

**Assessment of Coastal Access Proposals between
Marsland Mouth and Newquay
on sites and features of nature conservation concern**

9 October 2019



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

About this document

This document should be read in conjunction with the published Reports for the Marsland Mouth to Newquay Stretch and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the Stretch.

The Coastal Access Reports contain a full description of the access proposals, including any additional mitigation measures that have been included. These Reports can be viewed here

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/coastal-access-in-cornwall-marsland-mouth-to-newquay>

A HRA is required for European sites (SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites). The HRA is published alongside the Coastal Access Reports.

This document, the Nature Conservation Assessment (NCA), covers all other aspects (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, SSSIs, Marine Conservation Zones, MCZs, and undesignated but locally important sites and features) **in so far as any HRA does not already address the issue for the sites and features in question.**

The NCA is arranged site by site. Maps 1 -11 shows designated sites along this stretch of coast.

See Annex 1 for an index to designated sites and features for this stretch of coast, including features that have been considered within any HRA.



Contents

<i>About this document</i>	2
<i>Contents</i>	3
<i>Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI</i>	5
<i>Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI</i>	7
<i>Bude Coast SSSI</i>	8
<i>Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI</i>	10
<i>Tintagel Cliffs SSSI</i>	14
<i>Pentire Peninsula SSSI</i>	18
<i>Trebetherick Point SSSI</i>	21
<i>Rock Dunes SSSI</i>	23
<i>Harbour Cove SSSI</i>	26
<i>Stepper Point SSSI</i>	27
<i>Trevone Bay SSSI</i>	28
<i>Trevoze Head and Constantine Bay SSSI</i>	29
<i>Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ</i>	34
<i>Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ</i>	37
<i>Newquay and the Gannel MCZ</i>	39
<i>Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus</i>	41
<i>Guillemot Uria aalge</i>	42
<i>Herring Gull Larus argentatus</i>	43
<i>Kittiwake Rissa tridactyla</i>	44



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

<i>Sand Lizard, Lacerta agilis</i>	46
<i>Conclusion</i>	47
<i>Maps 1-11</i>	48
<i>Annex 1. Index to designated sites and features</i>	59



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

Note that notified features of the SSSI that are also qualifying features of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC are omitted from this assessment. These are:

Acid sessile oak woodland / Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* & *Blechnum* in the British Isles, NVC types likely to include W10, W11 with W7

European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8

Hard maritime cliff & slope / Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC types: MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9, MC10

The above features are considered within the accompanying Habitats Regulation Assessment for the European site. All other features of the above SSSI are considered below. The Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC boundary follows the boundary of the SSSI. However, the SAC covers a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north to Trebarwith in Cornwall to the south.

Current situation

Invertebrate assemblage; F112: open short swards	The invertebrate assemblage relates to those species reliant on open short swards. The assemblage was last assessed in July 2010 and was considered to be in favourable condition in all site units.
Breeding Woodland Birds	Twenty three species of birds are detailed within the site Citation and Favourable condition table. The feature was considered to be in favourable condition when last assessed in 2010.

Risk analysis

<p>Invertebrate assemblage; F112: open short swards</p>	<p>The invertebrates referred to in this section are those that prefer short turf. The majority of the cliff slope of this site is already designated as open access, with the South West Coast Path present as well. Any increase or change in public access on these sites is unlikely due to the current trail, open access and proximity to areas of population. However, any change would only be likely to increase the areas of short turf and the balance between scrub and grassland areas, providing additional suitable habitat for these species. Therefore, these features are not considered sensitive to the coastal access proposals.</p>
<p>Breeding Woodland Birds</p>	<p>The bird species are recorded within Cornakey Woods and the woods found within the Marsland Valley. As such they are landward of the proposed coastal margin. Therefore, it is not considered that the coastal access proposals will impact this feature.</p>

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>GCR10E Westphalian: Upper Carboniferous ('Westphalian') sedimentary rocks of national importance</p>	<p>The above site provides important examples of the following geological types and formations:</p> <p>A series of alternating shales, mudstones siltstones & sandstones exposed by coastal cliff & foreshore.</p> <p>The geological feature was considered to be in favourable condition when last assessed in 2010, with no condition threats recorded related to public access.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>GCR10E Westphalian: Upper Carboniferous ('Westphalian') sedimentary rocks of national importance</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological feature. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological interest.</p>
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Bude Coast SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

Note that a notified feature of the SSSI that is also a qualifying features of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC are omitted from this assessment. The feature is:

Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC types: MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9, MC10

The above feature is considered within the accompanying Habitats Regulation Assessment for the European site. All other features of the above SSSI are considered below. The Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC boundary follows the boundary of the SSSI. However, the SAC covers a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north to Trebarwith in Cornwall to the south.

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore (EC) Variscan structures of South-West England.</p>	<p>The above site provides important examples of the following geological types and formations:</p> <p><i>This coastal section provides excellent exposures of the complex fold and fault structures of the Bude Formation, a rock sequence of Upper Carboniferous age which consists of alternations of sandstones, siltstones and shales.</i></p> <p>The above features are found on cliffs or on the foreshore. All of the above features are in favourable condition with no condition threats recorded related to public access and the above geological features.</p>
<p>Calcareous lowland grassland: NVC types: CG1, CG6</p>	<p>The site contains approximately 3.7ha of calcareous grassland at Efford Down. The feature was concluded to be in favourable condition when last assessed in 2012 with no threats to condition associated with public access.</p>

Risk analysis

Coastal cliffs and foreshore (EC) Variscan structures of South-West England.	The geological feature could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological feature.
Calcareous lowland grassland: NVC types: CG1, CG6	Due to the proximity of this section of coast to the town of Bude, the grassland feature is currently subject to regular informal public access. It is not anticipated that the coastal access proposals will increase or alter the existing use of the site. Therefore, it is concluded that there will be no impact on the designated feature.

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes. The Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC includes the SSSI within a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north to Trebarwith in Cornwall to the south.

Note that notified features of the SSSI that are also qualifying features of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC are omitted from this assessment. These are:

Acid sessile oak woodland/Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* & *Blechnum* in the British Isles, NVC types likely to include W10, W11 with W7

European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8

Hard maritime cliff & slope / Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC types: MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9, MC10

The above features are considered within the accompanying Habitats Regulation Assessment for the European site. All other features of the above SSSI are considered below.

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Namurian Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures</p>	<p>The site provides important examples of the following geological types and formations:</p> <p><u>Widemouth to Saltstone Strand</u> Excellent exposures of a sequence of folded and faulted sandstones of the Bude Formation and shales and sandstones of the Crackington formation.</p> <p><u>Millook to Foxhole Point</u> This coastal section provides spectacular cliff exposures of folded sandstones and shales of the Crackington Formation and contains the 100 metre high cliff at Bridwell Point which is used to illustrate fold structures in many geology textbooks.</p> <p><u>Rusey Cliff to Buckator</u> A complex, major dislocation, the Rusey Fault zone passes through the centre of the site and separates rock sequences of different character.</p> <p><u>Boscastle</u> The coastal cliffs and outcrops in this site provide accessible exposures of contorted Carboniferous slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Crackington Formation.</p> <p>The above features are found on cliffs or on the foreshore. All of the features</p>
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	are in favourable condition with no condition threats recorded related to public access.
Combinations of species – Lichens	The lichen interest on this site is confined to the Dizzard Woodland habitat, approximately 2.5 kilometres north east of Crackington Haven within unit 15 of the SSSI. The site was last conditioned assessed in March 2011 following a survey of the lichen interest in November 2010. The lichen feature was assessed at this time as being in unfavourable declining condition due to a lack of appropriate grazing causing the woodland canopy to close, which was impacting the lichen interest.
Invertebrate assemblage; F112: open short swards Invertebrate assemblage; F001 scrub edge	The invertebrate assemblage for this site relates to species reliant on sand and chalk based habitats, open short swards and scrub edge habitat. Several species are included in the site citation including butterflies and moths. The assemblage was assessed in July 2010 and was considered to be in favourable condition.
Vascular plant assemblage	<p>The vascular plant assemblage for the site includes the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babington’s leek <i>Allium ampeloprasum var. babingtonii</i> • Lanceolate spleenwort <i>Asplenium obovatum</i> • Golden samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> • Rock sea-lavender <i>Limonium binervosum</i> <p>These species occur on the coastal slope within site units 1, 4, 7 and 11. The assemblage was considered to be in favourable condition when it was last assessed in August 2009. Lanceolate spleenwort <i>Asplenium obovatum</i>, Golden samphire, <i>Inula crithmoides</i> and Rock sea-lavender <i>Limonium binervosum</i>, usually grow in crevices on rocky outcrops, on exposed rocky headlands or along crumbly edge of cliffs where rocks are unstable. These locations are often inaccessible to those walking on the coast. In contrast Babington’s leek <i>Allium ampeloprasum var. baingtonii</i> usually grows in unmanaged rank grassland, in bracken or on the edge of scrub where recreational activity is more likely.</p>
Grey Seal <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	<p>This stretch of coast is particularly important for Grey Seals, which are a feature of the SSSI. Seven sites have been monitored by the Cornwall Seal Group Research Trust in recent years; five onshore and two off shore sites. The onshore sites include four used for pupping. In addition a study undertaken by Stephen Westcott in 2007 identified a number of sea caves that were also used as pupping sites within this stretch of coast. Occasional disturbance incidents have been recorded previously with individuals accessing the coves used by the seals. However, in general the sites are difficult to access due to the topography of the coastal slope and erosion of the cliffs in these locations which have affected historic access routes to the foreshore.</p> <p>Due to the sensitivity of the species the exact location of the haul out and pupping sites are not identified in this assessment.</p>

Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Namurian Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures</p>	<p>The geological feature could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological feature.</p>
<p>Combinations of species – Lichens</p>	<p>The Lichen assemblage are species which are associated with the tree trunks of the Dizzard Woodland habitat. As such, they are above the ground flora layer and so, to a certain extent, protected from trampling by walkers. The proposed coast path will follow the line of the existing South West Coast Path above the woodland. In addition, the dense nature of the woodland trees and gradient of the coastal slope is not conducive to public access. Therefore, it is not considered that the coastal access proposals pose a risk to the lichen feature.</p>
<p>Invertebrate assemblage; F112: open short swards Invertebrate assemblage; F001 scrub edge</p>	<p>The invertebrates referred to in this section are those that prefer either short turf, or a mix of grassland and scrub. The majority of the cliff slope within the site is already designated as Open Access, with the South West Coast Path running through. Any increase or change in public access on these sites is unlikely due to the current trail, open access and proximity to areas of population. However, any change would only be likely to increase the areas of short turf and the balance between scrub and grassland areas, providing additional suitable habitat for these species. Therefore, these features are not considered sensitive to public access on this site.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>In addition to the current South West Coast Path, the majority of the coastal slope within this site is already designated as open access. As detailed above, three of the plant species are often found in inaccessible locations on the cliff slope. The only proposed realignment from the existing South West Coast Path within the site is at Bridwell Point where the path is to be moved landward due to coastal erosion. The location of the proposed path is within dense scrub and heathland habitat where Babington's leek, <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> var. <i>babingtonii</i> is not present. Therefore, it is concluded that the proposal will not impact the vascular plant assemblage of the site.</p>
<p>Grey Seal, <i>Halichoerus grypus</i></p>	<p>Grey seals can be disturbed by both noise and visual presence of people and dogs. This can be through public access to the beaches/coves that they are using or through public use of the surrounding cliffs and coastal margin. The seals are loyal to particular sites often returning to the same site each year.</p> <p>There are no proposals to realign the coast path in the vicinity of the sites used by the seals. In addition, the foreshore is difficult to access around the location of the seal sites due to the gradient of the coastal slope, cliff falls in recent years and the heathland/scrub vegetation. Therefore, it is</p>



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

	not considered that our proposals will impact on the Grey Seal population within the SSSI.
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Tintagel Cliffs SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

The Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC boundary follows the boundary of the SSSI. However, the SAC covers a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north to Trebarwith in Cornwall to the south.

Note that notified features of the SSSI that are also qualifying features of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC are omitted from this assessment. These are:

European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8

Hard maritime cliff & slope / Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC types: MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9, MC10

The above features are considered within the accompanying Habitats Regulation Assessment for the European site. All other features of the above SSSI are considered below.

