mother Ivey’s Bay, Harlyn and Trevarron</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CSP – P5</b> Seek to maintain the current low levels of light pollution across the section, in order to maintain dark night skies and to support the ‘Dark Sky Discovery’ area at Carnewas</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy CSP – P6</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective CSP – O1</b> Support a local partnership approach including the local community, parish councils, farmers, landowners, stakeholders and agencies to better manage the competing demands that impact on the rich natural environment and natural beauty of the section.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective CSP – O2</b> Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities that consider the long-term future of coastal areas e.g. Harlyn Bay in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to ‘hold the line’ and ‘managed realignment’ as identified in the shoreline management plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective CSP – O3</b> Seek improved management of coastal habitats via appropriate measures such as grazing</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SA – P1</b> Support measures to visually enhance existing development and car parking, for example at Porthtowan and Trevaunance Cove so that this becomes more in keeping with local character in materials, scale and design. Require all new development, including replacement dwellings, to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape by conserving and enhancing the</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



landscape character and natural beauty of the area. This needs to include consideration of cumulative and scale of replacement dwellings. It should also preclude extensions and encroachment.		
<b>Policy SA – P2</b> Seek the restoration and enhancement of the expansive openness of the coastal plateau and Beacon to keep free from intrusive development and tall structures. Support measures to minimise footpath erosion of coastal heathland and soils at the north edge of Porthtowan, around Chapel Porth, Trevellas Coombe and Cligga Head.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SA – P3</b> Seek protection of the setting of St Agnes Beacon by conserving the extent and character of the surrounding farmland for example between it and the existing settlement edge of St Agnes, Goonvrea and smaller groupings of dwellings, in order to protect the landscape integrity of this key landscape feature.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SA – P4</b> Encourage the sympathetic management of Perranporth Airfield, for example by improvement of boundary features and sensitive siting and design of airfield infrastructure.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SA – P5</b> Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration at existing holiday sites, caravan parks, holiday infrastructure, signage and car parks. Have particular regard to the increase in scale, massing and associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SA – P6</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SA – O1</b> Support initiatives to conserve engine houses, other mining structures and features and smallholders field patterns that are significant in the historic mining landscape. Important sites include Wheal Kitty, Wheal Charlotte, Polberro, Blue Hills and Wheal Coates	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SA – O2</b> Support the integrated management of historic landscape and habitats building on existing National	No, Category A	No specific recommendations





Trust, World Heritage Site and Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative aims. These habitats include lowland meadows, post-industrial habitats, maritime cliff and slopes, lowland heathland and native broadleaved valley woodlands		
<b>Objective SA – O2</b> Support the integrated management of historic landscape and habitats building on existing National Trust, World Heritage Site and Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative aims. These habitats include lowland meadows, post-industrial habitats, maritime cliff and slopes, lowland heathland and native broadleaved valley woodlands	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P1</b> Seek measures for the enhancement of the appearance of visitor developments and their setting at Godrevy and Hell's Mouth consistent with local vernacular for example, including use of locally characteristic Cornish killas in hedging and walling and granite detailing.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P2</b> Support improved connectivity into the AONB from Camborne, Pool and Redruth, through the provision of green infrastructure and sustainable transport links. Include these in any proposals for urban expansion at Camborne, Pool, Illogan, Redruth and Hayle.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P3</b> Seek protection of undeveloped and sparsely settled rural character and open views, free of tall structures. Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding, for example along the B3301.	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed - Natural England advises that this informative caveat is added to the policy text:  <u>Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site.</u>  <u>A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary</u>
<b>Policy GP – P4</b> Seek the conservation and enhancement of the rural character of all lanes and roads including the B3301	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



through the retention of hedges, narrow winding character and low levels of signage		
<b>Policy GP – P5</b> Support the removal of the car park at Godrevy Point in the light of the anticipated future severance of the access road by the sea and restore the headland to natural coastal habitats.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P6</b> Support improvement in the landscape integration of all locations used for visitor car parking including those at Godrevy and along the B3301 and North Cliffs.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P7</b> Support use of locally characteristic slate in new stiles and steps and other rights of way works in a manner consistent for example with those found near Godrevy Point in order to reinforce local character along the coast path and other footpaths. Consider new design solutions that enhance access for those with mobility impairments.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy GP – P8</b> Guard against cumulative impacts of development on the valley side, west of the A3301 in Portreath, within the AONB including the infilling of gaps between existing individual dwellings, which are themselves already adversely impacting upon the AONB in terms of scale, siting, design, massing and materials.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective GP - O1</b> Increase awareness and promote a sense of connection and responsibility for the AONB among the communities of nearby settlements including Camborne, Pool, Redruth, Illogan, Hayle, and Portreath	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective GP – O2</b> Support the work of the Towans Partnership and the delivery of the objectives of the Towans Management Plan where these support the purposes of the AONB designation.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective GP – O3</b> Help to support coastal management, which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long-term future of Portreath in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan, where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<b>Policy WP – P1</b> Protect the wild, open, exposed and undeveloped character of the North Coast. Support coastal heathland restoration.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P2</b> Support the sympathetic operation and progressive restoration of Castle-an-Dinas quarry, and others, in a manner that respects local landscape character, includes appropriate vegetation, appropriate final landform and permanent restoration of completed areas at the earliest possible stages. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P3</b> Ensure that development at Land's End Airport has appropriate regard to the rural character of the area and tranquillity is maintained.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P4</b> Seek the conservation and enhancement of the existing rural character of the B3306 and other roads in this area via sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Discourage widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or additional openings to lanes through existing hedge banks introducing contemporary design standards and requiring appreciable uncharacteristic visibility splays.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P5</b> Support the continuation of small-scale sustainable fisheries in order to conserve community vibrancy and the character of local coves such as at Porthgarra, Lamorna, Penberth and Cape Cornwall.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P6</b> Seek the strongest possible recognition and protection of the ancient prehistoric field systems bound by granite Cornish hedges as valuable historic landscape features and support their ongoing conservation and management.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P7</b> Support integrated projects and take opportunities through planning to stabilise and repair engine houses and other mining structures that are significant in the landscape throughout the Section.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy WP – P8</b> Support measures to safeguard and restore the Grade II listed quay at Lamorna in a manner that supports the purposes of the AONB designation	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Policy WP – P9</b> Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impact of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. For example, infrastructure at Land’s End and the car parks along the B3306 and at Sennen. Support measures to address visitor pressure/ traffic at key destinations within West Penwith.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy WP – P10</b> Seek to promote neighbourhood planning as an approach to managing development in West Penwith, with the full engagement of towns and Parishes.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy WP – P11</b> Support aspirations for West Penwith to be recognised as an International Dark Sky Park through seeking to limit light pollution arising through development</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy WP – P12</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective WP – O1</b> Support the sensitive management of well-used footpath routes and their setting.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective WP – O2</b> Support integrated management of the biodiversity and the historic landscapes of the Penwith Downs (also known as Penwith Moors) based on stakeholder and community support.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective WP – O3</b> Support the productive management of woodlands for example at Lamorna, St Loy and Penberth valleys in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P1</b> Seek, wherever possible, a reduction in the visual and landscape impact of the dishes, associated infrastructure and light pollution at the Goonhilly Earth Station and light pollution from RNAS Culdrose. Ensure that the proposals for alternative uses/ redevelopment of the Earth Station do not have an adverse impact visual or landscape character impacts and bring social and economic benefits to the local community.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Policy SCW – P2</b> Any new proposals for mineral extraction and quarrying, such as at Dean Quarry, that adversely impact upon the scenic beauty, special qualities, landscape character and tranquillity of this section of the AONB, and the Manacles Marine Conservation Zone, will not be supported.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P3</b> Support improved phased and final restoration at West of England quarry to final landforms and vegetation communities consistent with local landscape character including at the earliest possible stages permanent, appropriate restoration along coast path routes and completed working areas. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P4</b> Support the characteristic inclusion of local materials and vernacular design in new development, public realm, highways work, and public rights of way infrastructure using granite, serpentine, gabbro and schists as appropriate to reflect the varied geodiversity of this section</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P5</b> Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances natural beauty</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal &amp; Helford Special Area of Conservation from recreational disturbance.</u></p>
<p><b>Policy SCW – P6</b> Support appropriate improvements to coastal footpath access between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow provided that this respects local landscape character and conserves and enhances natural beauty.</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendments to policy wording proposed – add informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal &amp; Helford Special Area of Conservation from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Policy SCW – P7</b> Support the continuation of small-scale sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p>providing that enhances local character and conserves natural assets, for example at local coves such as at Porthleven, Mullion, Cadgwith, Coverack, Porthoustock, Porthallow and within the creeks of the Helford Estuary (provided that this does not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation).</p>		
<p><b>Policy SCW – P8</b> Support the conservation and positive management of mining features that are outside of the World Heritage Site, south of the A394 around Perranuthnoe, Rosudgeon, Kennegy, Praa Sands and Porthleven.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P9</b> Support enhancement of the wider setting of St Michael’s Mount including sea front car parking by design changes to layout, location, minimising infrastructure, enhanced boundary treatments, characteristic use of local materials in external works and appropriate vegetation.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW - P10</b> Support conservation and enhancement of the character of the open heathland plateau including reduction of visual and landscape impacts from existing conifer plantations on Goonhilly Downs consistent with best practice</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P11</b> Seek reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to respecting local character in external works, landscaping and site design and have particular regard to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development for example at Marazion, Perranuthnoe, Porthleven, Praa Sands, Mullion and Kennack Sands.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCW – P12</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of many of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to their landscape setting. The loss of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective SCW – O1</b> Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding in affected villages for example Porthleven, Mullion, St Keverne, Lizard, Gweek and Cury</p>	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed - Natural England advises that this informative caveat is added to the policy text:



