

Isles of Scilly Local Plan 2015-30: Regulation 18 Consultation:

HRA Report Appendices

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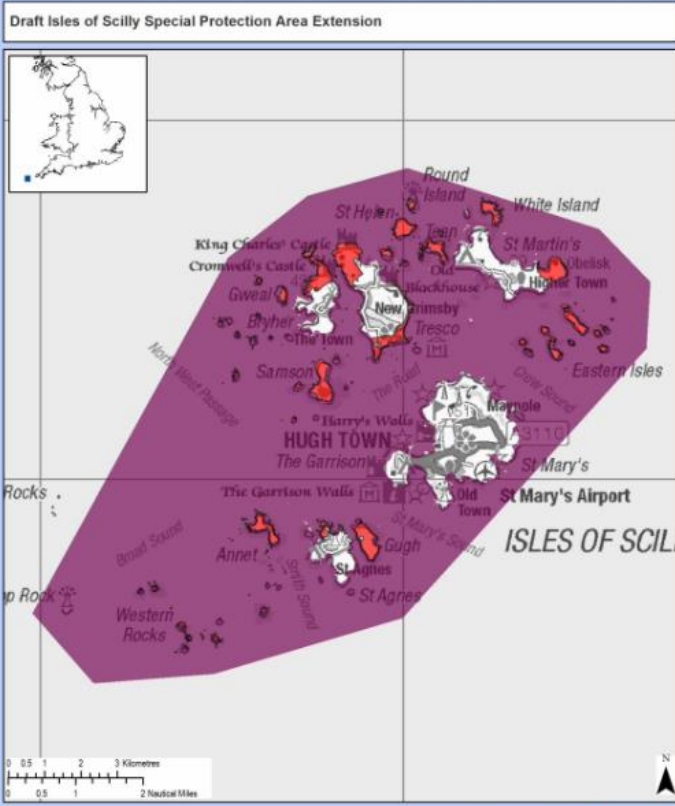
Appendix I: European Site Characterisations

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Site Name: Isles of Scilly Ramsar JNCC Site Code: UK11033 Size: 401.64ha Designation: Ramsar	Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma
Site Description	<p>The site is within the Isles of Scilly archipelago and mainly consists of many small uninhabited islands but is also partly within several inhabited islands, with habitats including coastal cliffs, boulder beaches, heathland and some dune grassland. Sea cliffs, rocky islets and boulder beaches are relatively devoid of plant communities except for the sparse crevice vegetation with <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> and <i>Armeria maritima</i>. In some places the <i>Armeria</i> cover is dominant, which is a feature peculiar to Scilly. The characteristic 'waved' heathland of the most exposed headlands is dominated by <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> with sheltered areas supporting scrub of <i>Ulex europaeus</i>, <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> and <i>Rubus</i> spp. Some areas of low-lying land have overlying embryonic dunes developing, dominated by <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> and <i>Carex arenaria</i>. One site has a small pool fringed by beds of <i>Scirpus maritimus</i>. The economy of the Isles of Scilly community depends heavily on the tourist business, which benefits from there being high numbers of breeding seabirds in an attractive environment¹.</p>
Qualifying Features	<p>Qualifying Species/populations Species regularly supported during the breeding season:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European storm-petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) ▪ Lesser black-backed gull (<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>) ▪ European shag (<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i>)
Conservation Objectives	<p>The JNCC Information sheet for the Isles of Scilly Ramsar site does not list any current conservation objectives for the designation.</p>
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<p>The JNCC Information sheet for the Isles of Scilly Ramsar site does not list any current vulnerabilities for the designation.</p>

¹ JNCC (2008) Isles of Scilly Ramsar Information Sheet

Site Name: Isles of Scilly JNCC Site Code: UK9020288 Size: 394.01ha Designation: SPA	Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma
Site Description	<p>The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of over 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks situated in the South-West Approaches 45 km south-west of Land's End at the extreme south-west of England. The islands included within the SPA support a breeding seabird assemblage of European importance. The isolated nature of the islands and rocks, together with their low levels of disturbance and predation, makes them particularly suitable for nesting seabirds such as Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>. It should be noted that the SPA boundary only encompasses those areas used for nesting. The vast majority of the feeding areas used by the seabirds are marine waters outside the SPA.</p>
Qualifying Features	<p>Species which allow for qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Storm Petrel (<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>) ▪ Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus</i>) <p>Assemblage qualification: A seabird assemblage of international importance (by regularly supporting at least 20,000 seabirds)</p>
Conservation Objectives	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely ▪ The population of each of the qualifying features, ▪ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<p>Threats and pressures which have negative impacts on the SPA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities- (High Impact- Inside) ▪ Invasive non-native species- (High Impact- Inside & Outside)
Proposed Extension	<p>In 2018 Natural England announced their proposal for a marine extension to the Isles of Scilly SPA. The current SPA designation is land based and dispersed across multiple islands within the</p>

<p>Site Name: Isles of Scilly JNCC Site Code: UK9020288 Size: 394.01ha Designation: SPA</p>	<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma</p>	
	 <p>Draft Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area Extension</p> <p>Map produced on 05/01/2018 by MCD/2018, Natural England</p> <p>Map Reference: IIS_Shap_A4_Portal_Rev2017</p> <p>Scale (at A4): 1:95,000</p> <p>Legend ■ Isles of Scilly SPA ■ Draft Isles of Scilly SPA Extension</p> <p><small>© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100020217. Subject to the Ordnance Survey Licence. All rights reserved. Permission Number D6612/17/2017. This product has been derived in part from material obtained from the Hydrographic Office with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Hydrographic Office. (www.hydro.gov.uk). Map copyright © Natural England 2018</small></p>	<p>archipelago. The proposed extension is a substantial increase to the existing site which will incorporate the marine areas of the Isles of Scilly which are used by seabirds for foraging and other behaviour such as resting and preening. The new designation will also add the European shag and great black-backed gull to the qualifying features for the SPA. Natural England have conducted survey work to determine the proposed extent of the SPA. The proposed SPA extension will be subject to public consultation in spring/summer 2018. The proposed extension can be seen on the left².</p>