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures</p> <p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Igneous rocks of South West England Active Coastal Geomorphology (IA): Active geomorphology (coastal)</p>	<p>The site provides important examples of the following geological types and formations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A classic assemblage of rock-coast features, including cliffs, caves, geos, arches and stacks. • The coastal section between Tintagel Head and Bossiney Haven shows the intimate association of various basic volcanic rocks with highly deformed sediments and is representative of a major outburst of Lower Carboniferous (Visean) extrusive volcanism in the Culm trough. <p>The above features are found on cliffs or on the foreshore and are considered to be in favourable condition with no condition threats recorded related to public access.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>Tintagel Cliffs SSSI vascular plant assemblage includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> • Maidenhair fern <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> • Autumn squill <i>Scilla autumnalis</i> • Golden samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> • Hairy bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>

	<p>These species occur on the coastal slope within units 1, 3-5 and 7-11. The assemblage was last assessed in July 2009 and considered to be in favourable condition. Maidenhair fern <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> and Golden Samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> grow on either rocky overhangs on exposed rocky headlands, or lower down the cliff in less accessible locations for those on foot. In comparison, Chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>, Autumn squill <i>Scilla autumnalis</i> and Hairy bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>, are found in areas of short turf, with <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> favouring short turf and bare ground adjacent to the existing South West Coast Path within the site.</p>
<p>Assemblage of breeding birds</p>	<p>This site includes the following species within the assemblage:</p> <p>Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> – suitable rocky faces Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> – cliffs Stonechat <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> – coastal heath with gorse scrub Rock Pipit <i>Anthus petrosus</i> – stony / rocky shores Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> –undisturbed cliffs House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i> – cliff faces Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> - cliff ledges & rock stacks Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> – burrows in soft soils on off-shore islands Kittiwake <i>Rissa</i> – cliff precipices Greater Black Backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> – rocky coasts Lesser Black Backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> - islands or cliffs Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> islands or cliffs Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> – cliff ledges Fulmar <i>Fulmaru</i> – cliff ledges and faces</p> <p>All units of the SSSI are considered to be in favourable condition. The foreshore within this site is mainly rocky, although there are two sandy beaches at Bossiney Haven and Benoath Cove immediately to the North East of Tintagel, as well as Trebarwith Strand to the south. These areas are currently popular, with the majority of the coast within this SSSI already designated as open access with the South West Coast Path located at the top of the coastal slope.</p> <p>Data has been taken from the Joint Nature Conservation Council's Seabird Monitoring Project, (SMP) database. Data from 2015 has been collated, with counts per species per sector considered alongside the survey maps from 2015 which provides further detail on the location of the birds within the sector and SSSI. It is clear from the 2015 data that the most significant congregations of designated bird species occur on offshore islands that are below mean low water. These include Gull Rock and in particular Long and Short Island, where 127 Herring Gulls and 264 Razorbills were recorded in 2015. The mainland includes records of most of the species listed in the assemblage, however, these are below 20 for</p>

	<p>any particular species in any one sector.</p> <p>For the Stonechat, Rock Pipit, Raven, House Martin and Jackdaw species, records from the British Trust for Ornithology's, (BTO) Birdtrack database have been used providing detail down to a 1 km square. This database does not categorise species records as breeding or likely to be breeding (eg – confirmed/probable/possible). However, by only selecting records on the system dated between 01 April and 31 August, presence during the breeding season may be ascertained. Records for all five species were found within the SSSI boundary within the last five years. Most were individual records on the coastline at Tintagel, Trambley Cove or Trebarwith Strand. However, records of House Martin within the breeding season included four records at the Tintagel Castle site, and five records at Lye Rock.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures</p> <p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Igneous rocks of South West England</p> <p>Active Coastal Geomorphology (IA): Active geomorphology (coastal)</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological feature. Small improvement works are proposed at Tintagel, Growers Gut, Trevalga Cliff and Backways Cove. However, these works are either well away from the geological interest or of such scale that they are considered to be insignificant compared to the geological feature itself.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>This site already experiences a high level of public access due to both the presence of the South West Coast Path, the coastal slope being designated as open access, the site's location close to the village of Tintagel and the Castle attraction. There are no realignments of the trail proposed within the site, however the improvement works at Growers Gut, Trevalga Cliff and Rocky Valley fall within the SSSI boundary. Of the vascular plants identified within the assemblage, it was concluded that only Chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>, Autumn squill <i>Scilla autumnalis</i> and Hairy bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> favoured areas that would be accessible within the coastal margin on foot. The most recent condition assessment identifies the location of these species. Having considered these records, the majority are located well away from the proposed trail improvements listed above. However one record of Chives, <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> from 2009 is in the vicinity of the proposed drainage measures at Trevalga Cliff. A survey will be made prior to carrying out any works to pinpoint the exact location of plants and ensure they are protected whilst works are carried out on site.</p>

<p>Assemblage of breeding birds</p>	<p>The data analysed for this assessment shows that the majority of the sea birds within the Tintagel Cliffs SSSI are located on Gull Rock and Long and Short island. These areas are located off the mainland, below mean low water and so are outside of the proposed coastal margin. However, a small number of birds, (including the passerines), are recorded using the mainland at Backways Cove, Trebarwith Strand, Hole Beach, Lye Rock, Bossiney Haven, Barras Nose, Trambley Cove and Willapark. These birds could be sensitive to disturbance if the coast path was realigned in the vicinity of the nest sites, or if an area close to a nest site experienced an increase in use where previously public access had been discouraged. This includes an increase in climbing activity as well as walkers. Following discussion with both the land owner and the British Mountaineering Council, (BMC), it is confirmed that existing climbing activity around Tintagel island is rare, requiring the permission of the landowner and being only suitable for very experienced climbers. It is proposed to exclude coastal access rights on land management grounds from the island and so no new access rights will be created. Therefore, it is not felt that the coastal access proposals for this area are likely to increase public access within the vicinity of known nest sites and so will not impact the breeding bird assemblage.</p>
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

SSSI Notified Feature	Improvement / Establishment Works	Action
Chives <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> , (part of the vascular plant assemblage)	Proposed drainage measures at Trevalga Cliff.	The exact location of the plants should be identified and marked before improvements works commence to avoid any damage to the species during construction works.

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Pentire Peninsula SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Devonian</p>	<p>The citation for this site details the geological feature as follows: <i>Cliff and foreshore rock outcrops within this site provide exposures of one of the most important geological structures in south-western England, the ' Polzeath Confrontation '.</i> The geological interest was last assessed in 2010 and considered to be in favourable condition with no condition threats recorded related to public access.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>The list of species from the assemblage on this site have been grouped together, as some of the plants are considered a misidentification or are no longer considered to be threatened. In addition, the remaining species can be grouped depending on the location / habitat that they are found:</p> <p>Species no longer of conservation concern or misidentified on this site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadleaved cudweed <i>Filago pyramidata</i> • Tree Mallow <i>Lavatera arborea</i> <p>Plants associated with arable land excepted from coastal access rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corn parsley <i>Petroselinum segetum</i> <p>Plants associated with rocky overhangs, rocky headlands or lower down on the cliff slope in areas less accessible by foot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maidenhair fern <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> • Golden Samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> <p>Plants associated with rough pasture, short turf or worn areas next to existing walking routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Eryngo <i>Eryngium campestre</i> • Slender bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus augustissimus</i> • Early Meadow Grass <i>Poa infirma</i> • Autumn Squill <i>Scilla autumnalis</i> • Hairy bird's-foot trefoil <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> • Rock Sea Lavender <i>Limonium binervosum</i> <p>These species occur on Pentire head within units 1-3. They were last assessed in July 2009 and were considered to be in favourable condition.</p>

<p>Assemblage of breeding birds Isolated bird colony – Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> Isolated bird colony – Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> Isolated bird colony – Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> Isolated bird colony – Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i></p>	<p>This site includes the following species within the designation: Assemblage of breeding birds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> – suitable rocky faces • Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> – undisturbed cliffs, (considered further on page 42) • House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i> – cliff faces • Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> - coastal cliffs & rock stacks • Razorbill, <i>Alca torda</i> - cliff ledges & rock stacks • Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus</i> – cliff ledges and faces • Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i> – burrows in soft soils on off-shore islands <p>Isolated bird colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulmar <i>Fulmarus</i> – cliff ledges and faces, • Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> - coastal cliffs & rock stacks, • Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i> – burrows in soft soils on off-shore islands • Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i> - cliff ledges & rock stacks <p>All of the units are in favourable condition. The site is made up of a rocky headland which has steep cliffs running down to a rocky foreshore. The coastal margin is designated as open access with the South West Coast Path running around the perimeter of the headland.</p> <p>As with the bird species for Tintagel Cliffs SSSI, data has been taken from the Joint Nature Conservation Council’s Seabird Monitoring Project, (SMP) database dating from 2015 – 2017, which is considered alongside the original survey maps from 2015. Two sectors are included on the SMP database for this SSSI, ‘Pentire Point’ and ‘the Moulds’. The greatest bird populations have been recorded on off shore areas. In the case of the Pentire Peninsula SSSI, this is ‘the Moulds’ which is a small island approximately 300 metres off the mainland peninsula. The bird numbers recorded on the mainland within the last three years are low, with only 6 Herring Gulls recorded in 2017. The numbers of birds recorded on the Moulds however are significantly higher, with 44 Herring Gulls, 678 Guillemot, 16 Razorbills and 4 Puffin recorded during the breeding season on the island within the last three years.</p> <p>For the Raven and House Martin species, records from the BTO’s Birdtrack database have been used providing detail down to a 1 km square. As with the Tintagel site, records were identified between 1st April and 31st August as breeding. The scale of the records means it is difficult to ascertain whether the records relate specifically to the SSSI area around the coast, or in fact are located inland on the headland. However, there are records of two Ravens within the breeding season in 2017 on the east side of the headland and off ‘the rumps’ at the northern end. Records of House Martins total 19 in 2017, with records identified on all sides of the headland.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures</p> <p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Devonian</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological features.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>In addition to the current South West Coast Path, the majority of the coastal margin within this site is already designated as open access with the plants listed above as associated with arable land or inaccessible rocky outcrops either being outside of the proposed coastal margin or inaccessible to those on foot. The remainder associated with rough pasture and short turf could be impacted if the line of the South West Coast Path were to be realigned within the site. However, as the path is to remain in its current location, it is concluded that the coastal access proposals will not change the access pressure or patterns on the site, and so will not have a detrimental impact on the vascular plant species.</p>
<p>Assemblage of breeding birds</p> <p>Isolated bird colony – Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i></p> <p>Isolated bird colony – Puffin <i>Fratercula arctica</i></p> <p>Isolated bird colony – Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i></p> <p>Isolated bird colony – Razorbill <i>Alca torda</i></p>	<p>According to the data used for this assessment, the majority of the birds are utilising the Moulds as the offshore location, compared to a small number of Herring Gull, Ravens and House Martins nesting on the mainland. Those species nesting on the Moulds will be outside of the coastal margin and so are not considered sensitive to the coastal access proposals. However, those nesting on the cliffs around the headland may be sensitive to disturbance if the coast path was realigned in the vicinity of the nest sites, or if an area close to a nest site started to experience an increase in use where previously public access had been discouraged. This includes an increase in climbing activity as well as those on foot. However, the coast path is proposed to remain on the line of the existing South West Coast Path. In discussion with the BMC, it was felt that the headland itself is only suitable for experienced climbers, with only a handful of visits to the headland by climbers recorded each year. Therefore, it is concluded that there is unlikely to be a conflict between walkers or climbers and the breeding bird interest on the site.</p>

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? No

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Trebetherick Point SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Pleistocene/Quaternary of SW England Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>Trebetherick Point SSSI provides important examples of the following geological types and formations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposures of Quaternary deposits including - raised beach, 'boulder bed' and head deposits. • Exposures of two contracting successions known as Trevone and Pentire. (Padstow Confrontation) <p>The geological feature was considered to be in favourable condition when last assessed in 2009-2010 with no threats to condition related to public access.</p>
<p>CG1 – Festuca ovina – Carlina vulgaris lowland calcareous grassland</p>	<p>This site includes species rich calcareous grassland on cliff and inland slopes within the SSSI. The calcareous grassland interest is estimated to be 4.56ha in extent between Polzeath to the north and Daymer Bay to the south. The feature was last assessed in 2009 and was considered to be in favourable condition. At the time it was noted that the varied grassland structure was maintained through a combination of rabbit grazing, recreational use and exposure. This section of coast is currently popular for public recreation considering its location close to Polzeath, Rock and Padstow.</p>

Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Pleistocene/Quaternary of SW England Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological feature. The only improvement proposed relates to drainage measures on a section of path at Greenaway where the path surface currently becomes waterlogged in the winter. However, it is not considered that this proposal will obscure the geological interest feature.</p>
<p>CG1 – Festuca ovina – Carlina vulgaris lowland calcareous grassland</p>	<p>Considering the current level of formal and informal public access on the site, it is not considered that inclusion of the grassland habitat within the proposed coastal margin will increase the access usage further than is noted on the site presently. The line of the proposed coast path is to remain on the same one as the South West Coast Path. In addition, the proposed drainage measures detailed above at Greenaway should help protect the adjacent grassland habitat that is becoming damaged at present as walkers try to avoid the wet section of path. The measures proposed are purely to remove surface water from the path rather than put in place more extensive drainage which may impact the adjacent grassland. Therefore, it is concluded that the coastal access proposals will not impact the grassland feature within the SSSI.</p>

