

North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

Appendix D: Theme Review

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Contents by Policy Unit

Note the geographic breakdown of the information presented in this Appendix is not necessarily the same as the final Policy Units (PU). In this Appendix the breakdown has been based upon coastal process and morphological changes along the shoreline. For ease of reference, the following table identifies the page number on which information relevant to each PU start.

Policy Unit	Natural Environment	Landscape Character	Historic Environment	Land Use
5A01	18, 21, 23	35	48, 51	59, 65
5A02	18, 21, 23	35	48, 51	59, 65
5A03	18, 21, 23	35	48, 51	59, 65
5A04	18, 21, 23	35	48, 51	59, 65
5A05	18, 21, 23	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A06	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A07	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A08	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A09	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A10	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A11	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A12	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A13	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A14	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A15	18, 23, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A16	18, 21, 26	34	47, 51	59, 65
5A17	18, 21, 26	34	47, 50	59, 65
5A18	17, 21	34	45, 50	58, 65
5A19	17, 21	34	45, 50	58, 65
5A20	17, 21	34	45, 50	58, 64
5A21	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5A22	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5A23	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5A24	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5A25	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5B01	15,23	33	42, 50	56, 64
5B02	15,23	33	42, 50	56, 64
5B03	15,23	33	42, 50	56, 64
5C01	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C02	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C03	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C04	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C05	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C06	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C07	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C08	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C09	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C10	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C11	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64

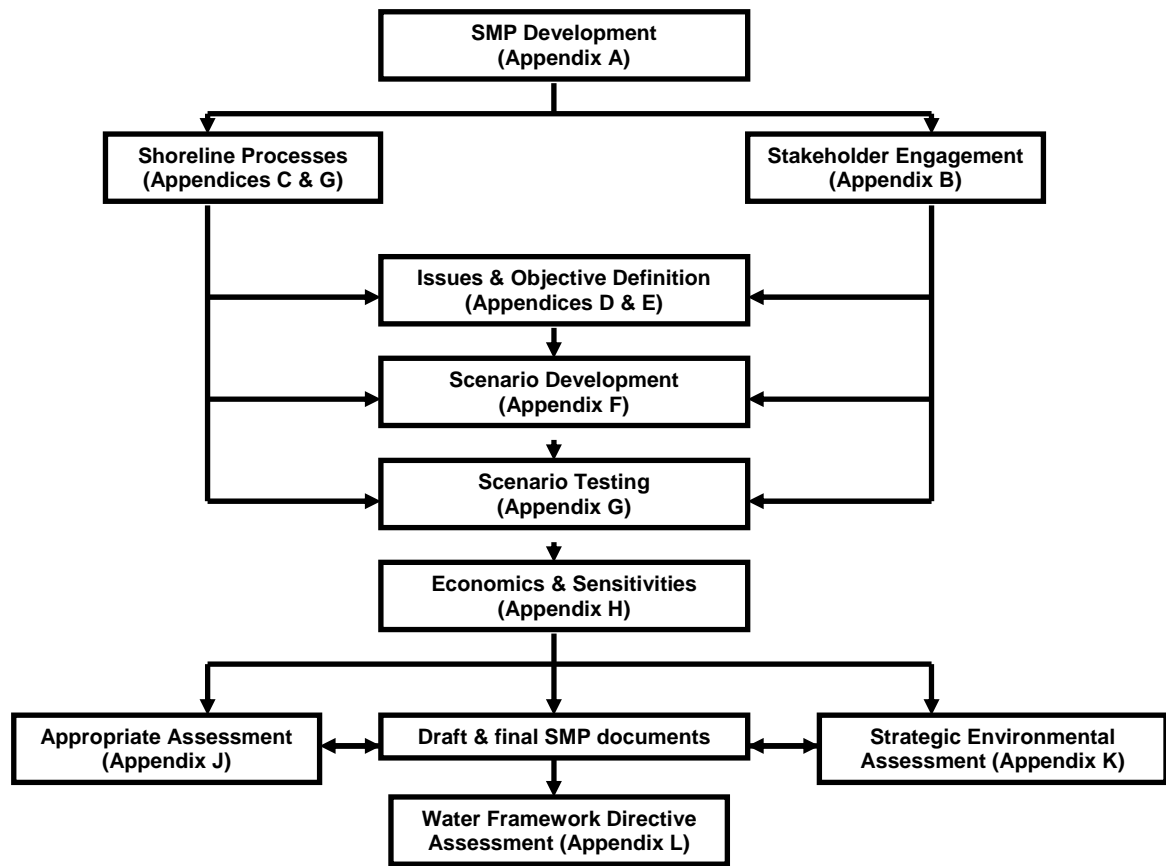
5C12	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 64
5C13	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 63
5C14	14, 21	33	40, 49	55, 63
5C15	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C16	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C17	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C18	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C19	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C20	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C21	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5C22	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
5F01	13, 20, 23	33	39, 49	54, 63
Portsea Island				
5API01	16, 21	33	43, 50	56, 64
5API02	17	34	44, 50	57, 64
Hayling Island				
5AHI01	18	34	46, 51	58, 65
5AHI02	18	34	46, 51	58, 65
5AHI03	18	34	46, 51	58, 65
5AHI04	18	34	46, 51	58, 65
5AHI05	18,	34	46, 51	58, 65
5AHI06	17, 18, 21	34	45, 50	58, 65
5AHI07	17, 18, 21	34	45, 50	58, 65
5AHI08	17, 18, 21	34	45, 50	58, 65

The Supporting Appendices

All information used to support the Shoreline Management Plan is contained in a series of Appendices. In this way there is clarity in the decision-making process and the rationale behind the policies being promoted is both transparent and auditable. The appendices are:

Appendix	Subject	Detail
A	SMP Development	Reports the history of development of the SMP, describing fully the plan and policy decision-making process
B	Stakeholder Engagement	All communications from the stakeholder process are provided here, together with information arising from the consultation process
C	Baseline Process Understanding	Includes a baseline process report, defence assessment, NAI and WPM assessments and summarises data used in assessments
D	Theme Review	This report identifies and evaluates the environmental features (human, natural, historical and landscape)
E	Issues & Objective Evaluation	Provides information on the issues and objectives identified as part of the Plan development, including appraisal of their importance
F	Initial Policy Appraisal & Scenario Development	Presents the consideration of generic policy options for each frontage, identifying possible acceptable policies, and their combination into 'scenarios' for testing
G	Scenario Testing	Presents the policy assessment and appraisal of objective achievement towards definition of the Preferred Plan
H	Economic Appraisal & Sensitivity Testing	Presents the economic analysis undertaken in support of the Preferred Plan
I	Metadatabase and Bibliographic database	All supporting information used to develop the SMP is referenced for future retrieval and examination
J	Appropriate Assessment	Presents an assessment of the effect the plan will have on European sites.
K	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Presents the various items undertaken in developing the Plan specifically related to the requirements of the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC (Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive)
L	Water Framework Directive Assessment	Presents an assessment of the implications of the Water Framework Directive

The broad relationships between the appendices are as below:



D1 INTRODUCTION

This Appendix provides a review of the key features identified along the north Solent coast and describes why these features are important and what benefits they provide to stakeholders. The information from this review has been used as a basis for developing policy options and assessing the implications and thus the suitability of these options. The key features and benefits identified in this Appendix have been used to support the development of the issues and features tables (Appendix E).

A *Feature* is defined as something tangible that provides a benefit or service to society in one form or another. Examples of features include residential, community or commercial properties, industrial assets and facilities, a heritage site, amenity or recreation areas and open space, sites of nature conservation or environmental importance. Examples of *Benefits* are:

- biological value as part of a Ramsar site
- contribution (of marinas) to local economy and employment
- registered archaeological site
- important recreational facility

This document has been split into the following *themes* to identify the key characteristics and features of importance:

- Natural environment
- Landscape character
- Historic environment
- Current and future land use

Each of the 4 themes is examined individually and from two perspectives; firstly the extent and characteristics of each theme are described Solent-wide and, secondly, from the viewpoint of a geographical area e.g. the west Solent, to describe the features relevant to that area. Mapping of the theme features can be found in Annex D3 Theme Maps.

Geographical areas

Note that for this Appendix the themes are discussed in geographic frontages to identify local features, rather than in Policy Units; their extent and corresponding Policy Units are listed in Table D1.1.

Geographic Frontages		Policy Units
West Solent	Hurst Castle to Calshot Spit	5F01 - 5C15
Southampton Water	Calshot Spit to Hook Park (including rivers)	5C15 - 5C01
Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour entrance	Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour entrance (west)	5B03 - 5B01
Portsmouth Harbour	Portsmouth Harbour excluding Portsea Island	5A25 - 5A21
Portsea Island	Portsea Island	5API01 - 02
Langstone Harbour	Langstone Harbour entrance (west) to Langstone Harbour entrance (east)- excluding Portsea and Hayling Island	5A20 - 5A18
Hayling Island	Hayling Island	5AHI01 - 08
Chichester Harbour	Chichester Harbour entrance (west) to West Wittering- excluding Hayling Island	5A17 - 5A04
West Wittering to Selsey Bill	West Wittering to Selsey Bill	5A03 - 5A01
Pagham Harbour	Selsey Bill to Pagham Harbour entrance	N/A

Table D1.1 Geographic Frontage and Policy Units

D2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section considers the 'natural' features present on the north Solent coast and includes information on nature conservation designations, earth heritage and inshore fisheries. In developing shoreline management policies it is important to understand how coastal defences can alter coastal processes and thereby affect the natural environment.

Information on the natural environment for this study has been taken from the first round of Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) reports; Western Solent and Southampton Water SMP 1998 and the East Solent SMP 1998. This information has been updated with information from Natural England (NE), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and the Solent Forum (State of the Solent 2000).

D2.1 Nature Conservation

The North Solent has a rich diversity of habitats and species which are protected by a suite of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites. This section collates information on the designated sites within and surrounding the SMP area and includes Pagham Harbour to the east of the SMP boundary. In identifying features the landward boundary has been defined by the potential location of the 1 in 200 year tidal flood zone for 2115.

Maps showing the boundaries and location of international, national and local nature conservation designations are located in Annex D3 Theme Maps.

D2.1.1 International Designations

International designations include:

- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

Special Areas of Conservation

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and implemented in the UK by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. SACs have been designated according to rare or threatened European Annex I and Annex II habitats and species listed in the Habitats Directive.

The North Solent SMP area includes two SACs:

- Solent Maritime SAC
- Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC

The qualifying features for the selection of each SAC are shown in Table D2.1.

SAC	Qualifying Features (Annex 1 habitats)
Solent Maritime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries • Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>) • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) • Annual vegetation of drift lines • Atlantic salt meadows • Coastal lagoons • Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • Cordgrass swards • Mudflats & sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time
Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal lagoons

Table D2.1 Qualifying features of SACs within the North Solent SMP study area

Special Protection Areas

Special Protection Areas (SPA) are designated under the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and implemented in the UK by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994. The Birds Directive refers to the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of habitats in order to protect and support internationally important bird populations. SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. The North Solent SMP area includes four SPAs:

- Solent and Southampton Water SPA
- Portsmouth Harbour SPA
- Langstone and Chichester Harbours SPA
- Pagham Harbour SPA

The qualifying features for the selection of each SPAs are shown in Table D2.2.

SPA	Qualifying Features (Annex 1 species)
Solent & Southampton Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species of: Mediterranean Gull, Little Tern, Roseate Tern, Common Tern and Sandwich Tern • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species of: Teal, Dark-bellied Brent goose, Ringed Plover and Black-tailed Godwit • Supports internationally important assemblages of waterfowl (51,361 individual birds)
Portsmouth Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species of Dark bellied Brent goose (2,290 individual birds) • Supports nationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species of Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Red-breasted Merganser
Chichester & Langstone Harbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species of Little Tern, Common Tern and Sandwich Tern • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species of Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Eurasian Teal, Eurasian Wigeon, Ruddy Turnstone, Dark-bellied Brent goose, Sanderling, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Red-breasted Merganser, Eurasian Curlew, Grey Plover, Common Shelduck, and Common Redshank • Supports internationally important assemblage of waterfowl (93,230 individual species)
Pagham Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species of Little Tern, Common Tern and Ruff • Supports internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species of Dark-bellied Brent goose

Table D2.2 Qualifying features of SPAs within the North Solent SMP study area

Natura 2000 sites

Natura 2000 sites are an ecological network of protected areas designated for their important European habitats and species and they cover both SACs and SPAs. Under Regulation 33 (2) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994, relevant authorities are expected to meet conservation

objectives for the *Natura 2000* sites through management plans. The Regulations place a legal obligation on the UK government and its agencies to:-

- maintain the *favourable conservation status* of their cited habitats and species
- to carry out an *Appropriate Assessment* of any plan or project that may have a significant effect on the designated sites
- not to carry out a plan or project that may *adversely affect the integrity* of the site, except under closely defined circumstances, which must include there being: no available alternatives, over-riding public interest (which in the case of sites hosting a priority habitat or species, must relate to benefits to human health or the environment) and the provision of compensation

Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are internationally important wetland sites designated under the 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). In the UK the Planning Policy Guidance on Nature Conservation (PPS9) extends the same protection at a policy level to listed Ramsar sites as *Natura 2000* sites which have been designated under the Birds and Habitats.

The North Solent SMP area includes four Ramsar sites:

- Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site
- Portsmouth Harbour Ramsar site
- Langstone and Chichester Harbours Ramsar site
- Pagham Harbour Ramsar site

The qualifying features for the selection of each Ramsar site are shown in Table D2.3.

Ramsar sites	Qualifying Features
Solent and Southampton Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ramsar criterion 1a</u>: Wetland characteristics of the Atlantic biogeographic region in particular: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, inter-tidal reefs • <u>Ramsar criterion 2a</u>: Supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates • <u>Ramsar criterion 3a & 3c</u>: Supports assemblages of international important wintering waterfowl (51,343 individual birds). Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance include; Ringed plover, Dark-bellied Brent goose, Eurasian teal, Black-tailed godwit
Portsmouth Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ramsar criterion 1a</u>: Wetland characteristics of the Atlantic biogeographic region in particular: estuaries, saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats and sandflats • <u>Ramsar criterion 2b</u>: Supports genetically & ecologically diverse flora & fauna including eelgrass, mud-snail, cord grass, green algae, sea lettuce & sea purslane • <u>Ramsar criteria 3c</u>: Regularly supports 1% or more of the individuals in a population of waterfowl species including: Dark-bellied Brent goose, Dunlin, Black-tailed godwit, Red-breasted merganser
Langstone and Chichester Harbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ramsar criterion 1a</u>: Wetland characteristics of the Atlantic biogeographic region in particular: estuaries, saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats and sandflats • <u>Ramsar criterion 3a & 3c</u>: Supports assemblages of waterfowl species/populations occurring at levels of international importance including: Ringed plover, Black-tailed godwit, Common redshank, Dark-bellied Brent goose, Common shelduck, Grey plover, Dunlin
Pagham Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ramsar criterion 3c</u>: Supports assemblages of waterfowl species/populations occurring at levels of international importance including: Dark-bellied Brent goose and Black-tailed godwit

Table D2.3 Qualifying features of Ramsar sites within the North Solent SMP study area

D2.1.2 National Designations

National designations include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for their national conservation interests for the wildlife they support or geological or geomorphological features present. Protection was further strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW). The condition of SSSIs is assessed by Natural England using categories agreed through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. The six reportable condition categories are:

- Favourable
- Unfavourable recovering
- Unfavourable no change
- Unfavourable declining
- Part destroyed
- Destroyed

When the SSSI is being adequately conserved and is meeting 'conservation objectives' it is reported to be in a 'favourable condition', although there is still scope for enhancement. Natural England has a Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.

There are 23 SSSI sites within the North Solent SMP study area, these are listed in Table D2.4 together with the reason for notification and the percentage of each SSSI which meets the PSA target (the percentage of area for each SSSI which meets the PSA target has been taken from Natural England's website <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi>).