		<p><u>Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site.</u></p> <p><u>A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary</u></p>
<p><b>Objective SCW – 02</b> Support the Linking the Lizard Partnership in its initiatives to integrate land management, farming and the conservation of biodiversity and historic environment together with the promotion of a vibrant local rural economy and community</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective SCW – 03</b> Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future and value of coastal areas e.g. Marazion, Mounts Bay, Porthleven, Loe Bar, Praa Sands, Gweek, Cadgwith, Coverack, and Maenporth in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line where infrastructure such as sewage outfalls and roads need to be protected. Manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast in this section.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective SCW – 04</b> Support the work of the Loe Pool Forum and encourage measures to improve water and habitat quality at Loe Pool and in the Helford</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective SCW – 05</b> Support measures to improve water and habitat quality in the Helford by supporting measures to reduce run off and nitrate input.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective SCW – 06</b> Support measures to extend the Lizard National Nature Reserve to incorporate County Wildlife Sites and National Trust and Cornwall Wildlife Trust holdings to increase the protection of the important habitats, species and geology across the Lizard.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Objective SCW – 07</b> Support the Helford Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to encourage engagement and involvement in enjoyment and sensitive use of the Helford Estuary Special Area of Conservation.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCC – P1</b> Prevent further cumulative landscape and visual impact from individual developments on local character and tranquillity for example along the shores and slopes of the Fal Ria and creek side, waterside and coastal settlements. Require all new development, including replacement dwellings, to respond appropriately to the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape and to reflect the traditional and characteristic built form and context</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCC – P2</b> Require the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts on the AONB landscape around the Fal Ria, Carrick Roads and associated creeks from increasing or changing patterns of water-based access, leisure and commercial activity and their related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks, yards and slipways associated with individual dwellings. Recognising the cumulative impacts of existing and further development.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCC – P3</b> Require an improvement in car-free access options including, foot, cycle, bus and boat for example from Truro, Falmouth and Penryn in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB, building on the good work of the Fal River Partnership and Fal River Links.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCC – P4</b> Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Carrick Roads and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 where this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks in the area.</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal &amp; Helford Special Area of Conservation from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Policy SCC – P5</b> Support management of visitor car parking in quiet and remote tranquil rural areas in the Fal Ria and throughout the Roseland, up to Porthpean, so that levels of use do not increase. Resist additional parking provision as part of visitor proposals preferring and requiring sustainable</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations





transport arrangements. Reduce visual impacts by use of carefully located unobtrusive small scale dispersed rural car parks set back from the coast for example as managed by the National Trust at Vault Bay and Dodman Point.		
<b>Policy SCC – P6</b> Require protection of the landscape setting of key landmarks such as St Mawes Castle, St Anthony's Lighthouse and others from negative impacts by new development including housing and lighting and seek enhancement of their settings	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCC – P7</b> Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future of coastal areas e.g. Falmouth, St Mawes, Mevagissey, Mylor, Devoran, Penryn and Flushing in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCC – P8</b> Ensure that the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities of the AONB is fully taken into account in development proposals for expansion of Truro, Falmouth and Penryn and at smaller settlements in order to retain the character of the Fal Ria landscape. Particular care should be taken to ensure that no development is permitted inside or outside the AONB, which would damage its natural beauty, character and special qualities.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCC – P9</b> Require the use of the evidence base and policies in the Roseland Neighbourhood Development Plan to inform the preparation and consideration of development proposals across the Roseland and support the use of other NDPs coming forward across South Coast Central, once adopted	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCC – P10</b> Support the continued success of festivals that promote and interpret the AONB's special qualities, characteristics and culture. For example, the Fal River Festival, Mevagissey Feast Week, Fal Oyster Festival, The St Mawes Fish Festival and the Fal Autumn Walking Festival	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCC – P11</b> Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries, including at Mevagissey and Portscatho, which enhance local character and communities and conserve natural assets. Support local cultural fisheries	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



in the Fal Estuary such as traditional oyster fisheries, which do not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation.		
<b>Policy SCC – P12</b> Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development and respect local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout including at Mevagissey, Gorran Haven and Pentewan	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCC – O1</b> Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands around the Fal and its tributaries and in the inland and coastal valleys of the Roseland. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to increase estuarine woodland cover and act as a future seed source where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P1</b> Require the active consideration of landscape and visual impacts around the Fowey Ria, harbour and creeks of increasing or changing patterns of water-based access, leisure and commercial activity and related infrastructure such as moorings, jetties, car parks and yards	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P2</b> Support the further development of sustainable water-based travel, integrated with other initiatives in South Coast Central AONB section that build on the existing ferry links between Fowey and Bodinnick, and Fowey and Polruan and further afield.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P3</b> Support the work of the Fowey Estuary Partnership in its aim to stimulate an appropriate balance between competing demands placed on the Fowey Estuary through shared information, co-operation and action, including seeking opportunities to implement the Fowey Estuary Management Plan and to support the continuation of the Upper Fowey and Point Pill Voluntary Marine Conservation Area designation.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P4</b> Support communication of the implications of the Shoreline Management Plan to creek side and coastal communities within this section such as Polkerris, Lerryn and Golant in order to open an early dialogue about sea level rise and coastal change	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Policy SCE – P5</b> Support the wealth of cultural heritage around the Fowey and particularly its literary heritage, including the continued success of the Fowey Festival of Music and Words</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCE – P6</b> Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Fowey Ria and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances the natural beauty.</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to Policy wording proposed - add informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Policy SCE – P7</b> Support the continuation of small-scale, sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that this enhances local character and conserves natural assets, such as at Polperro, provided that this does not have adverse impact upon the Lantic Bay Special Area of Conservation.</p>	No, Category A	Correct error – <u>Polruan to Polperro SAC</u> instead of <u>Lantic Bay SAG</u>
<p><b>Policy SCE – P8</b> Support the management and extension of sessile oak woodlands at the Fowey Ria and local valleys at Polridmouth, West and East Coombe, Polperro, Porthallow and Portloe. Consider opportunities for planting of local provenance native tree species such as sessile oak, hazel and alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist appropriate subsequent natural regeneration.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCE – P9</b> Seek a reduction in landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Have regard to the increase in scale, massing, cumulative development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout including at Polruan, along the coast, and around Polperro.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy SCE – P10</b> Support the sensitive redevelopment of Par Docks in ways which enhance the setting of the AONB and celebrate the mining heritage at the western edge of this section.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy RH – P1</b> Support the development of innovative sustainable transport links to and from the Rame Peninsula. This should be based on car free options, building on its</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p>location at the mouth of the Tamar Estuary, particularly seeking opportunities to develop sustainable waterbased transport. Schemes should consider landscape and visual impacts and be designed and implemented in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB.</p>		
<p><b>Policy RH – P2</b> Require particular consideration of the adverse cumulative effects of development of both replacement and new dwellings and the expansion of characteristic villages into their protected setting. The unique historic character of these settlements reflects both their vernacular form and buildings and also their relationship to the coast and their landscape setting. The loss of or diminution of either characteristic will be disproportionately harmful.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective RH – O1</b> Promote walking opportunities across Rame Head between settlements and the South West Coast Path and support the improvement of non-car access.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add informative caveat to the policy text: <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Objective RH – O2</b> Support local community aspirations for undergrounding of overhead cables in villages such as at Kingsand and Cawsand in order to reduce visual impact</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - Natural England advises that this informative caveat is added to the policy text: <u>Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site.</u> <u>A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary</u></p>



<p><b>Objective RH – O3</b> Support improved awareness, understanding and sensitive interpretation of the extensive and wide-ranging history of this section and the role of the Rame Peninsula as a fortification at the mouth of the Tamar</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RH – O4</b> Support partnership action in ensuring long-term sustainability of management of the waters of Plymouth Sound and the Tamar Estuaries</p>	No, Category A	Amendment to policy wording proposed - to clarify that this positive objective aims to avoid impacts to Habitats sites, add reference to <u>Plymouth Sound &amp; Estuaries SAC and Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA</u>
<p><b>Objective RH – O5</b> Support, through a landscape led approach, the appropriate management, extension and linking of locally characteristic habitats. These include coastal heathland, farm hedges, parkland and broadleaved native inland and coastal woodland.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RH – O6</b> Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with the communities of Kingsand and Cawsand which consider the long-term future in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast</p>	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed – to clarify that this positive objective aims to avoid impacts to Habitats sites add:  <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of Plymouth Sound &amp; Estuaries Special Area of Conservation SAC and Tamar Estuaries Complex Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use.</u>
<p><b>Policy BM – 01</b> Support improved restoration of china clay workings at Lower Hawkstor, Parson's Pit, and Stannon Pit in keeping with the local landform, soils and vegetation communities of their moorland setting whilst respecting local history and heritage. Support further measures to protect and</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.		
<b>Policy BM – 02</b> Seek conservation and enhancement of the character of the small scale rural road network through the use of local stone and local styles in the maintenance and repair of roadside hedges, retention of characteristically unenclosed moorland lanes, utilising locally characteristic soft passing places and banks for traffic management and avoiding hard engineering works and excess signage for example at Lady Down and Manor Common.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy BM – 03</b> Require improved integration into the landscape of existing visitor facilities and car parks such as at Golitha Falls, Minions and Roughtor Road in order to reduce their existing landscape and visual impacts.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy BM – 04</b> Seek a reduction in the visual impact of existing conifer plantations for example at Priddacombe, Hawkstor, Bolventor, Halvana, Smallacoombe and Roughtor consistent with established best practice. Seek opportunities for this to be achieved by productive felling with restoration to open habitats balanced with greater productive woodland creation at appropriate local sites in the vicinity order in order to conserve and enhance the open moorland landscape and also protect the economic resource.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy BM – 05</b> Seek to maintain current low levels of light pollution on Bodmin Moor in reflection of an International Dark Sky Reserve.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy BM – 06</b> Support sustainable transport initiatives where these realise a reduction in motorised vehicle access giving rise to parking and other concerns. Support initiatives to discourage unsanctioned use of motor vehicles and motorcycles other than where expressly permitted.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy BM – 07</b> Require the conservation and enhancement of the existing character of the local road network and particularly the minor lanes within this section of the designated landscape. The pattern and character of the roads often contributes appreciably to the character of the area, be it through their sunken and enclosed nature or their open character. Any changes to the roads and lanes in this area require sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or the inclusion of uncharacteristic standard suburban details should	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p>be avoided. Additional openings to lanes through existing hedge banks or vegetation and particularly those which require uncharacteristic contemporary design standards and uncharacteristic visibility splays will not be supported. Where new highway works are required these should adopt traditional approaches including locally appropriate Cornish hedge banks and characteristic soft passing places and should reflect characteristic local landscape patterns and boundaries. The management of verges should provide opportunity for biodiversity net gain.</p>		
<p><b>Objective BM – O1</b> Support the Bodmin Moor Commons Council in the coordinated management of the commons and resolution of commons issues. Support stakeholders in the proactive management of access on open access land.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective BM – O2</b> Support landowners and managers in achieving a landscape scale approach the integrated management of natural, historic and geologically significant landscapes and the restoration of moorland habitats and ecosystem services across the moor and seek to achieve consensus on long-term management objectives</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective BM – O3</b> Support projects that enable the community, schools, landowners, commoners and farmers to conserve the natural and historic landscape, provide education and training, and seek conservation of significant historic features such as, mining structures at Sharptor, Wheal Bray, Phoenix and others.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Cornwall AONB aims, objectives &amp; policies</b></p>		
<p><b>Policy LS - P1</b> Understand clearly the social, environmental and economic benefits of landscape and seascape and ensure this is reflected in decision making at every level, supported by comprehensive information and evidence</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy LS – P2</b> Approach the conservation and enhancement of the AONB according to landscape-led principles based upon landscape and seascape character as required by Planning Policy and Guidance</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy LS – P3</b> Safeguard and enhance characteristic high levels of peace and tranquillity in the AONB with dark night skies by minimising noise, intrusive development and light pollution</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Policy LS – P4</b> Take a landscape-led approach to the management of the historic landscapes, settlements and seascapes of the AONB, using Landscape Characterisation,</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