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Rock Dunes SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The site citation details the geological interest of the site as follows:</p> <p><i>Daymer Bay contains excellent exposures of the Harbour Cove slates (U. Frasnian) and Polzeath Slates (L. Fammenian). Both units are richly fossiliferous which is unusual in this area. The Harbour Cove Slates contain useful palaeocurrent indicators and are consistent with a deep water environment.</i></p> <p>The geological feature was last assessed as favourable in 2010 with no recorded threats to condition associated with public access.</p>
<p>Vascular Plant Assemblage</p>	<p>The vascular plant assemblage for this site includes the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balm-leaved Figwort <i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i> • Dense Silky-bent <i>Apera interrupta</i> • Grey Hair Grass <i>Coprynephorus canescens</i> <p>These species are located within the mobile and fixed dune habitats on the site within unit 1. The site was last assessed in July 2014 and considered to be in unfavourable condition due to the extent of the scrub cover over the dune habitat and presence of non-native species such as Cotoneaster and Sea Buckthorn. Proactive works to reduce the scrub cover have been ongoing since 2017, with Balm-leaved Figwort <i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i> identified as one of the species regenerating in the cleared areas.</p>
<p>Calcareous lowland grassland: NVC types: CG1, CG6</p>	<p>The calcareous grassland feature on this site is found in unit 2 on Brea Hill. The area of grassland is calculated at just over 11ha in total. It was last assessed in 2014 and found to be in unfavourable declining condition due to lack of management, the encroachment of scrub and presence of invasive species. Although the site is not designated as open access land, Brea Hill includes a number of informal desire lines, as well as the South West Coast Path that runs around the coastal boundary of the Hill.</p>
<p>SD4 <i>Leymus arenarius</i> mobile dune community</p>	<p>The SSSI is designated for both fixed and mobile dune habitat. These habitats occur within unit 1 of the site and are considered to be in</p>

<p>SD6 <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> mobile dune community (marram grass) SD8 <i>Festuca rubra Galium verum</i> fixed dune grassland SD19 <i>Phleum arenarium Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> dune annual community</p>	<p>unfavourable condition, (assessed in July 2014), due to the extent of the scrub cover and presence of non-native species such as Sea Buckthorn. Proactive works have been ongoing since January 2017 to reduce the level of scrub through manual cutting and stump treatment. The mobile and fixed dunes contain a number of informal desire lines through them, as well as the South West Coast Path and an area of open access on Cassock Hill at the southern end of the site.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. The only improvement proposed relates to the replacement of the bridge crossing the stream at the northern end of the site. However, it is not considered that these works will impact on the geological interest feature.</p>
<p>Calcareous lowland grassland: NVC types: CG1, CG6</p>	<p>As the proposed coast path follows the line of the existing South West Coast Path around the seaward boundary of Brea Hill, the majority of the grassland feature will be located landward of the coastal margin. An increase in visitor footfall or patterns of access here are not expected to change as a result of the access proposals. Therefore, considering the existing use of the South West Coast Path, it is not felt that the coastal access proposals will impact on the grassland habitat found in this location.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>The plants in this assemblage prefer either short turf, the edge of paths or in fact disturbed surfaces, illustrated by the presence of Balm-leaved Figwort <i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i> regenerating within recently cleared areas on the dunes. However, if changes to the route of the South West Coast Path were proposed, this could have a direct impact to species populations depending on the alignment. As the proposed coast path is to take the line of the South West Coast Path it is concluded that the coastal access proposals will not negatively impact the species that are included in this assemblage.</p>
<p>SD4 <i>Leymus arenarius</i> mobile dune community SD6 <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> mobile dune community (marram grass) SD8 <i>Festuca rubra – Galium verum</i> fixed dune grassland SD19 <i>Phleum arenarium – Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> dune annual community</p>	<p>The southern end of the site is already designated as open access, with informal public access tolerated across the remainder of the sand dune habitat at present. However, the current dense scrub cover, found on parts of the site, limit the areas accessible to walkers. Due to the issue of scrub and rank vegetation, additional desire lines created by greater recreational use of the area could increase the structural diversity of the habitat. As the proposed coast path is to follow the line of the existing South West Coast Path it is concluded that there will be no impact on the designated dune habitats of the SSSI.</p>



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out: Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Harbour Cove SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The conservation objectives for the site describe the geological interest feature as follows:</p> <p><i>This is the type locality of the Harbour Cove Slates. The included fauna of these Marine Devonian strata is relatively sparse except for bands that have yielded a rich goniatite fauna, indicating the cordatum Zone. This site is important in interpreting the local and regional stratigraphy and for yielding a firm Frasnian date for this unit.</i></p> <p>The feature was assessed as in favourable condition in 2009 with no threats to condition associated with public access.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed that would affect the cliff face and so obscure the interest feature.</p>
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Stepper Point SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC); Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England</p>	<p>The conservation objectives for the site describe the geological interest feature as follows:</p> <p><i>Stepper Point is important for illustrating some key aspects of the structural evolution of this region during the Variscan mountain building episode. This site marks the first locality south of Polzeath not affected by southwards backthrusting.</i></p> <p>The feature was assessed as in favourable condition in 2009 with no threats to condition associated with public access.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC); Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological features.</p>
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? No

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Trevone Bay SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC); Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England, Marine Devonian, Igneous Rocks of SW England</p>	<p>The conservation objectives for the SSSI detail the geological interest feature as follows:</p> <p><u>Porthmissen Bridge</u> Faults & folds associated with Variscan mountain building episode.</p> <p><u>Marble Cliff & Pentonwarra Point</u> Best fossiliferous locality in the Trevoze Slates for correlation in Devonian-aged rocks.</p> <p><u>Trevone Bay</u> Formed from incompatible element-rich magma, of limited occurrence in Cornwall.</p> <p>The feature was assessed as in favourable condition in 2011 with no threats to condition associated with public access.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC); Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England, Marine Devonian, Igneous Rocks of SW England</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological feature. However, no improvements are proposed within the SSSI site boundary.</p>
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Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? No

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Trevoze Head and Constantine Bay SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC): Igneous Rocks of South West England</p>	<p>The citation for the SSSI details the geological interest as follows:</p> <p><i>This is a classic area for the development of sodium metasomatized sediments (adinoles and spilosites) adjacent to basic intrusives, not only in Cornwall, but the U.K.</i></p> <p>The geological interest feature was assessed as in favourable condition in 2010 with no threats to condition associated with public access.</p>
<p>Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9 European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8</p>	<p>Maritime grass and heathland communities are present along the cliff top which were last assessed in 2009 and considered to be in favourable condition. This is a popular section of coast for public access at present with regular use of the existing South West Coast Path in this area.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>The vascular plant assemblage for this site includes the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Asparagus <i>Asparagus prostrates</i> • Hairy-fruited Cornsalad <i>Valerianella eriocarpa</i> • Shoredock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> • Dune Fescue <i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> • Golden Samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> • Hairy Birds-Foot Trefoil <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> • Dyers Greenweed <i>Genista tinctoria subsp. Littoralis</i> <p>These species occur on the coastal slope and in the dune habitat within units 1, 3, 4 and 5. They were last assessed in 2009 when Wild Asparagus <i>Asparagus prostrates</i>, Dune Fescue <i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>, Golden Samphire <i>Inula crithmoides</i> and Dyers Greenweed <i>Genista tinctoria subsp. Littoralis</i> were found on the site. The other species were not recorded in 2009, with an increase in scrub within the dune habitat recorded as an issue for Hairy-fruited Corn salad <i>Valerianella eriocarpa</i> in particular.</p>

<p>SD6 <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> mobile dune community (marram grass) SD8 <i>Festuca rubra</i> – <i>Galium verum</i> fixed dune grassland</p>	<p>The sand dune system at Constantine Bay is the third largest sand dune system in Cornwall. The site is designated for both mobile and fixed dune habitats which are located in units 1 and 2 of the SSSI. The site was last assessed in April 2017 and was considered to be in unfavourable condition, in the main, due to the extent of scrub over the dune feature. However, works have been undertaken on the site since December 2016 to reduce the level of scrub present on the sand dunes. The mobile and fixed dunes contain a number of informal desire lines through them, as well as the South West Coast Path and an area of open access at the southern end of the site.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC): Igneous Rocks of South West England</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the vicinity of the geological feature.</p>
<p>Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9 European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8</p>	<p>These maritime grassland and heathland habitats are generally hardy having to contend with exposure to the coastal elements. The composition of coastal heath makes it more robust than some of the grassland habitats to trampling. However, in general, all of the above habitats are able to contend with a certain level of public access, which is seen with regular informal public access, as well as use of the South West Coast Path occurring on site to date. However, if the coast path was realigned through the heath or open coastal grassland habitats, it could have an impact if repeated, focused trampling of the vegetation were to occur, with potential to erode the substrate. As it is proposed to follow the line of the existing South West Coast Path in this location, it is concluded that the coastal access proposals will not impact the maritime grassland and heathland habitats.</p>
<p>Vascular plant assemblage</p>	<p>Due to the popularity of this area for public use at present and the line of the South West Coast Path is proposed to be used, it is not considered that coastal access proposals will change the public access use on the site. As such no impact on the assemblage feature is expected.</p>
<p>SD6 <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> mobile dune community (marram grass) SD8 <i>Festuca rubra</i> – <i>Galium verum</i> fixed dune grassland</p>	<p>As the coastal access proposals use the existing line of the South West Coast Path through the dune habitats, it is concluded that there will not be a detrimental impact on the dune feature within the site.</p>



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? Yes

If yes, describe any special conditions that have been identified concerning how or when the works are to be carried out:

Where necessary, Cornwall Council will instigate the SSSI assent process by writing to us to confirm the timing of works and how operations are to be undertaken in line with these conditions. Natural England will provide further advice as necessary.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSI

Is this site also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The citation for the site details the geological interest as follows:</p> <p><i>Geologically the site is of importance for the richly fossiliferous strata. Between Bedruthan Steps (SW 84856965) and Pendarves Island (SW 84756935), extensive exposures of grey Devonian slates have yielded a fossil rich fauna indicating an Eifelian Age. Included in the fauna are large numbers of the problematical fossil Pteroconus mirus. This is the best Eifelian site in Cornwall.</i></p> <p>The geological interest feature was last assessed in 2009 and considered to be in favourable condition.</p>
<p>Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9 European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8</p>	<p>The site is floristically rich with the heathland and maritime grassland features found on the cliff top, on inaccessible cliff slopes and within the sheltered valley that runs inland from Porthmeor. These habitats were last assessed in 2009 and considered to be in favourable condition. The majority of the site is already designated as open access with the South West Coast Path running through the grassland and heathland areas.</p>

Risk analysis

<p>Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian</p>	<p>The SSSI could be impacted if works were proposed that could obscure the geological interest. However, no improvements are proposed within the SSSI site boundary.</p>
<p>Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9 European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8</p>	<p>The maritime grassland and heathland habitats are generally hardy having to contend with exposure to the coastal elements. The composition of coastal heath makes it more robust than some of the grassland habitats to trampling, but in general, all of the above habitats are able to contend with a certain level of public access, with the majority of the coastal margin in this location already designated as open access and the South West Coast Path being present throughout. With the proposed coast path following the same line as the South West Coast Path it is concluded that there will be no impact on the grassland and heathland designated habitats.</p>



Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Establishment works

Is SSSI assent needed to implement any specific proposals for establishment works? No

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

The Marine Conservation Zone, (MCZ), overlaps with the Tintagel – Marsland – Clovelly Coast Special Area of Conservation, (SAC) within the intertidal area between mean high and low water along this stretch which spans part of the north coast of Devon and Cornwall. The SAC extends beyond both Hartland Point to the north and Tintagel to the south which defines the boundary of the MCZ. Despite the geographical overlap of the two sites, they do not share the same features, with the SAC focused on terrestrial habitats that are located above the mean high water mark. The MCZ also falls within the Bristol Channel Approaches SAC which borders the mean low water mark. This SAC extends across the Bristol Channel from the northern coast of Cornwall into Carmarthen Bay in Wales. This SAC is designated purely for populations of Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Current situation

<p>High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock</p>	<p>The notified features of this site include low, moderate and high energy intertidal rock which are located within the intertidal coastal margin of the site and are considered to be in favourable condition. These features stretch the length of the coast from Marsland Mouth to Tintagel, only broken by the sandy beaches of Widemouth, Crackington Haven and the Strangles. Although the presence of intertidal rock becomes less frequent between Boscastle and Tintagel.</p>
<p>Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand</p>	<p>The intertidal sediment features are found between Crackington Haven and Marsland Mouth. Intertidal coarse sediment and sand and muddy sand habitats are considered to be in favourable condition.</p>
<p>Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds</p>	<p>The saltmarsh and saline reedbed feature for the above site is a small area of habitat found at the back of the beach in Bude, inland of the low water channel of the River Neet. It is considered to be in favourable condition. The area of saltmarsh and reedbed is approximately 0.07ha in size.</p>
<p>Honeycomb worm, <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs</p>	<p>The Honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs have been recorded from Widemouth Bay in the south to Steeple Point in the north, and also at Marsland Mouth. As a feature of the MCZ they are considered to be in favourable condition. The reefs are found in locations where there is a hard substrate to attach to, but also a supply of sand and shell fragments to build each tube of the reef, hence they are found on moderately exposed shores where there is sufficient water movement to bring a sand supply from nearby.</p>

High energy circalittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock	The infralittoral rock feature is considered to be in favourable condition with the circalittoral rock feature stated as recover to favourable condition. Both features are subtidal located below mean low water.
Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand	The subtidal sediment features are assessed as recover to favourable condition. As the name suggests, the sediment habitats are found below the mean low water mark within the site.
Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	The Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> is a slow growing soft coral that is found off shore attached to shipwrecks and small areas of subtidal rocky reef. It is recorded as recover to favourable condition.
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	Anthozoan communities include soft corals, sea fans, cup corals and anemones. They are located between mean low water and a maximum depth of 50 metres. This feature has been assessed as recover to favourable condition.

