

Isles of Scilly Sea Defences ES Addendum Non- Technical Summary

Final Report

April 2023

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Council of the
ISLES OF SCILLY

JBA Project Manager

Harriet Thomlinson
 JBA Consulting
 Salts Mill
 Victoria Road
 Saltaire
 Shipley
 BD18 3LA

Revision History

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Contract

This report describes work commissioned by The Council of the Isles of Scilly. JBA Consulting carried out this work.

Prepared by Harriet Thomlinson BA MSc MIEMA CEnv
 Chartered Senior Environmental Consultant

Reviewed by Kirsten Holland BSc MCIfA
 Technical Director

Purpose

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ATL	Advance the Line
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIoS	Council of the Isles of Scilly
CISCAG	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory Group
CSA	Cross sectional area
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FCERM	Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
HAT	High Astronomical Tide
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HTL	Hold The Line
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
CIoS	Isles of Scilly Council
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MHW	Mean High Water
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MR	Managed Realignment
NAI	No Active Intervention
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OS	Ordnance Survey
PCO	Plymouth Coastal Observatory
PDZ	Policy Development Zone
PIA	Policy Intent Area
PU	Policy Unit
RLB	Red line boundary
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan

SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Glossary

Term	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty formally designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to protect areas of the countryside of high scenic quality.
Archaeology	The study of material remains of past human life and activities.
Baseline data	Data collected to determine the existing conditions.
Biodiversity	A variety of life found in a place.
Coastal squeeze	The process where coastal habitats are progressively caught between coastal defences and sea-level rise, and lost as a result.
Conservation Area	An area designated for special architectural and historic interest under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Cumulative impacts	The combined effects of multiple projects within an area.
Erosion	The geological process in which materials are worn away and transported by natural forces.
Flood defence	A structure (or system of defences) that reduces flooding.
Geodiversity	The variety of rocks, minerals and landforms and the processes which have formed these features over time.
Headland	A narrow piece of land which extends from a coastline into the sea.
Impermeable	Not allowing movement of fluid through substance.
Intertidal	An area of land which is covered at high tide and uncovered at low tide.
LNR	Local Nature Reserves are statutory designations for their natural value.
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zones are areas which protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity of something.
PM	Particulate Matter are very small parts of solids or liquid materials which are suspended in the atmosphere.
Ramsar	Wetlands of international importance.

Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment which could be affected by an impact from the proposed works.
Residual	A quantity left over at the end of a process.
Revetment	A passive structure which protects against erosion caused by wave action.
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation are designated for conserving the habitats and species in need of conservation at a European level.
Saline intrusion	The movement of saline water into freshwater aquifers.
Scheduled Monument	An archaeological site or historic whether above or below the surface of the land of national importance designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
SPZ	Source Protection Zones are areas of protection around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites.
SPA	Special Protection Area, protected areas for birds in the UK, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation Regulations 2010.
SSSI	Sites of Scientific Interest, a conservation designation legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These sites are selected for wildlife and natural features in England.

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Non-technical summary

1 Introduction

This document presents a Non-Technical Summary ('NTS') of an addendum to the Environmental Statement ('ES') that has been prepared to accompany the application for planning permission for a proposed series of coastal defence works across islands off the Isles of Scilly. In this NTS, and the ES Addendum, this is referred to as the 'proposed development.'

An application for planning permission was submitted in November 2022 and was accompanied by an Environmental Statement ('ES') (herein referred to as 'the submitted ES') and the ES Non-Technical Summary ('the submitted NTS') prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Works (EIA) Regulations 2007.

The Applicant is seeking planning permission for the construction and maintenance of a series of coastal flood protection works at nine sites across the islands off the Isles of Scilly (five sites on the island of Bryher, three sites on the island of St Agnes and one site on the island of St Martin's).

The planning application is currently being determined by the Council of the Isles of Scilly. During the planning determination period, a number of comments from consultees have been received, including requests for additional information and/or technical assessment.