SSSI	Reasons for notification	% Area meeting PSA target
Hurst Castle & Lymington River Estuary	This site is designated for both biological and geomorphological reasons. It includes coastal lagoons, mudflats, saltmarsh and Hurst shingle Spit. It forms an important component of the Solent estuarine system which supports internationally important over-wintering populations of wildfowl and waders.	28%
Lymington River Reedbeds	This site is designated for the 30ha of reed <i>Phragmites australis</i> . The reedbeds are important as breeding sites and roosts for migrant birds.	50%
North Solent	The site includes the valleys of Beaulieu River, Dark Water and Stanswood. It is designated for its diversity of habitats including mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches, marshland, grassland and heathland. The site is of international importance for its populations of overwintering and migratory wildfowl and wading birds and is of national importance for its populations of breeding gulls, terns and waders.	82%
Calshot to Hythe Marshes	The site covers the most extensive remaining saltmarsh & mudflat in Southampton Water. The SSSI provides a large proportion of feeding and roosting sites for internationally and nationally important birds. Its protection is critical to the function of Southampton Water as a nationally and internationally important intertidal wetland.	0%
Dibden Bay	The site is notified for its nationally important assemblages of invertebrates including beetles, bees, wasps and flies and notified for the breeding lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>)	100%
Eling and Bury Marshes	This SSSI covers two sites: Eling Great Marsh and Bury Marsh. The saltmarshes and associated mudflats of these sites are considered to be vital feeding and roosting areas for winter populations of waders, ducks and grey herons.	11.5%
Lower Test Valley	This site covers the upper estuary of the River Test and consists of the most extensive areas of reedbeds on the South coast. The site provides important feeding and roosting areas for wetland breeding birds.	100%
River Test	Parts of this site also covered by the Lower Test Valley SSSI. The SSSI covers the River Test which is a classic chalk stream and is one of the most species-rich lowland rivers in England. River Test supports high diversity of invertebrate species, especially rich in aquatic molluscs.	49%

SSSI	Reasons for notification	% Area meeting PSA target
River Itchen	Notified for classic chalk stream and river, fen meadow, flood pasture and swamp habitats.	56%
Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary	This site is designated for both its biological and geological features. It includes extensive intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, vegetated shingle, reedbeds and marshy grassland. The SSSI supports an outstanding assemblage of nationally scarce coastal plants. The cliffs at Brownwich and the foreshore at Lee-on-the Solent are also of national geological importance.	83%
Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes	This site is designated for its mature saltmarsh on the west bank of the River Hamble estuary.	0%
Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods	The site covers the uppermost section of the estuary of the River Hamble including saltmarsh, reed swamp and ancient semi-natural woodland. Twelve types of ancient broad-leaved woodland occur in the SSSI and collectively comprise one of the most ecologically diverse woodland areas in central southern England.	86%
Titchfield Haven	Titchfield Haven was formerly the estuary of the Meon River. The main habitats include fresh marsh and reedbeds. The site is a vital pre-migratory feeding site for species of wetland birds.	100%
Browdown	The SSSI is designated for the extensive shingle beach.	90%
Wild Grounds	This site is designated for its acid oak wood. The natural origins and age structure of the woodland are of great ecological and historical interest.	100%
Gilkicker Lagoon	Gilkicker Lagoon is designated for its saline lagoon and rare marine invertebrates.	100%
Portsmouth Harbour	Portsmouth Harbour SSSI is designated for its intertidal saltmarsh, mudflats, eelgrass and brackish lagoons. The intertidal area supports nationally important numbers of waders (grey plover, black-tailed godwit and dunlin) and overwintering dark bellied Brent geese.	30%
Langstone Harbour	Langstone Harbour is designated for its extensive mudflats, eelgrass and largest area of mixed saltmarsh on south coast. The site supports high densities of intertidal invertebrates and large populations of migrant and overwintering waders and wildfowl. The site includes Farlington Marshes and Southmoor. Farlington Marshes comprises of both brackish and fresh marsh, large lagoon with reedbeds. It is a vital high water roost for the Harbour and feeding ground for Brent geese.	9.4%

SSSI	Reasons for notification	% Area meeting PSA target
Sinah Common	The site is notified for coastal habitats including; vegetated shingle, acid grassland, dunes & small areas of saltmarsh. The site is also notified for the endangered childing pink (<i>Petrorhagia nauteuilli</i>)	100%
Chichester Harbour	Chichester Harbour SSSI site is designated for its biological features and is also a Geological Conservation Review site (GCR) for the low cliffs east of Langstone and sand dune and shingle system at East Head. At low water the harbour has extensive exposed mudflat and sandflats and is of particular significance for wintering wildfowl and waders and also breeding birds, both within the harbour and in the surrounding permanent pasture fields and woodlands.	58%
Warblington Meadow	Warblington Meadow is notified for its unimproved grazing marsh adjoining Chichester Harbour. It is of special interest for its gradation from freshwater to old reclaimed saltmarsh and for its rich associated flora.	100%
Bracklesham Bay	Bracklesham Bay SSSI site is designated for its biological features and as a Geological Conservation Review site (GCR). The main habitat of biological interest is the area of unimproved pasture subject to seasonal flooding which is important to the bird populations it supports. Other coastal habitats include a small area of saltmarsh, shingle bank, and reed beds, together with a long stretch of intertidal exposures of high geological interest.	94%
Selsey East Beach	This site is designated for its earth heritage interest as a key Quaternary site for freshwater & estuarine deposits in conjunction with Selsey West Beach.	100%
Pagham	Pagham Harbour is notified for both its biological and geological features and is a key site for coastal geomorphology. The site includes an extensive central area of saltmarsh and tidal mudflats and is surrounded by shingle, open water, reed swamp and wet permanent grassland. The site is important for wintering wildfowl and waders and breeding birds both within the harbour and the surrounding grazing pasture.	96.5%

Table D2.4 List of SSSI within the North Solent SMP study area, reasons for notification and PSA target.

National Nature Reserves

National Nature Reserves (NNR) are designated to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain. NNR are designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They are managed on behalf of the nation, being either owned or controlled by Natural England or held by approved bodies such as Wildlife Trusts.

Within the North Solent SMP area there are two reserves; North Solent NNR and Titchfield Haven NNR. These are listed below in Table D2.5 with the reasons for notification.

NNR	Reasons for notification
North Solent	The reserve has a diverse range of habitats ranging from open shore and mudflats to saltmarsh, coastal grazing marsh, neutral and acidic grassland, woodland, valley mire and heathland. There are also low, sandy cliffs of geological interest. The site is, in addition covered by North Solent SSSI, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC.
Titchfield Haven	The reserve covers the lower floodplain of the Meon river and is a vital feeding area for wetland birds. It is managed by Hampshire County Council.

Table D2.5 NNRs within the North Solent SMP study area and reasons for notification

D2.1.3 Local Designations

Local nature reserves with the North Solent include:

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)/ Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)
- Other reserves

Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are established by Local Authorities in consultation with Natural England and have a statutory designation under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These sites are of local significance and provide important opportunities for public enjoyment and recreation. LNRs are mostly associated with SSSIs and/or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)/Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) Sites.

The North Solent SMP area contains 19 LNRs that are on or near the shoreline, as listed below:

- Boldre Foreshore LNR
- Calshot Marshes LNR
- Chessel Bay LNR
- Eames Farm LNR
- Farlington Marshes LNR
- Gutner Point LNR
- Hackett's Marsh LNR
- Hook-with-Warsash LNR
- Lymington to Keyhaven Marshes LNR
- Mercury Marshes LNR
- Nutbourne Marshes LNR
- Pagham Harbour LNR
- Pilsey Island LNR
- Sandy Point LNR
- The Kench, Hayling Island LNR
- The Wild Grounds LNR
- Titchfield Haven LNR
- West Hayling LNR
- West of the River Alver LNR

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), also referred to as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) are designations applied to the most important non-statutory nature conservation sites. They are recognised in Planning Policy Statement 9: Nature Conservation (PPS 9) as protecting locally important nature conservation sites. There are over 250 SINC/SNCIs within the North Solent SMP area; these are listed in Annex D1 to this Appendix.

East and West Sussex County Councils have identified areas of seabed as marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (mSNCI). These sites have been identified for their geological and marine biological interest and most lie outside existing conservation areas. There are two identified mSNCI within the North Solent SMP study area; Bracklesham Balls and Mixon Hole.

Other Reserves

Other nature reserves within the North Solent SMP area are listed below; again, they are mostly associated with an SSSI or SINC/SNCI:

- Bracklesham Bay RSPB reserve
- Farlington Marshes Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Great Salterns Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Hythe Spartina Marsh Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Keyhaven & Pennington Marshes Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Langstone Harbour RSPB reserve
- Lower Test Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Lymington Reedbeds Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Pilsey Island, Chichester Harbour RSPB reserve
- Southmoor Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Upper Titchfield Haven Hampshire & IOW Wildlife Trust reserve
- Mill Pond Marsh Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve
- Ferry Field Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve

D2.1.4 Biodiversity Action Plans

The North Solent SMP area is covered by National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) these include both habitat and species action plans. Details of the habitats and species relevant to the coast are given in Annex D2 to this Appendix. The North Solent is also covered by the following Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP):

- Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire
- From Rio to Sussex, Action for Biodiversity
- Eastleigh Borough Biodiversity Action Plan
- Test Valley Borough Biodiversity Action Plan

D2.1.5 Features

The features described above are now amalgamated to discern all that apply in a given geographical area.

West Solent

The coastline between Hurst Spit and Calshot Spit has a rich diversity of internationally important flora and fauna. The intertidal zone is designated as part of the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton SPA and Ramsar sites. On the landward side of the Lymington to Keyhaven seawall there are a series of brackish lagoons located in the Pennington and Oxy marshes. These coastal lagoons are priority habitats, considered to be one of the best areas in the UK and are designated as the Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC.

The international designations are under pinned by the following nationally important reserves:

- Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary SSSI
- Lymington River Reedbeds SSSI
- North Solent SSSI and NNR

The Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary SSSI is designated for its wide range of coastal habitats of both biological and geomorphological importance. The intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh and saline lagoons form an important component of the Solent estuarine system which supports internationally important over-wintering populations of wildfowl. The site includes the Lymington-Keyhaven marshes LNR and Boldre foreshore LNR. Natural England currently considers 28% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The Lymington River Reedbeds SSSI covers the former upper section of the Lymington River estuary. This site contains 30 ha of reed *Phragmites australis*, representing the largest area of reedbeds on the South coast. The reserve is owned and managed by Hampshire and IOW Wildlife Trust.

Natural England currently considers 36% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The North Solent SSSI and NNR site supports internationally important populations of over-wintering and migratory wildfowl and wading birds and nationally important populations of breeding gulls, terns and waders. Natural England currently considers the majority of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

In addition to the international and nationally designated sites, the west Solent also contains several SINCs and terrestrial habitats which also provide important feeding and high roost sites for birds. Notable non-designated high tide wader roosts and terrestrial feeding sites include grazing marsh and inland fields at Exbury and Gins Farm and grassland fields inland of Lymington to Keyhaven marshes.

Southampton Water

Southampton Water is designated as part of the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites. The designated intertidal habitats and coastal grazing marsh support internationally and nationally important migratory and over-wintering waders and wildfowl.

The international designations are under-pinned by several nationally important sites:

- Hythe to Calshot marshes SSSI
- Dibden Bay SSSI
- Eling and Bury marshes SSSI
- Lower Test Valley SSSI
- River Test SSSI
- Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI
- River Itchen SSSI
- Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI

The Hythe to Calshot SSSI protects the most extensive remaining areas of saltmarsh and mudflats in Southampton Water. The site supports nationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and wildfowl and provides a large proportion of the feeding grounds and roosting sites for these birds. The SSSI also includes a coastal lagoon which contains rare species of invertebrates. Natural England currently considers the majority of the SSSI to be in unfavourable declining condition (2009). The SSSI includes Calshot Marshes LNR (49ha), owned and managed by Hampshire County Council, and Hythe Marsh, which is jointly owned by the New Forest District Council and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.

Dibden Bay SSSI covers the reclaimed land at Dibden Bay and includes the adjoining relict marshes. The site is notified for its nationally important assemblage of invertebrates and notified for breeding lapwing *Vanellus*

vanellus. Natural England considers the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The Eling and Bury marshes SSSI is located opposite Eling village. The saltmarshes and mudflats are vital feeding and roosting areas for winter populations of waders, ducks and grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*). Natural England currently considers 11.5% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The River Test is covered by the Lower Test Valley SSSI and River Test SSSI. The upper estuary of the River Test is designated for its extensive reed beds which provide important wetland habitat for breeding birds. Natural England currently considers 100% of the Lower Test SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009) but only 20% the River Test SSSI. Within the SSSI the Lower Test marshes reserve is managed by Hampshire and IOW Wildlife Trust.

The River Itchen SSSI is notified for its chalk stream and river, fen meadow, flood pasture and swamp habitats. The intertidal zone from the River Itchen to the River Hamble is designated as part of the Lee-on-the-Solent SSSI. The Lee-on-the-Solent SSSI also includes Chessel Bay LNR on the River Itchen, Mercury Marshes LNR and Hook-with-Warsash LNR on the River Hamble. The SSSI supports a high density of benthic invertebrates and the intertidal area provides an important feeding ground for many species of birds including black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) and dunlin (*Calidris alpina*). Natural England currently considers 15% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI is designated for its mature saltmarsh on the west bank of the River Hamble estuary. These marshes are one of the best examples of mature saltmarsh on the south coast. Natural England currently considers the majority of the SSSI to be in unfavourable condition (2009). Part of the area is also designated as Hacketts Marsh LNR.

In addition to the international and nationally designated sites covering Southampton Water there are several SINCs and terrestrial habitats which provide important feeding and high roost sites for birds.

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

The shoreline from Hook Spit to Lee-on-the-Solent is included within both the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites. These sites are designated for intertidal habitats, coastal grazing marsh and vegetated shingle which support nationally and internationally important bird populations. This stretch of coastline also includes several nationally and locally important designated sites including;

- Lee-on-the-Solent SSSI
- Titchfield Haven SSSI, NNR and LNR
- Wild Grounds SSSI and LNR
- Browndown SSSI

- Gilkicker Lagoon SSSI
- West of Alver River LNR

The River Hamble and the intertidal area between Hook and Lee-on-the-Solent are designated as part of the Itchen Estuary SSSI and the Hook with Warsash LNR. This area contains a wide range of habitats including intertidal marshes, vegetated shingle, saltmarsh, reedbeds, fen meadows and marshy grassland. The site contains vital pre-migratory feeding grounds for wetland birds and supports an outstanding assemblage of nationally scarce coastal plants. Natural England currently considers the majority of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

Titchfield Haven is designated as a SSSI, NNR and LNR. It is a freshwater wetland containing a variety of habitats including, the river, reed beds, unimproved meadows, patches of fen, drainage ditches and pools. It provides an important area for surface feeding ducks and supports a breeding community of wetland birds. The Upper Titchfield Haven Wildlife Trust reserve is leased to Hampshire County Council and managed as part of Titchfield Haven NNR. Natural England currently considers 100% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The Wild Grounds SSSI and LNR are owned and managed by Gosport Borough Council. The acid oak woodland represents a woodland type formerly widespread on coastal commons in Hampshire. Its natural origins and age structure are of great ecological and historical interest. Natural England currently considers that 100 % of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

Browndown SSSI is designated for its extensive shingle habitat with several rare plants and rich invertebrate fauna. Natural England currently considers the majority of the SSSI to be in recovering unfavourable condition (2009).

Gilkicker Lagoon SSSI is a saline lagoon which represents a rare habitat in Britain. The Lagoon supports specialised flora and fauna including the starlet sea anemone (*Nematosella vectensis*), which is the only British marine invertebrate to be included in the relevant International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Red Data Book. Natural England currently considers 100% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

In addition to the international and nationally designated sites covering this area of the coast, there are several SINCs and terrestrial habitats which provide important feeding and high roost sites for birds.

Portsmouth Harbour

Portsmouth Harbour is designated as a SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI. The inter-tidal mudflat and saltmarsh within the harbour support internationally and nationally important wintering populations of waterfowl including Dark-bellied Brent Geese and Red-breasted Merganser. The harbour is also designated as a SSSI for the eel grass beds which are among the most extensive in Britain.

The SSSI includes two brackish lagoons: Little Anglesey Lake and Cockle Pond, which support populations of the starlet sea anemone (*Nematosella vectensis*) and the lagoon sand shrimp (*Gammarius insensibilus*). Natural England currently considers only 30% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

The Harbour is also surrounded by several SINC's and additional areas used by birds for feeding and high tide roosts. The Brent Goose Strategy has identified Wicor recreation ground, Birdwood Grove, Cams Bay Estate and Harbour View as areas used by the Brent geese. Tipner Island is an important undesignated roost site for waders. The importance of these sites needs to be considered when deciding policy options.