Risk analysis

High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock	As the name suggests, intertidal rock habitats contend with the impacts of wave action to various extents along the coast. Therefore the habitats and species associated with these areas are robust and not considered sensitive to the impacts of public access.
Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand	These intertidal habitats, due to their very nature are mobile and often found in popular beach areas that are already subject to public access. Therefore, it is not considered that the coastal access proposals will impact on these sediment habitats.
Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	The saltmarsh habitat could be sensitive to an increased level of footfall, or if the trail was realigned over the habitat. However, the proposed coast path will follow the line of the existing South West Coast Path landward of the habitat, with access to the area occupied by this habitat constrained by its location between the road and low water channel.
Honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs	Due to their construction from sand and shell fragments, the reefs could be sensitive to trampling if the coastal access proposals were to increase the footfall and frequency of public access within the vicinity of the reefs by altering the location of the coast path or allowing public access to areas where previously public access was prevented or discouraged. However, the proposed coast path is to use the line of the existing South West Coast Path, with the reef locations already subject to informal recreation. Therefore, it is not considered that our proposals will increase the use or change the pattern of public access within the vicinity of the

	Honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs and so do not pose a risk to this site feature.
High energy circalittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock	As the circalittoral and infralittoral rock features are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.
Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand	As the subtidal sediment features are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.
Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	As the Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> feature is located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on this feature.
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	As the sponge and anthozoan communities are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

The MCZ falls within the Bristol Channel Approaches SAC which borders the mean low water mark. This SAC extends beyond the MCZ boundary across the Bristol Channel to Carmarthen Bay in Wales. The SAC is designated purely for populations of Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Current situation

High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock	The notified features of this site include moderate and high energy intertidal rock which are considered to be in favourable condition. The intertidal rock feature is present intermittently around Pentire headland, with a significant section located around Trevone and to the south of Trevoze Head.
Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand	The intertidal coarse sediment and sand and muddy sand features of this site are considered to be in favourable condition. The features are found in pockets throughout the site.
High energy circalittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Both the infralittoral and circalittoral rock features are in favourable condition. Both features are subtidal located below mean low water.
Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	The Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> is a slow growing soft coral that is found off shore attached to ship wrecks and small areas of subtidal rocky reef. It is recorded as in favourable condition.
Spiny lobster <i>Palinurus elephas</i>	The Spiny lobster <i>palinurus elephas</i> species is protected within this site being found in waters up to 70 m in depth. As a feature of the MCZ it is recorded as recover to favourable condition.

Risk analysis

High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock	As the name suggests, intertidal rock habitats contend with the impacts of wave action to various extents along the coast. Therefore the habitats and species associated with these areas are robust and not considered sensitive to the impacts of public access.
Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand	These intertidal habitats, due to their very nature are mobile and often found in popular beach areas that are already subject to public access. Therefore, they are not considered sensitive to public access.
High energy circalittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock	As the circalittoral and infralittoral rock features are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.
Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>	As the Pink sea-fan <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> feature is located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on this feature.
Spiny lobster <i>Palinurus elephas</i>	As the Spiny lobster <i>Palinurus elephas</i> feature is located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on this feature.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Newquay and the Gannel MCZ

Is this site also part of a European site? Yes

The MCZ falls partly within the Bristol Channel Approaches SAC which borders the mean low water mark. The SAC extends beyond the MCZ boundary across the Bristol Channel to Carmarthen Bay in Wales. This site is designated purely for populations of Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Current situation

Estuarine rocky habitats High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock	The intertidal rock feature of the site is considered to be in favourable condition. It should be noted however, that this site extends further west outside of the coastal stretch considered as part of this assessment. As such the amount of intertidal rock feature within the Marsland Mouth to Newquay stretch is limited with the majority of this feature found further west.
Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand	The intertidal sediment habitats are considered to be in favourable condition located from Towan Beach in the west to Porth Beach in the east.
Giant Goby <i>Gobius cobitis</i>	Records show that the Giant Goby <i>Gobius cobitis</i> feature is located in the intertidal rock pools at the southern end of Fistral Beach outside of the Marsland Mouth to Newquay stretch. The feature is considered to be in favourable condition, with the area currently popular and accessible to the public.
Moderate energy infralittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock	Both the infralittoral and circalittoral rock features are in favourable condition. Both features are subtidal located below mean low water.
Subtidal sand Subtidal coarse sediment	Both the sand and coarse sediment features are in favourable condition. Both features are located below mean low water.

Risk analysis

High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock	As the name suggests, intertidal rock habitats contend with the impacts of wave action to various extents along the coast. Therefore the habitats and species associated with these areas are robust and not considered sensitive to the impacts of public access.
Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand	These intertidal habitats, due to their very nature are mobile and often found in popular beach areas that are already subject to public access. Therefore, they are not considered sensitive to public access and so will not be considered further within this appraisal.
Giant Goby <i>Gobius cobitis</i>	The Giant Goby <i>Gobius cobitis</i> feature is recorded west of the Marsland Mouth to Newquay stretch. As such there is no scope for interaction with the proposals under assessment.
Moderate energy infralittoral rock High energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock	As the circalittoral and infralittoral rock features are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.
Subtidal sand Subtidal coarse sediment	As the sand and coarse sediment features are located below mean low water, it is concluded that our proposals under the coastal access programme will not have an impact on these features.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Is this site or feature also part of a European site? Yes

A number of the nest sites fall within the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC. However, the SAC covers a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north and Trebarwith in Cornwall in the south. Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus* is not a notified feature of the SAC.

Current situation

<p>Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p>	<p>Peregrines are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. There are approximately fifteen nest sites recorded on this stretch of which nine were recorded as active in 2010. Tintagel Cliffs and Pentire Peninsula SSSIs include Peregrines in their notified breeding bird assemblage. We have consulted the British Mountaineering Council, (BMC), over the current climbing activity at these locations and the likelihood of an increase of such activity in the future. We have also received data on nest locations from the South West Peregrine Group. It was confirmed that the areas around the nest locations either were not suitable for climbing, were difficult to access, or were only suitable for experienced climbers. Peregrines could be sensitive if disturbed while nesting by either walkers or climbers within the vicinity of the nest site.</p> <p>Due to the sensitivity of the species the exact location of the nest sites are not identified in this appraisal.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p>	<p>Proposed realignments of the existing coast path are not within the vicinity of known nest sites. The establishment of coastal access rights within the margin is not likely to change the use of the area around the sites, as the margin is already dedicated as open access or used informally at present. In addition, it is not anticipated that climbing activity will increase in the vicinity of the nest sites once coastal access rights come into effect. Therefore, there is not considered to be an interaction between our proposals and this species.</p>
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Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Guillemot *Uria aalge*

Is this site or feature also part of a European site? Yes

The nest sites described below fall within the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC. Guillemot, *Uria aalge* is not a notified feature of the SAC and accordingly it is considered below.

Current situation

<p>Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i></p>	<p>Although not a feature of the Tintagel Cliffs or Boscastle to Widemouth SSSIs, the presence of Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> within these sites at Grower Rock, Willapark and Lye Rock are considered in this assessment due to the numbers recorded by the Seabird Monitoring Project in 2009. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grower Rock – 81 • Willapark – 87 • Lye Rock – 124 <p>The recorded nest sites of Willapark and Lye Rock are located within 2 kms of the village of Tintagel, with Grower Rock located within 2 kms of Boscastle. The stretch of coast around these two areas of population is already very popular and well used by walkers, with the coastal margin designated as open access. The cliffs around these sites are steep, with Grower Rock located below mean low water. Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> are particularly sensitive to disturbance as flushing while sitting on eggs results in exposure of the eggs to the elements and will risk a significant failure in the colony during that breeding season. However, disturbance at the above sites is not considered significant at present, due to the locations and steep gradient of the coastal slope.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i></p>	<p>Due to the existing access present around these sites and the fact that the cliffs around the nest sites are particularly steep, it is not considered that coastal access rights will create additional risk of disturbance to the Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i> populations nesting in these locations.</p>
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Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Is this site or feature also part of a European site? Yes

The nest site at Lye Rock falls within the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC. However, the SAC covers a wider area across the north coast of Cornwall and Devon extending from Peppercombe in Devon to the north and Trebarwith in Cornwall in the south. Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* is not a notified feature of the SAC.

Current situation

<p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i></p>	<p>Although not a feature of the Tintagel Cliffs or Pentire Peninsula SSSI, the presence of Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> within these sites at Lye Rock and Pentire Point, (Roundhill) are considered in this assessment due to the numbers recorded by the SMP in 2009. These are as follows:</p> <p>Lye Rock – 125 Roundhill – 27</p> <p>Both locations are currently popular sites with the coastal margin already designated as open access. According to the BMC the area around the nest locations are either not suitable for climbing or are only suitable for experienced climbers. This is reflected by the very few climbs recorded at Pentire Point to date. Herring Gulls are sensitive to disturbance when nesting, however due to the location and gradient of the coastal slope, disturbance by the public is not considered to be significant at present.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i></p>	<p>Due to the existing access present around these sites and the topography involved, it is not considered that coastal access rights will create additional risk of disturbance to the Herring Gull populations nesting in these locations.</p>
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Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

Is this site or feature also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i></p>	<p>The Kittiwake colony at Porthmission is one of the largest Kittiwake colonies in Cornwall with 394 birds counted in 2017 being located north of Trevone Bay. Following consultation with the RSPB and Natural England’s ornithologist, it has been included in this appraisal on that basis.</p> <p>The area around Porthmission is already popular with walkers considering the proximity of the site to Trevone Bay. The Kittiwake colony is currently experiencing some levels of disturbance, particularly from amateur photographers walking out onto the headland within sight of the birds.</p> <p>Following consultation with the British Mountaineering Council, it is noted that this location is not well suited for climbing.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i></p>	<p>Kittiwake are particularly sensitive to disturbance as flushing while sitting on eggs results in exposure of the eggs to the elements and will risk a significant failure in the colony during that breeding season.</p> <p>They would therefore be sensitive to any increase in public use in sight of the colony.</p> <p>We do not expect additional pressure to arise as a result of the England Coast Path proposals but consider there is an opportunity, through the programme, to raise awareness about kittiwake and help people enjoy their visit to the coast without disturbing breeding sites.</p>
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Although we do not expect additional pressure to arise as a result of the England Coast Path proposals, we believe there is an opportunity through the coast path programme to raise awareness about kittiwake and other cliff nesting species, and how people can help conservation efforts. Working with the RSPB, we propose to install new interpretation panels and signage at locations used by cliff nesting species. This will help to raise awareness of potential impacts of certain recreational activities on cliff nesting birds. This is subject to permission being received from the relevant landowners. The proposed locations are as follows:

Location	Signage
Trevone Bay Car Parks	Signage aimed at users of kayaks and stand up paddle boards, (SUPs) to avoid sensitive bird nesting areas.
Interpretation panel near bird nesting site, (Trevone)	Panel aimed at raising awareness of coasteering, wildlife photography and climbing on nesting birds. Location of viewpoint away from nesting site.
Right of way marker near bird nesting site, (Trevone)	For climbing, coasteering and photography. Breeding sea birds do not enter symbol on existing way marker posts.
Tintagel car park	Panel aimed at raising awareness of coasteering, wildlife photography and climbing on nesting birds.
Pentire car park	Panel informing recreational users of times when birds are present / nesting.
Pentire, Right of way marker near bird nesting site.	For climbing and coasteering. Breeding sea birds do not enter symbol on existing way marker posts.
Padstow harbour	Panel to raise awareness of potential impact of various recreational activities on nesting birds in the locality.
Rock Harbour	Panel to raise awareness of potential impact of various recreational activities on nesting birds in the locality.