This document provides a summary of the ES Addendum which has been prepared to provide the Council of the Isles of Scilly with additional information. The scope of this additional information is in response to comments made by statutory consultees. Updates to the proposed development design, and associated access tracks, have also been made in five locations in response to these comments and further discussions with the proposed contractor.

This ES Addendum should be read in conjunction with the submitted ES.

1.1 Structure of the ES Addendum

The ES Addendum comprises two volumes:

- ES Volume I – describes the changes to the Proposed Development, any additional technical information available, and whether these have affected the submitted ES technical chapters.
- ES Volume II – presents updates to appendices included as part of the submitted ES, where relevant, along with any additional appendices to present further information available.

This document provides a summary of the proposed development changes and an overview of the key findings of the environmental assessment of these changes.

2 Proposed Development Changes

Since the submission of the Application, five changes have been identified following consultee comments and further discussions with the proposed contractor. These Proposed Development changes are:

- **Change 1** – design change at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn, Bryher: movement of proposed rock structure seawards by 4.1m to reduce overlap with the Scheduled Monument. Full detail of this design change will be subject to the outcomes of further investigation and discussion with

Historic England. In addition, it is proposed that the existing beach access ramp be relocated to the north-west area of the existing location.

- **Change 2** – design change at Periglis, St Agnes: offset of the current proposed design landwards of the dune by 3m.
- **Change 3** – Green Bay, Bryher red line boundary change: realignment of access track in the centre of the bay to avoid the Scheduled Monument.
- **Change 4** – Lower Town Beach, St Martin’s red line boundary alteration: the red line boundary for St Martin’s presented in the ES submitted in November 2022 included a rock recovery area where it was intended that rock could be stored and used across the islands. This is no longer included in the red line boundary for the works due to difficulties associated with the movement of the rock.
- **Change 5** – removal of the proposed boardwalk at Great Popplestone, Bryher: the ES submitted in November 2022 included the potential construction of a board walk in the description of the proposed development at Great Popplestone to facilitate access to the beach. This board walk is no longer included in the proposed works.

With the exception of the proposed development design changes outlined above, all other details of proposed development designs included in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

2.1 Scope and methodology of the ES Addendum

The general assessment methodology and topic-specific methodologies, relevant legislation, policy and guidance, key assumptions and limitations set out in the submitted ES from November 2022 remain unchanged, unless specifically stated in the ES Addendum.

Chapter 9: Climate Change was scoped out of any updates since the Proposed Development changes would not result in any change in effect for this topic. All other topics were scoped in.

After introductory chapters describing the changes to the proposed development design, a summary of relevant consultee feedback, and updates to the outline construction methodology, ES Addendum Volume I contains updates to technical assessments and ES Volume II contains updates to appendices.

Additional information/assessment that has been undertaken since submission of the ES Addendum in November 2022 and which is referenced in the ES Addendum includes:

- Marine Conservation Zone screening
- Water Framework Directive Assessment
- Biodiversity Net Gain addendum.
- Framework Site Waste Management Plan.

2.2 Consultation

Stakeholder engagement has been undertaken during the planning determination period including discussions with Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust. The outcomes of these discussions are reflected in the proposed development design changes and red line boundary changes. Full details of responses received and how comments have been addressed are contained within Appendix 1.1 of ES Volume II.

3 Changes to the Submitted Environmental Statement

3.1 Chapters 1 to 3 of the submitted ES

There are no changes to Chapter 1: Introduction of the ES.

Chapter 2 provides detail of the Proposed Development. Section 2.2 of Chapter 2 details the relevant planning policy context, including detail of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) adopted in 2011.

The SMP2 identified a preferred policy for each site across the three islands. The Environment Agency are currently undertaking a 'refresh' of the SMP. During this review, it has been recognised by the Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory Group (CISCAG) that some of the SMP policies for the Isles of Scilly needed fundamentally reviewing and updating to reflect better understanding, improved evidence and new proposals that had emerged since the policies were originally written in 2010. As part of the SMP refresh, policy intents have been provided with sub-categories for various frontages on the off-islands. The refreshed policy intents and sub-categories are discussed further in section 4: Coastal Processes, Geomorphology, Flood Risk and Erosion of the ES Addendum.