² Picture Reference: Natural England (2018 Proposals for a marine extension to the Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area (SPA))

Site Name: Isles of Scilly Complex JNCC Site Code: UK0013694 Size: 26848.62ha Designation: SAC	Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma
Site Description	<p>The Isles of Scilly is a unique and biologically rich archipelago of international importance for its marine conservation interest, including extensive areas of intertidal and subtidal sandflats which support exceptionally rich animal communities and seagrass beds (<i>Zostera marina</i>), with little mud or siltation due to the lack of coastal influence and through flow of oceanic water. Surrounding the Isles lie a myriad of rocky islets and reefs with varying degrees of exposure to Atlantic storms and currents which support a significant colony of grey seals (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>). The islands themselves are key sites for shore dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>), and also a number of species of migratory birds. The south-westerly position of the Isles leads to the presence of some warm water species at the northern limit of their range, such as the sunset cup-coral (<i>Leptopsamnia pruvoti</i>), giving Scilly a unique mix of marine communities.</p>
Qualifying Features	<p>Qualifying Species/populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time- The Scilly archipelago encompasses extensive sublittoral sandy sediments, which, between the islands, are contiguous with the intertidal sandflats. They are important in the UK for the extent and diversity of their associated communities. In particular, their isolation and the presence of oceanic water contribute to the special nature of the site, which is characterised by shallow sandy sediments with low silt content and by the fully marine salinity. There are rich communities present on the tide-swept sandbanks in the narrow channels between the islands and in the deeper, more stable, wave-sheltered sediments. The fauna of these sediments includes tanaid crustaceans, a diversity of polychaete worms, and various echinoderms. The shallow sublittoral sediments are colonised by the most extensive and best-developed eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> beds in southern England (Hocking & Tompsett 2001). These beds have a rich associated flora and fauna of algae, hydroids, sea anemones, molluscs and fish. Fauna with warm-water affinities include the trumpet anemone <i>Anthopleura ballii</i>.

Site Name: Isles of Scilly Complex JNCC Site Code: UK0013694 Size: 26848.62ha Designation: SAC	Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>▪ Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide- The Isles of Scilly archipelago supports extensive areas of undisturbed intertidal sandflats in the extreme south-west of the UK. The islands are particularly important for exceptionally rich communities occurring in coarse sediments, including clean sand, a substrate that is usually poor in species. Although sheltered, the sediments include little mud because the surrounding seas have a low suspended sediment concentration, resulting from the islands' isolation and the presence of oceanic water. The sandflats exposed at low tide between the northern islands are of international marine nature conservation importance, owing to their extent and diversity and the presence of species rarely found elsewhere in the intertidal. The lower shore sandflats are particularly notable, for they include the fringes of the most extensive and diverse beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> known in southern England (Hocking & Tompsett 2001), with an unusually species-rich associated biota, including various seaweeds and fish and rich sediment communities of anemones, polychaete worms, bivalve molluscs and burrowing echinoderms. These include many species restricted to the sublittoral elsewhere in the UK. Many southern species are present, often in large numbers, including some, such as the hermit crab <i>Cestopagurus timidus</i> and the spiny cockle <i>Acanthocardia aculeata</i>, that are recorded only rarely in the UK</p> <p>▪ Reefs-The Isles of Scilly are surrounded by reefs and rocky islets, some only extending into the shallow sublittoral, others extending well beyond 50 m depth. The location of the islands, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, leads to the development of extremely exposed communities on west-facing reefs, whilst on the east-facing coast, more sheltered and silted reefs occur. The south-westerly position of the islands leads to a range of warm-water species being present, including sunset cup-coral <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i>, pink sea-fans <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>, and Weymouth carpet-coral <i>Hoplania durotrix</i>.</p> <p>Annex II species:</p>

Site Name: Isles of Scilly Complex JNCC Site Code: UK0013694 Size: 26848.62ha Designation: SAC	Habitats Regulations Assessment: Data Proforma
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shore dock (<i>Rumex rupestris</i>)- There are historical records of shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> from seven of the larger islands, as well as from several small rocky outcrops and the eastern isles. Recent surveys suggest that it may now be restricted to just four islands (Tresco, Annet, Samson, Tean). Despite recent losses (and possibly earlier over-estimates of its abundance), the Isles of Scilly remain an important stronghold of the species at the south-western limit of its UK range. It is thought likely that the species is in long-term decline here, probably due to sea-level rise, increased storminess and 'coastal squeeze'. Recent population data are lacking for some colonies, but it is thought that the total population, estimated in 1994 to be 165 plants, may now be rather less than this, perhaps fewer than 100 plants. ▪ Grey Seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) ▪ Harbour Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) ▪ Bottle-nosed Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)
Conservation Objectives	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely ▪ The populations of qualifying species ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site.
Vulnerabilities (includes existing pressures and trends)	<p>Threats and pressures which have negative impacts on the SAC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)- (High Impact- Inside & Outside) ▪ Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources- (High Impact- Inside) ▪ Other ecosystem modifications- (High Impact-Inside & Outside) ▪ Invasive non-native species- (High Impact- Inside & Outside)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities- (High Impact- Inside)

