

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

Contents

K1 INTRODUCTION	1
K2 THE ENVIRONMENT DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN	1
K2.1 Integration of environmental considerations.....	1
K2.2 Influence of the environmental report.....	1
K3 CONSULTATION RESPONSES	2
K3.1 Main SMP and SEA environmental report.....	2
K3.2 SEA Addendum	4
K3.3 Trans-boundary consultation responses	6
K4 REASONS FOR SELECTING THE ADOPTED SMP IN LIGHT OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES.....	7
K5 SEA ASSESSMENT OF FINAL POLICIES	8
K6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH SOLENT SMP.....	14
ANNEX K1 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF FINAL POLICIES CHANGED THROUGH PUBLIC CONSULTATION	17

List of Tables

Table 1	Mitigation and enhancement information from environmental report	1
Table 2	Consultation responses which led to wider changes to the final SMP	2
Table 3	Summary of consultation responses on SEA Addendum	4
Table 4	Assessment matrix text colour coding and scale of impacts	8
Table 5	Summary of environmental impacts of final SMP policies changed through public consultation	9
Table 6	Summary of key environmental monitoring activities and actions identified in North Solent SMP Action Plan	14

K1 INTRODUCTION

This statement of particulars indicates how environmental and consultee considerations were taken into account during the development of the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and reasons for choosing the final policies as adopted. This statement includes an assessment of the final policies changed through public consultation and sets out the monitoring procedures that have been set in place to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the SMP.

K2 THE ENVIRONMENT DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

K2.1 Integration of environmental considerations

The North Solent SMP followed Defra 2006 guidance which ensured that environmental considerations were integrated throughout the development of the SMP. In addition, a statutory SEA was undertaken to clarify how the potential significant effects of the SMP on the environment were considered throughout its development.

K2.2 Influence of the environmental report

The SEA Environmental Report (ER) that was open to public consultation influenced the development of the SMP by identifying environmental enhancements and setting out requirements for mitigation, where significant negative effects were identified. Table 1 below sets out agreed mitigation and enhancement activities. Responsibility for these actions will be defined at the level of strategies and schemes emerging from the SMP.

Table 1 Mitigation and enhancement information from environmental report

Environmental Topic	Agreed Mitigation/Enhancement activity	Reason
Biodiversity	Intertidal managed realignment sites within Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar and Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar sites through MR and NAI policies at Hook Lake (5C01), Lymington reedbeds (5C21), Stansore Point (5C16), Newtown (5AHI07) and Horse Pond (5A05).	To offset intertidal losses resulting from coastal squeeze to European designated sites.
Biodiversity	Creation of a new saline lagoon at Hook Lake within Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar site.	To mitigate for loss of designated saline lagoon at Hook Lake as a result of MR policy.
Geology	Consider type of defences to	To allow some natural coastal

Environmental Topic	Agreed Mitigation/Enhancement activity	Reason
	implement at the scheme level sites.	processes where earth heritage sites exist.
Water	Consider options to maintain foreshore considering engineering measures for local management.	Lowering and steepening of the foreshore through HTL policies could have impact on WFD objectives.
Landscape	Consider sensitive management when improving defences to improve existing landscape at strategy and scheme level.	To maintain landscape quality and visual amenity.
Cultural heritage	Survey, monitor and record any finds.	To keep a record all heritage and archaeological data.
Population and Human Health	Re-route coastal footpaths further inland.	To adapt to natural coastal change and SMP policies
Material Assets	Localised coastal defences for populated areas including property level defences.	To protect properties at risk from coastal flooding where HTL is not a viable option.
Material Assets	Develop public awareness and agreement of appropriate exit strategies from affected properties.	To protect people and raise awareness of risk from coastal flooding.

K3 CONSULTATION RESPONSES

K3.1 Main SMP and SEA environmental report

580 consultation responses were received during the 3 months of public consultation on the draft SMP and its accompanying environmental report. These included individual public responses from residents, businesses, action groups, Parish Councils and other organisations in addition to those from the Client Steering Group and EA Quality Review Group (QRG).