Historic Landscape Characterisation and Historic Seascape Assessment as key tools.		
<b>Policy LS – P5</b> Accommodate biofuel/ biomass crops, new crops and new forms of horticulture in ways which are assimilated within the existing landscape through a landscape-led approach to change which reflects the statutory purpose. Provide appropriate guidance to farmers to facilitate this.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy LS – P6</b> Conserve and enhance the historic built environment and rural heritage assets including engine houses and associated mine workings, traditional gates and gateposts, stone stiles, metal fingerposts and local vernacular Cornish hedges.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective LS – O1</b> Maintain and enhance landscape character through sustainable farming and forestry practices which reflect and reinforce landscape character and seek to ensure that policy and fiscal support for this is optimised.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective LS – O2</b> Monitor the impacts of changes to Agri-environment support mechanisms and any consequent effects on landscape character within the AONB	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective LS – O3</b> Safeguard and enhance landscape character within biodiversity/ nature recovery projects that contribute to the mosaic of habitats characteristic of AONB landscapes	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective LS – O4</b> Fully understand and promote the contribution made by geology, geomorphology and soils in underpinning landscape character and ensure protection of this resource	No, Category A	No specific recommendations





<p><b>Objective LS – O5</b> Reduce the landscape and visual impact of uncharacteristic features such as conifer plantations within the AONB landscape, restoring locally characteristic land cover, including woodland where appropriate. Support and encourage new woodland planting schemes where careful consideration to the landscape and visual impact ensures they respond to, and reinforce, the landscape character and other sensitivities.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective LS – O6</b> Raise awareness among visitors, leisure and recreation businesses about sustainable, responsible tourism that delivers the statutory purpose of the designated landscape and the policies that flow from this in order that the natural beauty of the AONB landscapes are conserved and that any adverse environmental impact of tourism is minimised</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O1</b> Improve understanding of the natural capital and ecosystem services of Cornwall AONB. Promote and identify investment, vehicles and opportunities.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O2</b> Support opportunities to further understand the state of the AONB's biodiversity and geodiversity resource.</p>	No, Category A	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - to clarify that this positive objective aims to avoid impacts on Habitats sites add:</p> <p><u>including mitigation to avoid recreational impacts upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area.</u></p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O3</b> Take a strategic, landscape-led, approach to the delivery of the Nature Recovery Network, supporting the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Cornwall.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O5</b> Support landowners, land managers and local communities in the delivery of environmental land management initiatives to increase natural capital, ecosystem services and biodiversity.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Objective NRLM – O6</b> Support a catchment-based approach to soil conservation and river, estuarine and bathing water quality within the AONB</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - to clarify that this positive objective aims to avoid impacts on Habitats sites by adding: <u>including mitigation to avoid water quality impacts upon the qualifying features of the Special Area of Conservations or Special Protection Area</u></p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O7</b> Support opportunities to control and monitor terrestrial and aquatic invasive.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O8</b> Support measures to reduce litter and waste within the AONB and beyond the boundaries</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O9</b> Support management initiatives from marine and coastal organisations where they align with the Cornwall Marine and Coastal Code.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O10</b> Support the appropriate management of Cornish hedges and road verges to encourage wildflowers and pollinators. Raise the profile of the Cornish hedge and its role in ecosystem services.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O11</b> Support opportunities to enhance dark skies and conserve the nocturnal environment. Support initiatives which reduce artificial light and increase awareness of the impacts on the nocturnal environment</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O12</b> Support opportunities to increase habitats for pollinators, birds and ecosystem engineers, and reintroduction of locally extinct species</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective NRLM – O13</b> Support land management initiatives which promote nature friendly farming and soil health</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy CCBR – P1</b> Support appropriate green infrastructure, and natural flood management systems, which mitigate the impacts of climate change, whilst conserving and enhancing the landscape.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective CCBR – O1</b> Identify the natural capital within the Cornwall AONB which supports climate change adaptation as an ecosystem services and support appropriate investment.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>



<b>Objective CCBR – O2</b> Connect habitats at a landscape scale within the AONB to mitigate against, and adapt to, climate change.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O1</b> Support physical and intellectual access to the historic environment within the AONB.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O2</b> Support the work of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) Partnership in the management, interpretation and celebration of the mining heritage of the AONB. Contribute to the actions set down in the WHS Management Plan.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O3</b> Connect people to nature and heritage through the arts and culture. Support the current cultural sectors of creative arts, performance and media that celebrate and enhance the character of the protected landscape	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O4</b> Support the celebration of the cultural distinctiveness of the protected Landscape	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O5</b> Promote the use of the Cornish language both spoken and written and wherever possible and practical use Cornish on interpretive material such as signs within the protected landscape	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O6</b> Seek to bring Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Cornwall AONB into positive management and improving condition.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O7</b> Support the high-quality management of heritage assets within the protected landscape to ensuring their continued survival in good condition	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O8</b> Promote the cultural importance such as the benefits to people, place, nature and climate of the Cornish Hedge as a heritage asset.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O9</b> Monitor the extent and condition of historic sites, features and landscapes in the AONB, promoting the use of the existing Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council Internet mapping and the Heritage at Risk register.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O10</b> Support new designations and inclusions to the HER for heritage assets, as yet unmapped, within the AONB.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O11</b> Inclusively promote the sensitive interpretation of the AONB's historic environment.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<b>Objective HC – O12</b> Understand the value the historic environment and historic assets make to Cornwall's economy and communities as our heritage capital and ensure appropriate investment.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O13</b> Develop projects and initiatives to involve local communities in the management of their local historic environment, working with third sector groups and volunteers.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O14</b> Support the effective management of the Historic Environment with Partners and Stakeholders guided by the latest version of Cornwall's Heritage Strategy.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective HC – O15</b> Protect the Outstanding Universal Value and the setting of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) by supporting the actions within the WHS Management Plan.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy RSA – P1</b> Support the development of access infrastructure that conserves and where possible enhance the landscape, historic character, biodiversity and geodiversity of the AONB and support the proactive de-cluttering of associated modern signage, lighting and furniture	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy RSA – P2</b> Seek to improve the sustainable connectivity between population centres and nearby sections of the Cornwall AONB with appropriate green infrastructure that enhances landscape character and increases public health opportunities.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy RSA – P3</b> Support new proposals for future coastal access arising from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, ensuring early consultation with landowners. Ensure that any coastal access provision conserves and enhances coastal character, working with landowners	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed - add this informative caveat to the policy text:  <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance.</u>
<b>Policy RSA – P4</b> Support integrated, accessible and sustainable public transport links within and between the Cornwall AONB sections with particular attention given to the provision of rural bus services and water-based transport within AONB estuaries.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Policy RSA – P5</b> Improve traffic management on the coast road between St Just and St Ives (B3306), focusing on the promotion of sustainable modes of travel through West Penwith that encourage people to visit places along the route, instead of just driving through.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RSA – O1</b> Support the strategic management of open access land and public rights of way within the AONB with the full involvement of landowners to ensure good condition and connectivity, whilst guarding against wildlife and social impacts.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RSA – O2</b> Support partners in maintaining footpaths and bridleways in good condition, including the South West Coast Path, circular routes, cross county trails and connections to AONB settlements</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RSA – O3</b> Increase the access to, and interpretation of, important areas for biodiversity, geodiversity and/or heritage where appropriate, provided that this can be achieved without damage to or disturbance of these assets or unacceptable landscape and visual impact</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add This informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Objective RSA – O4</b> Raise the profile of and promote an improved understanding of the complicated geography of the Cornwall AONB. Raise the awareness of the importance of the protected landscape through various means including the sensitive placement of Cornwall AONB signage and highways boundary markers, where this is supported by partners and parishes.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective RSA – O5</b> Secure gains for landscape, heritage and nature from transport and highways infrastructure projects, promoting the effective use of the Cornwall Rural Highways Best Practice Guide</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<p><b>Objective HWB – O1</b> Encourage a wider range of people to use the AONB landscape and seascape for health and wellbeing benefits, within and outside the AONB, specifically targeting areas in the AONB with the capacity and infrastructure to accommodate recreational activity and not those areas particularly sensitive to disturbance.</p>	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