Appendix II: Plans, Programmes and Projects Review

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
International		
EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)	The EU Marine Strategy aims to protect and preserve marine waters of member states with the aim of maintaining biodiversity and keeping marine waters in a clean and healthy ecological state. The Framework outlines that member states with marine waters shall produce a marine strategy. The marine strategy shall identify measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status of the member states marine waters.	The Marine Directive will help protect and enhance the environmental status of the waters around the Isles of Scilly, with benefits for wildlife and the marine environment. The directive will not have any in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)	The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. The strategy has 6 targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect species and habitats ▪ Maintain and restore ecosystems ▪ Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry ▪ Make fishing more sustainable and seas healthier ▪ Combat invasive alien species ▪ Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	The Biodiversity Strategy provides protection to the biodiversity and wildlife of existing EU member states, and aims to reduce negative effects impacting biodiversity and ecosystem services. The strategy helps protect the Isles of Scilly biodiversity, and will not have any in-combination negative effects for the islands Local Plan, but will have positive effects for biodiversity.
Water Framework Directive (2000)	The Water Framework Directive introduced a comprehensive river basin management planning system to help protect and improve the ecological health of our rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal and groundwater's. This is underpinned by the use of environmental standards to help assess risks to the	The Water Framework Directive aims to protect water bodies from environmental harm and therefore there are no likely pathways for in-combination negative effects to occur with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
	ecological quality of the water environment and to identify the scale of improvements that would be needed to bring waters under pressure back into a good condition.	
National		
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	The NPPF is the overarching planning framework which provides national planning policy and principles for the planning system in England.	The NPPF sets out planning policy for England, however none of the policies or objectives within the NPPF will lead to negative effects on biodiversity. The NPPF will not act in-combination with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
National Infrastructure Plan (2014)	<p>The National Infrastructure Plan outlines the governments vision for major infrastructure investment. Some of the major infrastructure projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A £2.3 billion programme of flood investment investing in over 1,400 schemes ▪ Continued support for digital infrastructure ▪ An ambitious programme of investment in science infrastructure. 	The National Infrastructure Plan will provide benefits to transport, flood defences and digital infrastructure. Local Transport Plans for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and the Isles of Scilly Infrastructure Plan will deliver more local based infrastructure development. The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan and the Isles of Scilly Local Flood Risk Management Strategy will provide local flood risk management to address coastal flooding risks. The Infrastructure Plan will not result in negative in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan, as no schemes are proposed for the Isles within the Plan.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality measures to reduce levels of the nine main atmospheric pollutants with the objectives of major health and environmental benefits through the reduction of these pollutants. Current measures are outlined and new measures are proposed.	The strategy aims to reduce harmful levels of atmospheric pollutants which would result in damage to both human health and environmental health. Therefore, the strategy will not have any harmful in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK (2017)	The Plan details the proposed method for the UK government to address the levels of nitrogen dioxide. The strategy includes funding for local authorities including a Clean Air Fund, the promotion of low emission buses and retrofitting existing vehicles to reduce emissions.	The Plan will result in positive effects for biodiversity throughout the UK through improving air quality by reducing levels of nitrogen dioxide. Therefore, the strategy will not have any harmful in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
<p>Future Water- The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Recognises that poor surface water management can cause water quality problems. The Government vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps ■ Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water ■ Ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges ■ Cut greenhouse gas emissions and ■ Embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users 	<p>The Government's water strategy aims to protect and enhance water quality within England and help reduce flood risk. Therefore, no negative in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan are likely to occur.</p>
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)</p>	<p>The Marine Policy Statement is the framework for marine planning systems. It provides the high-level policy context within which national and sub-national Marine Plans will be developed, implemented, monitored, amended and will ensure appropriate consistency in marine planning across the UK marine area. The MPS also sets the direction for marine licensing and other relevant authorisation systems.</p>	<p>The Marine Policy Statement provides high level policy and sets out a number of strategic marine objectives which includes ensuring biodiversity is protected and conserved and to use the marine environment in a sustainable fashion. The Marine Policy will inform the South West Marine Plan which will interact with the Local Plan, and therefore there is the potential for in-combination effects. However, it is considered that in-combination effects are likely to be positive through the management of the marine plan areas which will protect biodiversity from significant negative effects.</p>

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
Defra Biodiversity 2020 (2011)	<p>The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is: to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>The outcomes will be delivered in four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea ▪ putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy ▪ reducing environmental pressures ▪ improving our knowledge 	The Biodiversity plan aims to protect and enhance existing Biodiversity in England. Therefore, no in-combination effects will occur which will result in negative effects for European designated sites in the Isles of Scilly.
Defra Waste Management Plan (2013)	The Waste Management Plan outlines the current waste management practices in England and the policies in place to encourage recycling and reduce waste production.	The Waste Management Plan for England will inform the local waste management strategy for the Islands, with potential positive in-combination positive effects on biodiversity through reducing waste and promoting recycling. No in-combination negative effects considered likely.
Regional		
South West River Basin Management Plan (2015)	This RBMP provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the water environment in the South West of England, which includes the Isles of Scilly. The RBMP outlines a number of management strategies and measures to achieve environmental objectives, including managing pollution, water abstraction management and flood risk management.	The RBMP should aid protection of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar complexes in the Isles of Scilly by reducing pollution, managing water abstraction and preventing the environmental deterioration of local water bodies. The RBMP has the potential for positive in-combination effects, through providing a framework to protect the water environment which the Local Plan will comply with, and will be beneficial for the marine based Natura 2000 designations within the archipelago.