The majority of consultation responses related to issues surrounding private landowners and their intentions to maintain their current defences. These issues were taken into account when finalizing the SMP and all responses are detailed in full in Appendix B to the SMP. Table 2 below indicates where consultation responses led to changes to SMP policies.

Table 2 Consultation responses which led to changes to SMP policies.

Consultee	Policy Unit	Summary of comments	Action taken to finalise SMP
EA QRG/ Manhood Peninsula Steering Group/Selsey Town Council/West Beach Selsey Resident's Group	4D27A	Concerns about the end boundary of the SMP and linking up with adjacent SMP.	New policy unit added to cover Selsey frontage to align with neighbouring SMP. HTL/HTL/HTL
Chichester District	5A03	Change policy to	Policy changed to HTL/HTL/HTL

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Council		more clearly reflect the slight realignment of defences to compliment the approved Pagham to East HeadCDS.	Potential for minor MR at Cakeham
Private landowner	5A05	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA) localised MR Horse Pond (epoch 3)
Private landowner	5A06	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)
Private landowner	5A07	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA) localised MR at East Chidham / HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)
Private landowner	5A10	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)
Havant Borough Council	5A17	Apply a precautionary management approach until further detailed studies have been concluded.	Policy changed to HTL/HTL*/HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Conigar & Warblington)
Havant Borough Council	5A18	Include a caveat for localised MR at Southmoor and to apply a precautionary management approach until further detailed studies have been concluded.	Policy changed to HTL/HTL*/HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Southmoor)
Private Individuals/ Langstone Harbour Board/Portsmouth City Council	5A20	Apply precautionary management approach for MR until further detailed studies have been concluded.	Policy changed to HTL/HTL*/HTL*
Eastleigh Borough Council	5C09	Include localised HTL for Netley Village	Policy changed to HTL/HTL*/NAI with localised HTL for Netley Village (* further detailed studies required for management of site)

* (In addition to a study looking across the context of the wider strategic network of sites, a study is required to confirm the future management of the site. This is likely to be a range of options from HTL to MR. This is likely to result in doing something different, to recognise coastal change. The study will address the economic, environmental and social implications and flood management issues of the site. To be reflected in the implementation plan of strategy and Action plan of the SMP. SMP, Strategy and Sustainability study are to have clear engagement plans. The SMP and Strategy will be advising the Regional Habitat Creation Plan of the likelihood of the need to provide compensatory habitat for the features and amenities of Farlington Marshes, and given the uncertain timescales this needs to be taken account of now)

Hill Head Residents Association/Private Individuals/Meon Shore Chalet Owners Association/Fareham Society	5B02/03	Suggest moving boundary between Hill Head and Brownwich Cliffs	Change in boundary between 5B02/03 by 300m westwards
Private landowner	5C18	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)
Private landowner	5AH102	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Northney Farm)
Private landowner	5AH103	Objection to MR. Intention to maintain defences.	Policy changed to HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)/HTL(NPFA)
Havant Borough Council	5AH108	Apply precautionary management approach for localised MR until further detailed studies have been concluded.	Policy changed to HTL*/HTL*/HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which may consider regulated tidal exchange and managed realignment at Stoke and West Northney)

HTL = Hold The Line, HTL (NPFA) = Hold The Line (No Public Funding Available), NAI = No Active Intervention, MR = Managed Realignment

K3.2 SEA Addendum

The SMP and all accompanying appendices were reviewed by the national Quality Review Group (QRG) during public consultation. In response to QRG comments, an Addendum to the SEA ER was required. The Addendum and SEA ER were additionally issued for consultation for a period of three weeks from 5th to 26th July 2010 to the North Solent Environmental sub-group, statutory consultees and those stakeholders that provided comments on the original SEA ER. All comments received on the SEA Addendum and how the comments have been taken into account are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of consultation responses on SEA Addendum