<p><b>Objective HWB – O2</b> Utilise the beauty of the AONB as a tool to inspire people to explore the AONB for health, leisure and recreation.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add this informative caveat to the policy text: <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance.</u></p>
<p><b>Objective HWB – O3</b> Provide for physical activity and volunteering opportunities within the AONB that will enhance landscape, biodiversity, heritage and access whilst improving people's health and wellbeing and addressing health inequalities.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective HWB – O4</b> Seek alternative modes of funding for the management of access and the provision of recreation for healthy activities and enjoyment of the countryside, particularly accessing mainstream health budgets as the focus moves from one of cure to one of prevention.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective HWB – O5</b> Understand the value of the natural capital of the AONB to health, and the connection between landscape and wellbeing. Seek appropriate investment in the AONB's natural capital, to benefit long term health and wellbeing of communities and visitors.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective HWB – O6</b> Improve access to locally produced and affordable healthy food and increase opportunities for people and communities to grow their own, supporting a high-quality environment and healthy communities.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Objective HWB – O7</b> Seek to deliver outcomes within the current Health and Wellbeing Strategy relevant to the protected landscape, particularly around the following outcomes: helping people to live longer, happier and healthier lives, and improving the quality of life.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy SCE – P1</b> Support investment in renewable energy technologies that have multiple benefits (such as community renewables and those which provide local employment) and that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text: <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the</u></p>



		<u>Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u>
<b>Policy SCE – P2</b> Support coastal and fishing communities to conserve and enhance the coastal character, ensuring the sustainable businesses and thriving communities.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P3</b> Value and protect the landscape and seascape of Cornwall AONB. Support sustainable management of tourism, where this does not adversely impact the landscape character of the AONB.	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:  <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u>
<b>Policy SCE – P4</b> Support communities to be more sustainable and self-reliant in terms of food, services, employment, affordable housing and green infrastructure enabling adaptation to climate change and improving economic resilience.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P5</b> Support economic and employment facilities within AONB communities which respect and enhance the historic environment, local vernacular and settlement pattern.	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:  <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u>
<b>Policy SCE – P6</b> Ensure AONB considerations are taken into account when developing Neighbourhood Plans, Parish Plans and other community documents	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy SCE – P7</b> Support the sustainable management of the AONB landscape to benefit local communities e.g. allotments,	No, Category A	No specific recommendations



agroforestry and community growing initiatives in ways that respond to, and enhance, landscape character.		
<b>Policy SCE – P8</b> Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in ‘hard to treat’ homes, businesses and community buildings, increasing resilience to fuel poverty, where this does not detract from landscape character	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O1</b> Reinforce the link between a high quality, culturally distinct landscape and a prosperous and sustainable economy. Develop opportunities to value ecosystem services in the AONB and mechanisms for investment.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O2</b> Promote the use of land management techniques aligned with best practice, where this does not compromise landscape character, and which deliver for local nature recovery e.g. Cornish hedging and heritage restoration/management/construction sectors in providing education and training and job opportunities.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O3</b> Promote an approach to sustainable economic development and environmental growth in the Cornwall AONB using the principles of circular economics.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O4</b> Support projects which deliver for people, place, nature and climate in the Cornwall AONB, which deliver on the AONB Management Plan and Local Policies. Promote the use of Farming in Protected Landscapes funding and Defra’s Future Schemes.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O5</b> Communicate the special qualities of the AONB and support the sensitive marketing of the AONB by local tourism organisations and businesses.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O6</b> Raise awareness of the 12 Sections of the Cornwall AONB among its local communities and beyond the boundaries	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Objective SCE – O7</b> Support sustainable recycling and plastic free initiatives in local communities.	No, Category A	No specific recommendations
<b>Policy PD – P1</b> All development within the AONB will be required to adopt a landscape-led approach as set out within this document in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB. This approach will provide for the statutory protection of the AONB landscapes and will deliver the policy requirements that stem from this. Development proposals within the AONB landscape will be required to be accompanied by a Contextual Appraisal which provides a	Yes, Category C	Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:  <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of</u>





<p>clear and comprehensive analysis of the unique and characteristic attributes of the site and its setting and to demonstrate how the proposed development responds to these in conserving and enhancing the designated landscape. The Contextual Appraisal to consider the cumulative effects of new development.</p>		<p><u>Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P2</b> Require development management decisions to specifically consider the cumulative effects of individual developments on the designated landscape. The addition of further individual developments and particularly the unsympathetic replacement and redevelopment of existing dwellings and buildings and the extension of settlements which exceed the sensitivity and capacity of their designated landscape setting and give rise to cumulative effects particularly through the inclusion of uncharacteristic contemporary elements, domestic paraphernalia and light spill and will not be supported</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P3</b> The replacement and redevelopment of existing dwellings, where justified, will be supported where the overall scale, density, massing, height, layout, materials and landscaping of the development appropriately responds to local character. These should be broadly comparable to the size, scale and bulk of the dwelling being replaced, and not adversely affect the character of the surrounding area</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P4</b> "Major development" should be refused in the Cornwall AONB subject to the tests set out in NPPF para 172. This Management Plan sets out the views below of the AONB Partnership as to what should be considered to constitute "major development" in the AONB</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P5</b> Fully embed the statutory purposes of the AONB designation and AONB Management Plan policies, and requirement for a landscape-led approach in the Cornwall Local Plan and other public plans, policies, strategies and programmes</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P6</b> Support appropriate green infrastructure within built development, where this would follow the required landscape-led approach required for the AONB.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P7</b> Support the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans by Cornwall AONB parishes, in the light of robust landscape evidence bases, promoting the conservation and enhancement of local landscape character and distinctiveness</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>



<p><b>Policy PD – P8</b> Support small scale developments that enable the identified needs of local people to be met in terms of provision of affordable housing, maintaining and enhancing local community amenities and services. Housing need and affordable housing need within the AONB should be based on robust evidence of local need arising from within the AONB. The extent to which the AONB is required to accommodate objectively assessed needs arising from outside the AONB should be limited. Any such development should be in sustainable locations with good access to services where landscape capacity and opportunity to conserve and enhance the protected landscape can be demonstrated</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P9</b> Support new tourism, leisure and recreation development that conserves and enhances the diverse local landscape characteristics of the various sections of the Cornwall AONB. Ensure that the scale, design, colour, and use of materials have appropriate regard to the character, sensitivity and capacity of the protected landscape and seek better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, and car parks in order to reduce landscape and visual impact. The establishment and operation of campsites within the AONB without suitable planning control will not be supported. Notwithstanding this, the introduction of any such facility would need to respond to the character and sensitivity of the designated landscape and not comprise a conspicuous uncharacteristic element harming the character, tranquillity and biodiversity of the landscape.</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance.</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P10</b> Support the sustainable management of recreational water sports, and commercial and operational maritime activities including shell fisheries and dredging in AONB estuaries and at the coast. Support measures to conserve and enhance the AONB coast, including safeguarding currently undeveloped coastal stretches</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from recreational disturbance</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P11</b> Support appropriate site selection and design of new telecommunication and power infrastructure. Require such development to comply with the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England (or any successor document). Seek opportunities to reduce and</p>	Yes, Category C	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - Natural England advises that this informative</p>



<p>remove existing overhead power and telecommunications lines via the Ofgem Undergrounding and other programmes in order to reduce landscape and visual impact.</p>		<p>caveat is added to the policy text: <u>Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site. A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P12</b> Any development in, or within the setting of, the AONB must be sustainable development that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintains local distinctiveness and contributes to the sense of place; it should respond to local historical, cultural and landscape context and enhance and feel part of the existing landscape. This can include responding to both built and natural attributes, for instance reflecting construction methods, built forms, field patterns and landscapes. It may also include retaining or enhancing key views, landscapes and buildings that provide a tangible link to Cornish culture;</li> <li>• is appropriately located, and addresses landscape sensitivity and capacity being of a scale, density, layout, height and mass with a clear understanding and response to its landscape, seascape and townscape setting;</li> <li>• reflects vernacular scale and detailing avoiding the uncharacteristic introduction of large scale dwellings with very extensive glazed elevations and imposing presence Innovation in building design within the AONB can, if contextually responsive in the terms set out above, provide contemporary development that is well integrated into its setting and the AONB landscape rather than give rise to development which visually imposes on it</li> <li>• is compatible with the distinctive character of the location described by the Landscape Character Assessment, with particular regard to the setting of settlements and the rural landscape;</li> <li>• does not compromise the special qualities and characteristics of the AONB designation as outlined for each local section and in relevant character assessments;</li> <li>• maintains ecological continuity/ semi-natural corridors;</li> <li>• supports the conservation of the historic environment as a whole, and in particular those designated heritage</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>avoids impacts upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></li> </ul>



<p>assets and their setting; including Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respects and does not diminish dark skies, designated or otherwise, and maintains tranquillity. Any development that leads to increase light spill will not be supported</li> <li>• protects trees, other important landscape features and semi natural habitats in order that it can contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the protected landscape. Particular care should be taken to ensure that development outside the AONB does not harm the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the AONB and/ or its setting or otherwise prejudice the achievement of the AONB purposes</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policy PD – P13</b> Quarrying and mineral extraction within the AONB or within its setting should conserve and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the area. Support the landscape restoration of existing mines and quarries, to enhance landscape character and natural beauty by imposing appropriate new planning conditions through the Review of Mineral Planning Permissions. Support existing small-scale quarries within the different sections of the Cornwall AONB, in order to allow controlled production of characteristic stone for use locally to facilitate contextually responsive development. These quarries will be required to respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their operation and restoration and minimise short- and long-term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P14</b> Support the use of local vernacular stone and other building materials used in vernacular ways within built development and infrastructure. If necessary, by the small-scale and sensitive reworking of local quarries.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P15</b> Renewable energy technologies and associated infrastructure, both onshore and offshore, can be of a scale and design able to be accommodated within the AONB and its setting. Any such development should guard against landscape, visual and cumulative impacts, in accordance with the evidence base contained within the local relevant renewable policies.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></p>