There have been no other changes in legislation, policy or guidance since the preparation of the submitted ES.

The ES Addendum provides updated details and distances of environmental constraints listed surrounding the Proposed Development sites to reflect the design changes.

The ES describes the Proposed Development design changes, details of which are outlined below.

Change 1 – Design change at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn.

The design of the proposed development at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn has been altered in response to comments received by Historic England. Comments received relate to concerns surrounding the impact on the Scheduled Monument 'Gig shed on the north coast of Great Porth, Bryher'.

Three alternative designs were developed by HR Wallingford (2023), each of which with a seaward advancement to reduce or avoid overlap with the Scheduled Monument boundary. The preferred design change at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn includes the seaward advancement of the structure by 4.1m compared to the original design. Initial discussions have been undertaken with Historic England to address issues associated with the presence of the Scheduled Monument. Full details of this updated design will be subject to further investigation of the Scheduled Monument and identification of a preferred mitigation method and compensatory heritage scheme. In addition, it is proposed that the existing ramp be relocated to the north-west area of the existing location.

The revised design will have a greater overall length and volume compared to the current design. Table 3-1 below presents a summary of the key characteristics of the revised design compared to the original design.

Table 3-1: Key characteristics of the revised design at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn

Design Option	Seaward advance relative to original (m)	Seaward slope of structure	Depth of toe (mAOD)	Rock size (t)	Crest level* (mAOD)
Original	-	1:2.5	+2.3	1 to 3	+6.0
Revised	4.1	1:2	+2.0	1 to 3	+6.5

* Required to achieve overtopping discharge threshold of 5 l/m/s

Figure 3-1 below shows the revised design at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn.

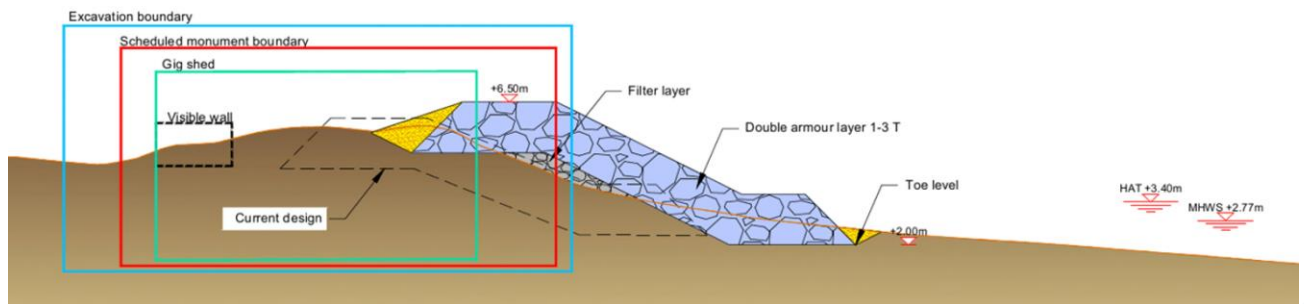


Figure 3-1: updated design drawing for Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn (HR Wallingford, 2023)

Change 2 – Design change at Periglis.

The design of the proposed development at Periglis has been altered in response to comments received by the Environment Agency and Natural England. Comments received related to concerns surrounding the impact on designated habitats and concerns that the design of the proposed works would not provide the intended protection for the drinking water supply and would be prone to undermining and failure in future.

The design has therefore been amended to construct the geobags into the rear of the dune ridge (3m landward) rather than towards the seaward face to avoid disturbance to the shingle ridge frontage and avoid the risk of undermining within the intended design life of the structure.

An updated design drawing for Periglis is included as Figure 3-2 below, with cross-sections shown in Figure 3-3. Full detailed design drawings are included in Appendix 2.1 of ES Addendum Volume II.