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
South West Marine Plan-Iteration1 (February 2017)	The iteration is the early stages of the development for the South West Marine Plan Area, and details the vision and objective of the Marine Policy Statement, and also contains some draft policies which are currently being developed.	The Plan will protect the environmental, cultural and historical value of the marine area, whilst ensuring a strong sustainable maritime economy through renewable energy, recreational activity and fishing. The Plan will act in-combination with the Local Plan, however negative in-combination effects are not expected as details on future projects are not known, and both Plans have the protection of biodiversity within their Policies, with potential positive in-combination effects on Natura 2000 sites.
Local		
Cornwall Local Plan (Adopted 2016)	<p>The Local Plan for Cornwall will set out a vision for growth and identify the quantity and broad location and key sites, for new housing, community facilities, shops and employment. Its policies will be the basis for planning decisions, and the Plan period will last until 2030. The Plan has set out targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A minimum of 52,500 homes at an average rate of about 2,625 per year to 2030 ▪ To provide the space and conditions to support 704,000 sq. metres of employment floorspace and provide 38,000 jobs over the Plan period. ▪ At least 318 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers ▪ The provision of 2,550 bed spaces in communal establishments for older persons, including nursing and specialist accommodation. 	The Isles of Scilly are geographically separated from Cornwall, however there is the potential for in-combination effects through the closely linked transport infrastructure, specifically ferry links and airport links, which are safeguarded in both Local Plans. However, the HRA for the Cornwall Local Plan ruled out the Isles of Scilly SPA, SAC and Ramsar complexes from the HRA screening due to the distance of these sites from Cornwall, and the Local Plans are not proposing any new transport links, but will safeguard future opportunities. Therefore, significant negative in-combination effects between the two Plans are not considered likely.

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
Cornwall Mineral Safeguarding Development Plan (Pre-submission 2016)	There is a need to provide specific detailed information and policy on mineral safeguarding. The purpose of the Minerals Safeguarding Development Plan Document is to expand on the strategic policies and safeguard mineral resources for future use. Key aspects that the Plan covers includes: safeguarding china clay, aggregates, building stone and metals; and mineral infrastructure.	The Isles of Scilly are geographically separated from Cornwall it is unlikely that the Cornwall Local Plan will have any in-combination negative effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan or on any European designated sites. No potential in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
Connecting Cornwall 2030- Moving towards a green peninsula (2011)	<p>Connecting Cornwall is the Local Area Transport Plan for Cornwall. The Transport Plan aims to enhance Cornwall's existing transport network and develop new network to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives or works in Cornwall. This includes promoting healthier transport methods (walking and cycling) and promote economic prosperity through better transport links.</p> <p>The Transport Plan also makes specific mention to transport connections with the Isles of Scilly. Access to the Isles of Scilly is available via ferry or airplane from Cornwall, and the Transport Plan has a policy aimed at protecting and improving transport connections between the islands and Cornwall.</p>	<p>The HRA of the Plan concluded that significant effects on European designations in the plan area could not be ruled out. However, as the plan is at a strategic level, appropriate project level environmental assessments will be required at a project level, which will ensure the protection of Natura 2000 sites as mitigation will be provided where appropriate.</p> <p>The Isles of Scilly Sea Link is mentioned within the Plan, and is a project which will improve ports, harbors and transport methods to improve connections between the Isles of Scilly and Cornwall. There is the potential for in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan as improvements to transport Links could affect the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed extension to the SPA.</p>
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (2011)	<p>The shoreline management plan provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The management plan for the Isles of Scilly proposes a number of actions to protect and sustainably manage the shoreline. The Plan also</p>	The shoreline management plans proposed may have an impact on the Isles of Scilly Complex SAC, which contains Annex 1 habitats of sandbanks, sandflats and mud banks which are all marine based. The alteration of the shoreline through management strategies could result in the level of seawater cover for the mudflats, sandflats and sandbanks changing. These changes could result in negative effects for the SAC. However, a HRA and Appropriate Assessment was undertaken, and the implementation of any management strategies will be subject to environmental

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
	provides objectives with long-term and short-term timescales indicated.	<p>impact assessments to ensure European sites are not affected.</p> <p>The Shoreline Management Plan will provide policy context which will inform the Local Plan and therefore the Plan will act in-combination with the Local Plan. There is the potential for synergistic positive in-combination effects through sustainable management of the shoreline.</p>
Isles of Scilly Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2017)	The strategy focuses on reducing the number of people who are at risk of flooding, reducing the impact of flooding and becoming more resilient to flood risk. The strategy identifies current and future flood risks and the methods to manage flood risk and increase resilience.	The Strategy does not propose any development that will affect European sites, as the Strategy only outlines the current flood risk situation and the proposed methods to manage this, with no specific projects identified. No likely in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
Cornwall Maritime Strategy- 2030 (2012)	The Maritime Strategy covers the period 2012-2030 and provides a unifying and long-lasting policy framework for the planning of Cornwall's land, sea and coast well into the 21st century. The Strategy will be used by the Council to guide the development of policy and programmes across its operations and in its work with other organisations, stakeholders and the community.	The Maritime Strategy for Cornwall uses a sustainable approach to manage the maritime environment. The strategy does not incorporate the Isles of Scilly, but acknowledges the link between Cornwall and the Islands. The Marine Strategy and the Isles of Scilly Local Plan are not likely to act in-combination and result in negative effects for the designated sites.
The Isles of Scilly Strategic Transport Framework (2011)	The study aims to address travel and transport issues on the islands, between the islands and between the islands and mainland in a comprehensive, creative and sustainable manner to the benefit of the community, environment and the economy. The study also aims to provide a detailed framework setting out the measures required to deliver the Framework, including a feasibility assessment, funding opportunities and a programme of implementation and phasing.	The Transport Framework provides a proposed action plan to address current transport issues facing the Isles of Scilly, with a focus on sustainable transport, which would be beneficial for local wildlife by combating climate change and reducing air pollution. The Framework will aim to improve the road infrastructure, specifically on St Mary's, and maintain the existing inter-island transport links. The Framework includes requirements that the special natural environment of the islands will be protected, and therefore no negative in-combination effects are considered.