Assessment of coastal access proposals on:

Sand Lizard, *Lacerta agilis*

Is this site or feature also part of a European site? No

Current situation

<p>Sand Lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i></p>	<p>The Sand Lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> population is located within this coastal stretch, although they are not a feature of a designated site. The species was introduced as part of a conservation effort in the 1990s and were most recently surveyed in 2017, where they were found to have expanded their range from the original release site. The 2017 survey showed that the greatest concentration of records came from fore dune habitat, particularly early in the season, (March – April). Although the Sand Lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> population is currently located landward of the existing South West Coast Path, there are a series of well worn network of informal paths that run parallel to the coast path with less well used paths running inland from the coast, both passing through prime habitat for the Lizard and in a location where they have been recorded. The Lizard’s main habitat is therefore already a popular area for public access and dog walking.</p> <p>Due to the sensitivity of the species the exact location of the population is not identified in this assessment.</p>
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Risk analysis

<p>Sand Lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i></p>	<p>However, disturbance can be caused by the presence of people and dogs close to the Lizard population, through direct trampling of the species burrows. The Access Authority are re-instating an old fence line that runs down the existing South West Coast Path to deter walkers from leaving the path at this point and accessing the fore dunes in an area where the population is most concentrated. This work will be carried out by the Access Authority outside of the Coastal Access programme.</p>
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Conclusion

We, Natural England, are satisfied that our proposals to improve access to the English coast between Marsland Mouth to Newquay are fully compatible with our duty to further the conservation and enhancement of the notified features of Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth, Duckpool to Furzey Cove, Bude Coast, Boscastle to Widemouth Bay, Tintagel Cliffs, Pentire Peninsula, Trebetherick Point, Rock Dunes, Harbour Cove, Stepper Point, Trevone Bay, Trevose Head and Constantine Bay, Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSIs consistent with the proper exercise of our functions¹.

In respect of any duties that may arise under section 125 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Natural England has concluded for Hartland Point to Tintagel, Padstow Bay and Surrounds and Newquay and the Gannel MCZs that the access proposal (including any mitigation measures specified) is the one that, consistently with the proper exercise of its functions under section 296 of the same Act, is least likely to hinder the achievement of the conservation objectives for the Marine Conservation Zone - and accordingly may proceed.

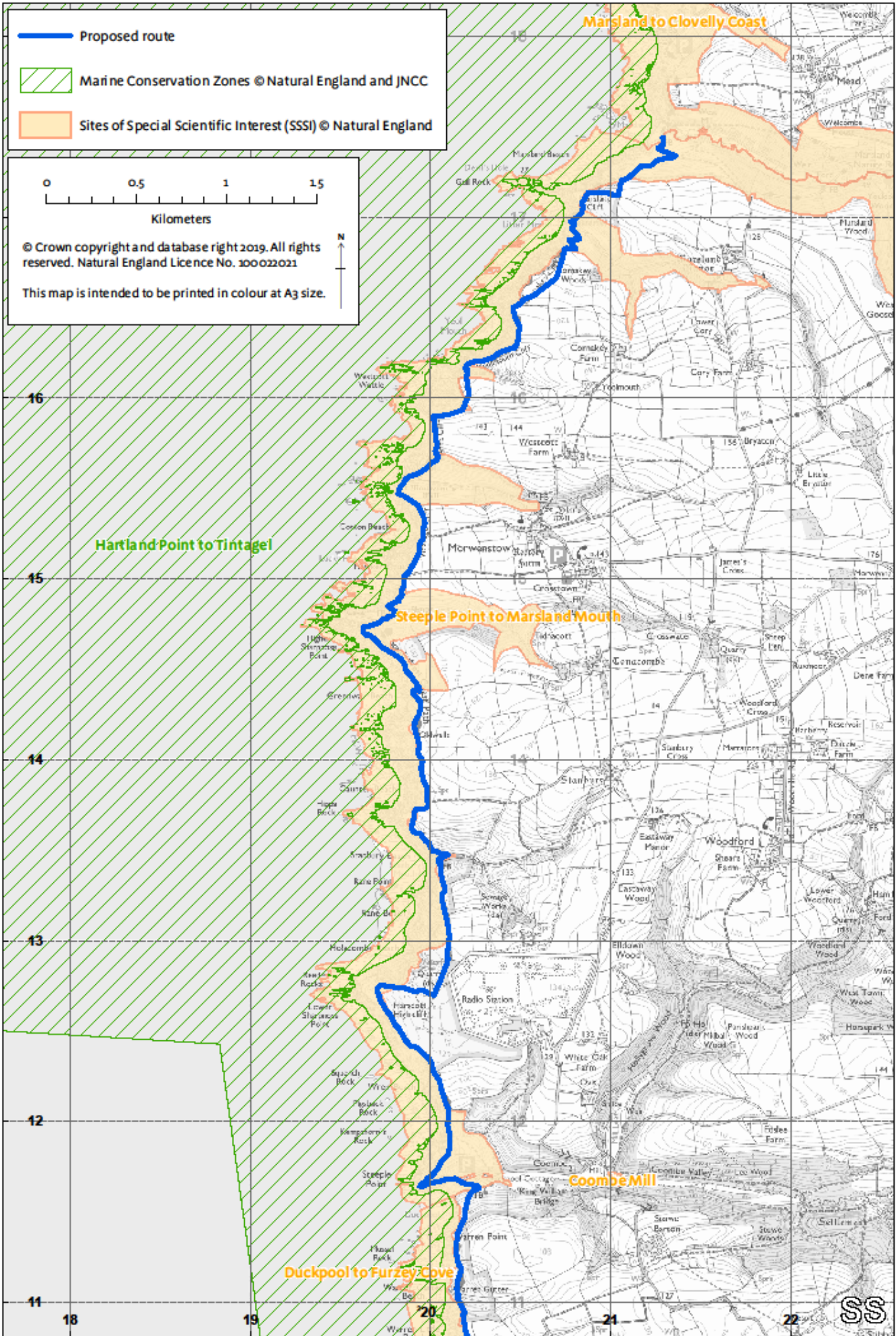
In respect of Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*, Guillemot *Uria aalge*, Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, Sand Lizard *Lacerta agilis*, we are satisfied that in developing the new access proposals the appropriate balance has been struck between Natural England’s conservation and access objectives, duties and purposes.

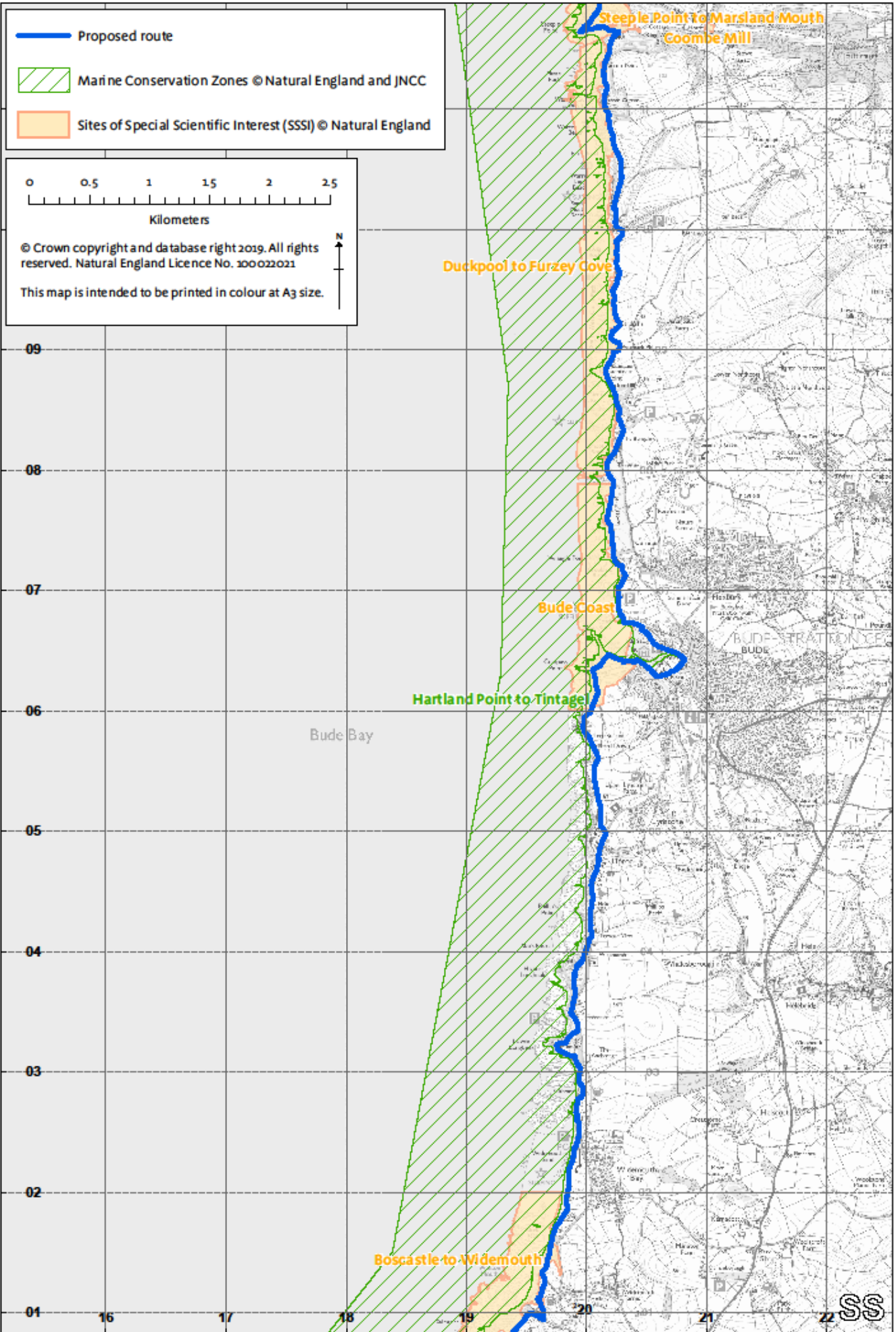
See also, where relevant, the conclusions of the separate HRA relating to common features.

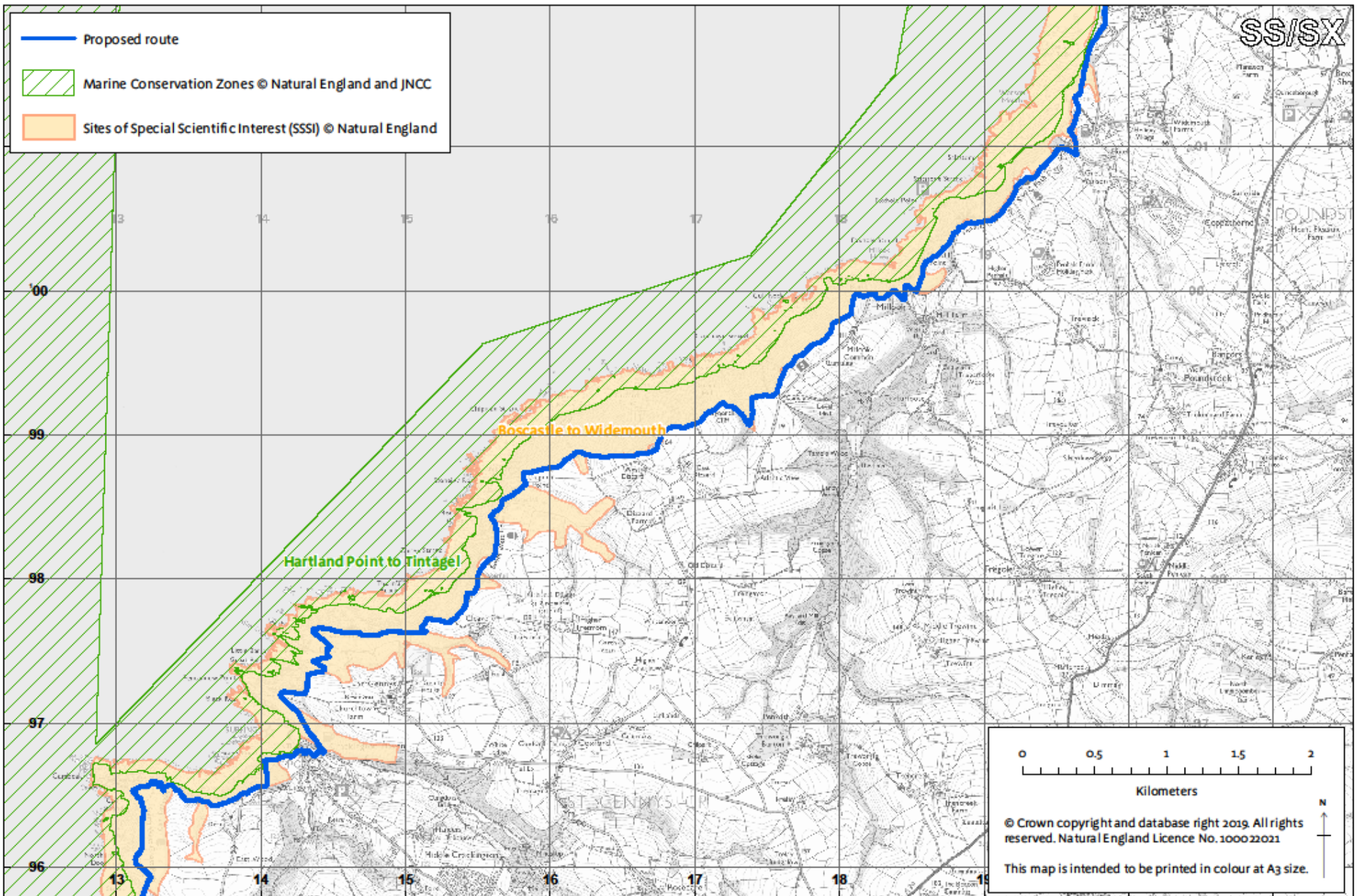
The conclusions of this assessment have been checked by:

Andrew Chester	Date 30 th August 2019	On behalf of the Coastal Access Programme Team
Nik Ward	Date 30 th August 2019	Senior Officer with responsibility for protected sites

¹ Natural England’s functions includes its balanced general purposes for access, nature conservation and landscape under the NERC Act 2006, any specific statutory duties it may have to deliver specific improvements to public access, and the access-related policies and priorities it periodically agrees with Defra.