Portsea Island

Portsea Island is not covered by any national or internationally designated sites there are however, six locally designated SINC's on the island. Hilsea Lines SINC located in the north of the island, is designated for its woodland being the only significant area of woodland on the island. The site provides nesting sites for birds and cover for small mammals and birds. The eastern shoreline of the island has three SINC's; Milton Common, Great Salterns and Great Salterns Lake. Milton Common and Great Salterns SINC's are locally important areas for Brent Geese roosting and feeding sites. These areas are owned by Portsmouth City Council and managed by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. Great Salterns Lake is a freshwater habitat with reed beds that attracts important species of birds including the Cetti's Warbler (*Cetti cetti*) and Bearded Tit. The southern shore of the island has two SINC's, Eastney Beach and Fort Cumberland. Eastney beach SINC covers 16ha of shingle and several scarce botanical species.

Langstone Harbour

Langstone Harbour is internationally significant as a rich intertidal system and is designated as part of the Solent Maritime SAC, Langstone and Chichester Harbours SPA and Ramsar sites and Langstone Harbour SSSI. The harbour supports population of wintering Dark Bellied Brent Geese, Dunlin, Grey Plover and Black-tailed Godwit. The islands in the harbour are used for breeding by gulls, terns and waders and as roosting sites during high tide periods.

A third of the harbour is owned and managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). The Langstone Harbour SSSI includes Farlington Marshes LNR, which is situated in the north-west of the harbour. This area of reclaimed saltmarsh contains brackish marsh, fresh marsh, a large lagoon with associated reed beds, grassland and scrub. These provide vital high water roosting grounds for the harbour as a whole and a major feeding ground for geese. The importance of such roost sites needs to be considered when deciding policy options.

Other reserves in the harbour include Southmoor Wildlife Trust reserve and West Hayling LNR. Southmoor Wildlife Trust reserve is part SSSI and part old

playing fields and is now being restored to coastal grassland through grazing by cattle. West Hayling LNR is a locally important site for bird watching and covers the oyster beds of Hayling Island.

Hayling Island

Sinah Common on Hayling Island is designated as a SSSI for its complex of coastal habitats, including shingle beach vegetation, dune heath, dune grassland, saltmarsh and open water communities. The site includes Gunner Point which contains the most extensive sand dunes and vegetated shingle beach in Hampshire. To the east of Gunner Point there is an extensive area of fragmented dune grassland and shingle. The SSSI also includes the adjacent intertidal area at East Winner because of the important functional relationship between this and the sand and shingle system.

Hayling Island also includes two LNRs: Sandy Point LNR and The Kench LNR. Sandy Point LNR lies immediately behind the beach at Eastoke. The site is locally and regionally important and considered to be the best example of vegetated sand and shingle in Hampshire. The Kench LNR covers an area of coastal mudflat on the Langstone side of Hayling Island this site is an important high tide roost for waders. Hayling Island has several SINC's on the western side which are also important wader roost and feeding sites.

Chichester Harbour

Chichester Harbour is designated as part of the Solent Maritime SAC, Langstone and Chichester Harbours SPA and Ramsar sites and Chichester Harbour SSSI. The harbour contains a wide range of habitats including extensive areas of mud and sandflats. These habitats support internationally important wintering wildfowl, wading birds and breeding birds, such as the Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Black-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, Sanderling, Curlew, Greenshank, Shelduck, Teal and Dark Bellied Brent Goose. The harbour is also designated as an SSSI for its graduation from freshwater base rich marsh to old reclaimed saltmarsh, and for its rich associated flora. Natural England currently considers 60% of the SSSI to be in favourable condition (2009).

Pilsey Island in Chichester Harbour is designated as a RSPB reserve and LNR. The reserve, together with the adjacent area of Pilsey Sand, forms one of the most important pre-roost and roost site for passage and wintering waders in the area. Surrounding the harbour are the locally significant reserves of Gutner Point LNR, Nutbourne Marshes LNR and Eames Farm LNR. The harbour is surrounded by several significant grassland and terrestrial roost sites many of which are not designated. Important wader high tide roosts sites include west Chidham, Fishbourne Channel and Old Park Wood.

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

The majority of the coastline between West Wittering and Selsey Bill is designated as Bracklesham Bay SSSI. This site consists of a long stretch of

coast with a variety of habitats including a small area of saltmarsh, shingle bank, and associated reed beds. The lowlands wet grassland immediately behind the shingle bank seawall is also designated as a RSBP reserve.

This stretch of coastline also contains two locally designated sites; West Wittering Beach SNCI and Crablands Farm Meadow SNCI. West Wittering Beach SNCI is located just to the east of Chichester Harbour mouth. It comprises a small area of vegetated sand and shingle which supports a number of uncommon and notable species. Crablands Farm Meadow SNCI is a low lying area of wet grassland and scattered scrub located just inland of the eastern extremity of Bracklesham Bay SSSI. It is an important site for breeding, wintering and migrant birds.

Offshore there are two mSNCIs, the Bracklesham Balls and Mixon Hole. The Bracklesham Balls are round boulders located offshore from Bracklesham Bay, which provide an unusual geological feature. The Mixon Hole is of particular interest to coastal geomorphologists and marine archaeologists.

Pagham Harbour

Pagham Harbour is internationally, nationally and locally designated as an SPA, Ramsar site, SSSI and LNR. The harbour supports internationally important numbers of over-wintering birds including Dark Bellied Brent Geese, Pintail and Ruff and breeding Little Terns. The harbour is also designated for saltmarsh, mudflats, shingle, saline lagoon, reedbeds and grazing marsh which supports bird populations including nationally important numbers of over wintering Grey Plover and Black Tailed Godwit. The Ramsar site designation also includes the internationally important plant and invertebrate assemblages that are found at the site, especially in the freshwater ditches.

Surrounding the harbour there are two local designations; Oakhurst Farm SNCI and Keynor Copse Sidlesham SNCI which provides protection for semi-natural woodland. Offshore from Pagham Harbour there are a number of mSNCIs which are related to sunken vessels; these are considered of regional importance.

D2.2 Fisheries

The Solent is a mixed sea fishery with fishing taking place throughout the year for a number of different commercial species. The state of the inshore fishing within the Solent is believed to be stable (Solent Forum 2004) and the main bases for commercial fishing are at Keyhaven, Lymington, Selsey, Hythe, Hamble and Portsmouth, Langstone and Chichester Harbours (Figure D2.1).

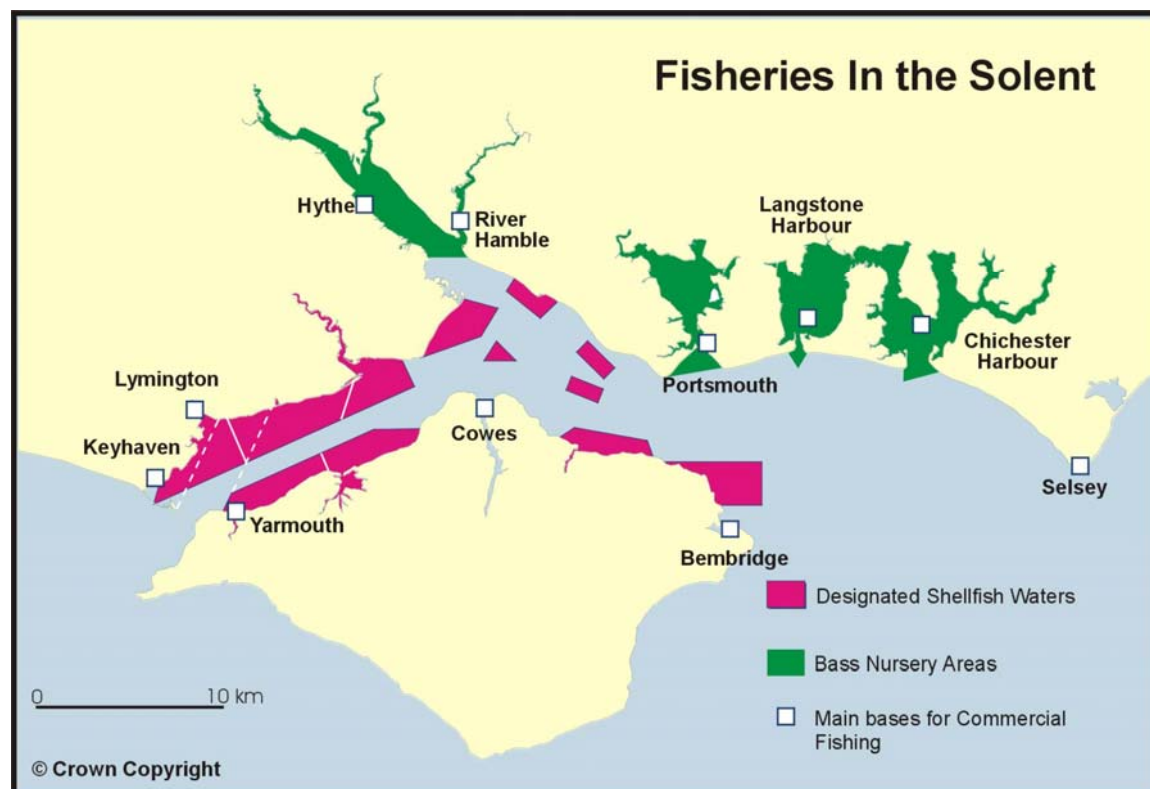


Figure D2.1 Sea Fisheries in the Solent (Source: State of the Solent 2003)

D2.2.1 Features

West Solent

The Solent is home to an internationally important oyster fishery and most of the western Solent is designated shellfish waters. Oysters beds are located at Stanswood Bay, Sowley, Lymington Bank, Keyhaven and Pennington Bank in the Western Solent. Native oysters are also dredged from the Solent and cultivated around the entrance to Southampton Water, mainly at Calshot and Stanswood Bay. The two main fishing areas in the west Solent are at Lymington and Keyhaven. Lymington is a small harbour and supports 26 boats which mainly trawl for white fish and lining for bass. Keyhaven supports a few vessels which trawl or net for cod and whiting.

Southampton Water (including River Hamble Test and Itchen)

In Southampton Water there are two main fishing ports at Hythe and Hamble; the constant stream of marine traffic does restrict the fishing activity in this area but molluscs are harvested here and during spring and summer a few boats catch cod, whiting, plaice, sole, bass, mullet and flatfish.

Portsmouth Harbour

There is only a small amount of fishing activity within Portsmouth Harbour itself due to the naval activity, but the harbour does support a fleet of inshore fishing vessels which target oysters, bass, mullet, clams, sole, plaice and flounder. There are also oyster beds located in Portsmouth Harbour.

Langstone Harbour

Langstone Harbour supports a small fleet of 5 vessels which trawl for finfish in the outer harbour catching mainly flatfish, sole, plaice, mullet, bass, cuttlefish, mackerel and eels. Langstone Harbour is important for clam beds which are dug commercially, in addition to bait such as ragworm and lugworm within the inner harbour which are dug both commercially and by recreational collectors. There are also oyster beds located in Langstone Harbour and a small public oyster fishery exists operating mainly on the eastern side where the main oyster beds are located.

Chichester Harbour

Chichester Harbour supports only a modest fishing fleet. During the summer most fishing is undertaken outside the harbour although there is some trawling for sand eels inside the harbour. The harbour itself supports dredging for both native and pacific oysters over the winter and is a nursery area for bass which restricts bass fishing between May and October.

Selsey Bill

Selsey is a small beach landing and is renowned for its lobster fishery, supporting 23 full-time potting boats.

D2.3 Earth Heritage

This section considers sites within the study area which have been designated for their significant geology and coastal geomorphology. Sites designated for geological conservation are important in their own right but are also intrinsically linked by natural processes to ecology of the coastal zone.

D2.3.1 National Designations

Nationally important areas of earth science are notified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The North Solent SMP area includes five SSSIs that

are designated for their features of earth science importance, most of which are also designated for their biological features.

- Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary SSSI (also biological)
- Lee on the Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI (also biological)
- Bracklesham Bay SSSI (also biological)
- Selsey East Beach SSSI
- Pagham Harbour SSSI (also biological)

D2.3.2 Geological Conservation Review

The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) began in 1977 and identifies sites of national and international earth heritage importance in Britain. These sites form the basis of statutory geological and geomorphological site conservation in Britain. Within the SMP area there are several sites identified through the GCR including:

- Hurst Castle Spit GCR
- Keyhaven Marsh GCR
- Stone Point GCR
- Calshot Cliffs GCR
- Lee-on-the-Solent GCR
- Hill Head cliffs GCR
- East Head GCR
- Wittering to Selsey Foreshore GCR
- Bracklesham Bay GCR
- Selsey East Beach GCR
- Pagham Harbour GCR
-

D2.3.3 Regional Designations

Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are non-statutory sites designated for their value from an earth science perspective, including their research, educational, historical and aesthetic value. They are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land. A number of RIGS have been designated in the North Solent SMP study area:

- Bracklesham Bay RIGS
- Selsey East Beach RIGS
- Pagham Harbour RIGS

D2.3.4 Features

West Solent

The western Solent coastline between Hurst Spit and Calshot Spit includes four sites of national geological importance:

- Hurst Castle Spit
- Keyhaven Marsh
- Stone Point
- Calshot Cliffs

Hurst Castle single spit is designated as part of the Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary SSSI as a key site for coastal geomorphology. The range of estuarine features within the site are of national geomorphological importance. Keyhaven Marsh is also recognised as an important site for coastal geomorphology, while Stone Point and Calshot Cliffs are designated for their Quaternary earth heritage features.

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

Along this stretch of coastline two areas have been identified through the GCR for their earth heritage features;

- Lee-on-the-Solent
- Hill Head cliffs

The geological features of these sites are designated under the Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI. The cliffs at Hill Head provide important exposures in terrace gravels of the former Solent river test and are important as a rich source of Palaeolithic artefacts. The site at Lee on the Solent is important for its fossil records dating from the Mesozoic and Tertiary sub-Era.

Chichester Harbour

East Head spit in Chichester Harbour is owned by the National Trust. This sand dune and shingle system has been designated as a GCR site for its coastal geomorphology importance.

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

The coastline between West Wittering and Selsey Bill includes two nationally important geological sites:

- Bracklesham Bay SSSI
- Selsey East Beach SSSI

Selsey East Beach SSSI incorporates a RIGS and GCR site and is recognised for inter-glacial deposits and associated fossils on the foreshore. This site has important links to Bracklesham Bay SSSI and RIGS. The

geological exposures on the beach between West Wittering and Selsey are a record of the earth history from 65 to 24 million years ago (Ma) and are designated as a GCR site.

Pagham Harbour

Pagham Harbour is nationally important for its coastal geomorphological interest including the shingle beach and abundant fossil flora. The harbour is designated as a SSSI incorporating a RIGS and a GCR site. These geological features are nationally significant and are of high importance.

D3 LANDSCAPE AND CHARACTER

This section considers the landscape and character of the North Solent coastline. Landscape character is an important national resource which is part of our natural and cultural inheritance. The visual appearance of the natural and built landscape is an important factor determining the quality of life for local residents and contributes to the regional identity and sense of place. The recognition of the value of the coastal landscape is therefore critical to the management of coastal defence options since the shoreline management policy may have an impact on the landscape of an area, depending on the type of defence. The landscape character of an area is identified through assessments at the National, County and Local level. This section considers:

- National Landscape Character Areas
- County Landscape Character Areas
- Local Landscape Character Areas
- Designated Landscapes

D3.1 National Landscape Character Areas

National landscape and character areas have been identified by the Countryside Agency on the basis of geomorphology, vegetation and human activity. The North Solent SMP area is covered by three national landscape character areas shown in Fig D3.1. The key characteristics for each area have been summarised from www.countryside.gov.uk and are listed below.