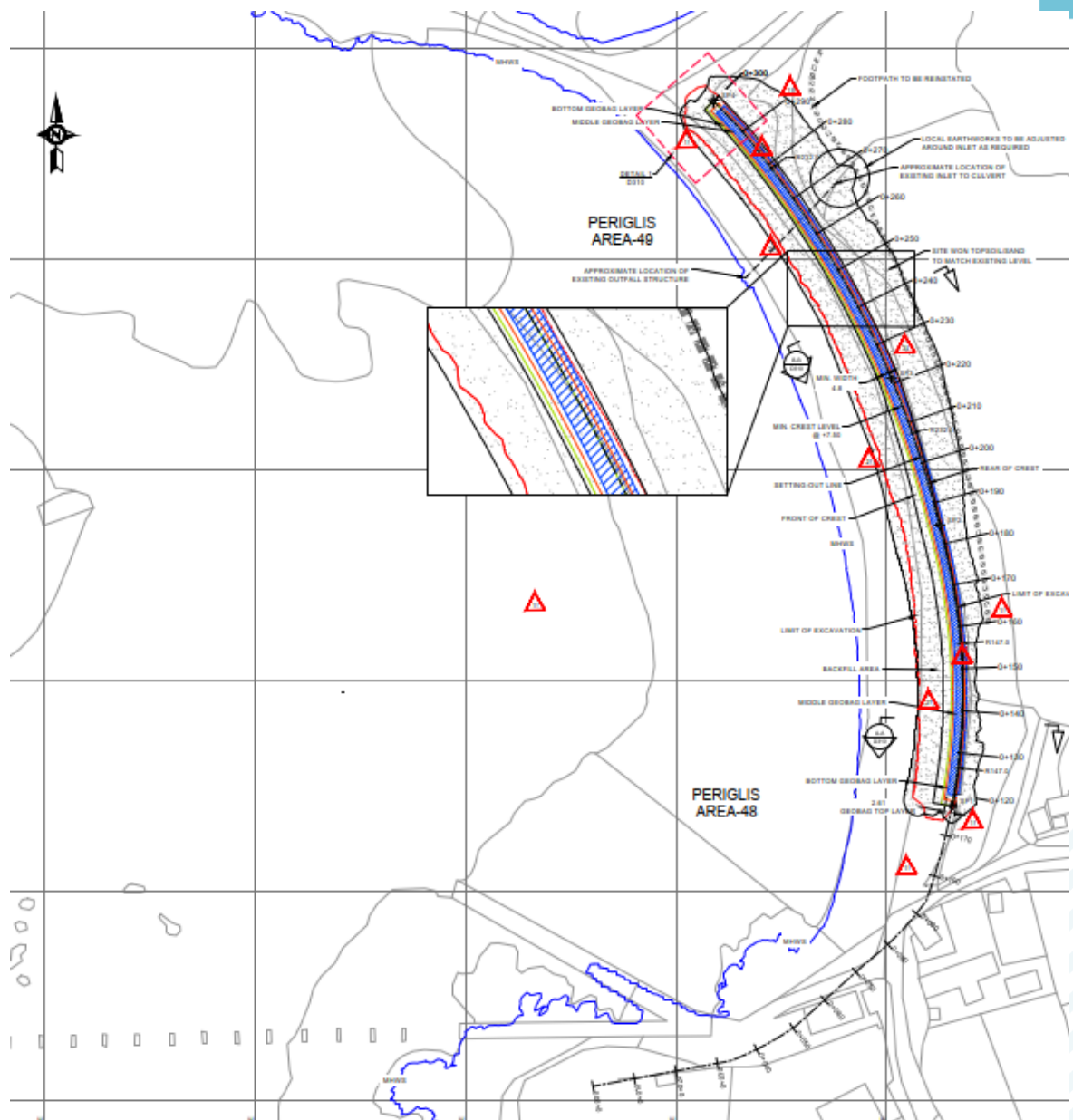


Figure 3-2: Updated design drawing for Periglis (HR Wallingford, 2023).