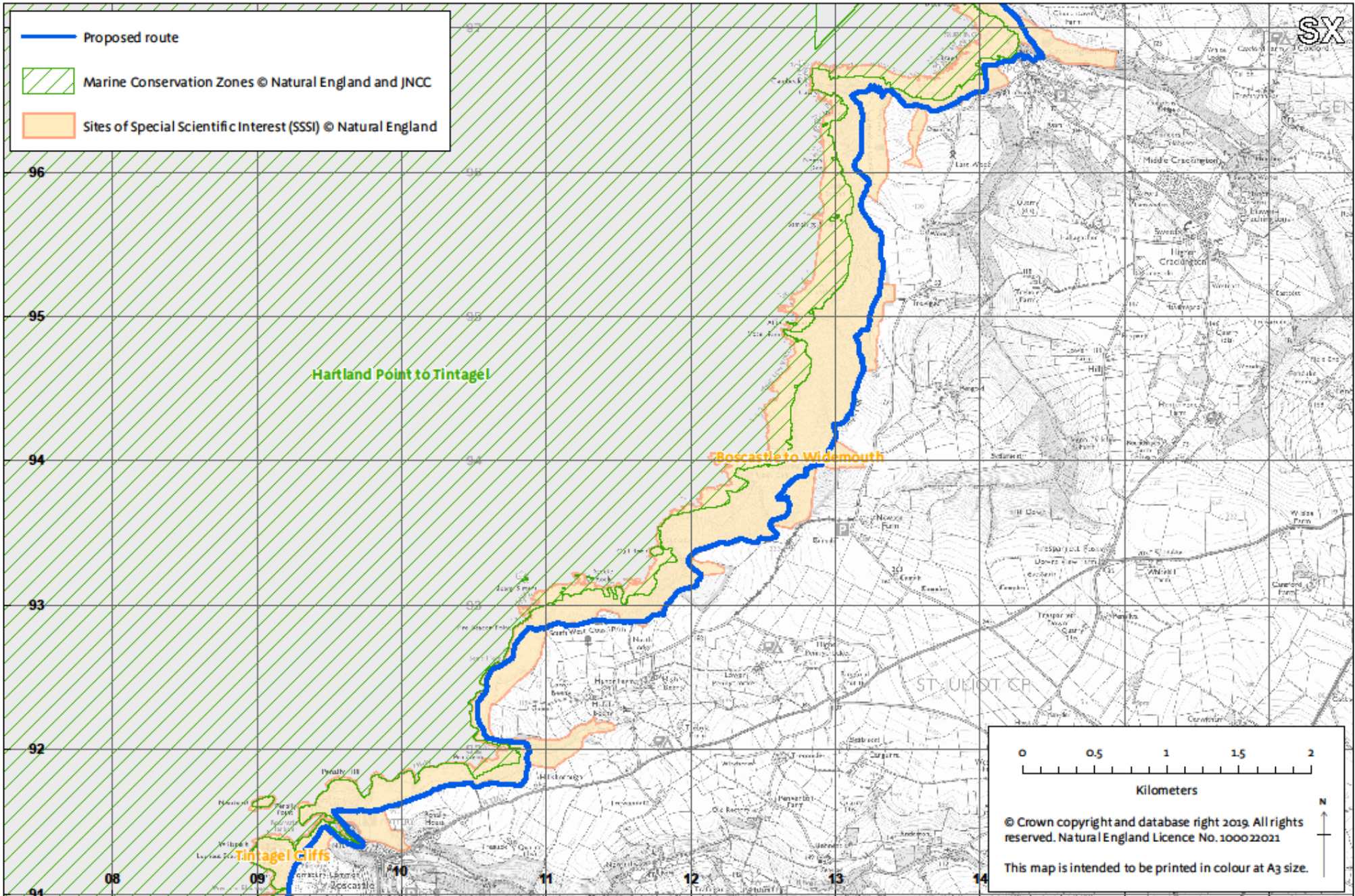




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 Kilometers

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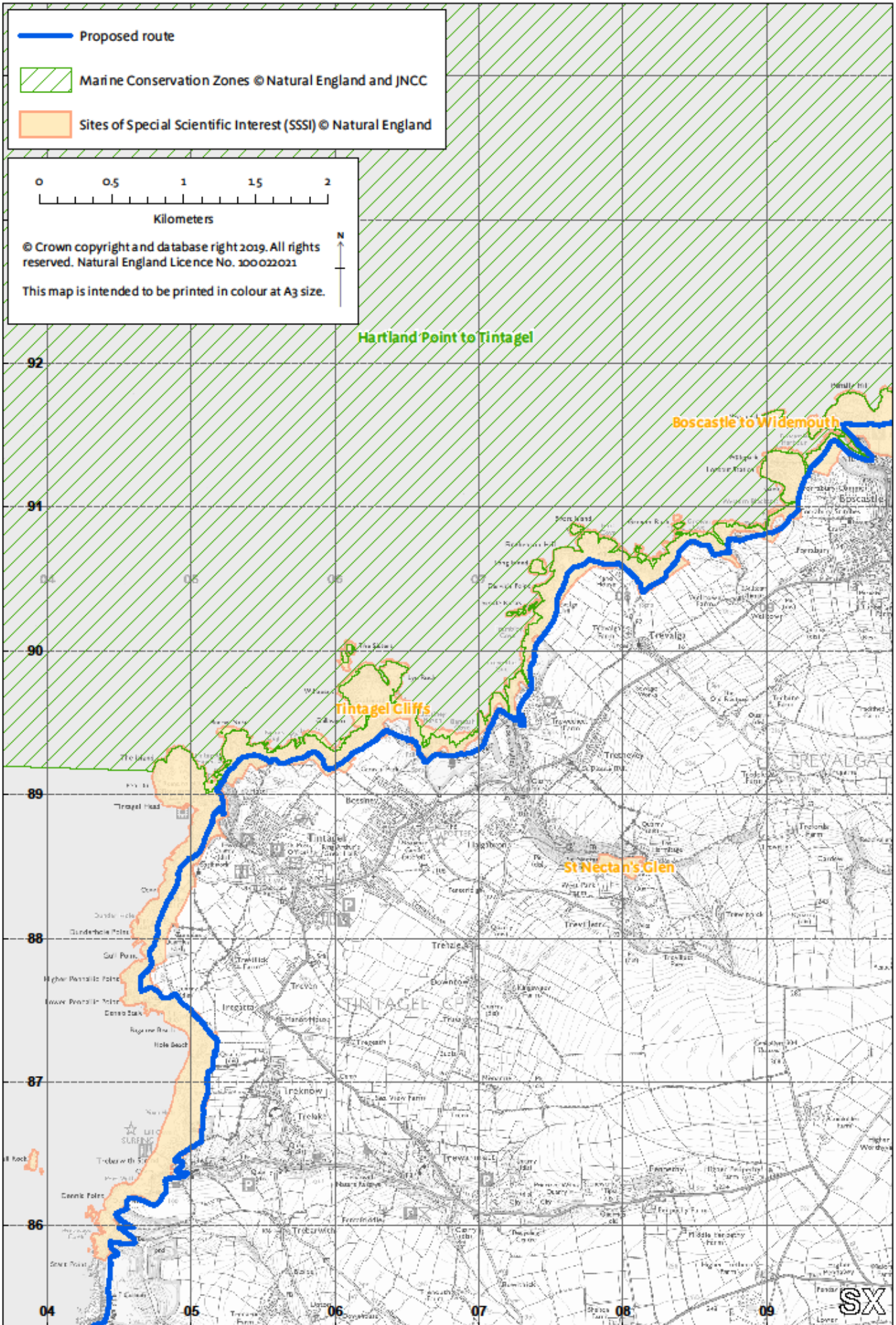
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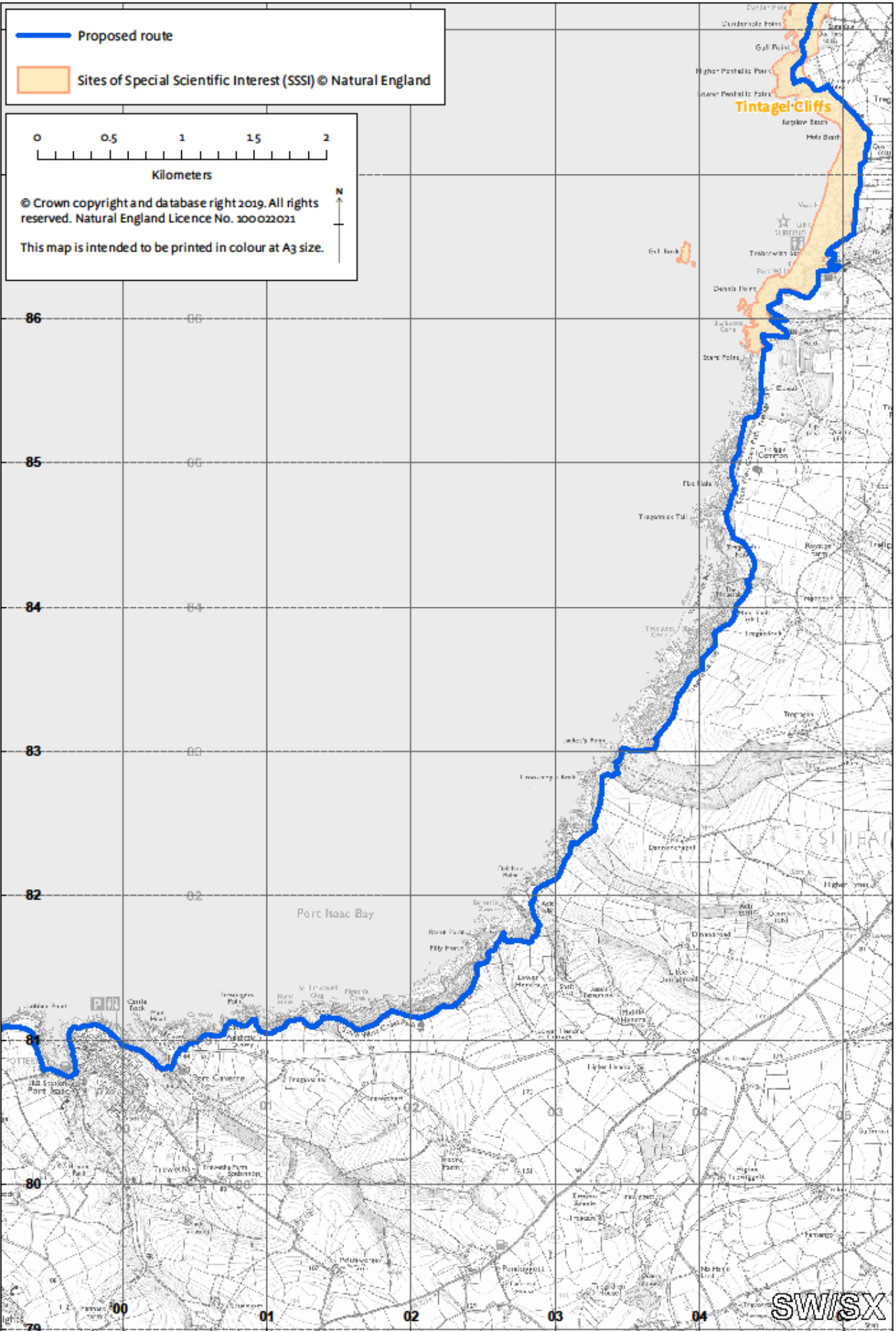


