

**Table 1.2: Summary of Pilot Project Monitoring Results(Cont'd)**

Site	Project	Environmental Impacts during Construction	Required Mitigation	Physical Monitoring Results	Environmental Monitoring Results
Paynes Bay	berm-type revetment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sediment plume forms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrict cliff removal to low tide and remove debris</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no large swell events to test design</li> <li>• no significant reshaping has occurred</li> <li>• sediment regime disturbed for up to 10 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• could have impacts on reefs if plume not properly contained.</li> </ul>
Asta-Sierra (a)	groyne modification	none	none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000-2400 m<sup>3</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> transport along beach face at Asta</li> <li>• 2400-2800 m<sup>3</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> transport along beach face at outfall pipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• likely negative impact on turtle nesting</li> </ul>
(b)	rubble removal with sill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sediment plume forms with high SPM levels</li> <li>• damage to nearby seagrass beds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• careful construction practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beach recession by 4 m</li> <li>• coral rubble has not returned after one year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% seagrass was lost during coral rubble clearing operations</li> <li>• rubble sill does not affect water quality</li> <li>• sill supports different fauna to that supported by coral rubble.</li> </ul>
Rockley	submerged-crest breakwater, coral rubble and seagrass clearing, beach nourishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plume formation during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of clean stone, turbidity barrier could not be deployed due to high waves</li> <li>• seagrass transplant to oistins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sand volume at eastern end increased by 5000 m<sup>3</sup> and has remained stable for one year</li> <li>• beach widths in the central and western sections have increased since construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nutrient levels are the same inshore and offshore of breakwater</li> <li>• bacteria levels are higher at the eastern end of Rockley (no preconstruction data exists) than at the western end.</li> <li>• coral rubble removal has resulted in a loss of habitat</li> <li>• seagrass transplantation was not successful, although a high proportion of the beds that were transplanted (2% of total) have survived</li> <li>• breakwater is a good habitat for reef life.</li> </ul>