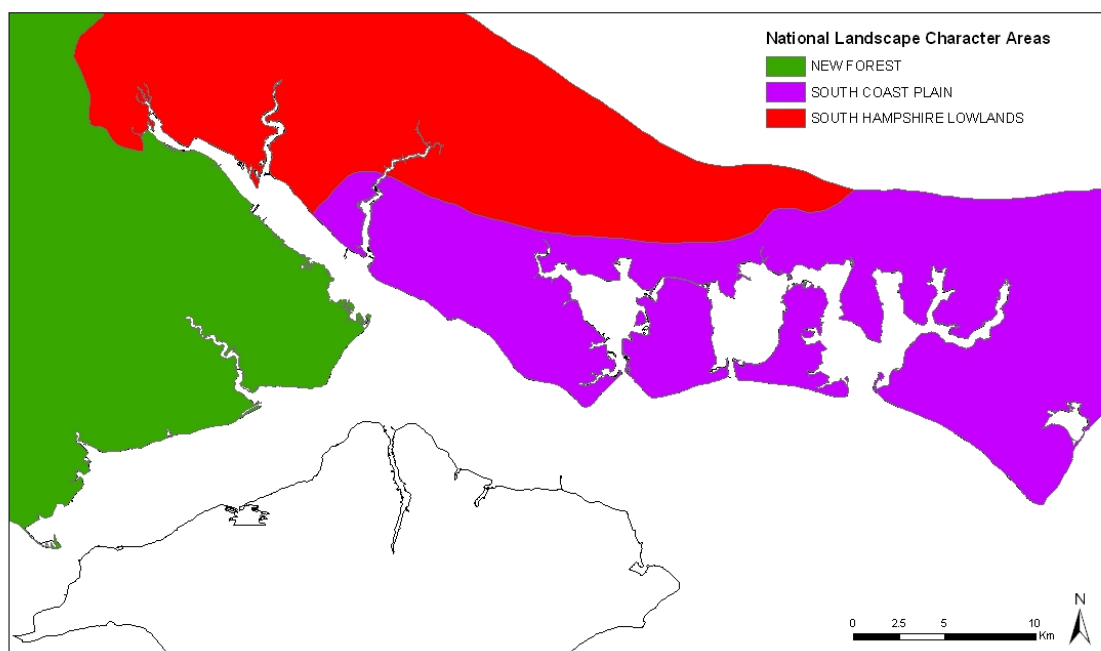


Figure D3.1 National Landscape Character areas in the SMP area

Area 131- New Forest

- An extensive and complex mosaic of broadleaved and coniferous woodlands, unenclosed wood pasture, heath, grassland, and farmland.
- A constant presence of numerous grazing ponies and cattle, both a strong visual element and a significant impact on the land cover.
- Open and exposed plateau and small valleys dominated by heath, with heather, gorse and grassland with scattered birch and pine. Bog vegetation in valley bottoms.
- Pockets of farmland, widely dispersed settlements with isolated dwellings
- Wood-pasture of mature oak woodland
- Fringe areas of farmland with villages. Small fields lined by full hedges, opening out to larger arable fields, with contrasts between the more intimate features of the Avon Valley, and the saltmarshes and shingle beaches on the southern coastal plain.

Area 128 – South Hampshire Lowlands

- The gently undulating landscape is characterised by a diversity of features and land uses which reflects changing soil types and local variations of topography.
- Predominantly mixed farmland and woodland, a patchwork of small, intimate and irregular fields defined by hedges, winding lanes and scattered farmsteads.
- Wide lush river valley bottoms, with water meadows and riverine vegetation, afford open views in an otherwise small-scale and intimate landscape.
- The rural character, defined by well-managed farmland and a few historic estates, is being diminished by urban expansion and the busy M27/M3 corridors.
- A dispersed settlement pattern of villages and scattered farmsteads is linked by winding roads and lanes.
- Oaks prevalent within hedgerows and woodlands help to create an impression of a well-wooded landscape.
- Small pockets of horticulture within extensive pasture, with some arable use, are confined to the higher drier ground.

Area 126 – South Coast Plain

- Major urban developments, linked by the A27/M27 corridor dominate much of the open, intensively farmed, flat, coastal plain.
- The coastal inlets of Chichester and Pagham Harbours contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks.
- Much of the plain is patterned with arable and horticulture fields, interspersed by horticultural glasshouse 'estates' and isolated remnants of coastal heath.
- The complex series of creeks, mudflats and shingle beaches along the coast becomes less apparent to the east with the intensively-farmed plain increasingly dominated by seaside towns and leisure developments.

D3.2 County Landscape Character Areas

County landscape types and character areas for Hampshire and West Sussex have been identified through the Hampshire Landscape Strategy (2000) and the Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape (2003). These strategies provide guidance for planners and developers to ensure that the distinctive character of the two counties is preserved.

D3.2.1 Hampshire Landscape Strategy 2000

The Hampshire Landscape Strategy has identified 11 character areas within the county. Each character area is a unique and geographically specific landscape type or group of types with a local place name and with its own identity. The SMP area is covered by three character areas, the key characteristics of the following county level character areas have been summarised from the Hampshire Landscape Strategy (2000).

New Forest Coast

- Very gently undulating coastal plain with gradual slope to coastline
- Broad coastal views
- Varied coastline with eroding cliffs, shingle beaches and spits, saltmarshes, mudflats, creeks and estuaries
- Urban influences near Fawley and between Lymington and Barton-on-Sea
- Generally unspoilt landscape with well dispersed small settlements
- Quiet and remote character

South Hampshire Coast

- Very gently undulating coastal plain with gradual slope to coastline but flat towards east
- Generally open character apart from small isolated woodlands
- Broad coastal views
- Varied coastline with small cliffs overlooking Southampton Water, shingle beaches and spits, saltmarshes, mudflats, creeks and estuaries
- Urbanising influences widespread
- Some areas remain remote and quiet

Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys

- Variable character from large-scale broad and open Avon Valley to small scale, narrow and enclosed Meon Valley
- Generally meandering rivers
- Bordered by luxuriant riverine vegetation, reedbeds, marshes and former water meadows
- Generally unspoilt, remote and tranquil character

D3.2.2 Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape 2003

Four separate character areas have been identified in the Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape (2003) of which three lie within the SMP area. The key characteristics are summarised below:

Chichester & Pagham Harbours

- Enclosed natural harbour of marine water, tidal mudflats and saltmarsh with small inlets and creeks
- Contrast with surrounding open agricultural land
- Localised presence of woodland
- Distinctive historic features include oyster beds, earthworks, old sea defences, quays and boatyards
- Rich range of habitats at harbour edge
- Attractive harbourside settlements and early flint churches such as Bosham and Pagham

Manhood Peninsula

- Mainly low-lying flat landforms
- Pockets of small enclosed pasture fields and horse paddocks
- Linear villages
- Large scale arable farming both traditional and modern farm buildings
- Scattered vernacular villages with mixed building materials
- Busy roads

West Wittering to Shoreham Coast

- Low, sweeping coastline
- Open exposed foreshore, mainly banks with bars of sands exposed at low tide
- Influence of extensive urban coastal resort development at East Wittering
- Relatively narrow undeveloped sections of coastline often bounded by wind-sculpted scrub and trees

D3.3 Local Landscape Character Areas

District and borough landscape character areas have been identified by local councils as areas that enhance local amenity and environmental quality and provide attractive settings for villages and urban areas. The following section lists the district and borough landscape character assessments and the identified rural and urban character areas which lie within the SMP area.

New Forest District

New Forest District includes the west Solent frontage from Hurst Spit in the west to Calshot in the east and the west side of Southampton Water. The

New Forest Coastal Management Plan (2004) identified three district-level landscape character areas (LCA) the key characteristics are summarised below:

Lymington & Pennington Coastal Plain

The Lymington & Pennington coastal plain stretches from Hurst Spit to Sowley. The key characteristics of the area are:

- Gently undulating coastal plain at the mouth of the Lymington
- Coastal grazing marshes, shingle spits, saline lagoons, mudflats and saltmarsh
- Outstanding scenic beauty
- Natural shingle bank of Hurst Spit
- Views of Isle of Wight
- Landmarks on Hurst Spit: Hurst Castle and lighthouse

North West Solent Estates

The north west Solent estates local character area stretches from Sowley to Calshot. This area is predominantly open with several smaller rivers and streams draining into the Solent. The key characteristics of the area are:

- Gently undulating coastal plain with a heathy character
- Coastal grazing marshes, shingle spits, saline lagoons, mudflats and saltmarsh
- Outstanding scenic beauty
- Coastal pine woods
- Views of Isle of Wight
- Landmarks at the mouth of Southampton Water: Calshot Castle, Calshot Activities Centre and Fawley Power station

Waterside Parishes

The waterside parishes local character area covers the west side of Southampton Water between Calshot and Totton. Key characteristics are:

- Flat or gently undulating alluvial plain on the western edge of Southampton water
- Open coastal edges with saltmarsh and mudflat and views expansive views across to Southampton
- Extensive built development
- Strategic open land between Eling Creek and Marchwood, at Dibden Bay, Frost Lane and Lammas Wood

Test Valley

The Test Valley Community Landscape Project (2004) identifies one character area within the SMP area, 5A Lower Test Floodplain. The key characteristics of the area are listed below:

- River sand and gravel deposits over chalk
- Multi braided water channels of clear spring water with even flows all year
- Important game fishing waters
- Wide flat floodplain with a strong tidal influence
- Lower reaches are typified by low lying reedbeds and marshes that are regularly inundated at the tidal peak
- The visual impact of overhead power lines and the M27
- Areas of unimproved grassland and marshland
- Road system that follows gravel terraces which define the transition from valley floor to valley sides
- A predominantly undeveloped valley floor north of the M27
- Settlements limited to farmsteads
- Surviving remains of bedwork water meadows upon the floodplain
- Influence of urban fringe uses at Nursling south of the M27
- 19th century parkland, which includes landscape grounds and associated features

Southampton City

Southampton City local character area covers the east side of Southampton Water between Totton and Netley. The key characteristics of the area are:

- Open coastal edges with intertidal mudflats and expansive views across Southampton Water
- Urban area of Southampton

Eastleigh Borough

The Eastleigh Local Landscape Character Assessment identified the following local character areas within the SMP area:

- Netley Abbey coastal land
- Westfield Common
- Hamble Common
- Hamble Valley
- Victorian parkland
- Urban area of Netley
- Urban area of Hamble

Fareham Borough

The Fareham Borough Landscape Assessment was adopted in 1996 and identified 39 character areas in the borough. The following character areas are within the SMP area:

- Chilling/Brownwich coastal plain
- Lower Hamble Valley
- Upper Hamble Valley
- Meon Valley
- Cams/Wicor coastal fringe
- Hill Head sea front
- Urban area of Lower Swanwick
- Urban areas of Porchester village and Porchester South
- Urban area of Fareham

Gosport Borough

The Gosport Borough Landscape and Townscape study (1996) identified the following local character areas within the SMP area:

- Lee-on-the-Solent coastal strip
- Browndown coastal strip
- Alver Valley
- Stokes Bay
- 18th Century harbour defence
- RNAD Fleetlands and Frater
- Cams/Wicor coastal fringe
- Anglesey and Haslar Lake
- Gosport town centre

Havant Borough

The Havant Borough Landscape Assessment (1996) identified the following local character areas within the SMP area

- The urban areas of Langstone
- The urban areas of Bedhampton
- The industrial area of Brockhampton
- South Moor and Broadmarsh coastal park
- Sinah Common and Kench
- Eastoke
- North Hayling
- Central Hayling plain
- Stoke and north-west Hayling
- South Hayling
- West Town
- Eastoke
- Black, Sandy and Eastoke Points

Chichester District

The district landscape character assessment is covered by the Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment (2005). The key characteristics of Chichester Harbour ANOB are listed below in D3.2.4.

D3.4 Designated Landscapes

The North Solent coastline contains two nationally important designated sites: the New Forest National Park and the Chichester Harbour AONB. These designated landscapes are protected by law for their natural beauty through the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 which aims to conserve and enhance natural beauty in England. The National Park and AONB boundaries are shown in Annex D3: Theme Maps.

D3.4.1 New Forest National Park

The New Forest became England's eighth National Park in June 2005. The diversity of the New Forest landscape is unique, and includes woodland, open heathland, riverine and coastal land. Much of its landscape is also of importance to nature conservation and provides extensive recreational opportunities for walkers, riders and fishermen. The New Forest also represents the most intact surviving example of a medieval hunting forest and pastoral system. These unique landscape features are of high national and regional importance and could not be recreated or substituted.

D3.4.2 Chichester Harbour AONB

Chichester Harbour is a low lying natural harbour recognised as an internationally important area for over-wintering wading birds and wildfowl. The harbour was designated in 1963 as an AONB for its nationally important landscape. The main characteristics of the landscape are described in Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment (2005) as:

- A unique blend of land and sea – especially the combination of large open water areas, narrow inlets and creeks.
- Frequently wooded shoreline
- The flatness of the landscape accentuates the significance of the sea/land intersection and highlights distant landmarks across both land and water. This is an unusual feature of AONBs.
- The open water in the central area of the harbour is a microcosm of the open sea beyond the harbour mouth, reflecting the clouds and sky
- A sense of wilderness within the seascape.
- Particularly strong historic character and associations
- Picturesque harbour side settlements
- A rich flora and fauna, notably flocks of wading birds, adds to the diversity of the landscape.
- Unspoilt character and unobtrusive beauty
- A harbour offering a very special sense of peace and tranquility.

D3.5 Features

West Solent

The coastal landscape between Hurst Spit and Calshot forms part of the New Forest Coast county character area and is classified as the Lymington & Pennington Coastal Plain and North West Solent Estates local character areas. The landscape along this frontage has an open character and a gently undulating coastal plain. There are extensive coastal marshes and several estuaries including the Lymington and Beaulieu rivers. The general character of the area is quiet and remote with well dispersed small settlements. This stretch of coastline forms part of the New Forest National Park designated for the diversity of its landscape.

Southampton Water

Southampton Water has marked contrasts in its landscape and forms part of three county character areas; New Forest Coast, South Hampshire Coast and Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valley. The west side of Southampton Water between Calshot and Totton is classified as the Waterside Parishes LCA. This stretch of coastal landscape shows noticeable signs of urban influence and parts are heavily developed by major industry including Fawley Oil refinery, power station and Marchwood industrial site. The east side of Southampton Water from Totton to Netley is highly developed and includes major industry such as Southampton docks and container port. In contrast, the River Hamble is surrounded by wide expanses of undeveloped agricultural land and has a predominantly rural landscape. The River Hamble is covered by the Eastleigh and Fareham (1996) local landscape character assessment and the River Test valley is covered by the Test Valley Community Landscape Project (2004) 5A Lower Test Floodplain.

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

The coastline between Hook and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour forms part of the South Hampshire Coast county character area and is covered by the Fareham (1996) and Gosport (1996) character assessments. The landscape is varied along this stretch of coastline and includes the Chilling and Brownwich coastal plain which has a predominately rural character with steep cliffs and a shingle beach. The adjacent Meon Valley forms a distinctive valley landform which is comparatively unspoilt. The contrasting urban seafronts of Hill Head and Lee-on-the-Solent are predominantly residential with views out to sea. The adjacent Browndown coastal strip area is managed by MOD and retains an unspoilt character forming, together with Stokes Bay, an important ecological corridor. Stokes Bay is an open coastal plain which is mainly managed as amenity grassland and includes Gilkicker saline lagoon.

Portsmouth Harbour

Portsmouth Harbour forms part of the South Hampshire Coast county character area and the west shoreline of the harbour is covered by the

Fareham (1996) and Gosport (1996) landscape character assessments. The western shoreline includes the 18th century harbour defence and RNAD Fleetlands and Frater character areas. The harbour entrance is of mixed use containing several military/naval establishments and the majority of the area is MOD owned with no public access. The adjacent Cams/Wicor coastal fringe forms a discrete area of open landscape and includes the extensive parkland and woodlands of the Cams Hall Estate. The general landscape of the harbour is heavily developed, surrounded by several dockyards, industrial development and the urban areas of Gosport and Porchester. The harbour itself is a busy marine area regularly used by sailing boats, commercial shipping traffic and cross-channel ferries.

Portsea Island

Portsea Island is a relatively flat and low lying area forming part of the South Hampshire Coast county character area. The majority of the landscape is dominated by the heavily developed urban and industrial developments, including several dockyards. The entrance of Portsmouth Harbour has several historic buildings and old military fortifications which are an important part of the local history and identity. The landscape along the eastern shore is less developed than the western shore consisting of areas of open space used largely for recreation. The southern shore of Portsea Island is highly developed with residential buildings but there are also several recreational areas including Southsea Common and beach, which have views over the Solent.

Langstone Harbour

Langstone Harbour forms part of the South Hampshire Coast county character area and the eastern shoreline is covered by the Havant Borough Landscape Assessment (1996). To the west of the harbour lies Hayling Island and Portsea Island to the east (covered in previous sections). The northern coastline has a strip of open space, farmland and Farlington Marshes; an important wetland area for nature conservation and recreation. This coastal strip is surrounded by the urban areas of Langstone and Bedhampton and by Brockhampton industrial area.

Hayling Island

Hayling Island forms part of the South Hampshire Coast county character area and is covered by the Havant Borough Landscape Assessment (1996). The island has been designated into eight character areas. The south of the island is heavily developed with mainly residential development compared to the more arable and agricultural landscape of the central Hayling plain and the small areas of residential development covering the north of the island. The island is low lying and predominately flat.