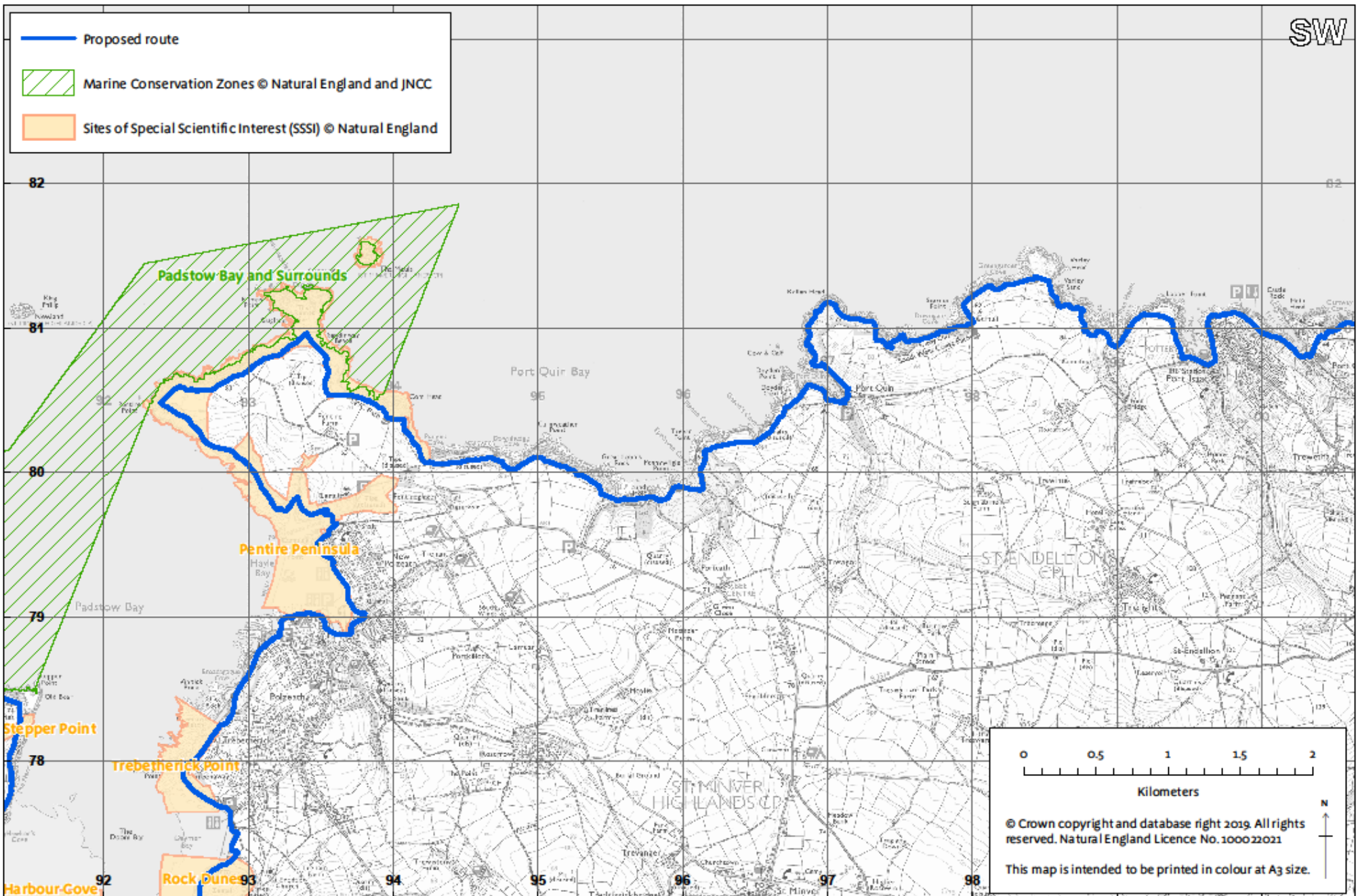
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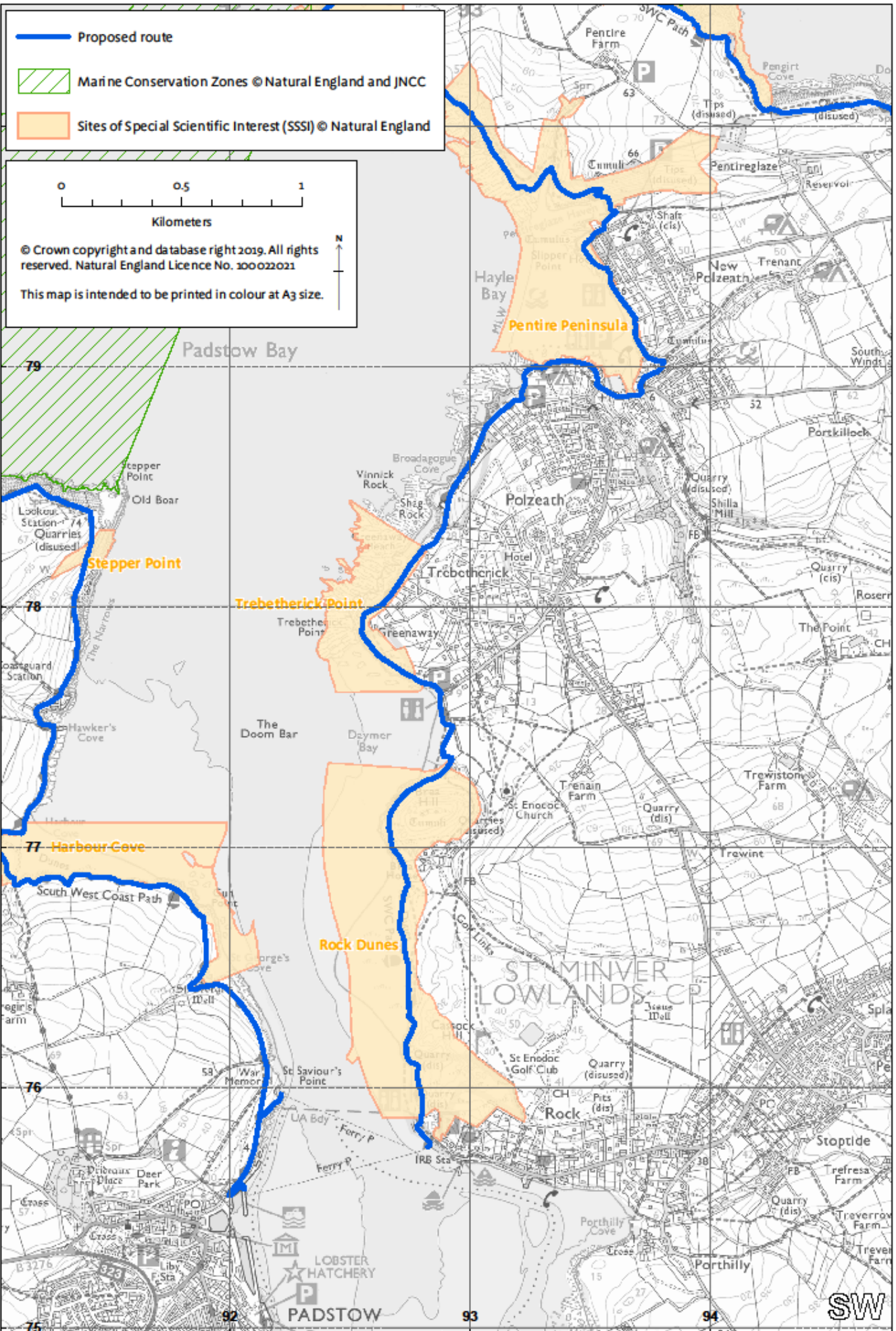
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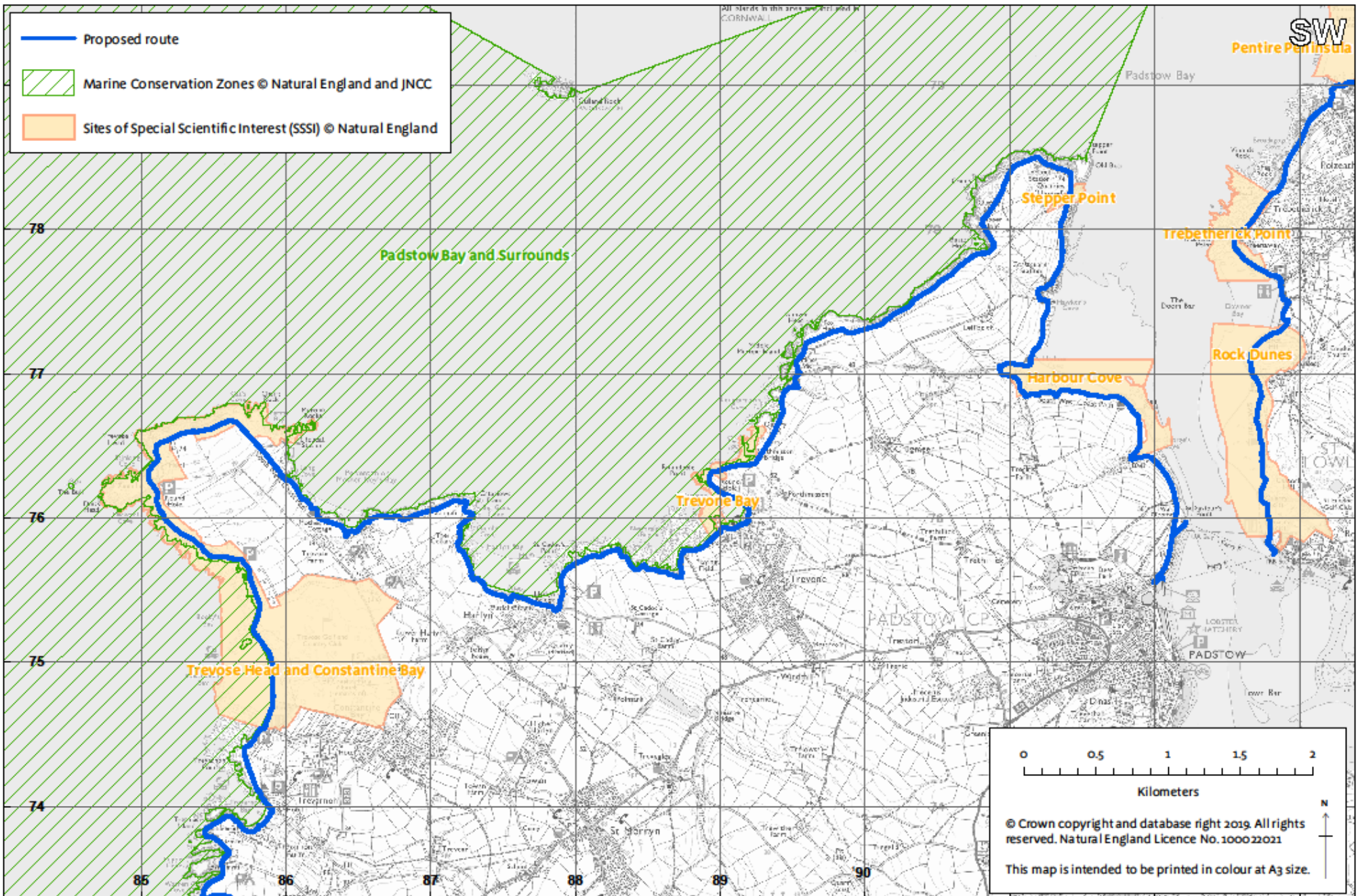
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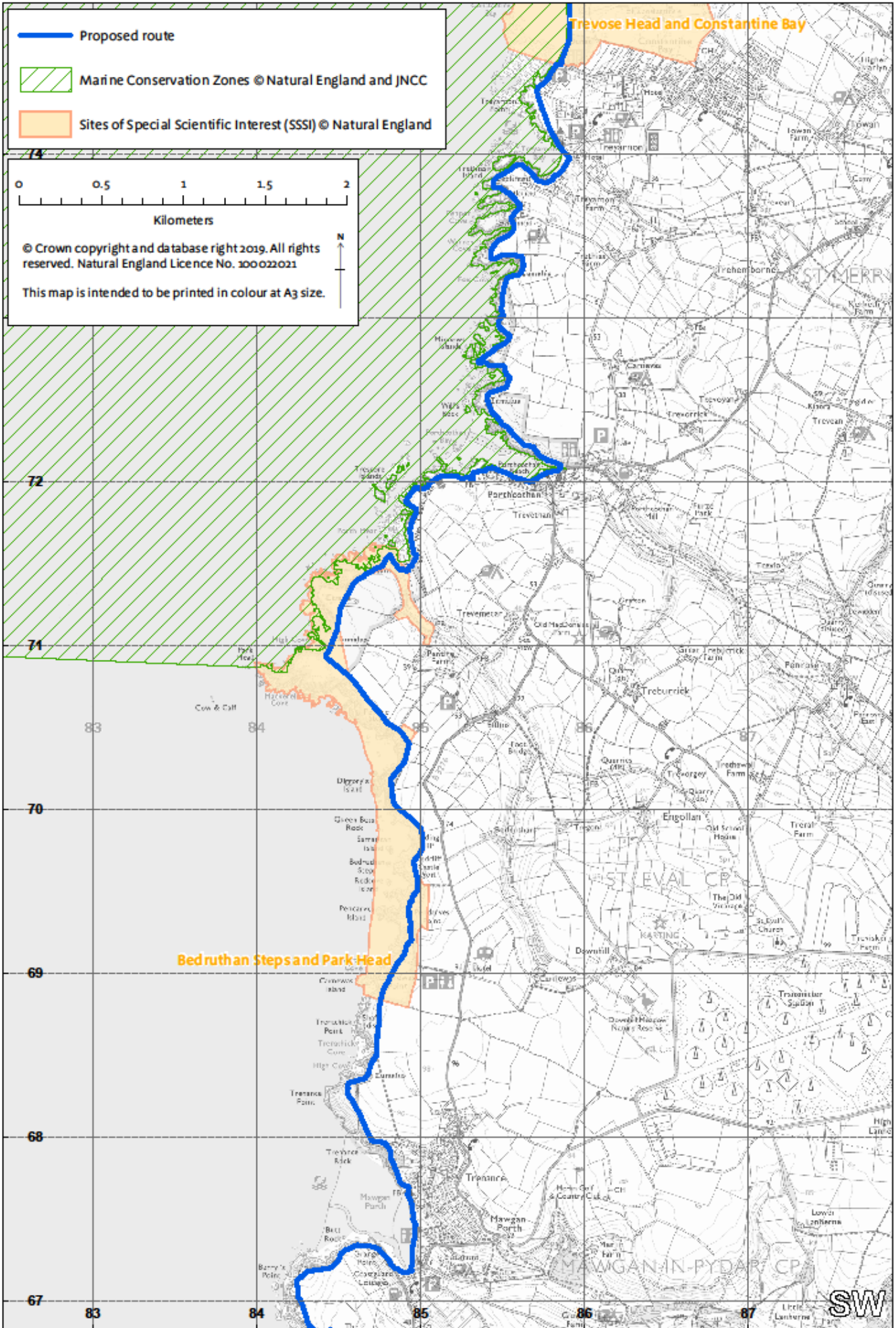