<p><b>Policy PD – P16</b> Built development should provide gains for biodiversity; promoting habitat retention, creation, enhancement and species protection aligned with other relevant policies.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add this informative caveat to the policy text:</p> <p><u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P17</b> Any development within the marine, coastal and estuarine environment must take account of terrestrial and marine based planning policies and processes.</p>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed - add <u>provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area</u> to clarify that this positive Policy aims to avoid impacts on Habitats sites <u>from land take or changing land use</u></p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P18</b> Farm diversification and infrastructure will generally be supported where they provide sustainable rural businesses, enhance local distinctiveness and cultural heritage and where the development is of a scale and design that can be accommodated within the sensitive landscapes of the AONB. The conversion of existing redundant agricultural (and other) buildings to form dwellings should not be found acceptable as a matter of principle and will only be acceptable where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing buildings are characteristic, historic, vernacular buildings which are recognisably an important part of the local built and landscape context; and</li> <li>• The existing buildings are worthy of retention in their own right; and</li> <li>• The conversion very substantially retains the scale, character and appearance of the original building with repair generally preferred to renovation; and</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, Category C</p>	<p>Amendment to policy wording proposed – add</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>avoids impacts upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Area from land take or changing land use</u></li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conversion does not give rise to the introduction of uncharacteristic fenestration or domestication of the setting or the introduction of conspicuous domestic paraphernalia into the setting of the building.</li> </ul> <p>The conversion of redundant existing agricultural (and other) buildings such as pole barns, simple concrete block barns or portal frame buildings which in the absence of an agricultural use would form alien elements in the landscape will not generally be supported</p>		
<p><b>Policy PD – P19</b> Any development should consider the relative carbon balance between the options of new build or refurbishment. Justification on the grounds of net zero carbon post construction will not of itself provide a reason for consent.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>
<p><b>Policy PD – P20</b> Require the conservation and enhancement of the existing character of the local road network and particularly the minor lanes within this section of the designated landscape. The pattern and character of the roads often contributes appreciably to the character of the area, be it through their sunken and enclosed nature or their open character. Any changes to the roads and lanes in this area require sensitive design and minimal use/ decluttering of highway infrastructure. Widening, straightening, re-routing, kerbing and enclosure of currently unenclosed sections or the inclusion of uncharacteristic standard suburban details should be avoided. Additional openings to lanes through existing hedge banks or vegetation and particularly those which require uncharacteristic contemporary design standards and uncharacteristic visibility splays will not be supported. Where new highway works are required these should adopt traditional approaches including locally appropriate Cornish hedge banks and should reflect characteristic local landscape patterns and boundaries. The management of verges should provide opportunity for biodiversity net gain.</p>	<p>No, Category A</p>	<p>No specific recommendations</p>

### 3.5.1 Recommendation

There are impact pathways for **land take** and **water quality** from the Plan which cannot be ruled out from resulting in Likely Significant Effects from the Plan alone. Given the existing situation of predicted impacts from Local Plan growth and the European Sites Mitigation SPD for Cornwall, there is a credible evidence of a real



risk for a **recreational disturbance** impact pathway from the Plan, when considered in combination with other plans and projects.

This report therefore needs to progress to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment to consider the implications of the Management Plan on the Conservation Objectives for the SPAs and SACs either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. With mitigation and informative caveats embedded in the Plan at Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment, the test will be to avoid Adverse Effect on Integrity of Habitats sites within scope for each impact pathway.



## 4. Appropriate Assessment and Considering the Integrity Test

### 4.1 Introduction to Appropriate Assessment

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The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 is considered on an extra-precautionary basis, without mitigation, to result in Likely Significant Effect in combination with other plans and projects. This is for three pathways: Land take, Water quality and Recreational disturbance.

The second stage of HRA is to undertake an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications of the plan (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and establish whether there may be an Adverse Effect on Integrity (AEOI) of any Habitats sites in view of their Conservation Objectives. The process undertaken for the Appropriate Assessment is set out in this Chapter.

The Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken by the competent authority and should assess all aspects of the Management Plan which can by themselves, or in combination with other plans and projects, affect the sites' Conservation Objectives. The assessment must consider the implications for each qualifying feature of each potentially affected Habitats Site. Key vulnerabilities are set out in Appendix III and the Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) were used to obtain this information. Site Improvement Plans have been developed for each Habitats Site in England as part of the 'Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS)'. The Site Improvement Plans provide a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the designation features of the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. These can be found at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/5458594975711232>.

In order to identify potential in combination effects, other plans and projects which may affect the Habitats Sites need to be identified.

This should involve an 'Appropriate Assessment' of the implications of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 in relation to existing and predicted recreational disturbance impacts, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, in order to establish whether the Plan may have an *Adverse Effect on the Integrity* of any Habitats Sites in view of their Conservation Objectives.

This stage is to undertake objective scientific assessment of the implications of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan on the Qualifying Features of the listed Habitats Sites using the best scientific knowledge in the field. It should apply the best available techniques and methods to assess the extent of the effects of the Management Plan on the integrity of the Habitat sites. The description of the site's integrity and the impact assessment should be based on the best possible indicators specific to the Habitat sites' qualifying features, which can also be useful in monitoring the impact of the Management Plan's implementation.

The Appropriate Assessment should assess all aspects of the Plan which can by themselves, or in combination with other plans and projects, affect the Conservation Objectives of one or more Habitats site. The assessment





must consider the implications for each qualifying feature of each potentially affected any Habitats sites. The focus of the appropriate assessment is therefore on the species and / or the habitats for which the Habitats site is designated.

The best scientific knowledge should be used when carrying out the Appropriate Assessment in order to enable the competent authority to conclude with certainty that there will be no *Adverse Effect on the Integrity* of any Habitats site.

It is important that the Appropriate Assessment provides a better understanding of potential effects and can therefore assist in the identification of mitigation measures where possible to avoid, reduce or cancel significant effects on Habitats sites which could be applied when undertaking the 'integrity test'. All mitigation measures built into the Plan can be taken into account. The Appropriate Assessment is an iterative process, re-assessing changes and new or different mitigation measures before making its final conclusion. It must be clear which mitigation measures are being relied upon in order to meet the integrity test.

The integrity test must apply the precautionary principle. However, plan assessments are less precise than project assessments, and so it is important for the assessment process to eliminate the prospect of adverse effects integrity insofar as it is possible, given the level of specificity of this Management Plan.

Natural England should be formally consulted on this document.

## 4.2 Approach and Methodology of the Appropriate Assessment

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The potential Likely Significant Effects considered at Screening Stage are now carried forward for consideration at Appropriate Assessment. The policies / objectives and their potential to have adverse effects on any Habitats site through a variety of impact pathways are now considered in more detail, for example habitat loss or deterioration, disturbance, direct and indirect effects; extent of the effects (habitat area, species numbers or areas of occurrence); importance and magnitude (e.g., considering the affected area or population in relation to the total area and population size).

Key vulnerabilities of each Habitats site are set out in Appendix II using the relevant Site Improvement Plans. Site Improvement Plans have been developed for each Habitats (Natura 2000) Site in England as part of the 'Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS)' but they do not include Ramsar sites. Each Site Improvement Plan provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. These can be found at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6149691318206464>

Additional information is also provided for each site on the Designated Sites website and this information has been interrogated.

### 4.2.1 Use of Mitigation Measures

All mitigation measures built into the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 can now be taken into account at Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment.



At this stage, other policies of the Plan can be considered in order to mitigate some of the predicted Likely Significant Effects which have been identified. This stage is an iterative process as avoidance and reduction measures can be incorporated in order to be able to avoid the potential impacts identified in the Appropriate Assessment or reduce them to a level where they will no longer adversely affect the site's integrity.

Monitoring will be required as part of the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 where residual effects are identified.

## 4.2.2 Applying the Integrity Test

Following the Appropriate Assessment and the consideration of all mitigation measures, the competent authority needs to make a judgement on whether any of the policies will have an *Adverse Effect on Integrity* on any Habitats Site, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This test incorporates the precautionary principle.

## 4.3 Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment for Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027

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The three impact pathways to be considered further are:

- Land take where undergrounding of wires are encouraged or development proposals could result in changing land use or land management practices
- Water quality where changes in water quality as a result of changing land use and changing demands for water treatment are encouraged
- Recreational disturbance where recreational activities in the Plan area are encouraged.

The competent authority, in this case Cornwall Council (acting on behalf as well as a member of The Partnership) therefore needs to apply the Integrity test to the Plan in combination with other plans and projects which might reasonably interact with the Management Plan. It can now consider mitigation measures to assess if the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 can avoid AEIOI on the Habitats sites screened in at Stage 1 HRA either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

Once mitigation has been considered for impacts from the Plan alone, Cornwall County Council (acting on behalf as well as a member of The Partnership) then needs to re-apply the Integrity test to the Plan alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

As a precautionary approach is required in order to conclude that the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 will not lead to AEIOI either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, mitigation measures are necessary and these need to be embedded in the Plan.

Considering the potential impacts from the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 alone, the impact pathways are considered in section 4.3.1 below.

To avoid impacts from recreational disturbance in combination with other plans and projects, the Plan needs to ensure that promotion of recreation and support for tourism encourages appropriate recreational behaviour at the Habitats sites named above. The in-combination assessment is in section 4.3.3 below.



### 4.3.1 Assessment of the Plan alone

The Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2022-2027 may result in LSE from land take from changing land use, water quality and recreational disturbance impacts. These impact pathways are considered separately below.