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
The Isles of Scilly Sustainable Energy Strategy (2007)	<p>The sustainable energy strategy is designed to encourage and develop sustainable energy sources for the Islands, thus reducing their current dependence on receiving energy via an ageing underwater cable connecting to the mainland.</p> <p>The strategy also aims to make the islands an eco-friendlier location, reducing the overall carbon footprint of island residents and therefore reducing their impact on climate change. The strategy notes a number of renewable energy actions which includes examining different potential renewable energy sources, targeting businesses energy usage reduction and improving energy efficiency in the transport sector.</p>	The Islands plan to become a more sustainable community by reducing their dependence on mainland energy and developing renewable sources for their benefits will help the islands protected sites by possible reducing the potential impacts of climate change effects. The Strategy specifically outlines that the use of renewables will not compromise the natural environment or wildlife of the local islands, and the strategy will work with respective authorities and organisations including Natural England to ensure the island's environment is protected. No in-combination effects likely.
Isles of Scilly Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme (2010)	The management scheme is designed to help protect and manage the SAC complex of the Isles of Scilly. This is done in line with the Habitats Regulations and Habitat Directives.	The SAC management scheme aims to protect the Isles of Scilly SAC complex, and therefore will not result in any negative effects against any of the islands designated sites. The scheme will have positive effects on the SAC, with the potential for positive in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
Isles of Scilly Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2008)	The document sets out guidance and good practice for the submission and assessment of planning applications for the Isles of Scilly. The document aims to ensure that local biodiversity, protected sites and geodiversity is protected from the negative effects of local development. The document encourages the view of seeing development as a way to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity within the islands.	No negative impacts against the islands designated sites will occur as a result of the guidance outlined in this document, as it aims to protect biodiversity and geodiversity in the Isles of Scilly. No potential in-combination effects with the Isles of Scilly Local Plan.
Isles of Scilly Design Guide (2006)	The document outlines a design guide for future development on the islands. This includes a strong focus on sustainability, with an emphasis on using renewable materials, energy efficiency and	The design guide should not have any negative effects on the designated sites, as the guide states that developments should aim to enhance the area's biodiversity and fit with

Plan/Programme/Project	Proposal	Potential impacts that could cause 'in-combination' effects
	enhancing the local landscape and natural ecosystem.	the natural landscape. No potential in-combination effect with the Local Plan.
Isles of Scilly Infrastructure Plan (2014)	<p>The Infrastructure Plan document examines the current Infrastructure of the Isles of Scilly and provides examinations of the future opportunities and challenges for infrastructure on the islands. Infrastructure investigated includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highways ▪ Public Transport ▪ Waste Management ▪ Energy Supply ▪ Water Supply ▪ Sewerage 	The Infrastructure Plan only provides recommendations for future Infrastructure for the islands, with no actual development proposed. The opportunities put forward in the Plan have the potential to provide benefits for local Natura 2000 designations by promoting sustainability, improving water quality and waste management. Therefore there is the potential for positive in-combination effects with the Local Plan which will protect biodiversity, and no likely negative in-combination effects considered.
Isles of Scilly AONB Management Plan 2015-2020	The Management Plan outlines the issues and the strategies proposed to protect and enhance the key assets of the AONB, including the historic environment, the natural environment and the landscape.	The Management Plan will be beneficial for the local area including local designated biodiversity, and will not act-in-combination with the Local Plan.

Appendix III: HRA Screening of Policies & Site Allocations for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs)

Preferred Option Policy/ Allocation	Potential impacts of the Policy/ Allocation	Potential for LSE?
Policy SS1: Principles of Sustainable Development	The policy outlines the need for development to meet sustainability requirements with set criteria which development will be screened against. No development is being proposed and the protection of biodiversity is addressed in the policy, with no likely significant effects.	No
Policy SS2: Sustainable Design	The policy expects development to be of high quality design with respect to local distinctiveness and that positively contributes to the existing built environment. The policy also outlines criteria for development to meet, including providing opportunities to enhance biodiversity. No development is being proposed and no likely significant effects are considered for the policy.	No
Policy SS3: Re-use of Buildings	Promotes the re-use of buildings for commercial and residential use, with no likely significant effects likely as new development is not being proposed.	No
Policy SS4: Retail & Community Facility Protection	The policy will protect existing retail and community space, and any development leading to the loss of existing community and retail facilities will be required to meet criteria detailed in the policy. No development is being proposed and therefore significant effects are not expected.	No
Policy SS5: Physical Infrastructure	The policy specifies that development will be permitted where the required physical infrastructure is present to support its delivery. No specific development proposed, with no likely significant effects.	No
Policy SS6: Water Management	The policy requires new development to be connected to mains water as long as negative effects to the water environment do not occur, and that new development must achieve water consumption standards outlined in the policy. The policy will not have negative effects on the Natura 2000 sites and clearly states that development should not deteriorate water quality, and if septic tanks are required that there will be no adverse effects on environmental health. Therefore, no likely significant effects are considered.	No