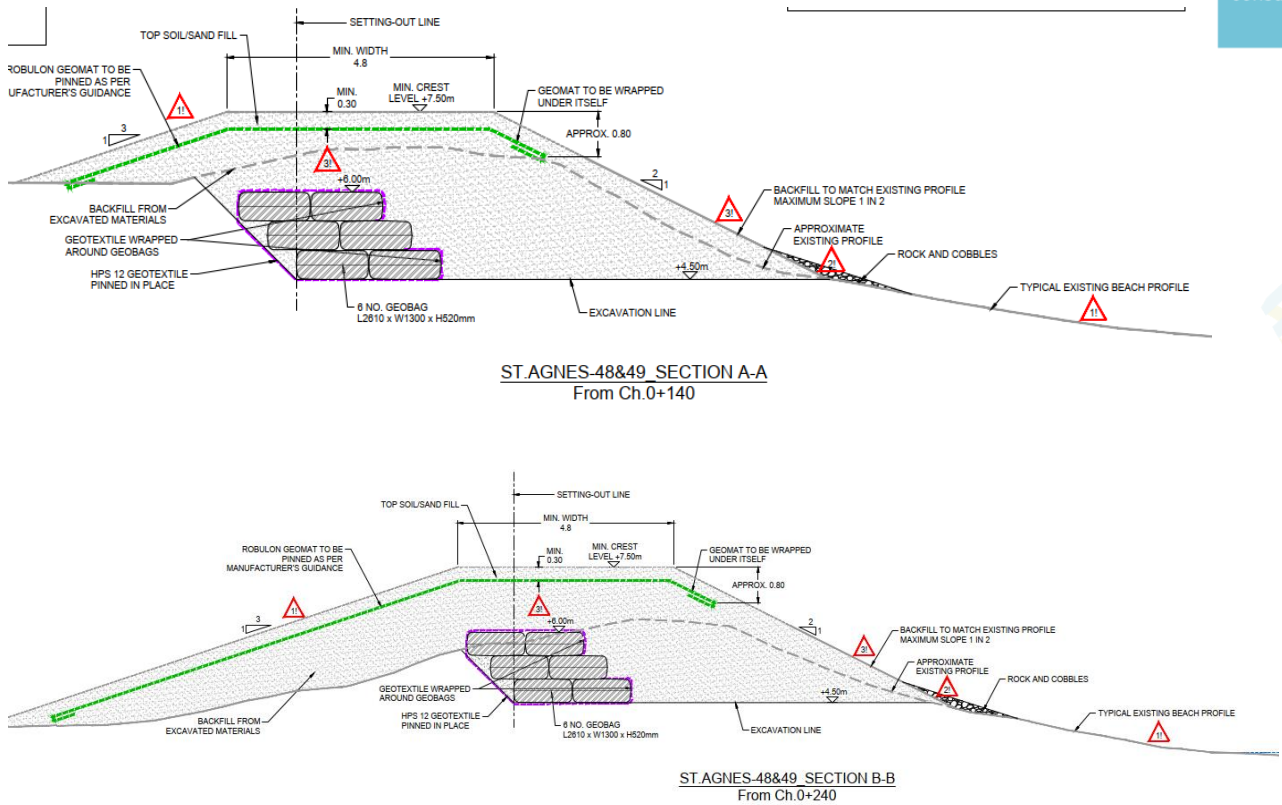


Figure 3-3: Cross-sections for revised design at Periglis (HR Wallingford, 2023)

Change 3 – Design change at Green Bay

The design of the proposed development at Green Bay remains the same as was previously detailed in the submitted ES. Following consultation with Historic England, the proposed access track for the Green Bay site has been realigned to avoid passing through the Scheduled Monument 'Prehistoric field system and Romano-British cist in Green Bay, Bryher.'

Figure 3-4 below shows the alteration of the access track for Green Bay to avoid the Scheduled Monument.



Figure 3-4: Realigned access track at Green Bay, Bryher

Maps data: Google Earth CNES / Airbus Maxar Technologies © 2023

Change 4 – RLB change at St Martin’s

The red line boundary at St Martin’s has been altered to remove the Seven Stones rock storage area and access track. It was originally intended that rock stored here would be used in the construction of the proposed developments, but this has now been removed from the design proposals.