Chichester Harbour

Chichester Harbour is split between the counties of Hampshire and West Sussex; therefore is covered by both the Hampshire Landscape Strategy

2000 and Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape 2003. The harbour is covered by two county character areas: South Hampshire Coast and Chichester and Pagham Harbours and Manhood Peninsula. The harbour is also designated as an AONB for its nationally important landscape and characterised into 17 local character areas by the Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment (2005). The surrounding landscape of the harbour is mainly open flat agricultural land with small pockets of woodlands. The area is predominately rural in character with small settlements and boatyards surrounding the harbour.

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

The coastline between West Wittering and Selsey Bill forms part of the West Wittering to Shoreham coast county character area. The landscape has marked contrasts between the urban areas of the Witterings, Bracklesham and Selsey; and the adjoining undeveloped areas, which include the natural sandy beaches of West Wittering and East Wittering.

Pagham Harbour

Pagham Harbour forms part of the Chichester & Pagham Harbours and Manhood Peninsula character area as identified in the Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape (2003). The entrance of the harbour is protected by shingle spits which are important nature conservation areas. Surrounding the harbour the landscape is predominately agricultural with some holiday development on the north shore and a strip of residential development along the ridge northeast of the harbour. The overall character of the area is quiet and tranquil.

D4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

This section reviews the heritage features along the North Solent coastline including information on archaeological and historical sites in both the marine and terrestrial environments. The north Solent has a rich heritage many of which are protected by national designations including many Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas, as well as known built features; potentially significant features from the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and later periods are likely to be buried. These areas may contain extensive prehistoric landscapes and environmental evidence, archaeological evidence of coastal human settlements, sea defences and wrecks. It is important to consider both existing and potential sites when considering any future developments on the coast.

The Government's policy on the conservation of the historic environment is set out in Planning Guidance Statement 5 (PPS5). This guidance emphasizes the desirability of protecting historic remains, whether designated or not. PPS5 states that "the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development". Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure they survive in good condition. Table D4.1 presents the timeframe for archaeological and geological periods.

Archaeological Period		Year	Geological Epoch	Geological Stage
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	450,000-8,500 BP	Pleistocene (1.65M to 10,000BP)	Quaternary
	Mesolithic	8,500-4,000 BC	Holocene (10,000BP to present)	
	Neolithic	4,000-2,000BC		
	Bronze Age	2,000-600BC		
	Iron Age	600BC-43AD		
Roman	43-410AD			
Medieval	410-1,485AD			
Post Medieval	1,485-1,900AD			
Modern	900AD-present			

Table D4.1 Summary of Archaeological and Geological Periods

D4.1 Heritage Workshop

A Heritage workshop attended by representatives from Portsmouth City Council, Fareham Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, West Sussex County Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, English

Heritage, Wessex Archaeology and Chichester District Council took place in February 2009 to discuss, assess and agree a consistent approach for ranking and prioritising heritage data. The workshop agreed a method for assessing heritage features for Appendix E by categorizing features into three broad themes: Statutory Designated features, Local & Planning Designated features and Non-designated features, as listed in Table D4.2. Geological SSSI and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) have been covered under section D2.4 Earth Heritage. The minutes from the workshop are recorded in Appendix B Stakeholder Engagement.

Maps illustrating Statutory, Local and Planning designated features and non-designated features within the SMP area are given and mapped in Annex D3.

Category	Heritage Feature
Statutory Designated Features	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
	Listed Buildings - grade I, II* & III
	Protected Wrecks
	Registered parks and Gardens
	Conservation Areas
	SSSI (geology / geomorphology)
Local and Planning Designated Features	Areas of High Archaeological Potential
	Local Parks and Gardens
	Local list of buildings and structures
	Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGs)
Non-designated Features	Other wrecks
	Historic Buildings on HER
	Other archaeological sites, findspots & monuments on HER
	Palaeolandscapes (peat outcrops, submerged forests, etc)

Table D4.2 Heritage categories

D4.2 Statutory Designated Features

In England only a small proportion (less than 5%) of recorded historic and archaeological sites have statutory protection. These include:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Protected Shipwrecks

D4.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are identified by English Heritage and are given legal protection through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The north Solent coastline has 42 Scheduled Ancient

Monuments which could potentially be at risk from tidal flooding and/or coastal erosion over the next 100 years.

D4.2.2 Conservation Areas

Conservation areas are protected under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and are designated by local planning authorities for their special architectural or historic interest. They give a broader protection than listed individual buildings as all the features within the area are recognised as part of its character. The north Solent coastline has 75 Conservation Areas which could potentially be at risk from tidal flooding and/or coastal erosion over the next 100 years.

D4.2.3 Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are designated by English Heritage for their architectural and/or historic value to protect architectural heritage under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed Buildings are graded either Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II:

- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest
- Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest
- Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them

There are over 860 Listed Buildings along the North Solent coastline which could potentially be at risk from tidal flooding and/or coastal erosion over the next 100 years.

D4.2.4 Registered Parks and Gardens

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England is maintained by English Heritage and serves to ensure that the features and qualities which make these landscapes of national importance can be safeguarded through the planning process. Inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register does not add statutory controls but Local Authorities are guided towards protecting registered parks and gardens when preparing development plans. Within the North Solent area there are 12 nationally registered parks and gardens.

D4.2.5 Protected Wrecks

The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 allows the Government to designate a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. Designated sites are identified as being likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance. In the north Solent area there are 5 protected wrecks listed in Table D4.3.

Name	Location	Latitude	Longitude
Grace Dieu	River Hamble, Hampshire	50.8925	-1.2887
Mary Rose	Spithead, Portsmouth, Solent	50.7639	-1.1042
HMS Invincible	Solent	50.7425	-0.9213
HMS MAI	Bracklesham, near Selsey Bill	50.7523	-0.8593
HMS Hazardous	Horse Tail Sand, Eastern Solent	50.7396	-1.0386

Table D4.3 Protected Wrecks

D4.3 Terrestrial

This section collates the features of heritage importance in the terrestrial environment which could potentially be at risk from tidal flooding and/or coastal erosion over the next 100 years. Datasets and information have been supplied by English Heritage, Hampshire and West Sussex County Councils, Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, New Forest Park Authority, Portsmouth and Southampton City Council and Chichester District Council.

D4.3.1 Features

West Solent

The west Solent coast contains a number of sites and buildings of historic and archaeological interest many of which are protected by national designations. Nationally important assets include the Tudor castles at Hurst and Calshot, 13th century Beaulieu Abbey and one of the most important sites in the Solent for the construction of early wooden warships at Buckler's Hard. There are eight designated Conservation Areas along this frontage listed below in Tables D4.4. and D4.5 Beaulieu and Keyhaven have also been identified as areas of high archaeological importance by Hampshire County Council (HCC). Other local designated features include Pennington House and Sowley House which are listed on the HCC register of local parks and gardens. Evidence for salt-making facilities can be found all along this stretch of coastline, with the largest and most extensive salterns found in the vicinity of Lymington and Pennington.

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	8
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3
Listed Buildings	105
Registered Parks and Gardens	3
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	2
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	2
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots (location where artefact found)	15
Monuments	83
Historic buildings	8

Table D4.4 Summary of heritage features in west Solent

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
Calshot Castle	448883	102488	0.4
Hurst Castle and Light House	431696	89784	4.1
Beaulieu Abbey	438840	102605	3.1
Conservation Areas	District		Area (ha)
Lymington (King's Saltern)	New Forest		6.3
Buckler's Hard	New Forest		10.5
Milford-on-Sea No. 3 (Keyhaven)	New Forest		20.0
Milford-on-Sea No. 1	New Forest		21.5
Forest South East	New Forest		1424.8
Buckland	New Forest		29.2
Beaulieu	New Forest		34.5
Lymington	New Forest		51.4
Registered Parks and Gardens	Easting	Northing	Grade
Exbury House	442230	100108	II*
Cadland House	446875	99794	II*
Pylewell Park	435412	95880	II*

Table D4.5 List of statutory designated heritage features in west Solent

Southampton Water

This frontage includes the city of Southampton, of which the central part of the city is identified as a Local Area of Archaeological Importance (LAAI) in the 1995-2005 Southampton City Local Plans. The LAAI covers sites of historic towns established from the 8th century onwards including both the medieval walled town and main quays and the mid-Saxon town of Hamwic 0.3 km north-east of the medieval walled town. The remains of the medieval city wall are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the within the central city 4 areas have been designated as Conservation Areas, Old town (South & West), Canute Road and Oxford Street. Within the city there are also numerous Listed Buildings and the nationally registered central park. See Table D4.6.

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	17
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	14
Listed Buildings	189
Registered Parks and Gardens	3
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	7
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	4
Local list of buildings & structures	26
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	15
Monuments	70
Historic buildings	16

Table D4.6 Summary of heritage features in Southampton Water

Along the River Itchen at Bitterne the Roman town of Clausentum is the earliest settlement on the Itchen and is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and recognised as a LAAL. The remains of St Denys' Priory are listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and lie within Portswood LAAL. Itchen Valley is designated as a Conservation Area and includes South Stoneham which is recognised as an area of high archaeological importance and the registered Townhill Park. Along the western side of Southampton Water there are 4 Conservation Areas, Ashlet Creek, Hythe, Eling and RNAD (Marchwood Military port), which contains many buildings of national importance. The nationally important corn mill at Eling Creek is a rare example of a tide mill and has been designated as a Listed Building. The Redbridge Bridge on the River Test is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and built on the site of a medieval bridge. The east side of Southampton Water has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the remains of Netley Castle, which lies within the designated Netley Abbey Conservation Area, and St Andrews Castle remains on Hamble Common. Between these designated sites are the registered Royal Victoria Country Park and the listed hospital lodge. Along the River Hamble four areas have been designated as Conservation Areas; Hamble, Warsash, Bursledon and Swanwick Shore. Further up the river there is a designated Roman site near Fairthorn, and evidence of salterns along the banks of the river. See Table D4.7.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
Roman Site 370M S of Fairthorn	452119	111854	2.1
St Denys' Priory remains	443615	114149	
St Andrews's Castle and remains	448121	106115	21.1
Redbridge old bridges	436954	113695	0.1
Netley Castle	445138	108844	
Bitterne (Clausentum) Roman Station	443424	113352	2.5
In Southampton City			
Town Wall: Gods House Gate and Tower	442098	110933	
Town Wall: between Bugle St & Bugle Tower	441823	111082	
Town Wall: The Water Gate, High St	441975	110979	
Town Wall: between Simnel St & Bugle Tower	441782	111182	
Town Wall: between Bugle St & Bugle tower	441796	111127	
Canute's Palace, Porters Lane	441950	111001	
Town Wall: remains of E side of town walls of East St and N of God's House Tower	442103	111049	
Quilter's and adjoining vaults in High St	441982	111012	
Conservation Areas	District		
Canute Road	Southampton		5.6
Old Town - South	Southampton		4.6
Oxford Street	Southampton		9.9
Old Town - West	Southampton		7.3
Itchen Valley	Southampton		73.5
RNAD (Marchwood)	New Forest		11.1
Hythe	New Forest		11.5
Eling (Totton)	New Forest		65.6
Ashlett Creek	New Forest		7.4

Bursledon	Eastleigh	170.6	
Botley	Eastleigh	92.6	
Hamble	Eastleigh	31.4	
Netley Abbey	Eastleigh	34.4	
Netley	Eastleigh	6.7	
Gaters Mill	Eastleigh	3.7	
Warsash	Fareham	6.5	
Swanwick Shore	Fareham	2.1	
Registered Parks and Gardens	Easting	Northing	Grade
Central Parks, Southampton	442110	112094	II
Townhill Park	445118	115189	II
Royal Victoria Country Park	446527	107864	II

Table D4.7 List of statutory designated heritage features in Southampton water

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

Along this stretch of coast the Village of Rower Conservation Area lies within the tidal flood zone 3 for 2115 and is recognised as an area of high archaeological importance. Other Conservation Areas which lie partly in the tidal flood zone include Daedalus, Pier Street and Titchfield. Around Portsmouth Harbour west entrance there are several designated historic assets including Gilkicker Fort, Fort Monckton and Blockhouse Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Haslar Peninsula Conservation Area and Registered Royal Hospital, Haslar. See Tables D4.8 and D4.9.

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	7
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	6
Listed Buildings	34
Registered Parks and Gardens	1
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	2
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	1
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	23
Monuments	55
Historic buildings	32

Table D4.8 Summary of heritage features from Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour entrance

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (h)
Motte and Bailey Castle	458436	100100	0.3
Fortifications S of Crescent Rd	460480	98152	0.1
Gilkicker Fort	460672	97511	1.2
Haslar Gunboat Yard	461687	98940	0.7
Fort Monckton	460920	97813	10.9
Fort Blockhouse	462592	99273	1.7
Conservation Areas	District		Area (h)
Titchfield	Fareham		19.3
Alverstoke	Gosport		6.2
Daedalus	Gosport		9.0
Rowner Village	Gosport		12.8
Haslar Peninsula	Gosport		50.8
Pier Street	Gosport		4.3
Registered Parks and Gardens	Easting	Northing	Grade
The Royal Hospital, Haslar	461748	98690	II

Table D4.9 List of statutory designated heritage features in from Hook spit to Portsmouth Harbour entrance

Portsmouth Harbour

Portsmouth Harbour has a rich naval history and is surrounded by several nationally designated features (See Table D4.10). These include the fortifications south of Trinity church, north of Mumby road, earthwork defences at Priddy's Hard and Portchester Castle all of which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are 14 conservation areas listed in Table D and several local parks and gardens including: Gosport Park, Stokesmead Field, Foster Gardens, Bastion No.1, Trinity Green, Falkland Gardens, Grove Recreation Ground, Priddys Hard, Eastern Parade, Portchester Castle, and Paulsgrove House. The east side of the harbour is covered by Portsea Island section. See Tables D4.11.

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	14
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	4
Listed Buildings	142
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	11
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	1
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	33
Monuments	88
Historic buildings	89

Table D4.10 Summary of heritage features in Portsmouth Harbour

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
Fortifications N of Mumby Road	461522	100533	4.9
Earthwork defences at Priddy's Hard	461497	101180	3.9
Fortifications S of Trinity Church	462124	99518	2.0
Porchester Castle	462428	104591	7.4
Conservation Areas	District		Area (ha)
Bury Road	Gosport		11.7
Stoke Road	Gosport		5.2
St George Barracks South	Gosport		13.2
High Street	Gosport		9.1
St George Barracks North	Gosport		12.1
Priddy's Hard	Gosport		28.1
Hardway	Gosport		11.3
Anglesey	Gosport		59.0
Fareham High Street	Fareham		16.8
Cams Hall	Fareham		97.3
Town Quay	Fareham		8.9
Porchester	Fareham		36.6
Wallington	Fareham		3.7
Old Wymering	Portsmouth		4.1

Table D4.11 List of statutory designated heritage features in Portsmouth Harbour

Portsea Island

Portsmouth is the traditional home of the Royal Navy and has a long naval history going back to Roman times. The south of Portsea has 9 designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments including Portsmouth Dockyard, Southsea Castle, Eastney Fort and Fort Cumberland. There are also 14 Conservation Areas and 224 Listed Buildings at potential risk over the next 100 from coastal flooding and/or erosion, most of which cluster around the historic dockyard. Along the southern shore of the island lie the nationally registered Southsea Common and Victoria Park. The military defence Hilsea lines and Pickett Hamilton Fort are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. See Table sD4.12 and D4.13

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	14
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	13
Listed Buildings	224
Registered Parks and Gardens	3
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	10
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	24
Monuments	52
Historic buildings	65

Table D4.12 Summary of heritage features on Portsea Island

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
Pickett Hamilton Fort, Hilsea	467325	103931	
Hilsea Lines	466800	104050	19.9
Portsmouth Dockyard, The Docks	462821	100703	2.3
Former board of Ordnance Gunwharf, HMS Vernon	463312	99103	2.2
Long Curtain King's Bastion and Spur Reoubt	467683	98925	0.4
World War II beach defences, Eastney	462858	100817	0.1
Portsmouth Dockyard, The Block Mills & Stores 35 & 36	463161	99687	
Southsea Castle	464312	98076	3.2
Point Battery including King Edward's Tower and Square Tower	463036	99271	0.4
Eastney sewage pumping station	467363	99257	0.6
Fort Cumberland	468219	99250	14.7
Portsmouth Garrison Church	463262	99208	0.1
Saluting Platform	463100	99100	
Conservation Areas	District		Area (ha)
HM Naval Base & St George's Square	Portsmouth		35.8
Victoria Park	Portsmouth		27.0
Milton Locks	Portsmouth		1.0
Portsea	Portsmouth		16.5
The sea front	Portsmouth		103.1
Gunwharf	Portsmouth		17.1
Owens Southsea	Portsmouth		32.6
Stanley Street	Portsmouth		0.5
Campbell Road	Portsmouth		14.0
Old Portsmouth	Portsmouth		40.2
The Terraces	Portsmouth		4.7
Victoria Road South (East Side)	Portsmouth		13.1
Eastney Barracks	Portsmouth		21.3
Castle Road	Portsmouth		8.5
Registered Parks and Gardens	Easting	Northing	Grade
Southsea Common	464398	98444	II
Kingston Cemetery	465762	100934	II
Victoria Park	463931	100340	II

