

APPENDIX C8 - PDZ8 MOUNTS BAY WEST (THE GREEB TO POINT SPANIARD) - EFFECT ON NATURA 2000 SITES (QUALIFYING FEATURES IN BLUE FONT)

Primary Qualifying feature	Supporting Habitat	Attribute	Conservation Objectives	Potential effect of policy	In-combination effect	Preventative measures	Mitigation measures	Implications for the integrity of the Site
The Lizard SAC (Draft Inshore)								
Reefs	N/A	Extent Biotope composition Distribution of biotopes Species population	Subject to natural change, maintain the Reefs in favourable condition, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore upstanding reefs; Inshore upstanding reefs; Flat bedrock reef. 	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the reefs in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
The Lizard SAC								
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	NA	Habitat extent and vegetation communities	To maintain the vegetated sea cliffs in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change, with particular reference to maritime grassland communities.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the vegetated sea cliffs in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara spp.</i>	NA	Habitat extent, vegetation composition, water and morphology characteristics	To maintain the Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the oligo-mesotrophic water features in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Mediterranean temporary ponds	NA	Habitat extent, vegetation composition, water and morphology characteristics	To maintain the Mediterranean temporary ponds in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the Mediterranean temporary ponds is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	NA	Habitat extent and physical characteristics	To maintain the Northern Atlantic wet heath habitat in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the wet heathland habitat in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect

Primary Qualifying feature	Supporting Habitat	Attribute	Conservation Objectives	Potential effect of policy	In-combination effect	Preventative measures	Mitigation measures	Implications for the integrity of the Site
European dry heaths	NA	Habitat extent and physical characteristics	To maintain the European dry heaths in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change, with particular reference to dwarf shrub heath.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the dry heathland habitat in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with <i>Erica vagans</i>	NA	Habitat extent and physical characteristics	To maintain the Dry Atlantic coastal heath habitat in 'favourable condition', taking account of natural change.	HTL and MR policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the coastal heathland habitat in the Site is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect
Marazion Marsh SPA								
Internationally important Article 4.1 Species: Aquatic Warbler and Bittern	Bogs, marshes, water fringed vegetation, and fens	Habitat extent and structure	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West for Epoch 1 would not result in direct effects on the supporting bogs, marshes, water-fringed vegetation and fen habitats within the Site.</p> <p>HTL for Epochs 2 and 3 at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West would result in the retention of the supporting bogs, marshes, water-fringed vegetation and fen habitats within the Site. Rising sea levels could potentially result in increased saline intrusion through outfall structures (culverts and pipes) or by percolation through the embankment, or alter water levels due to tide locking. At present saline intrusion occurs infrequently but due to poorly maintained structures. Increased salinity or increased water levels due to tide-locked water could potentially result in migration of the supporting bogs, marshes, water-fringed vegetation and fen habitats. However, it is not currently envisaged that any overall change in extent of habitats would arise due given the limited constraints and surrounding terrestrial habitat that could be encroached upon. However, increased salinity could result in changes to the structure and communities of the supporting bogs, marshes, water-fringed vegetation and fen habitats. At present no salinity data or models of salinity exist, and no determination of the likely extent of change can be made.</p> <p>Overall, the population of the interest species is not expected to be affected, though given the lack of detailed data at this strategic level, further investigations will be needed in the future.</p>	Although there is a potential in-combination effect from road traffic emissions to air, the scale of the change in the characteristics of the wetland habitats as a result of saline intrusion is of greater potential significance. Therefore no additional in-combination affect on the loss of supporting habitat is expected.	Improving the culverts, pipes and other outfall structures is expected to minimise the scale of saline intrusion and tide locking effect on water levels, and would therefore counteract the effects of sea level rise. It must be noted however, that more detailed data on water levels and saline intrusion will be needed to implement appropriate works.	No measures are currently identified.	Conclude no adverse effect