The revised red line boundary for the island of St Martin’s is shown in Figure 3-5 below.



Figure 3-5: Revised red line boundary for St Martin's

Maps data: Google Earth CNES / Airbus Maxar Technologies © 2023

Change 5 – Removal of proposed board walk at Great Popplestone.

A potential board walk located in the northern extent of Great Popplestone beach has been removed from the proposed development as it is not currently considered necessary.

Outline Construction Programme

An updated outline construction programme for the proposed works is presented in Table 3-2 below. Following further discussion with the proposed contractor and due to uncertainties surrounding timescales of obtaining licences, it has been determined that the proposed scheme falls into two different elements:

1. delivery of materials (sand, gravel, rock, fabrics)
2. construction

Following further consultation with local residents and businesses across the islands of St Agnes and Bryher, previously stated seasonal constraints to the construction programme have been removed. Therefore, it is intended that material delivery would be undertaken across the summer, with construction works undertaken outside of the summer period.

Table 3-2: Outline construction programme

Site	Approximate duration	Notes
St Agnes		
Material deliveries to island	108 days	Material delivery between June and September 2023.
Porth Killier	41 days	Construction between September and October 2023.
Porth Coose	23 days	Construction between October and November 2023.
Periglis	62 days	Construction between November 2023 and January 2024.
Bryher		
Material deliveries to island	138 days	Material deliveries between April and August 2024.
Great Popplestone	27 days	Construction in September 2024.
Kitchen Porth	20 days	Construction between September and October 2024.
Stinking Porth	48 days	Construction between October and December 2024.
Great Porth North construction	66 days	Construction between December 2024 and February 2025.
Green Bay	6 days	Construction in February 2025.
St Martin's		
Lower Town Beach	7 days	Construction in April 2025.

It was previously assumed that a 20-tonne excavator with grab attachment would be used to unload rock delivered from Falmouth, Cornwall by barge. It is now understood that a 30-tonne excavator will be used for lifting rock since it can better handle 1 to 3 tonne rocks.

4 Summary of Environmental Impacts

4.1 Coastal Processes

The Coastal Processes, Geomorphology, Flood Risk and Erosion chapter of the submitted ES was updated to reflect the design changes and comments made by consultees. This included updated baseline conditions, consideration of the SMP refresh, and additional assessment of coastal squeeze.

An update to the baseline conditions was included to better represent the current condition of the beaches upon which the proposed coastal defence works are taking place. This involved providing context to the works by detailing the wider area of the Isles of Scilly, followed by a more detailed assessment of the changing morphology of the beaches where works are proposed.

The updated baseline conditions and assessment drew upon sources of data including from the South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme run by Plymouth Coastal Observatory (PCO). Data collection for the ongoing monitoring on the Isles of Scilly provides a temporal insight into sedimentary processes and changes in beach morphology.

Collectively, the most recent published data suggests the beaches on the Isles of Scilly show a general trend towards the accretion of sediment as opposed to erosion.

An updated assessment of the potential impacts and significant effects on coastal processes, geomorphology, flood risk and erosion was undertaken to reflect the updated baseline conditions and proposed development design changes.

All mitigation measures detailed in the submitted Environmental Statement were considered to remain applicable. It was identified that additional mitigation is required to limit the impacts relating to the revised design at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn, although this is expected to be limited to increased awareness of tidal conditions to facilitate working in the dry.

All residual effects remained as previously described in the submitted Environmental Statement. Additional residual effects are anticipated at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn, where the proposed revised design of the defence structure is expected to have a 'slight adverse' effect on coastal processes that may result in changes to beach morphology and disruption to sedimentary processes.

In addition to this, it was identified that there are additional residual effects resulting from coastal squeeze at all sites although the extent of this impact is relative to the available area between the existing Mean High Water Springs line and the toe of the defence structure and/or rear of the beach. The greater the available space for intertidal habitats to migrate landward in response to sea level rise, the lesser the impact.