Table D4.13 List of designated heritage features on Portsea Island

Langstone Harbour

This section on Langstone harbour covers only the northern coast of the harbour. The west of the harbour is covered in the Portsea Island frontage and the east in the Hayling Island frontage. Historic assets surrounding the north of the harbour include 4 areas designated as Conservation Areas: Mill Lane, Old Bedhampton, Langstone and Wade Court. Bedhampton is recognised as an area of high archaeological importance and contains the Old Mill House nationally listed as a grade II building. The surrounding garden is a locally listed garden. See Table D4.14 and D4.15

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	4
Listed Buildings	19
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	1
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	1
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	23
Monuments	20

Table D4.14 Summary of heritage features in Langstone Harbour

Conservation Areas	District	Area (Ha)
Mill Lane	Havant	6.24
Old Bedhampton	Havant	9.79
Langstone	Havant	7.63
Wade Court	Havant	4.64

Table D4.15 List of statutory designated heritage features in Langstone Harbour

Hayling Island

On Hayling Island, areas of archaeological importance include the Iron Age Tournier Bury Hillfort on the east side of the island and the World War II gun site at Sinah Common on the southern coast. Both sites are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are 15 Listed Buildings which are potentially at risk from flooding over the next 100 years with a concentration of grade II houses in St Peter's conservation area in Northney. There are 3 locally registered gardens and parks; Sinah Common, Manor House and Kings Road Park. Evidence for salt making facilities can be found around the island with the majority of salterns found along the east coast. See Tables D4.16 and D4.17

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	2
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2
Listed Buildings	15
Local & Planning Designated Features	
Local Parks and Gardens	3
Areas of High Archaeological Importance	2
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	36
Monuments	48
Historic buildings	18

Table D4.16 Summary of heritage features on Hayling Island

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
Tourner Bury	473165	99867	4.3
World War II heavy anti-aircraft gun site at Sinah common	469992	99401	2.2
Conservation Areas	District		Area (ha)
St Peter's	Havant		4.5
Coastguards	Havant		2.1

Table D4.17 List of statutory designated heritage features on Hayling Island

Chichester Harbour

Surrounding Chichester Harbour there are several areas designated as Conservation Areas including Bosham, Fishbourne, west Ashling, Prinsted, Emsworth, Dell Quay and West Itchenor. The site of Fishbourne Roman Palace in the village of Fishbourne is a unique Roman site built in the 1st century AD. The palace is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and surrounded by formal gardens listed on the national register of parks and gardens. Other important heritage sites of high national importance include the Romano-Celtic temple near west Ashling designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Rymans Park listed on the national registered of parks and gardens. See Tables D4.18 and D4.19

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	7
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2
Listed Buildings	92
Registered Parks and Gardens	2
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	76
Monuments	124
Historic buildings	12

Table D4.18 Summary of heritage features in Chichester Harbour

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Easting	Northing	Area (ha)
A Romano-Celtic Temple, Iron Age Shrine	480900	106420	37.1
Fishbourne Roman site	483966	104632	77.7
Conservation Areas	District		Area (ha)
Emsworth	Havant		30.1
West Itchenor	Chichester		4.8
Bosham	Chichester		17.3
Fishbourne	Chichester		6.0
Prinsted	Chichester		4.0
West Ashling	Chichester		13.7
Dell Quay	Chichester		1.8
Registered Parks and Gardens	Easting	Northing	Grade
Fishbourne Roman Palace	483962	104763	II*
Rymans	484237	103239	II

Table D4.19 List of designated heritage features in Chichester Harbour

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

The open coast from west Wittering to Selsey Bill contains two designated heritage areas; West Wittering Conservation Areas and Earnley Conservation Areas which lie within the flood zone 3 for 2115. There are 42 listed buildings along this frontage with a concentration in West Wittering. See Tables D4.20 and D4.21

Feature	Number
Statutory Designated Features	
Conservation Areas	2
Listed Buildings	42
Non-designated Assets	
Findspots	41
Monuments	23
Historic buildings	2

Table D4.20 Summary of heritage features between west Wittering to Selsey Bill

Conservation Areas	District	Area (ha)
West Wittering	Chichester	13.7
Earnley	Chichester	3.7

Table D4.21 List of statutory designated heritage features between west Wittering to Selsey Bill

D4.3 Marine

The marine heritage of the north Solent coast is predominantly linked to wrecks and any sub-tidal/drowned archaeology. As with the terrestrial heritage, there is an abundance of archaeological and historic sites. The maritime history of the region is particularly significant, with major ports and harbours operating to support military and commercial fleets for hundreds of years. There is only limited statutory protection for wrecks and other sites below the Low Water Mark, most notably designation under the Protection of Wrecks Acts 1973. In the north Solent area there are 5 protected wrecks, listed in Table D4.3. Under the protection of Military Remains Act 1986 all military aircraft and shipping lost at sea post-1913 is automatically designated as a 'Protected Place' or a 'Controlled Site', with associated restrictions on diving that can be undertaken on the craft.

D4.3.1 Features

This section collates marine heritage within 2km of the coast using data from National Monuments Record (NMR) supplied by English Heritage, and maritime features held on local Historic Environment Record (HER) supplied by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Chichester District Council.

West Solent

There are over 30 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within 2km of the west Solent coast. These sites include Second World War sites at Pennington Marshes, Lepe and Stanswood Bay and evidence of medieval settlements. There are also a number of shipwrecks listed in Table D4.22.

NMR type	Name	Description
805697	Luciston	Remains of Scottish cargo vessel, 1917
805629	Algerian	Remains of 1916 wreck of English cargo vessel
460610		Ship wreck, date uncertain

Table D4.22 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within 2km of the west Solent coast

Southampton Water

There are over 20 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within Southampton Water. These records include Second World War sites, Palaeolithic and Bronze Age monuments. There are also a number of shipwrecks listed in Table D4.23.

NMR type	Name	Description
1243881	Margory	English Cutter, 1908
1398012		Wreck of an aircraft which was lost in Southampton Water.
1371077		Old barge or pontoon abandoned in the marshes

Table D4.23 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within Southampton Water

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

There are over 50 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within 2km of the coast. Several of these records are Neolithic and Palaeolithic archaeological findspots. There are also a number of shipwrecks listed in Table D4.24.

NMR type	Name	Description
805649	Duddon	Probable remains of Lighter, 1924
767447	LCT1068	Remains of British landing craft, 1947
805671	RTC NO 9	Remains of English dredger, 1893

Table D4.24 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within 2km of coast

Portsmouth Harbour

There are 12 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within Portsmouth Harbour. These include Roman, Medieval, Mesolithic, Palaeolithic and Second World War archaeological sites and monuments.

Portsea Island

There are 9 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within 2km of Portsea Island south coast. These include a 19th century Royal Commission sea fort lying in the Solent on Spit Sand. There are two shipwrecks listed in Table D4.25.

NMR type	Name	Description
805662	Pearl	Remains of barge, 1922
767436	Dolphin	

Table D4.25 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within 2km of Portsea Island

Langstone Harbour

There are over 30 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within Langstone Harbour. Many of these records are Second World War bombing decoys. There are also several shipwrecks within the Harbour listed in Table D4.26.

NMR type	Name	Description
1398110	Withern	Wreck of a bucket dredger
1397600	Excelsior	Wreck of a dredger
805709	Withern	Remains of bucket dredger, 1926
1397671	Mask	Wreck of a cargo vessel
805557	Irishman	Remains of British tug, 1941

Table D4.26 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within Langstone Harbour

Hayling Island

There are 8 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within 2km of Hayling Island, four of these records are shipwrecks listed in Table D4.27

NMR type	Name	Description
1333939	Hawk	1796 wreck of British hoy
1397501		Wreck of an Admiralty vessel
767431	Caduceus	
1453467	HMS Impregnable	Remains of 1799 wreck

Table D4.27 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within 2km of Hayling Island

Chichester Harbour

There are over 20 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within Chichester Harbour. These include Roman, Iron Age, and Second World War archaeological sites and monuments.

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

There are 28 records held on the National Monuments Record which lie within 2km of the coast between west Witterings and Selsey Bill. These include Roman, Iron Age, Saxon, Neolithic and Mesolithic archaeological sites and monuments. There are two shipwrecks listed in Table D4.28.

NMR type	Name	Description
911783	Eagle	1703 wreck of English advice boat
911784	Armenier	British cargo vessel

Table D4.28 Wrecks identified on the NMR which lie within 2km of the coast between west Wittering and Selsey Bill

D5 CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE

D5.1 Current Land Use

This section provides an account of current land use within the SMP area , which includes port activities and marine industry, residential developments and infrastructure, agricultural land, contaminated land, recreation, tourism and amenity.

D5.1.1 Port Activities and Marine Industry

Port activity and the marine industry is important for the local and regional economy in the SMP area. The Solent has two main ports, the Port of Southampton and Portsmouth Commercial Ferry Port. These ports provide a significant contribution to the regional and national economy and are important for bulk freight shipping and for ferry links to the Isle of Wight and Europe.

Other important marine industries in the area include the BP Oil terminal in Hamble, Exxon Mobil Oil Refinery at Fawley, defence related industries and harbour and marina operations.

D5.1.2 Residential Developments

Residential developments encompass a number of facilities including housing, infrastructure, commerce (shops), education, community facilities (libraries, village halls), amenities (parks, leisure centres). They exist at a number of scales from village to city. Sustainable coastal erosion and flood risk management to these settlements is one of the main objectives of the SMP, in order to meet self-evident social and economic needs.

The SMP area contains a number of significant towns, principally:

- Southampton (pop. 21,7478)
- Portsmouth (pop. 197,400)
- Chichester (pop. 23,731)
- Fareham (pop. 107,969)
- Gosport (pop. 76,414)

There are also many smaller towns and villages including:

- Lymington (pop. 14,600)
- Keyhaven
- Beaulieu
- Fawley
- Hythe and Dibden (pop. 20,400)
- Marchwood (pop. 5,800)
- Totton (pop. 28,300)
- Netley
- Hamble
- Hill Head
- Lee-on-the-Solent
- Porchester
- Emsworth
- South Hayling
- Langstone
- Bosham
- West Itchenor
- Witterings
- Bracklesham
- Selsey

D5.1.3 Contaminated Land

In April 2000, Part IIA Environmental Protection Act 1990 was introduced in the UK, to secure the identification and remediation of contaminated land. It allows the authorities responsible for implementing and enforcing the regime to identify and secure the remediation of contaminated land behind current sea defences. Within the north Solent area there are several former landfill sites which lie within the predicted 1 in 200 year tidal flood zone for 2115 behind current sea defences. These areas of contaminated land could cause a significant pollution hazard and need to be considered in policy appraisal. Information on the location of current and former landfill sites has been provided by Hampshire County Council and West Sussex County Council and the sites are given in section D5.1.2.

D5.1.4 Recreation, Tourism and Amenity Interests

The north Solent coastline provides a valued resource for water and land-based recreation, tourism and amenity interests. Tourism plays an important role in the area and is increasingly valuable to the local economy, both in terms of visitor spending and providing employment opportunities. The area provides a diverse range of activities and attractions including country parks and historic defences. Key visitor attractions in the Solent (from State of the Solent 2004) include:

- Hurst Castle
- Bucklers Hard
- Lepe Country park
- Calshot Castle
- Eling Tide Mill
- Southampton Hall of Aviation
- Netley Abbey
- Royal Victoria Country Park
- Manor farm
- RN submarine museum
- Fort Brockenhurst
- Portchester Castle
- Portsmouth Historic Dockyard
- D-Day museum
- Southsea Castle
- Calshot Activities Centre

The area also attracts a diverse range of recreational pursuits including informal recreation such as watersports, fishing, horse riding, cycling walking and bird watching. The coast has several beaches recommended by the Marine Conservation Society for excellent water quality and a number of local walks and coastal paths including:

- The Solent Way
- Hayling Billy coastal path
- Wayfarers Walk
- [The Sussex Border path](#)

The Solent is internationally and nationally recognised for recreational boating and there are a number of marinas and moorings in the North Solent area including:

- Lymington Marina
- Lymington Yacht Haven
- Bucklers Hard
- Hythe Marina
- Town Quay
- Ocean Village
- Swanwick Marina
- Mercury Yacht Harbour
- Port Hamble
- Haslar Marina
- Port Solent
- Gunwharf Quays
- Southsea Marina
- Northney
- Emsworth Yacht Marina
- Birdham Pool
- Chichester Marina

D5.1.1 Features

West Solent

The west Solent shoreline is predominately a quiet rural area dominated by the Lymington and Beaulieu rivers where the two main towns of Lymington and Beaulieu are located. The historic and picturesque town of Lymington has a population of 14,600 and attracts significant numbers of visitors to the area. The majority of the surrounding undeveloped area is grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and there are former landfill sites at Pennington which lie close to the shore. Although the majority of this coastline is undeveloped, there are a few commercial operations and infrastructure that are locally and regionally important these include:

- Lymington ferry terminal - ferry services to Yarmouth on the Isle of Wight
- Main railway line - Lymington to Brockenhurst, branching from the main Weymouth to London Waterloo line
- Shore road

The New Forest National Park is a major recreational resource in the area and attracts large numbers of visitors every year. This is important for the local economy and provides employment opportunities. Other tourist attractions in the area include Hurst Castle, Lepe Country Park, Calshot Castle and Calshot Activities Centre; which provides several land and water based facilities. The area is also popular for sailing and there are two large marinas in Lymington River (Lymington Yacht Haven and Lymington Marina) which provide moorings for 1,600 leisure craft.

Hampshire's main coastal path, the Solent Way follows the line of the sea wall between Lymington and Keyhaven and attracts walkers and nature lovers to the area.

Southampton Water

Southampton Water shoreline is densely developed with both residential and commercial developments. The city of Southampton is the largest urban area along this frontage. Other smaller settlements include: Eling, Fawley, Hythe, Dibden, Marchwood, Totton, Netley and Hamble. There are several former landfill sites on the margins of Southampton water which lie within the tidal flood plain. These areas of contaminated land could be a significant pollution hazard.

There are a number of commercial operations and major infrastructure that are of high national and regional importance including:

- Port of Southampton
- Container Terminal
- Southampton Docks
- Marchwood Military Port
- BP Oil Terminal, Hamble
- Exxon Mobile Oil Refinery, Fawley
- Fawley power station
- Southampton Airport
- Main railway line
- Main roads (M27/A35, A33)
- Passenger ferries (Hamble and Hythe)
- Marinas and boat yards
- Itchen Bridge, Northney Bridge, Red Bridge

The Port of Southampton is owned by Associated British Ports (ABP), and is one of Britain's major ports and the second largest container port. The ports principal trades are: passengers, containers, fresh produce and bulk cargo. The port is also the centre of the UK cruise industry and home to Cunard's and P&O's cruise vessels and cross channel ferry services. There is a second port located at Marchwood, which is a military port situated on 289 acres of land on the western side of Southampton Water, opposite Southampton Docks. This site is the sole military port in UK and provides a training ground for Army port and maritime personnel.

Located at Fawley there are two main commercial operations, Exxon Mobil oil refinery and power station owned by National Power. The oil refinery and associated petrochemical works occupies a 570ha site and is the largest marine terminal in Europe. An integral part of Fawley Oil Refinery is its port, which is used solely by petrochemical tankers. On the other side of Southampton Water at the entrance to the River Hamble, BP Oil has a fuel storage and distribution terminal.

Both Southampton Water and the River Hamble are internationally renowned for yachting. There are several marinas including: Hamble Point Marina, Port Hamble Marina, Mercury Yacht Marina, Warsash Marina and Ocean Village and several sailing clubs attracting visitors to the area. On the River Hamble the traditional industry of boat building is also important for the local economy.

The Solent Way and Itchen Way public footpaths provide access to the countryside and recreational areas for walking, cycling and bird watching. Royal Victoria Country Park and Manor Farm Country Park provide important open space amenity for locals and visitors.