#### Land take e.g. from undergrounding and development

For impact pathway of land take of the designated sites from changing land use e.g. undergrounding overhead wires and other development, the Habitats Sites within scope are:

- Bristol Channel Approaches SAC
- The Lizard SAC
- Lizard Point SAC
- Fal and Helford SAC

Natural England consultation comments included that there are two policy themes in the Plan that both have the SCE identifying code which might cause some confusion. In this case the policies below refer to policies from the Sustainable Communities and Economies theme. The policies/objectives which require further assessment are:

- Objective PPW - O1
- Policy GP - P3
- Objective SCW – O1
- Objective RH – O2
- Objective RH – O6
- Policy SCE – P1
- Policy SCE – P5
- Policy PD – P1
- Policy PD – P8
- Policy PD – P11
- Policy PD – P12
- Policy PD – P13
- Policy PD – P15
- Policy PD – P16
- Policy PD – P17
- Policy PD – P18

Natural England's view is that, as the policies in the Management Plan will not set the framework for decisions on development proposals, and therefore, the HRA could reasonably conclude no LSE at the screening stage for policies that support development proposals within the AONB. However, should the Partnership decide to take an extra-precautionary approach and retain these policies & objectives in the Management Plan, then the use of precautionary mitigation such as informative caveats embedded in the relevant policies & objectives is recommended. Consideration for HRA screening of projects may be necessary when details are sufficient to assess if any likely significant effects can be ruled out or not.

For policies supporting undergrounding wires projects, the underlined text is recommended as listed in Table 5 as an amendment to the current wording of the above policies:



“Where/if the overhead cables are in proximity to a Habitats site that there may be a potential impact pathway through direct land take if the undergrounding route were to transit through the Habitats site. A project-level HRA screening at application stage may therefore be necessary”

For policies supporting development proposals, it is recommended to clarify that they aim to avoid impacts on Habitats sites by adding the underlined text as listed in Table 5 as an amendment to the current wording of the above policies:

“provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Area”.

### **Water quality**

. For the water quality impact pathway, the Habitats Sites within scope are:

- Bristol Channel Approaches SAC
- Fal and Helford SAC
- Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA
- Lands End and Cape Bank SAC
- Lizard Point SAC
- Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC

The objective in the Plan that requires further assessment is:

- Objective NRLM – O6

Where changes in water quality as a result of changing demands for water treatment are encouraged, and an extra-precautionary approach is adopted by the Partnership, it is recommended that this Objective is amended to clarify that this positive objective aims to avoid impacts on Habitats sites. The underlined text as listed in Table 5 is the recommended amendment to the current wording of the above policy.

“...including mitigation to avoid water quality impacts upon the qualifying features of the Special Area of Conservations or Special Protection Area”

### **Recreational disturbance**

For recreational disturbance impact pathway, the Habitats sites within scope are

- Penhale Dunes SAC
- Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC
- Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC
- Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA
- Fal and Helford SAC.

As a precautionary approach is required in order to conclude that the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 will not lead to AEOL either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, mitigation measures are necessary and these need to be embedded in the Plan. To avoid impacts from recreational disturbance in combination with other plans and projects, the Plan needs to ensure that promotion of recreation and support for tourism encourages appropriate recreational behaviour at the Habitats sites named above.



Under the following two Local Section policies/objectives and nine AONB policies/objectives as they either include or fall within the ZOI of Penhale Dunes SAC, Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC, Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC, Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA or Fal and Helford SAC:

- Policy SCW – P5
- Policy SCW – P6
- Policy SCC – P4
- Policy SCE – P6 (South Coast East)
- Objective RH – O1
- Objective LS – O6
- Objective RSA - O3
- Policy RSA – P3
- Objective HWB- O2
- Policy SCE – P3 (Sustainable Communities & Economies)
- Policy PD – P9
- Policy PD – P10

It is therefore necessary to consider if these policies are sufficiently robust to avoid AOEOI on

- Penhale Dunes SAC
- Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC
- Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC
- Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA
- Fal and Helford SAC.

The baseline for the “alone” assessment includes existing impacts from recreational pressure on the above Habitats sites.

As the Habitats Regulations Assessment HRA for Cornwall Local Plan identified that it could result in harm to Habitats sites, Natural England proposed a strategic approach and recommended identifying the scale of the disturbance and implementing strategic measures (SAMM) to mitigate and monitor impacts.

The Cornwall [European Sites Mitigation SPD](#) sits beneath the Cornwall Local Plan and provides additional guidance on the implementation of Policy 22 of the Plan. This is due to increased recreation as there will be more people living in Cornwall so numbers of people using the sites are likely to go up. Policy 22 committed the Council to produce an European Sites Mitigation SPD as Plans and policies must not harm the special features of a Habitats (European) site. The SPD sets out a strategic approach to the mitigation and monitoring of the Habitats sites identified above.

The European Sites Mitigation SPD was adopted by Cornwall Council on 10th February 2021 to protect the Habitats sites on the coast from adverse effect on site integrity. All new residential developments within the evidenced ZOIs where there is a net increase in dwelling numbers, are included in the SPD and Strategic Mitigation Plans have been prepared for implementation. These identify a detailed programme of strategic mitigation measures which are to be funded by developer contributions from relevant residential development schemes. They include the provision of mechanisms such as site management and/ or a programme of condition monitoring and assessment. Education and public engagement are key to delivering behavioural change to minimise any recreational impacts.



Mitigation for recreational impacts can take the form of managing access and visitor behaviour near and within the Habitats (European) sites, making sites more resilient to recreational pressure, or making provision of appropriate alternative recreation locations to draw users away from using the European sites.

The Penhale Dunes SAC is designated for:

- S1395 *Petalophyllum ralfsii*: Petalwort
- S1441 *Rumex rupestris*: Shore dock
- S1654 *Gentianella anglica*: Early gentian
- H2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")
- H2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")
- H2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)
- H2190 Humid dune slacks

The Conservation Objectives for the Penhale Dunes SAC are to “ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely*
- *The populations of qualifying species, and,*
- *The distribution of qualifying species within the site.”*

The Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC is designated for

- H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks
- H1130. Estuaries
- H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays
- H1170. Reefs
- H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*)
- S1102. *Alosa alosa*; Allis shad
- S1441. *Rumex rupestris*; Shore dock

The Conservation Objectives for the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC are to “Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely*
- *The populations of qualifying species, and,*
- *The distribution of qualifying species within the site.”*

The Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC is designated for:

- A026 *Egretta garzetta*; Little egret (Non-breeding)
- A132 *Recurvirostra avosetta*; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)



The Conservation Objectives for the Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC are to *“ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;*

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site”.*

The Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA is designated for:

- A002. *Gavia arctica*; Black-throated diver (Non-breeding)
- A003. *Gavia immer*; Great northern diver (Non-breeding)
- A007. *Podiceps auritus*; Slavonian grebe (Non-breeding)

The Conservation Objectives for the Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA are to *“ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;*

- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features*
- *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely*
- *The population of each of the qualifying features, and,*
- *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.”*

The Fal and Helford SAC is designated for:

- H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks
- H1130. Estuaries
- H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays
- H1170. Reefs
- H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*)
- S1441. *Rumex rupestris*; Shore dock

The Conservation Objectives for the Fal and Helford SAC are to *“Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;*

- *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species*
- *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats*
- *The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species*
- *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely*
- *The populations of qualifying species, and,*
- *The distribution of qualifying species within the site.”*

The potential for recreational impacts on the sensitive qualifying features of the above SPA and SACs to result in disturbance at species population level is considered unlikely from the Cornwall AONB Management Plan alone as it is designed to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area.



However, given the existing baseline of recreational pressure on the SPA and SAC sites listed above, there is a need to protect these Habitats sites from the cumulative effect of multiple plans and projects. This assessment therefore needs to progress to an in-combination assessment.

#### 4.3.2 Assessment of the Plan in combination with other Plans & Projects

There are three Local Plan HRAs in addition to Neighbourhood Plan and other plans & projects which have been carried out by organisations and, with mitigation, these have been found not to have an AEOI on Habitats sites from recreational effects when assessed in-combination with other plans and projects.

The Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 does not allocate sites for development but does promote recreation and tourism which both could result in increased recreational impacts. This potential, therefore, in combination with other plans and projects, requires mitigation to avoid AEOI on Penhale Dunes SAC, Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC, Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC, Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA and Fal and Helford SAC.

**Table 6: Other plans or projects identified for assessment of recreational effects in combination**

Statutory Body	Title of HRA or Project	Findings of HRA or Project	Potential for in combination effects
Cornwall Council	Cornwall Site Allocations Development Plan HRA Screening report (WSP, Feb 2017)	It is considered that AEOI in combination with other plans and projects are not predicted.  NB This report was written before the People over Wind CJEU court ruling. With mitigation, it concluded no LSE on Habitats (European) sites	None with mitigation.  Since then, the European Sites Mitigation SPD has been adopted and developer contributions towards SAMM are now required where relevant.
Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council	Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan Integrated Assessment incorporating Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Main Modifications (October 2018)	It is concluded that there will be no LSE either alone or in combination with other plans or projects on the integrity of the designated European sites arising from the Major Modifications.  NB This report was written before the People over Wind CJEU court ruling.	None with mitigation





North Devon Council and Torridge District Council	North Devon and Torridge Local Plan Publication Draft – Main Changes Habitats Regulations Assessment (March 2015)	It is concluded that it is unlikely to be a significant adverse impact on the integrity of the SAC as a result of increases in visitor pressure over the Plan period  NB This report was written before the People over Wind CJEU court ruling.	None with mitigation
Parish Councils	Relevant HRA screening reports for adopted Neighbourhood Plans		None with mitigation secured at application stage where relevant
Cornwall Council	Connecting Cornwall: 2030	Connecting Cornwall is at a strategy level and will not give detail on potential projects or proposals for its implementation. As a result, there is insufficient detail at this time to enable a more in-depth analysis to the degree required for Appropriate Assessment. It will only be possible to undertake this level of assessment once specific projects are proposed or once sufficient detail is available at the Implementation Plan level to enable a thorough and robust analysis to be carried out.	Project level HRA will be required to assess individual projects
Visit Cornwall	Not available for A place for life Cornwall's Visitor Economy Strategy 2014 to 2020	N/A	Project level HRA will be required to assess individual projects
Environment Agency	HRAs for various Shoreline Management Plans and River Basin Management Plans		None with mitigation



Natural England	Assessment of Coastal Access proposals for England Coast Path	No risks to the relevant qualifying features from the coastal access proposals and therefore no LSE on the SACs/ SPA within scope.	None with mitigation
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All the above relevant Plans and projects have embedded mitigation to avoid AEOI from recreational disturbance. The Cornwall AONB Management Plan therefore needs to embed mitigation into policies which have potential to result in impacts from this pathway in order to protect the Habitats sites from this risk.