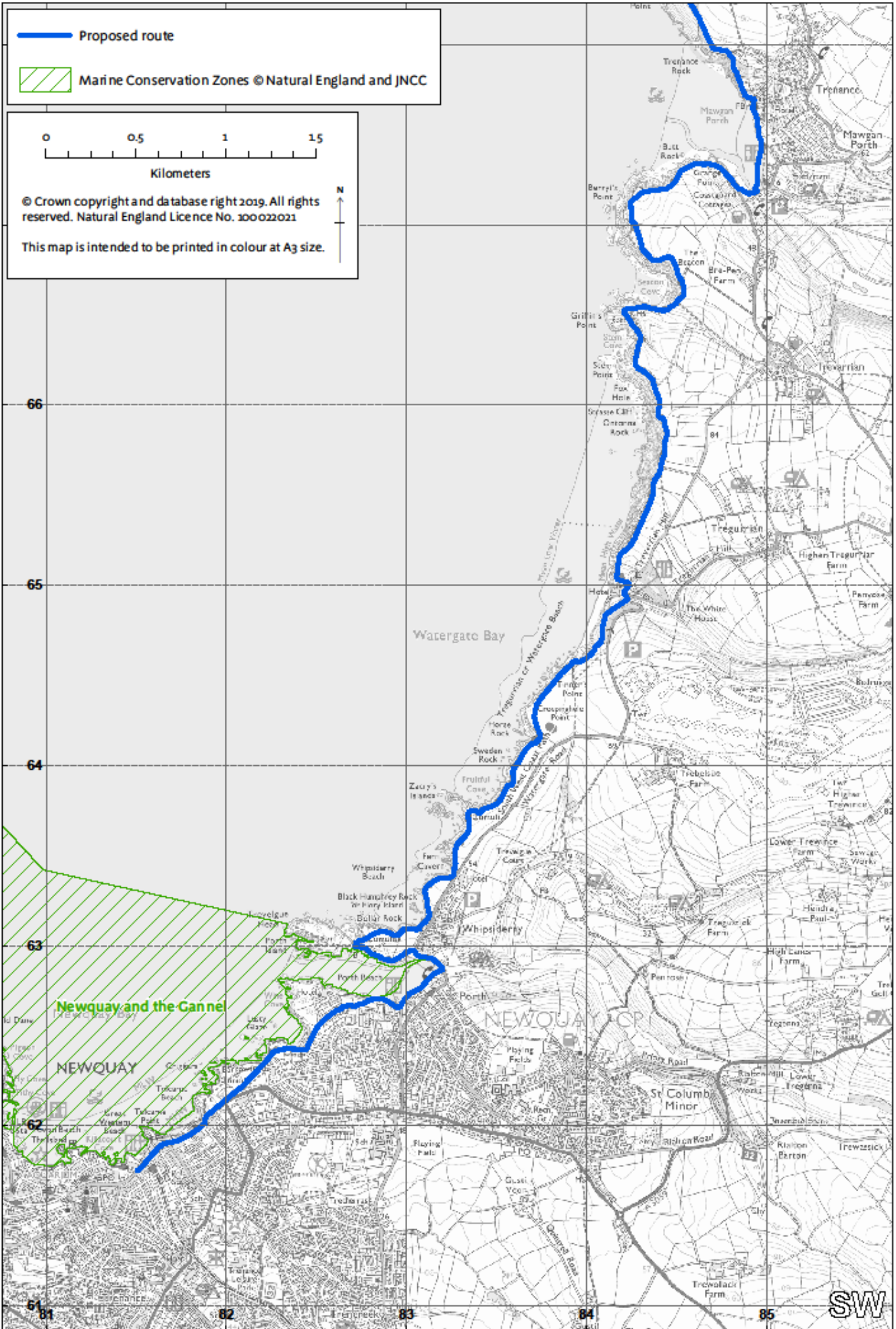


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This map is intended to be printed in colour at A3 size.





Annex 1. Index to designated sites and features

Note: columns in grey are European sites for which a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment has been carried out.

Features – of the designated sites listed in 2.2	Tintagel- Marsland – Clovelly Coast SAC	Bristol Channel Approaches SAC	Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ	Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ	Newquay and the Gannel MCZ	Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI	Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI	Bude Coast SSSI	Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI	Tintagel Cliffs SSSI	Pentire Peninsula SSSI	Trebetherick Point SSSI	Rock Dunes SSSI	Harbour Cove SSSI	Stepper Point SSSI	Trevone Bay SSSI	Trevoze Head and Constantine Bay SSSI	Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSI
Geological Features																		
GCR10E Westphalian: Upper Carboniferous ('Westphalian') sedimentary rocks of national importance.							✓											
Coastal cliffs and foreshore (EC) Variscan structures of South-West England.								✓										
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Namurian									✓									

Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Features – of the designated sites listed in 2.2	Tintagel- Marsland – Clovelly Coast SAC	Bristol Channel Approaches SAC	Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ	Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ	Newquay and the Gannel MCZ	Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI	Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI	Bude Coast SSSI	Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI	Tintagel Cliffs SSSI	Pentire Peninsula SSSI	Treberthick Point SSSI	Rock Dunes SSSI	Harbour Cove SSSI	Stepper Point SSSI	Trevone Bay SSSI	Trevose Head and Constantine Bay SSSI	Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSI
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Variscan structures									✓	✓	✓							
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC); Igneous rocks of South West England										✓								
Active Coastal Geomorphology (IA): Active geomorphology (coastal)										✓								
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Devonian											✓							
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Pleistocene/Quaternary of SW England												✓						

Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Features – of the designated sites listed in 2.2	Tintagel- Marsland – Clovelly Coast SAC	Bristol Channel Approaches SAC	Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ	Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ	Newquay and the Gannel MCZ	Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI	Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI	Bude Coast SSSI	Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI	Tintagel Cliffs SSSI	Pentire Peninsula SSSI	Treberthick Point SSSI	Rock Dunes SSSI	Harbour Cove SSSI	Stepper Point SSSI	Trevone Bay SSSI	Trevose Head and Constantine Bay SSSI	Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSI
Coastal cliffs and foreshore exposure (EC): Marine Devonian												✓	✓	✓				✓
Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC): Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England, Marine Devonian, Igneous Rocks of SW England																✓		
Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC): Disused quarries & pits (ED); Variscan structures of SW England															✓			
Coastal cliffs & Foreshore (EC): Igneous Rocks of South West England																	✓	
Lower Plant Species																		

Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

Features – of the designated sites listed in 2.2	Tintagel- Marsland – Clovelly Coast SAC	Bristol Channel Approaches SAC	Hartland Point to Tintagel MCZ	Padstow Bay and Surrounds MCZ	Newquay and the Gannel MCZ	Steeple Point to Marsland Mouth SSSI	Duckpool to Furzey Cove SSSI	Bude Coast SSSI	Boscastle to Widemouth Bay SSSI	Tintagel Cliffs SSSI	Pentire Peninsula SSSI	Treberthick Point SSSI	Rock Dunes SSSI	Harbour Cove SSSI	Stepper Point SSSI	Trevone Bay SSSI	Trevose Head and Constantine Bay SSSI	Bedruthan Steps and Park Head SSSI
Combinations of species - Lichens									✓									
Terrestrial Invertebrate Species																		
Invertebrate assemblage; F112: open short swards						✓			✓									
Invertebrate assemblage; F111 sand & chalk																		
Invertebrate assemblage; F001 scrub edge									✓									
Open Coastal Habitats																		
H1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	✓																	
Hard maritime cliff & slope / Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC						✓		✓										

Nature Conservation Assessment for Coastal Access Proposals between Marsland Mouth and Newquay

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types: MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9, MC10																		
Hard maritime cliff & slope / Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic coasts, NVC types: MC1, MC5, MC6, MC7, MC8, MC9, MC10, MC11									✓									
Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC8, MC9																		
Maritime cliff & slope communities, NVC types likely to include MC1, MC5, MC8, MC9																	✓	✓

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Maritime grassland & associated zonal vegetation										✓								
Calcareous lowland grassland: NVC types: CG1, CG6								✓										
European dry heaths, NVC types: H7, H8	✓					✓			✓								✓	✓
Maritime heath & associated zonal vegetation										✓								
CG1 – Festuca ovina – Carlina vulgaris lowland calcareous grassland												✓						
CG6 Dry Grassland													✓					
Woodland Habitats																		
Acid sessile oak woodland / Old sessile oak woods with Ilex	✓					✓			✓									

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& Blechnum in the British Isles, NVC types likely to include W10, W11 with W7																		
Vascular Plant Species																		
Vascular plant assemblage									✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Sand Dune Habitats																		
SD4 Leymus arenarius mobile dune community													✓					
SD6 Ammophila arenaria mobile dune community (marram grass)													✓				✓	
SD8 Festuca rubra – Galium verum fixed dune grassland													✓				✓	
SD19 Phleum arenarium – Arenaria serpyllifolia dune annual community													✓					



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Intertidal Rock Habitats																		
Estuarine rocky habitats					✓													
High energy intertidal rock			✓	✓	✓													
Moderate energy intertidal rock			✓	✓	✓													
Low energy intertidal rock			✓		✓													
Intertidal Sediments																		
Intertidal mixed sediments					✓													
Intertidal coarse sediment			✓	✓	✓													
Intertidal sand and muddy sand			✓	✓	✓													
Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds																		
Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds			✓															
Subtidal features																		

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High energy circalittoral rock			✓	✓	✓													
High energy infralittoral rock			✓	✓	✓													
Moderate energy circalittoral rock			✓	✓	✓													
Moderate energy infralittoral rock			✓															
Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats			✓															
Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)			✓	✓														
Subtidal sand			✓		✓													
Subtidal coarse sediment			✓		✓													
Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)				✓														

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Breeding Sea and Coastal Birds																		
Assemblage of breeding birds										✓	✓							
Isolated bird colony – Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>											✓							
Isolated bird colony – Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i>											✓							
Isolated bird colony – Guillemot, <i>Uria aalge</i>											✓							
Isolated bird colony – Razorbill, <i>Alca torda</i>											✓							
Breeding Woodland Birds																		
Assemblage of breeding birds: Woodland						✓												
Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>																		

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Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>																		
Honeycomb worm, (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>) reefs																		
Honeycomb worm, (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>) reefs			✓															
Grey Seal, (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)																		
Grey Seal, (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)									✓									
Giant Goby, (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)																		
Giant Goby, (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)					✓													