Hook Spit to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance

The coastline from Hook to Portsmouth Harbour entrance includes the urban areas of Hill Head, Lee-on-the-Solent and Gosport. Between Hook and Hill Head, the backshore is almost entirely countryside classed as grade 2 and 3 agriculture land used for arable farming and horticulture. Along this stretch of coastline there are holiday developments at Meon Shore and Solent Breezes which are important for the local economy and tourism. There are a number of commercial operations and major infrastructure along the coastline which are of high regional and local importance, including:

- National Grid transmission cable
- B3333 / A3024 / M27
- Inshore Rescue Boat stations
- HMS Dolphin submarine base
- Coastguard stations

Several areas along this coastline are highly valued for public recreation. These include the beaches at Hill Head and Lee-on-the-Solent, Gilkicker Lagoon area and designated wetlands at Titchfield Haven. The Solent Way follows the coast from the Hamble to Portsmouth Harbour and provides access to the coast and countryside. Access to the coast is restricted at Browndown which is owned by the MOD and contains several installations and former ranges.

Portsmouth Harbour

Portsmouth Harbour is a busy port and the main naval base for the UK. Port facilities in the harbour are vital to both regional economic development and tourism. The margins of Portsmouth Harbour have been the site of extensive naval and port facilities, as well as urban and industrial development. The harbour is surrounded by the large urban areas of Gosport, Fareham, Portchester and Portsmouth. There are significant remains of naval heritage within Royal Clarence Yard, Haslar Hospital and Priddy's Hard. These nationally important maritime heritage sites, together with the recreation facilities surrounding the harbour, attract visitors to the area.

There are a number of commercial operations and major infrastructure surrounding Portsmouth Harbour that are of high national and regional importance including:

- Port Solent Marina
- Industrial area in Portchester
- A27/ M27/A32
- Southern Water pumping station at Portchester
- Gosport ferry link
- Mainline railway

There are several former and current landfill sites surrounding Portsmouth Harbour which lie within the tidal flood plain and are protected by sea defences. These areas of contaminated land could cause a significant

pollution hazard to the harbour waters and need to be considered in the policy appraisal assessment.

There are several water-related activities within Portsmouth Harbour including sailing, angling, canoeing and rowing. The harbour supports several marinas, moorings and sailing clubs around the shoreline. Small boat sailing takes place throughout the harbour, with several slipways providing public access to the water. Other formal recreation facilities around the harbour include Cams Hall Golf Club and Porchester Castle.

Portsea Island

The majority of Portsea Island is heavily developed with residential, industrial, commercial and naval developments. There are a number of commercial operations and major infrastructure on Portsea Island that are of high national and regional importance, including:

- Portsmouth Commercial Port
- Continental Ferry Terminal
- Albert Johnson Quay and Flathouse Quay
- Small commercial jetties (Kendall's Wharf)
- Industrial areas of Hilsea, Anchorage Park and Copnor
- Portsmouth Naval Base
- Mainline railway
- Major transport routes: M27/M275/A27/A2030/A288
- RNLI Portsmouth lifeboat station
- Eastney pumping station
- Gosport-Portsmouth ferry

Portsmouth Commercial Port is owned by Portsmouth City Council and is the second largest passenger terminal in Britain. The port is a major contributor to the regional economy and is important for local employment. The Portsmouth Naval Base is home to almost two-thirds of the Royal Navy's surface ships. The base is a major employer and major landowner in the Portsmouth area and attracts half a million visitors who come to see HMS Victory, Mary Rose and HMS Warrior. Portsmouth city also contains a range of fortifications and historic buildings including Southsea Castle and D-day museum which attracts many tourists to the area. Tourism is an important element of Portsmouth's economy.

Portsea Island has a legacy of industrial and naval use which has led to several areas of contaminated land. There are a number of former landfill sites on the east and west of the Island which lie within the tidal flood plain. These areas of contaminated land could cause a significant pollution hazard to the harbour waters and need to be considered in the policy appraisal assessment

The open coast of Portsea Island is dominated by public open space, with Southsea Common and beach providing areas for informal recreational pursuits and attracting visitors to the area. There are also additional areas of open space around Portsea including Great Salterns golf course in the east, Hilsea Lines in the north and Alexandra Park on the western shore.

There are public footpaths around the island including the Solent Way which follows the southern and eastern coast up to Farlington Marshes in Langstone Harbour. There are also footpaths and cycle routes along the northern shore of the Island around Tipner Lake following the shoreline opposite Whale Island.

Langstone Harbour

Langstone Harbour is surrounded by the residential areas of Eastney, Milton and Anchorage Park on Portsea Island and at West Town on Hayling Island (covered in Hayling Island and Portsea Island sections). The north shore is less developed with a strip of public open space, farmland and Farlington Marshes seaward of the residential areas of Langstone and Farlington. There are large areas of backshore land either side of Brockhampton Quay which have been reclaimed for landfill sites that lie within the tidal flood plain.

There are a number of commercial operations and major infrastructure along the north shore of Langstone Harbour that are of high local and regional importance, which include:

- A27 road
- Budds Farm sewage works at Langstone
- Mainline railway
- Industrial areas in Langstone
- Brockhampton Quay

Langstone Harbour is valued for water based recreation and for its bird populations. Farlington Marshes and the islands within the harbour are used by nesting seabirds and are some of the best areas on the south coast for bird-watching. The harbour is used for recreation, both on and off the water and there are a number of mooring areas around the harbour. Other water based activities include sailing, fishing, sub-aqua diving and boardsailing. There are public access routes around most of the harbour including the Solent Way which runs along the shore past Langstone and on to Emsworth and a cycle path that links Brockhampton to Portsea.

Hayling Island

Hayling Island has a mixture of residential development and high value open space. There are several small settlements on the island including Mengham, Northney, Eastoke, West Town, South Hayling, Gable Head and Stoke. Much of the north of Hayling Island is grade 1 and 2 grazing or arable land, while the south of the island is largely residential with recreational developments. There are several former landfill sites around the Hayling island coast that lie within the tidal flood plain.

Commercial operations and major infrastructure of high local and regional importance include:

- A3023 road
- Hayling Ferry - connects to Portsea Island
- Langstone bridge
- RNLI inshore rescue base – Sandy Point

Hayling Island although mostly residential is also valued for public recreation and serves the local holiday industry. The beach on the southern shoreline is a popular recreation facility attracting visitors to the area for water-based activities including windsurfing and sailing. The island also has two main marinas: Northney and Sparkes Yacht Harbour and a nationally important sailing club at Sandy Point. Other recreational facilities include golf clubs at Sinah Common and Tournurbury. The nature reserves at Sinah Common and Sandy Point provide areas for informal recreation and the Hayling Billy Trail is a route for walkers, cyclists and horse riders along the Hayling shore.

Chichester Harbour

The margins of Chichester Harbour are mainly undeveloped although there are some high value residential areas, including Itchenor, Bosham, Prinsted and Emsworth. The surrounding grade 1 and 2 agricultural land is used to grow cereals, peas, rape, potatoes, orchards and glasshouse crops. Surrounding Chichester Harbour, commercial operations and major infrastructure of high local and regional importance include:

- A259 road
- Southern Water Sewage Treatment Works at Apuldram, Bosham and Thorney
- MOD airfield on Thorney Island

There are numerous recreational facilities surrounding the harbour, including camping grounds, marinas, sailing clubs and boat yards. The scenic beauty of the area attracts ramblers and horse riders to the area and there are several coastal paths including the Sussex border path and Wayfarers Walk. The nature reserves at East Head, Pilsey Island and Nutbourne Marshes are important sites for bird-watching and attract visitors to the area.

West Wittering to Selsey Bill

The coast between East Head and Pagham Harbour has marked contrasts between the urban areas of Selsey, Bracklesham and the Witterings and the adjoining undeveloped areas. The undeveloped areas are grade 2 and 3 agricultural land. Infrastructure in the area includes the local roads: B2179, B2198 and B2145.

Selsey is an important local holiday area with camping and caravan facilities. The area offers land based and water based activities and the Mixon Hole mSNCI is an important SCUBA-diving site in the area. Other important local sites include the National Trust site at West Wittering, which is valued for informal recreation including bird watching, sea bathing, walking and windsurfing.

Pagham Harbour

Pagham Harbour is predominantly surrounded by agricultural land with a small residential area at Sidlesham and a large holiday development at

Pagham. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) graded 2 and 3 agricultural land is used for vegetable and salad crops which forms a significant proportion of UK's salad production. Surrounding the harbour there are former landfills sites located at Church Farm Caravan Park, Mill Lane and Sidlesham ferry which lie within the flood plain.

Pagham Harbour nature reserve attracts 100,000 visitors annually. To the east of the harbour, Pagham beach is a monitored designated bathing beach which attracts tourists to the area and is an important recreational feature.

D5.2 Future Land Use and Planning Targets

The purpose of this section is to identify proposals for development in the vicinity of the North Solent coastline from current development plans, to ensure that coastal flooding and erosion risks to potential development sites are identified. This is important both to the SMP decision making, and in informing future development control. Most development proposals focus on land away from areas at risk of flooding and are therefore generally less relevant to the SMP.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 changed the planning system: structure plans have been replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and local plans are being reviewed and replaced by Local Development Frameworks (LDF). LDF's are being produced for all Local Authorities in the study area. Many LDF's are still in the preparatory stage and therefore development proposals and opportunities relevant to the coastal zone have been identified from emerging RSSs and LDFs where possible, and also from Local Plans.

D5.2.1 Regional Development Plans

The SMP area is covered by the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (known as the South East Plan). The draft South East Plan (RSS 2009) includes the sub-regional strategies for South Hampshire and Sussex Coast which at the time of writing are nearing final adoption by Government.

D5.2.2 Local Development Plans

New Forest District Council

- New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration (2005) covers the period up to 2011
- Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2007) covers the areas of the District outside the New Forest National Park and is a key part of the new LDF

New Forest Park Authority

- National Park Draft Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Policies August 2008

Test Valley Borough Council

- Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006, adopted June 2006

Southampton City Council

- City of Southampton Local Plan Review, adopted March 2006

Eastleigh Borough Council

- Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2001-2011), adopted March 2006

Fareham Borough Council

- Fareham Borough Local Plan Review, adopted June 2000

Gosport Borough Council

- Gosport Borough Local Plan Review (2001-2016), adopted May 2006

Portsmouth City Council

- Portsmouth City Local Plan (2001-2011), adopted July 2006

Havant Borough Council

- Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan, adopted September 2005

Chichester District Council

- Chichester District Local Plan First Review (1999)

Hampshire County Council (New Forest National Park Authority/
Portsmouth City Council/Southampton City Council)

- Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1998 (saved policies)
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2007
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2008, amended as per High Court Quashing Order

D5.2.3 Local Transport Plans

- Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011
- Second Local Transport Plan for Portsmouth 2006/07 to 2010/11
- Second Local Transport for Southampton 2006 – 2011

D5.2.1 Features***Hampshire County Council (New Forest National Park Authority /
Portsmouth City Council/Southampton City Council)***

The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy sets out the spatial vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire. The overall approach is based on improving resource efficiency by improving the sustainable design of new building, progressively slowing the pace of waste growth and maximizing the recovery of value from waste prior to landfill. This should reduce the demand for the exploitation of primary raw materials in Hampshire and elsewhere. Development in the two growth areas, of which South Hampshire is one, will require:

- new recycling and composting sites
- new recovery and treatment sites

- new non-hazardous landfill
- new inert landfill sites
- new sites for the extraction of sand and gravel

The strategy and key diagram refers to Mineral Resource Areas, Safeguarded Sand and Gravel Deposits and Landfill potential Areas. These policy areas provide the public with an understanding of where mineral and waste facilities may or may not be developed. The areas are broad and should be considered as 'areas of interest' rather than an indication of a presumption in favour of development. The boundaries of these areas will be defined later in the subsequent Hampshire Minerals Plan and Hampshire Waste Plan.

The Local Transport Plan sets out the Local Authority's transport policy and a five year programme of local transport actions together with a series of targets that these actions would help to achieve, set in the context of regional planning strategies including the South East Plan.

New Forest District Council

The South East Plan has identified the need for 4,138 new dwellings in the New Forest District between 2006 and 2026. The currently adopted plan for the district is the New Forest District Local Plan which covers the period up to 2011; this will be replaced by the new LDF.

The NFDC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2007) covers the district outside the National Park and forms part of the emerging LDF. The strategy has identified land for residential and commercial development. Areas most relevant to the SMP include Lymington (980 dwellings), Hythe (340 dwellings), Marchwood (potentially 150 dwellings) and Totton (930 dwellings). The strategy proposes the regeneration of Hythe waterfront together with the adjoining commercial areas including improvements to public access. Land for commercial development has been identified at the site of the former Hythe RAF base at Shore road (marine-related development) and at the Fawley refinery and petrochemicals complex for future expansion (petrochemical industry).

New Forest National Park Authority

The South East Plan has identified the need for 4,138 new dwellings in the New Forest District including the New Forest National Park between 2006 and 2026. There is no specific National Park requirement and nearly all new residential development will be in settlements outside the National Park. Based on past building rates it is estimated that on average 10 dwellings per year might be built within the National Park.

Test Valley Borough Council

The current plan contains proposals to guide development in the Borough to 2011 and beyond. This document will be replaced by the LDF, which is being prepared. The Core Strategy Development Plan Document will cover the whole Borough. Area Action Plans will be also produced.

Southampton City Council

The current plan for the district is the City of Southampton Local Plan Review adopted March 2006. This plan identified land at Shamrock Quay for further development for small marine industries and services.

Southampton has been identified in the draft South East Plan as an area for growth and urban regeneration. The plan aims to focus development within the city for the first half of the plan then concentrate further development in strategic development areas outside the current urban areas. This includes the need for 16,300 new dwellings within Southampton city.

Eastleigh Borough Council

The Eastleigh Local Plan adopted in March 2006 covers the period from 2001 to 2011. This will be replaced by the LDF that is currently being prepared. The South East Plan has identified the need for 7,083 dwellings between 2006 and 2026 in Eastleigh.

Fareham Borough Council

The current plan for the district is the Fareham Local Plan adopted in June 2000. The plan highlighted the potential for development at Daedalus airfield. The local plan will be replaced by the Fareham LDF, currently being prepared. Regional guidance for Fareham is outlined in the South East Plan. This has identified the need for 3,729 dwellings between 2006 and 2026 in Fareham and 10,000 dwellings in a Strategic Development Area to the north of Fareham.

Gosport Borough Council

The adopted plan for the borough is the Gosport Borough Local Plan Review that covers the period from 2001 to 2016. This will be replaced by the Gosport LFD which is being prepared. The South East Plan has identified the need for 2,500 dwellings between 2006 and 2026 in Gosport. The plan includes a sub-regional strategy for South Hampshire and sets out a requirement of almost 900,000 square metres of additional business floor space to be located in the south-east part of the sub-region which includes Gosport. The Plan also allocates land for new recreational opportunities including the proposed country park within the Alver Valley.

Portsmouth City Council

The current plan for the city is the Portsmouth City Local Plan adopted June 2006 and covers the period up to 2011. The South East Plan has identified Portsmouth City as an area for urban growth and has set out a requirement of an additional 14,700 homes in the city by 2026. This equates to 735 homes per year and will be contingent on proposed development of Port Solent and Tipner. The developments at Tipner and Port Solent will require improvements to infrastructure in particular a direct public transport corridor

between Port Solent and the city centre and the development of a park and ride facility at Tipner to help ease congestion in the city.

Havant Borough Council

The currently adopted plan for the borough is the Havant Borough District-wide Local Plan. This identified the need for 1,677 dwellings between 2001 and 2011. The South East plan allocates 6,301 dwellings to be built in the borough up to 2026. Most of these houses will be built on sites within the urban area of the borough, including Emsworth and southern Hayling Island. The Hayling Billy cycle track is recognised as a major recreational facility in the borough.

Chichester District Council

The current Chichester District Local Plan was adopted in April 1999 and was prepared with the West Sussex Structure Plan (1993). Regional guidance for Chichester is outlined in the draft South East Plan which has identified the need for 8,600 new dwellings in Chichester up to 2026.

D6 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

D6.1 Reports

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Chichester Harbour Conservancy and the Countryside Agency (2005)
Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment.

Communities and Local Government (2005) *PPS9 Planning Policy Guidance on Nature Conservation*.