4.2 Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

An updated assessment of biodiversity and nature conservation was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes

are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

A series of additional documents were prepared to support the assessment including Marine Conservation Zone Screening reports, Water Framework Directive Assessments, and a Biodiversity Net Gain Addendum.

Baseline conditions were updated as required. This included an updated description of the Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area (SPA) since it was not previously acknowledged in the submitted ES that the SPA was renotified in 2020.

An updated assessment was undertaken to consider the potential impacts of the design changes. The assessment was also updated to consider the potential impacts on habitats as a result of coastal squeeze.

It was identified that the revised design at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn would result in the seaward advancement of the rock armour structure by 4.1 m, relative to the original design. The impact of this is the encroachment below the MHWS level. The toe of the proposed rock armour would therefore fall within the boundary of the Isles of Scilly Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The beach in this area meets the SAC Annex I criteria as 'mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide'. This would therefore lead to a small-scale loss of this Annex I habitat (Littoral Barren Sand). It is not considered that the small scale loss of this habitat will have a significant impact upon the SAC designation.

It was identified that there will be cumulative effects arising from coastal squeeze at each site. The placement of artificial defence structures will limit the ability of coastal habitats to respond naturally to changing climate conditions. There will be a cumulative impact upon littoral sediment habitats on Bryher and St Agnes. This is considered to cumulatively lead to a 'slight adverse' effect over the lifetime of the defences.

Mitigation measures for all construction works to avoid or reduce impacts upon ecological features will be as outlined in the submitted ES. This includes, but is not limited to, biosecurity measures to ensure the proposed works do not result in the introduction of Brown rats, and organisation of the project delivery scheduled so that where parallel working is preferred to meet project delivery schedules, works will not take place on adjacent beaches. In addition, prior to works commencing each day, the works area and immediate vicinity will be checked for hauled out seals and if any are present, no works will be undertaken until the seal has moved off of its own accord.

At Porth Killer, the placement of the rock armour will lead to loss of habitat. It is recommended that enhancement measures be built into the rock armour here to compensate for this loss by facilitating colonisation.

All residual effects remained as previously described in the submitted Environmental Statement. There will be a residual impact of a small scale loss of littoral sediments through direct loss where rock armour has been placed and through coastal squeeze. There will also be direct loss of natural rocky shore habitat at Porth Killier.

4.3 Landscape and Visual

An updated assessment of landscape and visual impact was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes

are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

The design change at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn entails the movement of the structure approximately 4.1m seawards and an increase in the height of the structure by 0.5m, compared to the original design. Whilst the revised design has a greater overall volume and a greater footprint on the beach compared to the original design, it is not considered that there would be any change in the assessment of landscape and visual effects.

It is not considered that the design change at Periglis would alter the landscape and visual impact assessment findings.

The recommended mitigation measures and residual effects remain as reported in the submitted ES.

4.4 Historic Environment

An updated assessment of potential impact on the historic environment was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

The overall impact of the works on the Isles of Scilly Conservation Area is considered to remain the same since the scale of changes are not considered large enough to result in a change to the conclusions outlined in the submitted ES.

The alteration of the change in access route between Church Quay and Green Bay means it no longer crosses the scheduled area of the prehistoric field system and Romano-British cist monument (1014989). Therefore there will no longer be any direct physical impacts on this designated asset. However, there may still be impacts to its setting and any unknown buried archaeological remains.

The design of the rock revetment at Great Porth (Great Par) has been altered to reduce the impact on the scheduled post-medieval gig shed (1016173). The revised design of the rock armour extends into the footprint of the gig shed within the scheduled area which will result in direct physical impacts and the removal of historic structural material both surviving above ground and buried. The installation of the rock armour would also impact on the setting of the scheduled gig shed.

There are no anticipated changes to the impact assessment findings outlined in the submitted ES as a result of the design changes at Periglis.

The removal of the proposed storage area from the red line boundary at Seven Stones Inn will remove potential impacts to the Grade II listed building it previously an part.