On a precautionary principle, the only Project which might reasonably interact with the Cornwall AONB Draft Management Plan in relation to recreational impacts is the England Coast Path (ECP). However, each section of the ECP has embedded mitigation to avoid AEOI in combination with other plans and projects and no additional mitigation is considered necessary for the Cornwall AONB Management Plan to avoid AEOI.

### 4.3.3 Mitigation Measures

At Screening stage, the following Habitats Sites were listed as having the potential for Likely Significant Effects as a result of recreational disturbance:

- Penhale Dunes SAC
- Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC
- Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC
- Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA
- Fal and Helford SAC.

At Screening stage, the following Cornwall AONB Management Plan policies were listed as having the potential for Likely Significant Effects as a result of recreational disturbance:

- **Policy SCW – P5** Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances natural beauty
- **Policy SCW – P6** Support appropriate improvements to coastal footpath access between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow provided that this respects local landscape character and conserves and enhances natural beauty.
- **Policy SCC – P4** Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Carrick Roads and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 where this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks in the area.
- **Policy SCE – P6** Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Fowey Ria and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances the natural beauty.
- **Objective RH – O1** Promote walking opportunities across Rame Head between settlements and the South West Coast Path and support the improvement of non-car access.
- **Objective RH – O6** Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with the communities of Kingsand and Cawsand which consider the long-term future in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management



*Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast*

- **Objective LS – O6** *Raise awareness among visitors, leisure and recreation businesses about sustainable, responsible tourism that delivers the statutory purpose of the designated landscape and the policies that flow from this in order that the natural beauty of the AONB landscapes are conserved and that any adverse environmental impact of tourism is minimised*
- **Policy RSA – P3** *Support new proposals for future coastal access arising from the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, ensuring early consultation with landowners. Ensure that any coastal access provision conserves and enhances coastal character, working with landowners*
- **Objective RSA – O3** *Increase the access to, and interpretation of, important areas for biodiversity, geodiversity and/or heritage where appropriate, provided that this can be achieved without damage to or disturbance of these assets or unacceptable landscape and visual impact*
- **Objective HWB – O2** *Utilise the beauty of the AONB as a tool to inspire people to explore the AONB for health, leisure and recreation.*
- **Policy SCE – P3** *Value and protect the landscape and seascape of Cornwall AONB. Support sustainable management of tourism, where this does not adversely impact the landscape character of the AONB.*
- **Policy PD – P9** *Support new tourism, leisure and recreation development that conserves and enhances the diverse local landscape characteristics of the various sections of the Cornwall AONB. Ensure that the scale, design, colour, and use of materials have appropriate regard to the character, sensitivity and capacity of the protected landscape and seek better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, and car parks in order to reduce landscape and visual impact. The establishment and operation of campsites within the AONB without suitable planning control will not be supported. Notwithstanding this, the introduction of any such facility would need to respond to the character and sensitivity of the designated landscape and not comprise a conspicuous uncharacteristic element harming the character, tranquillity and biodiversity of the landscape.*
- **Policy PD – P10** *Support the sustainable management of recreational water sports, and commercial and operational maritime activities including shell fisheries and dredging in AONB estuaries and at the coast. Support measures to conserve and enhance the AONB coast, including safeguarding currently undeveloped coastal stretches*
- **Policy PD - P11** *Support appropriate site selection and design of new telecommunication and power infrastructure. Require such development to comply with the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England (or any successor document). Seek opportunities to reduce and remove existing overhead power and telecommunications lines via the Ofgem Undergrounding and other programmes in order to reduce landscape and visual impact.*

It is therefore recommended that the wording of these policies is amended to ensure that increasing recreation in the plan area will not result in increased recreational disturbance at the Habitats site within scope (Penhale Dunes SAC, Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC, Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC, Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA or Fal and Helford SAC).

The underlined text as listed in Table 5 is the recommended amendment to the current wording of the above policies.

- **Eg. Policy SCW – P5** *Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the provision of further car parks and that this conserves and enhances natural beauty and avoid impacts upon the qualifying features of the Fal & Helford Special Area of Conservation*



## 5. Conclusion

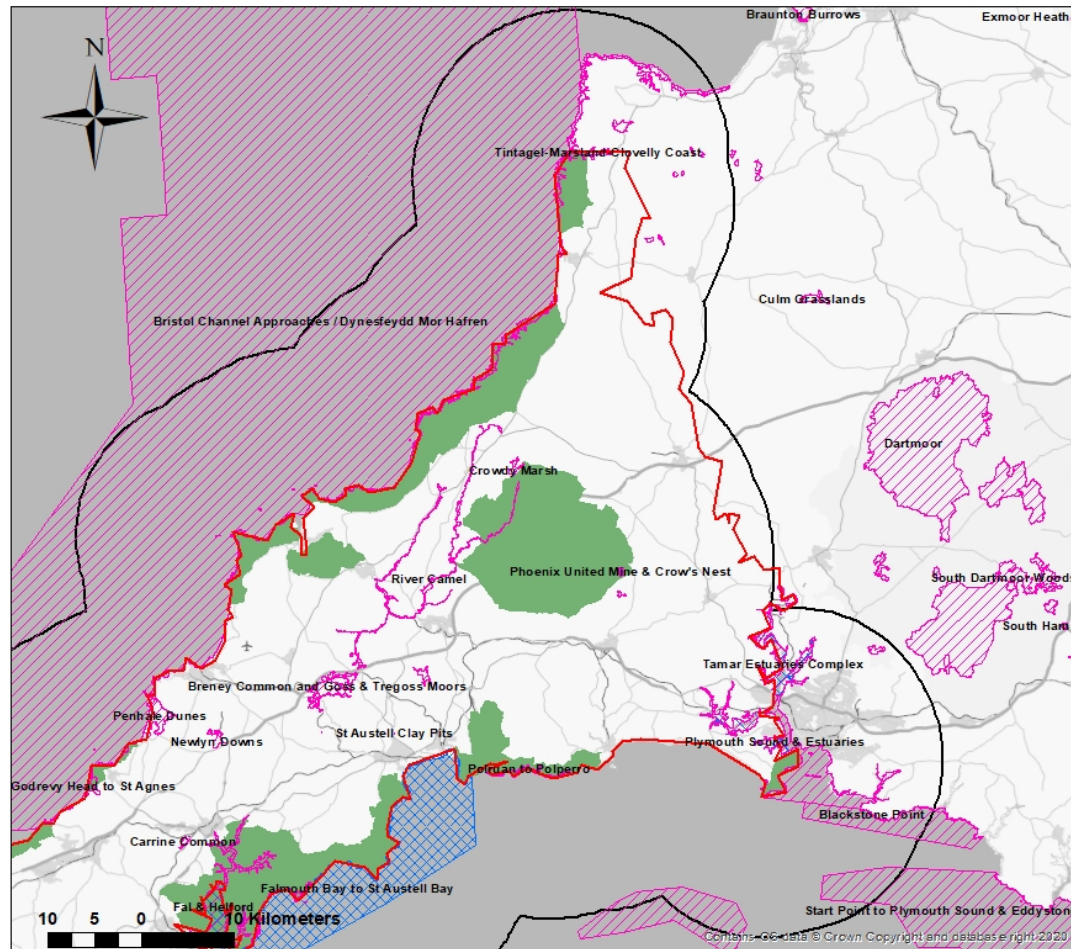
This Habitats Regulations Assessment, including Appropriate Assessment, has considered the likely impacts arising from the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2022-2027.

With the recommended text amendments embedded into the final version of the Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2022-2027, it is considered that Cornwall Council as the competent authority can conclude that, with mitigation, the Plan is not predicted to result in any adverse effect on the integrity of Habitats sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. The AONB Management Plan can then be adopted.



## 6. References

- Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2022-2027 (2021)
- Cornwall County Council European Sites Mitigation SPD (Feb 2021)
- Cornwall Local Plan (2016)
- Natural England Access to Evidence - Conservation objectives for European Sites: South West
- Natural England Site Improvement Plans: South West England  
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/search?q=Site+Improvement+plans&num=100>
- Tydlesley, D., and Chapman, C. (2013) The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, (Feb 2019) edition UK: DTA Publications Limited. <https://www.dtapublications.co.uk/> (under licence)