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- Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (2006) *SCOPAC Archaeological & Coastal Change: Project Report*
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- New Forest District Council (2005) *New Forest District Council Local Plan First Alteration*.
- New Forest Park Authority (2008) *National Park Draft Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Policies*.
- Portsmouth City Council (2006) *Portsmouth City Local Plan (2001-2011)*.
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- South East England Regional Assembly (2009) *The South East Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England*.
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D6.2 Website and Additional Information

<http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/character/characterareas.asp>

<http://www.jncc.gov.uk/>

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves/guide/l/langstoneharbour/index.asp>

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/census2001.asp>

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>

<http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/>

<http://www.biodiversitysussex.org/>

ANNEX D1 LOCAL NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) / Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) which lie partly or completely within the tidal flood zone 3 for 2115

DISTRICT	NAME
Chichester	Slipper Mill Pond & Peter Pond
Chichester	Fishbourne Meadows
Chichester	Thorney Island
Chichester	River Lavant Marsh
Chichester	Salterns Copse
Chichester	Chichester Yacht Basin Meadow, Apuldram
Chichester	Birdham Pool, Birdham
Chichester	West Wittering Beach
Chichester	Keynor Copse, Sidlesham
Chichester	Crablands Farm Meadows
Chichester	Chalkdock Marsh
Chichester	Cobnor Cottage Nature Reserve
Chichester	Cobnor Marsh
Chichester	East Itchenor Coastal Marsh
Chichester	Nutbourne Pastures
Chichester	Thornham Point
Chichester	Oakhurst Farm Meadow
Eastleigh	Manor Farm Plantation
Eastleigh	West Wood (Royal Victoria C.P.)
Eastleigh	Bursledon Meadow
Eastleigh	Petters Copse
Eastleigh	Mercury Marsh South
Eastleigh	Netley Lodge
Eastleigh	Itchen Valley Nature Reserve
Eastleigh	Brixedone Saltmarsh & Mudflat
Eastleigh	Hamble Common West
Eastleigh	Weston Shore (South-East)
Eastleigh	Hamble Common North
Eastleigh	Badnum Copse
Fareham	Lee-On-The-Solent Golf Course
Fareham	Chilling-Brownwich Wader Roost
Fareham	Hook Lake Marshy Grassland
Fareham	Hollam Hill Farm Meadows (Meon Valley)
Fareham	River Hamble Mudflats And Saltmarsh
Fareham	Great Posbrook Farm Wader Roost
Fareham	Meon Marsh Wood & Reedbeds
Fareham	Titchfield Canal
Fareham	Salterns Park
Fareham	The Gillies

DISTRICT	NAME
Fareham	Castle Shore Park
Fareham	Brook Wood
Fareham	Swanwick Wood
Fareham	Hook-With-Warsash Lnr Northern Area (Wendleholme)
Fareham	Meon Valley Meadows & Woodland
Fareham	Bathing House Grove & Cams Coastline
Fareham	Lower Swanwick Woodlands
Fareham	Downkiln Copse
Fareham	Hook Park
Fareham	Meon Marsh Disused Gravel Pit
Fareham	Urchins Copse
Fareham	Winnard's & Cawtes Copses
Fareham	Shoot Farm Wood & Fen
Fareham	River Hamble Mudflats & Saltmarsh
Fareham	Wallington Meadows
Fareham	Lower Brownwich Lane Meadow
Fareham	Cams Hall Lagoons
Fareham	Crableck Wood & Saltmarsh
Fareham	Cams Plantation
Fareham	Bridge Street Meadow
Gosport	Alverwood
Gosport	Bayhouse Playing Field South
Gosport	Hms Sultan Sports Field
Gosport	Fleetlands
Gosport	Alver Valley
Gosport	Gosport Park
Gosport	Haslar Rn Cemetery
Gosport	Gravel Plant Silt Ponds
Gosport	Bastion No. 1 Moat
Gosport	Lee-On-The-Solent Beach
Gosport	Behenham
Gosport	Aldermoor (Inc Carters Copse)
Gosport	Lee-On-The-Solent Golf Course South
Gosport	Gosport Golf Course
Gosport	Gilkicker Point
Gosport	Stokes Bay West
Gosport	Apple Dumpling Gravel Pit
Gosport	Shingle Foreshore No 2 Battery To Gilkicker
Gosport	Hall's Alders
Gosport	Monkton Sports Field
Gosport	Rnad Gosport
Gosport	Priddy's Hard
Gosport	Browndown Common
Havant	Fields & Saltmarsh South Of Copse Lane
Havant	Saltmarsh Lane C
Havant	Pound Marsh B

DISTRICT	NAME
Havant	Sinah Warren Village Marsh
Havant	Forty Acres Farm B
Havant	South Of Daw Lane D
Havant	Manor Farm A
Havant	South Of Daw Lane C
Havant	West Of North Hayling V
Havant	South Of Daw Lane A
Havant	Wade Court Park
Havant	Gutner Farm
Havant	Lifeboat Station Heath
Havant	Conigar Point Meadow
Havant	Plot 5835 South Of Knotts Marsh
Havant	Pill Box Field
Havant	East Of St Peters Road A
Havant	Mill Rythe Lane Saltmarsh
Havant	Mill Rythe Holiday Village
Havant	Saltmarsh Lane E
Havant	Knott's Marsh Scrub
Havant	Warblington Castle Farm West
Havant	Land East Of Sandy Point
Havant	North Of Northney Road
Havant	East Of St Peters Road D
Havant	Long Marsh
Havant	Gun Site Car Park & Open Space
Havant	Stoke Common
Havant	East Of Pyecroft's Meadow
Havant	Farlington Marshes Grassland (Ne)
Havant	The Kench Scrubs
Havant	Gutner Lane Meadow
Havant	West Of North Hayling G
Havant	Pyecroft's Meadow
Havant	Mengham Salterns
Havant	Hayling Billy Line
Havant	Hayling Billy C
Havant	Chichester Road Meadow
Havant	Plot 6114 South Of Knotts Marsh
Havant	West Of North Hayling B
Havant	Nore Grassland & Saltmarsh
Havant	Langstone Mill Pond
Havant	Southmoor Big Field
Havant	Warblington Castle Farm East E
Havant	Boatyard Patch
Havant	Hayling Billy G
Havant	Verner Common West
Havant	Hayling Billy F
Havant	West Of North Hayling D
Havant	Emsworth Millpond

DISTRICT	NAME
Havant	Fishery Creek Camp Site
Havant	Tournerbury Farm B
Havant	West Of North Hayling F
Havant	West Of North Hayling P
Havant	Brook Farm B
Havant	Landfill Meadow
Havant	Sinah Stables
Havant	Pound Croft Field
Havant	Warblington Castle Farm East D
Havant	North Common & Saltmarsh
Havant	Lifeboat Station Saltmarsh
Havant	Selsmore Boating Lake
Havant	Tournerbury Farm A
Havant	Beachlands East
Havant	Hayling Billy E
Havant	Southmoor Reserve
New Forest	Frostlane Copse
New Forest	Copthorne Fields
New Forest	Kingfisher & Nutsey Lakes
New Forest	Eling Hill Mudflats
New Forest	Walhampton Reedbeds
New Forest	Hythe Meadow
New Forest	Pipers Copse Marsh
New Forest	Keyhaven Fields
New Forest	Marsh Copse Grazing Marsh
New Forest	Lymington Mudflats
New Forest	Newbridge Copse Meadow
New Forest	Cracknore Hard & Marchwood Mudflats
New Forest	Ashlett Mill Pond
New Forest	Newbridge Copse
New Forest	Keyhaven Marshes Extension
New Forest	Meadows South Of Efford Bridge
New Forest	Jacobs Gutter Copse
New Forest	Furzedown Reed Beds
New Forest	Woodside
New Forest	Waterworks Lake & Bank
New Forest	Small Copse
New Forest	Agarton Copse Meadow
New Forest	Langdown Wood
New Forest	Bartley Water Meadow South
New Forest	Sturt Pond
New Forest	Tate's Copse
New Forest	Lammas Wood East
New Forest	Eling Hill Salt Marsh
New Forest	Dibden Bay
New Forest	Agarton Copse
New Forest	Bartley Water Meadow North

DISTRICT	NAME
New Forest	Little Copse
New Forest	Piper's Copse
New Forest	Great Newbridge Copse
New Forest	The Marina Mound
New Forest	Pond Copse
New Forest NPA	Wainsford Bridge Marsh
New Forest NPA	Efford Southern Balancing Pond
New Forest NPA	Witchers Copse
New Forest NPA	Salternshill Copse
New Forest NPA	Kitcher's Rough
New Forest NPA	Chambers Copse
New Forest NPA	West Cliff Marsh West
New Forest NPA	Church Farm Fields (East)
New Forest NPA	Fields Nw Of The Salterns
New Forest NPA	Keyhaven Baskets
New Forest NPA	Copthorne Fields, Ashlett (Southern Field)
New Forest NPA	Allwoods Copse
New Forest NPA	Jarvis's Copse
New Forest NPA	Wainsford Copse Meadow
New Forest NPA	Keeping Copse
New Forest NPA	Three Stones Meadow
New Forest NPA	Wainsford Bridge Meadows
New Forest NPA	Salterns Copse
New Forest NPA	Pitts Deep Copse
New Forest NPA	Newlease Copse
New Forest NPA	Efford Area 1
New Forest NPA	Ashenwood/Foulbush/Coopers Wood
New Forest NPA	Dungehill Copse/Crossfield Row
New Forest NPA	Little Normandy Reedbeds & Wood
New Forest NPA	Oldhouse Copse
New Forest NPA	Thorns Copse South
New Forest NPA	Veal's Row Meadows East
New Forest NPA	West Cliff Marshes Extension
New Forest NPA	Otters Hill/ Sowley Farm Fields
New Forest NPA	Copthorne Fields, Ashlett (North Field)
New Forest NPA	Little Normandy Field
New Forest NPA	Tom Tiddler's Ground
New Forest NPA	Fields Nw Of Normandy Fields
New Forest NPA	Shepherd's Meadow, Beaulieu Estate
New Forest NPA	Lake By Lake Covert
New Forest NPA	Spearbed Copse West
New Forest NPA	West Cliff Marsh East
New Forest NPA	Efford Wood
New Forest NPA	Keyhaven Fields (Se)
New Forest NPA	Efford Avon Meadows
New Forest NPA	Thorns Copse
New Forest NPA	Solent View Valley

DISTRICT	NAME
New Forest NPA	Fawley Power Station Grassland
New Forest NPA	Martin's Trough
Portsmouth	Eastney Beach
Portsmouth	East Of Farlington Playing Fields
Portsmouth	Great Salterns Lake
Portsmouth	Land West Of Fort Cumberland
Portsmouth	Hilsea Lines
Portsmouth	Milton Common
Portsmouth	Great Salterns
Southampton	Itchen Bridge Mudflat
Southampton	Marlhill Copse & Meadow
Southampton	Bitterne Manor
Southampton	Riverside Park North Woodland
Southampton	River Itchen Mudflat
Southampton	Weston Shore
Southampton	Monks Brook Greenway
Southampton	Redbridge Wharf
Southampton	Land South Of Monks Path
Southampton	Riverside Park
Southampton	Mansbridge Reservoir
Southampton	Shoreburs Greenway
Test Valley	Lower Test Valley: Meadow J
Test Valley	Lower Test Valley: Nursling Mill Fen
Test Valley	Lower Test Valley: Meadow B

The following additional SNCIs are found within the 5m contour

DISTRICT	NAME
NFDC	Speeds Field
NFDC	Boldre Bridge Meadow
NFDC	Winters Wood
NFDC	Hardings Wood
NFDC	Hartford Copse
NFDC	Lepe Point Meadow
NFDC	Veals Row Meadow
NFDC	Redbridge mudflats
Test Valley	Lower Test Valley:Pylon Fen
Eastleigh	Allington Manor Farm Water Meadows
Eastleigh	Itchen Valley County Park
Eastleigh	Portsmouth Water Company Meadow
Eastleigh	Mallards Moor
Eastleigh	Mercury Marina saltmarsh
Winchester	River Farm Marsh
Gosport	St Georges Barracks Playing field
Havant	North Copse
Havant	Hayling Billy D
Havant	South of Daw Lane H
Havant	Lumley Meadow

ANNEX D2 BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS

Natural Areas

As part of Natural England's Strategy '*Beyond 2000*', the country has been divided into a series of 126 Natural Areas, including 24 Marine Natural Areas. These Natural Areas are identified by their unique combination of physical attributes, wildlife, land use, and culture. The North Solent SMP area includes parts of one maritime and two terrestrial Natural Areas:

- Solent and Poole Bay Maritime Natural Area
- New Forest Natural Area
- South Coast plain and Hampshire Lowlands Natural Area

The Solent and Poole Bay Natural Area includes the maritime habitats of the coastal fringe and the sea and seabed out to the 12mile limit, from Studland cliffs in Dorset to Selsey Bill in West Sussex and therefore encompasses the whole SMP area.

The New Forest Natural Area occupies the western side of the Hampshire Basin between Southampton and Bournemouth. Salisbury and the west Wiltshire Downs are to the north, the Dorset Heaths to the west and the Solent to the South. The Natural Area encompasses the SMP study area from the western limit at Hurst Spit to Southampton Water.

The South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands Natural Area covers the low lying land between the chalk outcrops of the South Downs and Hampshire Downs and the coast of the Solent and English Channel. To the west the area is bounded by the New Forest and to the east it tapers to a narrow strip terminating near Hove. The Natural Area encompasses the SMP study area from Southampton Water to the eastern limit at Selsey Bill.

National Biodiversity Action Plans

The National Biodiversity Action Plan includes both Habitats and Species Action Plans. The key habitat types that are the subject of national Action Plans are indicated in the following table, which also indicates in which of the three natural areas they are found. The table also shows the priority species that are highly associated with the habitat.

Key Nature Conservation Features		Key Associated Priority Species
South Coast Plain and Hampshire Lowlands Terrestrial Natural Area	Coastal grazing marsh	
	Saline lagoons	Foxtail stonewort (<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>), Lagoon sand shrimp (<i>Gammarius insensibilis</i>), Scarlet sea-anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>)
	Sand dunes and shingle	Yellow-horned poppy (<i>Glaucium flavum</i>), Sea kale (<i>Crambe maritima</i>), Little robin (<i>Geranium purpureum</i> spp. <i>Forsteri</i>), Childing pink (<i>Petroraghia nanteulii</i>), Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>), Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)
	Saltmarshes	Glasswort (<i>Salicornia pusilla</i>), Sea heath (<i>Frankenia laevis</i>)
	Reed beds	Cetti's warbler (<i>Cetti cetti</i>)
	Rivers	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), Atlantic salmon, Bullhead
	Neutral grasslands	Southern Damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)
	Ancient woodlands	
New Forest Terrestrial Natural Area	Coastal grazing marsh	Bulbous foxtail (<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>), Water vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>)
	Saline lagoons	Scarlet sea-anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>), Foxtail stonewort, Shrimp, Worm (<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i>)
	Vegetated shingle	Little robin, Little Tern, Common Tern, Sandwich Tern, Black-headed gulls (<i>Larus ridibundus</i>)
	Saltmarsh	Glasswort (<i>Salicornia pusilla</i>)
	Reed beds	Bearded tits, Reed warblers
	Intertidal mudflats	
Solent and Poole Bay Marine Natural Area	Earth heritage	Not applicable- no species
	Shingle	Little robin, Little Tern, Common Tern, Sandwich Tern, Black-headed gulls, Ringed plover (<i>Charadrius dubius</i>)
	Sand dunes	
	Estuaries	Bulbous foxtail (<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>)
	Saline lagoons	
	Maritime cliffs & slopes	
	Sublittoral habitats	

Targets have been set in the Habitat Action Plans specific to these Natural Areas as part of the UK Biodiversity Strategy. These biodiversity targets have similar requirements, and the main themes are summarised below:

- Safeguard and maintain the current extent of habitat
- Consider opportunities to create habitat
- Ensure no further loss of extent or quality of habitat
- Aim to maintain the free functioning of coastal processes
- Improve by appropriate management the quality of habitat
- Reinststate lost habitats where appropriate
- Manage public access to some habitats

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

In order to achieve the national objectives for biodiversity the UK BAP Steering Group Report has advocated the preparation of Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP). These plans help to ensure the national action plans are translated into effective action at the local level and to establish targets and action for local areas. The North Solent SMP area is covered by the following LBAPs:

- Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire
- Eastleigh Borough Biodiversity Action Plan
- Test Valley Borough Biodiversity Action Plan
- From Rio to Sussex, Action for Biodiversity

ANNEX D3 THEME MAPS