The recommended mitigation measures contained within the submitted ES remain the same. In addition, it is recommended that the scheduled prehistoric field system and Romano-British monument (1014989) a Green Bay be demarcated to avoid accidental damage from vehicle movements straying from the access route. At Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn, consultation with Historic England is ongoing and required mitigation measures will depend on the outcome of this consultation and will only be undertaken on agreement from Historic England.

Any works comprising groundbreaking or that are likely to damage elements of the Scheduled Monument will require Scheduled Monument consent, and such works would be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken in line with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

4.5 Land Use, Tourism and Recreation

An updated assessment of potential impact on land use, tourism and access was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

Despite the proposed scheme design changes, the impacts on land use, access and recreation are considered to remain as reported in the submitted ES. At Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn, the revised design entails the movement of the structure approximately 4.1m seawards. This would mean areas of beach accessible for recreation purposes would be smaller than the original design. The impact on access and recreation is therefore considered to be 'slight adverse'.

At Periglis, despite the changes to the proposed scheme design, the impacts of construction of the proposed scheme on access and recreation remain as detailed in the submitted ES.

The likely impacts on tourism remain as reported in the submitted ES. There remains the potential for residents and visitors to the island to experience minor adverse impacts on access and recreation as a result of the construction of the proposed works should construction be undertaken at multiple sites simultaneously. However, where parallel working is preferred to meet project delivery schedules, it will be organised so that works do not take place on adjacent beaches. Moreover, construction works are planned outside of the main tourist seasons.

4.6 Climate Change

There were no updates made to the climate change chapter since all of the baseline and conclusions outlined in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022 remain valid.

4.7 Other construction related effects

An updated assessment of other construction related effects was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

The baseline conditions section were updated to reflect the updated outline construction programme contained within Table 3-2 of this NTS.

The assessment of impacts from construction traffic, changes in air quality and noise remain as reported in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022. There remains the potential for residential receptors to experience minor adverse cumulative effects as a result of noise and dust emissions, should construction be undertaken at multiple sites simultaneously.

However, where parallel working is preferred to meet project delivery schedules, it will be organised so that works do not take place on adjacent beaches.

All mitigation measures associated with the construction phase have been included in the updated Outline CEMP, contained as Appendix 2.2 in ES Addendum Volume II.

4.8 Cumulative effects

An updated assessment of cumulative and combined effects was undertaken to consider the effects arising from the relevant Proposed Development design changes, and also to provide additional information in response to comments made by consultees. The assessment findings for all sites where design changes are not proposed remain the same as detailed in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022.

The conclusions outlined in the Environmental Statement submitted in November 2022 remain valid, there are not likely to be any cumulative effects with other developments. The conclusion remains valid that residential properties and local businesses close to the proposed schemes may be subject to synergistic interrelationship effects, including visual impacts and disturbances from noise and dust during construction.

Potential impacts of coastal squeeze have been considered within the ES Addendum. The proposed schemes are anticipated to impact upon the ability for intertidal habitats to transgress landward in response to rising sea levels, and also lead to changes in coastal processes. The combined effect at most sites is considered to be 'slight adverse', however at Great Porth (Great Par) North of Great Carn and Porth Killier, this combined effect of coastal squeeze is considered to be 'moderate adverse'.

4.9 Conclusion

The ES Addendum presents the findings of the EIA assessment undertaken for the Proposed Development changes and includes an assessment of the potential environmental impacts and effects of the Proposed Development changes during construction and operation.

5 References

HR Wallingford (2023) Isles of Scilly Scheduled Monument at Great Porth, Bryher

Environment Agency (2022) *Shoreline Management Plan Refresh Cornwall & Isles of Scilly*

Royal Haskoning DHV (2016) *Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Mid Term Review* [Available at]
https://scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/document/planning/Isles%20of%20Scilly%20SMP2%20Mid%20Term%20Review_Appendix%20A%20FINAL.pdf

Plymouth Coastal Observatory (2021) *Annual Survey Report Isles of Scilly 2020* [available online]
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United Kingdom

+44(0)1756 799919
info@jbaconsulting.com
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