Primary Qualifying feature	Supporting Habitat	Attribute	Conservation Objectives	Potential effect of policy	In-combination effect	Preventative measures	Mitigation measures	Implications for the integrity of the Site
	Inland water bodies (standing water and running water)	Habitat extent, function and structure	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West for Epoch 1 would not result in direct effects on the supporting inland water bodies within the Site.</p> <p>HTL for Epochs 2 and 3 at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West would result in the retention of the inland water bodies within the Site. Rising sea levels could potentially result in increased saline intrusion through outfall structures (culverts and pipes) or by percolation through the embankment, or alter water levels due to tide locking. At present saline intrusion occurs infrequently but due to poorly maintained structures. Increased water levels due to tide-locked water could potentially result in the expansion of the standing water bodies, though at the expense of other wetland habitats. Increased salinity could result in changes to the characteristics of the inland water bodies, however, at present no salinity data or models of salinity exist, and no determination of the likely extent of change can be made.</p> <p>Overall, the population of the interest species is not expected to be affected, though given the lack of detailed data at this strategic level, further investigations will be needed in the future.</p>	Although there is a potential in-combination effect from road traffic emissions to air, the scale of the change in the characteristics of the standing water habitats as a result of greater potential significance. Therefore no additional in-combination affect on the loss of supporting habitat is expected.	Improving the culverts, pipes and other outfall structures is expected to minimise the scale of saline intrusion on the standing water bodies, and would therefore counteract the effects of sea level rise. It must be noted however, that more detailed data on saline intrusion will be needed to implement appropriate works.	No measures are currently identified.	Conclude no adverse effect
	Coastal sand dunes, sand beaches, and Machair	Habitat extent and vegetation communities	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West for Epoch 1 would not result in direct effects on the supporting coastal sand dune and Machair habitats within the Site.</p> <p>HTL for Epochs 2 and 3 at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West would result in the retention of the sand dune habitats within the Site. Rising sea levels could potentially result in increased saline intrusion through outfall structures (culverts and pipes) or by percolation through the embankment, or alter water levels due to tide locking. Saline intrusion is not expected to noticeably affect the sand dune habitats. However, increased water levels due to tide-locked water could potentially result in the standing water habitat encroaching on the sand dune habitats, albeit for short periods of time. However, given the temporary and limited encroachment currently envisaged no significant alteration to the extent or characteristics of the dune habitats is anticipated.</p> <p>Overall, the population of the interest species is not expected to be affected, though given the lack of detailed data at this strategic level, further investigations will be needed in the future.</p>	Although there is a potential in-combination effect from road traffic emissions to air, the scale of the change in the characteristics of the sand dune habitats as a result of temporary encroachment of standing water is of greater potential significance. Therefore no additional in-combination affect on the loss of supporting habitat is expected.	Improving the culverts, pipes and other outfall structures is expected to minimise the scale of temporary encroachment caused by water levels increasing due to tide-locking, and would therefore counteract the effects of sea level rise. It must be noted however, that more detailed data on water levels will be needed to implement appropriate works.	No measures are currently identified.	Conclude no adverse effect

Primary Qualifying feature	Supporting Habitat	Attribute	Conservation Objectives	Potential effect of policy	In-combination effect	Preventative measures	Mitigation measures	Implications for the integrity of the Site
	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	Habitat extent , composition and structure	To maintain the designated species in favourable condition, which is defined in part in relation to their population attributes.	<p>HTL at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West for Epoch 1 would not result in direct effects on the supporting coastal sand dune and Machair habitats within the Site.</p> <p>HTL for Epochs 2 and 3 at Marazion Marsh and Marazion West would result in the retention of the broad-leaved deciduous woodland within the Site. Rising sea levels could potentially result in increased saline intrusion through outfall structures (culverts and pipes) or by percolation through the embankment, or alter water levels due to tide locking. Saline intrusion is not expected to noticeably affect the broad-leaved deciduous woodland given the distance from the key source and the topographical location of this habitat. However, increased water levels due to tide-locked water could potentially result in the standing water or other wetland habitats encroaching on the broad-leaved deciduous woodland, albeit for short periods of time. However, given the temporary and limited encroachment currently envisaged and the location of the woodland habitat no significant alteration to the extent or characteristics of the broad-leaved deciduous woodland is anticipated.</p> <p>Overall, the population of the interest species is not expected to be affected, though given the lack of detailed data at this strategic level, further investigations will be needed in the future.</p>	Although there is a potential in-combination effect from road traffic emissions to air, the scale of the change in the characteristics of the broad-leaved deciduous woodland as a result of temporary encroachment of standing water is of greater potential significance. Therefore no additional in-combination affect on the loss of supporting habitat is expected.	Improving the culverts, pipes and other outfall structures is expected to minimise the scale of temporary encroachment caused by water levels increasing due to tide-locking, and would therefore counteract the effects of sea level rise. It must be noted however, that more detailed data on water levels will be needed to implement appropriate works.	No measures are currently identified.	Conclude no adverse effect
Lands End to Cape Bank SAC (Draft Inshore)								
Reefs	N/A	Extent Biotope composition Distribution of biotopes Species population	Subject to natural change, maintain the Reefs in favourable condition, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offshore upstanding reefs; Inshore upstanding reefs. 	HTL policies in this PDZ (Marazion (Town, Marsh, East, and West), St Michael's Mount, Longrock, Eastern Green, Chyandour, Penzance, Wherry Town, Newlyn, and Mousehole) are located a minimum of 14km from the Site boundary, and due to the localised nature of their site effects no hydrodynamic or sediment pattern effects would extend this distance. Consequently, no alteration to the physical characteristics of the inshore or offshore reefs is expected.	No in-combination effect and no synergy effects from policies, and no other activities identified as acting or potentially acting in-combination.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Conclude no adverse effect