Organisation	Summary of comment	How comments have been taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust	Agree with high level summary. Considerable responsibility placed on RHCP to meet challenges to Natura 2000 sites. Would be helpful for a risk analysis to consider degree of certainty to meet Natura 2000 and Ramsar obligations.	The Final Appropriate Assessment (Appendix J) considers in more detail the risk element of the final SMP policies. It takes into consideration the potential impacts to Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites if private landowners do not maintain their defences and the impact of any potential managed re-alignment sites

Organisation	Summary of comment	How comments have been taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
		which require further studies.
RSPB	5A01: Significant further opportunities for large-scale freshwater habitat creation between Medmerry and Pagham harbour should be highlighted in SEA/AA.	The SMP has not considered any opportunities for freshwater habitat creation, only intertidal habitat creation through managed realignment policies.
	5A18: HTL will provide protection to internationally designated transitional freshwater habitats at Southmoor supporting high tide wader roost and Brent goose feeding sites- consider a conclusion 'mixed impact on biodiversity more appropriate.	The final policy for 5A18 has changed after public consultation and an updated assessment has been included in Section K5 of this report. This final assessment includes the designated transitional freshwater habitats at Southmoor and function as high tide wader roost and Brent goose feeding sites.
	5A23: fails to identify importance of land at Cams Hall Golf course as Brent goose feeding site behind HTL policy- consider 'mixed impact' on biodiversity more appropriate.	Policy Unit 5A22 includes Cams Hall Golf course and the important Brent geese sites have been considered in the assessment for this unit rather than 5A23, concluding a mixed impact on biodiversity.
	5A25: fails to identify importance of land at Grove Rd recreation ground and Forton Lake open space as Brent goose feeding site behind HTL policy- consider 'mixed impact' on biodiversity more appropriate.	This omission of data has been noted and assessment updated.
	5C15: Caution conclusion of 'significant beneficial impact' on biodiversity in long-term following NAI given uncertainty of recreating vegetated shingle-consider 'mixed impact on biodiversity more appropriate.	NAI will allow the coastline to naturally adapt to sea level rise therefore although there is uncertainty in the creation of vegetated shingle in the long-term overall a NAI policy will have a significant benefit on biodiversity including intertidal habitats.
	5C16: Recognises change to designated brackish/freshwater habitats due to NAI policy, however disagree with 'significant beneficial impact' on biodiversity. RSPB considers conservation objectives for Solent and Southampton SPA include the need to restore the site to favourable condition therefore loss of degraded habitat does not mean that	The SEA assessment used ecological advice from Jonathon Cox an independent consultant. His assessment of brackish/freshwater habitats at Stansore Point (Solent & Southampton Water SPA) concluded that the conservation objectives would be met if defences failed under a NAI policy and change to intertidal would not require compensation.

Organisation	Summary of comment	How comments have been taken into account or reason for not being taken into account
	compensation habitat is not necessary- consider 'mixed impact on biodiversity more appropriate.	
Havant, Portsmouth and Gosport Coastal Partnership	Will the SEA Addendum be updated to reflect final policies for 5A20, 5AH101, 5AH103, 5AH107, 5A18?	The final policies and any changes to the SEA assessment are included in this report Section K5.
Eastleigh Borough Council	Will Addendum show assessment on final SMP policy?	The final policies and any changes to the SEA assessment are included in this report Section K5

K3.3 Trans-boundary consultation responses

The SEA did not identify any significant environmental effects that required trans-boundary consultation on this plan. Due to this, no consultation responses were received via this consultation route.