Policy SS7: Flood Avoidance	The policy ensures development will not be permitted within areas at risk of flooding or coastal erosion unless a Flood Risk Assessment details how any flood risk will be managed. No likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Policy SS8: Renewable Energy Developments	Proposals for renewable energy schemes, with policy criteria that renewable infrastructure must not compromise the natural environment designations and must not harm wildlife (including seabirds), and that environmental enhancements should be made where possible. Therefore, mitigation through policy wording is considered comprehensive with no likely significant effects.	No
Policy SS9: Managing Movement	Development must meet set criteria with regards to vehicular movements and car parking, and provision should be made for the use of sustainable transport. No likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Policy SS10: Travel and Transport	The policy will support and safeguard transport infrastructure on and between islands, including to the mainland. No significant effects are considered as no development is being proposed.	No
Policy OE1: Landscape Character	Development which does not negatively affect the landscape quality of the distinct landscape areas will be permitted, unless the benefits of development outweigh the potential impacts. No likely significant effects as development is not being proposed.	No
Policy OE2: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	The policy resists the erosion/negative effects on biodiversity, and states that development which has alone or in-combination effects on international and European sites will not be permitted. The policy will promote development that will conserve or enhance biodiversity. The strong policy wording ensures that the islands biodiversity designations will be protected from any potential effects as a result of the Local Plan, and therefore no likely residual effects are considered.	No
Policy OE3: Heritage	Heritage assets will be protected from the negative effects of development, and the policy outlines the requirements for any planning applications which have the potential to effect heritage assets. No likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.	No
Policy OE4 Protecting Scilly's Dark Skies	The policy addresses external lighting for properties, with no likely effects on Natura 2000 sites.	No

Policy OE5 Managing Pollution	The policy ensures development will not be permitted if there is the potential for pollutants to affect human health, general amenity or the natural environment. This provides policy mitigation for the protection of biodiversity, with no likely significant effects.	No
Policy OE6 Managing Waste	The policy will manage waste produced by construction and demolition, and ensure that development includes waste management solutions. No likely significant effects considered.	No
Policy OE6: Registered Parks and Gardens	The policy protects designated Registered Parks and Gardens, and therefore no likely significant effects.	No
Policy OE7: Minerals	The policy will promote recycled and secondary materials to restrict the need for direct extraction, with site waste management plans required. Therefore, no significant effects are expected.	No
Policy LC1: Isles of Scilly Housing Strategy over the Period to 2030	The development of housing could lead to effects on the Natura 2000 designated sites in the area.	Yes
Policy LC2: Affordable Housing	The policy aims to ensure affordable housing is occupied by person or persons with an identified requirement for affordable housing. No likely significant effects considered.	No
Policy LC3: Accessible Homes	The policy focuses on the provision of accessible homes for older people, with no development proposed and no likely significant effects.	No
Policy LC4: Staff Accommodation	The policy provides criteria for the permission of new staff accommodation, with no development proposed there are no significant effects.	No
Policy LC5: Removal of Occupancy Conditions	The policy states that a dwelling with occupancy conditions will only have the conditions removed if it meets the criteria outlined in the policy. No likely significant effects.	No
Proposal LC6: Housing Allocations	See below for the assessment of the housing allocations within this policy.	Yes
Policy LC7: Windfall Housing	The policy will permit small scale development outside of allocations within the Local Plan where it is well located to existing development and meet local housing needs, and does not conflict with other policies, therefore mitigation is provided and no significant effects considered.	No

Policy LC8: Replacement Dwellings	The policy addressed the replacement of existing dwellings, which will be permitted if the set criteria are met. If the replacement dwelling is an increase of 40% or more of the original, it will be classed as a new dwelling. No likely significant effects as no new development is being proposed.	No
Policy LC9: Residential Extensions and Ancillary Accommodation	Extensions to residential development must respect the scale design and proportions of the property, with no damage to local landscape/townscape. No likely significant negative effects on biodiversity.	No
Policy LC10: Homes in Multiple Occupation	The policy provides criteria which must be met for the application of a building to become a house of multiple occupation. No development proposed and no effects considered.	No
Policy WC1: General Employment Policy	The policy focuses on employment on the islands, with development that will enhance the economy will be permitted in accordance with other Local Plan policies. No likely significant effects as specific development is not proposed.	No
Policy WC2: Home-Based Businesses	The use of residential property or ancillary buildings for small-scale home-based business will be permitted as long as no adverse impacts occur. No likely significant effects.	No
Policy WC3: New Employment Development	New employment development will be permitted where it meets the criteria outlined, including no unacceptable impacts on the environment. Therefore, with strong policy wording no likely significant effects are considered.	No
Policy WC4: Alternative Uses for Employment Land and Buildings	The policy addresses changes to existing employment sites, which will only be permitted where the set criteria are met. No likely significant effects.	No
Policy WC5: Visitor Economy & Tourism	Development relating to tourism will be permitted if it is sustainable and supports the tourism sector of the islands. The policy states that tourism development will only be permitted if it does not result in an unacceptable impact on the environment. Therefore, no likely significant effects are considered.	No
Policy WC6: Safeguarding Serviced Accommodation	The policy will retain existing serviced accommodation. No likely significant effects as no development is being proposed.	No