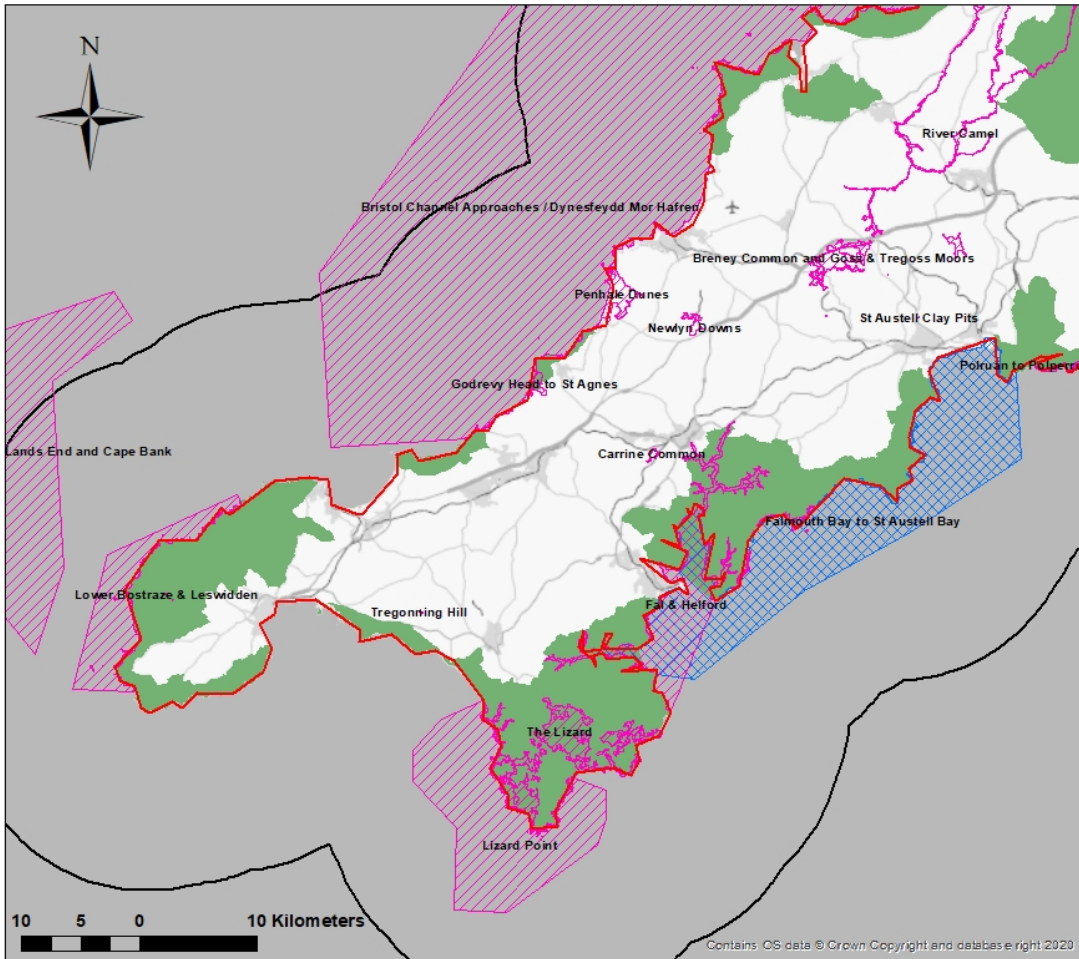


## Appendix I Cornwall AONB and Habitats Sites within 15km

### Map A Northern Cornwall

Source: Place Services 2021

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**Legend**

- Cornwall boundary
- Special Areas of Conservation
- SPA
- Cornwall AONB
- 15km AONB Buffer

**Map B Southern Cornwall**

Source: Place Services 2021

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## Appendix II Characteristics of Habitats Sites

This appendix contains information about the Habitats sites included in the scoping for this HRA. Information about each site's area, the site descriptions, qualifying features and pressures and threats are drawn from Natural England's Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) and the Standard Data Forms or Ramsar Information Sheets available from the JNCC website. Site conservation objectives are drawn from Natural England's website and are only available for SACs and SPAs. Supplementary Advice has also been added to describe the range of ecological attributes that are most likely to contribute to a site's overall integrity and key vulnerabilities to consider within Habitats Regulations assessments.

1. Bristol Channel Approaches SAC \*
2. Crowdy Marsh SAC (outside of but within 15km of the AONB boundary)
3. Fal & Helford SAC
4. Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay SPA
5. Godrevy Head to St. Agnes SAC
6. Lands' End & Cape Bank SAC
7. Lizard Point SAC
8. Lower Bostraze & Leswidden
9. Marazion Marsh SPA (outside of but within 15km of the AONB boundary)
10. Penhale Dunes SAC
11. Phoenix United Mine and Crow's Nest SAC
12. Polruan to Polperro SAC
13. Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC
14. River Camel SAC
15. St Austell Clay Pits SAC
16. Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC
17. Tintagel Marsland Clovelly Coast SAC
18. The Lizard SAC
19. Tregonning Hill SAC

\*no data available on [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) as marine components





<b>Crowdy Marsh SAC</b>	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H7140. Transition mires and quaking bogs; Very wet mires often identified by an unstable `quaking` surface</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and,</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hydrological changes</li> <li>2. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>
<b>Fal &amp; Helford SAC</b>	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks</li> <li>• H1130. Estuaries</li> <li>• H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>• H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays</li> <li>• H1170. Reefs</li> <li>• H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• S1441. <i>Rumex rupestris</i>; Shore dock</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marine consents and permits: shipping</li> <li>2. Invasive species</li> <li>3. Water pollution</li> <li>4. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>5. Siltation</li> <li>6. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>7. Marine consents and permits: channel maintenance</li> <li>8. Fisheries: recreational marine and estuarine</li> <li>9. Invasive species</li> <li>10. Fisheries: commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>11. Water pollution</li> <li>12. Fisheries: Private</li> <li>13. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>14. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>15. Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> <li>16. Invasive species</li> </ol>

### Falmouth Bay and St Austell Bay SPA

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A002. <i>Gavia arctica</i>; Black-throated diver (Non-breeding)</li> <li>• A003. <i>Gavia immer</i>; Great northern diver (Non-breeding)</li> <li>• A007. <i>Podiceps auritus</i>; Slavonian grebe (Non-breeding)</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>➤ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>➤ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>➤ The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> </ul>



	➤ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.
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### Godrevy Head to St. Agnes SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H4020. Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with Dorset heath and cross-leaved heath*</li> <li>H4030. European dry heaths</li> <li>S1654. <i>Gentianella anglica</i>; Early gentian</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Change in land management</li> <li>2. Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>

### Lands' End & Cape Bank SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H1170. Reefs</li> </ul>
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<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> </ul> <p>The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</p>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine are both a pressure and threat</li> </ol>

### Lizard Point SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1170. Reefs</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> </ol>



Lower Bostraze & Leswidden SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S1390. <i>Marsupella profunda</i>; Western rustwort*</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The extent and distribution of the habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>➤ The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>➤ The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Changes to site conditions</li> <li>2. Impediment to management</li> </ol>

Marazion Marsh SPA	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A021 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Non-breeding)</li> <li>• A294 <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>; Aquatic warbler (Non-breeding)</li> </ul>



<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hydrological changes</li> <li>2. Water Pollution</li> <li>3. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>4. Invasive species</li> <li>5. Climate change</li> </ol>

### Penhale Dunes SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<p>H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); Shifting dunes with marram</p> <p>H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland *</p> <p>H2170. Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>); Dunes with creeping willow</p> <p>H2190. Humid dune slacks</p> <p>S1395. <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>; Petalwort</p> <p>S1441. <i>Rumex rupestris</i>; Shore dock</p> <p>S1654. <i>Gentianella anglica</i>; Early gentian</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>➤ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>➤ The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>➤ The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inappropriate coastal management</li> <li>2. Invasive species</li> <li>3. Change in land management</li> <li>4. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>5. Hydrological changes</li> <li>6. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>

### Phoenix United Mine and Crow's Nest SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H6130. <i>Calaminarian</i> grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and,</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inappropriate scrub control</li> <li>2. Change in land management</li> <li>3. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>



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Polruan to Polperro SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</li> <li>• H4030. European dry heaths</li> <li>• S1441. <i>Rumex rupestris</i>; Shore dock</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impediment to management</li> <li>2. Inappropriate scrub control</li> <li>3. Undergrazing</li> <li>4. Water Pollution</li> <li>5. Invasive species</li> <li>6. Feature location/ extent/ condition unknown</li> <li>7. Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>





Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks</li> <li>• H1130. Estuaries</li> <li>• H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats</li> <li>• H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays</li> <li>• H1170. Reefs</li> <li>• H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)</li> <li>• S1102. <i>Alosa alosa</i>; Allis shad</li> <li>• S1441. <i>Rumex rupestris</i>; Shore dock</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal squeeze</li> <li>2. Inappropriate weirs dams and other structures</li> <li>3. Planning Permission: general</li> <li>4. Water Pollution</li> <li>5. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>6. Invasive species</li> <li>7. Direct land take from development</li> <li>8. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>9. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>10. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>11. Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>



River Camel SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H4030. European dry heaths</li> <li>• H91A0. Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland</li> <li>• H91E0. Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>); Alder woodland on floodplains*</li> <li>• S1106. <i>Salmo salar</i>; Atlantic salmon</li> <li>• S1163. <i>Cottus gobio</i>; Bullhead</li> <li>• S1355. <i>Lutra lutra</i>; Otter</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water pollution</li> <li>2. Water pollution</li> <li>3. Inappropriate weirs dams and other structures</li> <li>4. Invasive species</li> <li>5. Water abstraction</li> <li>6. Forestry and woodland management</li> <li>7. Deer</li> </ol>



St Austell Clay Pits SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	S1390. <i>Marsupella profunda</i> ; Western rustwort*
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>➤ The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>➤ The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>

Tamar Estuaries Complex SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A026 Egretta garzetta; Little egret (Non-breeding)</li> <li>• A132 Recurvirostra avosetta; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p><i>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</i></li> <li>➤ <i>The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</i></li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</i></li> <li>➤ <i>The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</i></li> <li>➤ <i>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site”.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal squeeze</li> <li>2. Inappropriate weirs dams and other structures</li> <li>3. Planning permission general</li> <li>4. Water pollution</li> <li>5. Public Access/Disturbance</li> <li>6. Invasive species</li> <li>7. Fisheries: Commercial marine and estuarine</li> <li>8. Hydrological changes</li> <li>9. Air pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> </ol>

### Tintagel Marsland Clovelly Coast SAC

<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</li> <li>• H4030. European dry heaths</li> <li>• H91A0. Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undergrazing</li> <li>2. Deer</li> <li>3. Invasive species</li> <li>4. Forestry and woodland management</li> <li>5. Disease</li> <li>6. Air pollution: risk of atmospheric nitrogen deposition</li> <li>7. Game management: pheasant rearing</li> </ol>



The Lizard SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H1230. Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts</li> <li>• H3140. Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.</li> <li>• H3170. Mediterranean temporary ponds*</li> <li>• H4010. Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath</li> <li>• H4030. European dry heaths</li> <li>• H4040. Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans; Dry coastal heaths with Cornish heath*</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and,</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invasive species</li> <li>2. Change in land management</li> <li>3. Inappropriate coastal management</li> <li>4. Habitat fragmentation</li> </ol>

Tregoning Hill SAC	
<b>Qualifying Features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S1390. <i>Marsupella profunda</i>; Western rustwort*</li> </ul>



<p><b>Conservation Objectives</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>➤ The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>➤ The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>➤ The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Issues as identified in the Site Improvement Plan</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inappropriate scrub control</li> <li>2. Undergrazing</li> </ol>

# Place Services

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