K4 REASONS FOR SELECTING THE ADOPTED SMP IN LIGHT OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

The approach adopted in the final SMP was considered against a number of reasonable alternatives during its development. The options appraisal process is documented in detail in the main SMP and accompanying Appendices F and G. In addition, the SEA ER and Addendum provide further details including an appraisal of policy options in SEA terms. Consideration of alternatives undertaken during the development of the SMP also included feedback from public consultation documented in detail in Appendix B of the SMP and this influenced the final adopted policies

The major reasons for selecting the adopted plan over the reasonable alternatives were:

- For privately owned frontages where MR was considered as a suitable policy, the views of landowners through public consultation were taken into consideration. For frontages where landowners informed the SMP of their intention to maintain their existing defences, the adopted policy is HTL, no public funding available.
- For some frontages, both publically and privately owned where MR was considered as a suitable option, views expressed through public consultations to apply a precautionary management approach and the need for further detailed studies to investigate the impact of MR before applying the MR policy to an epoch. The adopted policy is HTL*, * further detailed studies are required which may consider managed realignment.

Details of the adopted North Solent SMP policies are documented in the main SMP and accompanying appendices.

K5 SEA ASSESSMENT OF FINAL POLICIES

As a result of public consultation 13 of the 61 draft policies changed and 1 new policy unit was added to give a total of 62 final policies in the adopted SMP. These changes are detailed in Table 2 in Section K3 of this report. The SEA ER and Addendum contain detailed assessments of all the draft policies prior to consultation. To avoid duplication, this report includes an assessment of only the policies that have changed including the extra policy unit 4D27a.

The detailed assessment is documented in Annex K1 to this report and gives an indication of the significance of environmental impacts as illustrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Assessment matrix text colour coding and scale of impacts

Significant beneficial impact	Moderate beneficial impact	Minor beneficial impact	No impact/negligible impact	Mixed impacts	Minor adverse impact	Moderate adverse impact	Significant adverse impact
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------

The full assessment on the changed final policies (Annex K1) is summarised in Table 5 to show the main significant impacts for each policy unit. The table also includes mitigation measures and highlights the SEA receptors where the assessment has altered from that carried out on the draft SMP policies.

Table 5 Summary of environmental impacts of final SMP policies changed through public consultation

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Summary of environmental impacts of final policies	Mitigation /Opportunities	Summary of changes in environmental impacts from draft policy
4D27a	HTL HTL HTL	Beneficial impact on material assets, population and human health Minor adverse impacts on water, landscape and biodiversity	Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options.	No change between draft and final policy because this is a new additional policy.
5A05	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) localised MR at Horse Pond (epoch 3)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/land use, cultural heritage and material assets Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on population and human health Mixed impact on biodiversity and water	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the Regional Habitats Creation Programme (RHCP) for coastal grazing marsh habitat, net European designated intertidal losses and wildfowl feeding sites. Further detailed studies required to provide more information on the impact of MR at the strategic level. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised.	No change in summary of environmental impacts. Removal of localised MR at Ella Nore due to private landowners wishes does not alter the overall mixed impact on biodiversity over the 3 epochs.
5A06	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/land use Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Minor beneficial impact on cultural heritage, material assets and population and human health Mixed impact on biodiversity and water	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised.	The change in policy from MR to HTL for epoch 3 changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil/land use • landscape • population and human health
5A07	HTL(NPFA) localised MR at East Chidham HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/land use and cultural heritage Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on material assets,	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for coastal grazing marsh habitat and net European designated intertidal losses Further detailed studies required to provide more information on the impact	No change in summary of environmental impacts. Removal of localised MR at Bosham due to private landowners wishes does not alter the overall mixed impact on biodiversity over the 3 epochs.