Policy WC3: New Employment Development	New employment development will be permitted where it meets the criteria outlined, no likely significant effects.	No
Sites		
Site Reference: A7 & A7a Site Address: Carn Thomas, Telegraph Road Site Size: 0.54ha Dwelling Capacity: 26	The site option is less than 200m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 2.5km from the existing Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality for the sites.	Yes
Site Reference: A11 Site Address: Land to the east of Porth Mellon Industrial Estate Site Size: 0.4ha Dwelling Capacity: 12	The site option is less than 250m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 2.5km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.	Yes
Site Reference: A13 Site Address: Land at Ennor Castle Farm to the west side of Old Town Road Site Size: Dwelling Capacity: 15 dwellings	The site option is approximately 300m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.	Yes
Site Reference: A14 Site Address: Rear of Ennor Close Site Size: 0.44ha Dwelling Capacity: 13	The site option is approximately 300m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.	Yes

<p>Site Reference: A15 Site Address: Land to the south of Launceston Close Site Size: 0.42ha Dwelling Capacity: 12</p>	<p>The site option is approximately 140m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Site Reference: A16 Site Address: Land to the South of Ennor Close, Old Town Site Size: 0.10ha Dwelling Capacity: 3</p>	<p>The site option is approximately 250m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Site Reference: A17 Site Address: Land to the south east of Ennor Close Site Size: 0.37ha Dwelling Capacity: 11</p>	<p>The site option is approximately 140m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Site Reference: A18 Site Address: Land to the east of Ennor Close, Old Town Site Size: 0.65ha Dwelling Capacity: 20</p>	<p>The site option is approximately 200m from the Isles of Scilly SAC and the proposed Isles of Scilly SPA extension, and 3km from the Isles of Scilly SPA and Ramsar. The site option may result in an increase in recreational use of areas located within the SAC and the SPA, which is an identified threat for both designations. The proximity of the SAC and the proposed SPA extension to the site option also means there is the potential for effects on water quality.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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Screening Summary Key

Likely Significant Effect	Yes	Further Appropriate Assessment required
No Likely Significant Effect	No	No further Appropriate Assessment required as no pathways identified
Significant Effect Uncertain	?	Precautionary approach taken and further Appropriate Assessment required

Isles of Scilly Ramsar								
Potential impacts of the Plan	Environmental Pathways	Is the site sensitive/vulnerable to these impacts?	Risk?	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE alone?	Potential impacts of other plans and projects	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE in-comb?
<p>Increased disturbance - recreational activity and noise and light pollution.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>All site allocations are over 2km from the Isles of Scilly Ramsar. However, there is the potential for residents of new development to access neighbouring islands where the Ramsar sites are located for recreational purposes. This could lead to disturbance of seabirds at the Ramsar site.</p> <p>Due to the distance specified increased noise and light pollution as a result of proposed are not considered to be a threat to the Ramsar.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>The Isles of Scilly Local Plan will provide new affordable housing to meet the local needs. Therefore, it is not expected that there will be a significant increase in recreational use as housing will be provided for residents already on the islands, Furthermore, the small level of overall housing proposed is not likely to result in significant effects.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided through a number of policies in the draft plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity ▪ Policy OE4: The policy protects dark skies and mitigates against light pollution. 	No	None	N/A	No

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Changes to Water Quality and Levels through increased surface water run-off, discharges and abstraction.	There are no environmental pathways which would lead to effects on water quality or levels at the Ramsar sites from any of the site options.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Habitat loss and fragmentation as a result of proposed development.	The Ramsar site is not located on the same island as the proposed development. Therefore, there will be no resulting habitat loss or fragmentation as a result of development.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Reduced air quality through increased traffic and emissions from buildings.	<p>The site allocations could result in an increase in emissions during the construction phase, and a possible increase in emissions as future residents may use private vehicles for transport.</p> <p>However, the Ramsar site area is located on different islands to the proposed site options, and the prevailing south-westerly wind will not disperse emissions across the islands with Ramsar areas on. Furthermore, the location of site options with regards to services/facilities means reliance on the private vehicle is less likely. Therefore, significant effects are not expected.</p>	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No

Isles of Scilly SAC								
Potential impacts of the Plan	Environmental Pathways	Is the site sensitive/vulnerable to these impacts?	Risk?	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE alone?	Potential impacts of other plans and projects	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE in-comb?
<p>Increased disturbance - recreational activity and noise and light pollution.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>The site allocations are all within 500m of the Isles of Scilly SAC. There is the potential for all sites to result in an increase in recreational use of the SAC.</p> <p>Recreational activities could include, swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, kayaking, canoeing, fishing and jet ski use.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>The Isles of Scilly Local Plan will provide new affordable housing to meet the local needs. Therefore, it is not expected that there will be a significant increase in recreational use as housing will be provided for residents already on the islands, who are likely to already be accessing the SAC for their recreational activities, Furthermore, the small level of overall housing proposed is not likely to result in an overall significant increase in recreational activities.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided through a number of policies in the draft plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity 	No	None	N/A	No

			Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy OE5: Protects biodiversity and human health from pollution. <p>Further mitigation is provided through the Site Improvement Plan for the SAC, which is actively addressing the issue.</p>				
<p>Changes to Water Quality and Levels through increased surface water run-off, discharges and abstraction.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>The site allocations are all within 500m of the Isles of Scilly SAC. There is the potential for site allocations at both Hugh Town and Old Town to result in surface water-run off which could lead to pollutants entering the SAC.</p> <p>New development could also result in the release of effluent into the water environment if septic tanks are not sealed or not operating efficiently.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>Mitigation is available through Draft Local Plan policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity ▪ Policy OE5: Protects biodiversity and human health from pollution. ▪ Policy SS5: Ensures development will have appropriate infrastructure ▪ Policy SS6: Requires new development to be connected to mains sewerage system and development must not result in negative effects on the water environment, including water quality. 	No	None	N/A	No

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			No	<p>The strong mitigation provided through policies will prevent pollution, protect water quality and ensure development is appropriately connected to water infrastructure, such that significant effects on the SAC are not considered likely.</p> <p>Further mitigation is provided through the Site Improvement Plan for the SAC, which is actively addressing the issue.</p>	No			No
Habitat loss and fragmentation as a result of proposed development.	The SAC is a marine based designation. The development of the proposed site allocations on St Mary's will not result in the loss or fragmentation of habitat associated with the SAC.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Reduced air quality through increased traffic and emissions from buildings.	<p>The site allocations could result in an increase in emissions during the construction phase, and a possible increase in emissions as future residents may use private vehicles for transport.</p> <p>However, the location of sites with regards to services/facilities means reliance on the private vehicle is less likely. Therefore, significant effects are not expected</p>	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No

Isles of Scilly SPA								
Potential impacts of the Plan	Environmental Pathways	Is the site sensitive/vulnerable to these impacts?	Risk?	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE alone?	Potential impacts of other plans and projects	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE in-comb?
<p>Increased disturbance - recreational activity and noise and light pollution.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>All site allocations are over 2km from the Isles of Scilly SPA. However, there is the potential for residents of new development to access neighbouring islands where the SPA sites are located for recreational purposes. This could lead to disturbance of birds which are the qualifying feature for the designation.</p> <p>Due to the distance specified increased noise and light pollution as a result of proposed are not considered to be a threat to the SPA.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>The Isles of Scilly Local Plan will provide new affordable housing to meet the local needs. Therefore, it is not expected that there will be a significant increase in recreational use as housing will be provided for residents already on the islands, Furthermore, the small level of overall housing proposed is not likely to result in significant effects.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided through a number of policies in the draft plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity ▪ Policy OE4: The policy protects dark skies and mitigates against light pollution. 	No	None	N/A	No

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Changes to Water Quality and Levels through increased surface water run-off, discharges and abstraction.	There are no environmental pathways which would lead to effects on water quality or levels at the existing SPA site from any of the site options.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Habitat loss and fragmentation as a result of proposed development.	The SPA site is not located on the same island as the proposed development. Therefore, there will be no resulting habitat loss or fragmentation as a result of development.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Reduced air quality through increased traffic and emissions from buildings.	<p>The site allocations could result in an increase in emissions during the construction phase, and a possible increase in emissions as future residents may use private vehicles for transport.</p> <p>However, the SPA site area is located on different islands to the proposed site options, and the prevailing south-westerly wind will not disperse emissions across the islands with SPA areas on. Furthermore, the location of site options with regards to services/facilities means reliance on the private vehicle is less likely. Therefore, significant effects are not expected.</p>	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No

Isles of Scilly SPA Extension								
Potential impacts of the Plan	Environmental Pathways	Is the site sensitive/vulnerable to these impacts?	Risk?	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE alone?	Potential impacts of other plans and projects	Potential avoidance/mitigation	LSE in-comb?
<p>Increased disturbance - recreational activity and noise and light pollution.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>The site allocations are all within 500m of the proposed extension area to the Isles of Scilly SPA, which will incorporate the marine environment around the islands. There is the potential for all site options to result in an increase in recreational use of the SPA.</p> <p>Recreational activities could include, swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, kayaking, canoeing, fishing and jet ski use.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>The Isles of Scilly Local Plan will provide new affordable housing to meet the local needs. Therefore, it is not expected that there will be a significant increase in recreational use as housing will be provided for residents already on the islands, who are likely to already be accessing the SPA for their recreational activities, Furthermore, the small level of overall housing proposed is not likely to result in an overall significant increase in recreational activities.</p> <p>Mitigation is provided through a number of policies in the draft plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity 	No	None	N/A	No

			Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy OE5: Protects biodiversity and human health from pollution. <p>Further mitigation is provided through the Site Improvement Plan for the SAC, which is actively addressing the issue.</p>				
<p>Changes to Water Quality and Levels through increased surface water run-off, discharges and abstraction.</p> <p><i>Policies LC1 and LC6</i></p>	<p>The site allocations are all within 500m of the proposed extension area to the Isles of Scilly SPA, which will incorporate the marine environment around the islands. There is the potential for site allocations at both Hugh Town and Old Town to result in surface water-run off which could lead to pollutants entering the SPA.</p> <p>The site allocations could also result in the release of harmful effluents into the water environment if the site options use septic tanks which can result in seepage.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>Mitigation is available through Draft Local Plan policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy SS1: Ensuring new development is sustainable, including no negative effects on biodiversity ▪ Policy OE2: Policy resists biodiversity erosion and promotes development that conserves or enhances local biodiversity ▪ Policy OE5: Protects biodiversity and human health from pollution. ▪ Policy SS5: Ensures development will have appropriate infrastructure ▪ Policy SS6: Requires new development to be connected to mains sewerage system and development must not result in negative effects on the water environment, including water quality. 	No	None	N/A	No

				The strong mitigation provided through policies will prevent pollution, protect water quality and ensure development is appropriately connected to water infrastructure, such that significant effects on the SPA are not considered likely.				
Habitat loss and fragmentation as a result of proposed development.	The proposed extension to the SPA will be incorporate the marine environment around the islands. The development of the proposed site allocations on St Mary's will not result in the loss or fragmentation of habitat within the SPA extension.	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No
Reduced air quality through increased traffic and emissions from buildings.	The site allocations could result in an increase in emissions during the construction phase, and a possible increase in emissions as future residents may use private vehicles for transport. However, the location of site allocations with regards to services/facilities means reliance on the private vehicle is less likely. Therefore, significant effects are not expected	No	No	N/A	No	None	N/A	No