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Summary of environmental impacts of final policies	Mitigation /Opportunities	Summary of changes in environmental impacts from draft policy
		population and human health Mixed impact on biodiversity and water	of MR at the strategic level. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised.	
5A10	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/land use Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on material assets, cultural heritage, population and human health (including recreation) Mixed impact on water and biodiversity	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for coastal grazing marsh habitat and net European designated intertidal losses. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised.	The change in policy from MR to HTL for all epochs changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil/land use • landscape • water • population and human health (recreation)
5A17	HTL HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Conigar & Warblington)	Significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage, population and human health and soil/ land use Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Minor beneficial impacts on material assets Mixed impact on biodiversity and water	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for coastal grazing marsh habitat and net European designated intertidal losses. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Further detailed studies required to provide more information on the impact of MR at the strategic level.	The removal of localised MR at Warblington and Conigar until further studies have been completed changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soil/land use • cultural heritage
5AHI02	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Northney Farm)	Significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage and soil/ land use Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on population and human health (recreation) and material assets Minor adverse impacts on water Mixed impact on biodiversity	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for coastal grazing marsh habitat and net European designated intertidal losses. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options. Further detailed studies required to	The removal of MR until further studies have been completed changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape • water • biodiversity • population and human health

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Summary of environmental impacts of final policies	Mitigation /Opportunities	Summary of changes in environmental impacts from draft policy
			provide more information on the impact of MR at the strategic level.	
5AHI03	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage, material assets, soil/ land use, population and human health Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Adverse impact on water Mixed impact on biodiversity	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for European designated net intertidal losses. Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options.	The change in policy from MR to HTL for epoch 3 changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil/ land use (long-term) water landscape
5AHI08	HTL* HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which may consider regulated tidal exchange and MR at Stoke and West Northney)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/ land use, population and human health Significant adverse impact on biodiversity Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on material assets and cultural heritage Adverse impact on water	Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses. Further detailed studies required to provide more information on the impact of MR at the strategic level. Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options.	The removal of localised MR at Stoke and West Northney until further studies have been completed changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> biodiversity
5A18	HTL HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Southmoor)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/ land use and cultural heritage Beneficial impact on material population and human health Potential minor adverse impact on landscape in long-term Mixed impact on water and biodiversity	Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised. Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses.	As a result of consultation on the SEA Addendum, designated habitats and their function as roost and feeding sites have been included in the assessment. The assessment has been amended and results in a change in impact on biodiversity from significant adverse to mixed impact.
5A20	HTL	Significant beneficial impact on material	Recommend scheme-level design such	The removal of MR at Farlington in

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Summary of environmental impacts of final policies	Mitigation /Opportunities	Summary of changes in environmental impacts from draft policy
	HTL* HTL* (* refers to full caveat for Farlington- see footnote ¹)	assets, population and human health Minor beneficial benefits on cultural heritage Potential minor adverse impact on landscape in long-term Mixed impact on water and biodiversity	that impacts to landscape are minimised. Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses. Further detailed studies required to provide more information on the impact of MR at the strategic level.	epoch 3 until further studies have been completed changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">landscapepopulation and human health (recreation)
5C09	HTL HTL* NAI with localised HTL for Netley Village (* further detailed studies required for management of site)	Significant beneficial impact , population and human health (short/medium term), cultural heritage (short/medium term) and biodiversity (long-term) Significant adverse impact on biodiversity (short/medium term) and population and human health (long-term) Minor beneficial impact on material assets (short term) and landscape Adverse impact on material assets (long-term) Mixed impact on water, on cultural heritage (long-term) and material assets (long-term)	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses. Re-route access to Royal Victoria Country Park. Survey, monitor and record historic/archaeological sites. Plan relocation of assets away from coastline in long-term.	The inclusion of localised HTL for Netley Village changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">cultural heritagematerial assets
5C18	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Significant beneficial impact on soil/land Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term Beneficial impact on cultural heritage, material assets, population and human health Mixed impact on biodiversity and water	Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses. Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options.	The change in policy from MR to HTL for epoch 1 changes the overall assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">soil/ land use (long-term)landscape (long-term)

¹ In addition to a study looking across the context of the wider strategic network of sites, a study is required to confirm the future management of the site. This is likely to be a range of options from HTL to MR. This is likely to result in doing something different, to recognise coastal change. The study will address the economic, environmental and social implications and flood management issues of the site. To be reflected in the implementation plan of strategy and Action plan of the SMP. SMP, Strategy and Sustainability study are to have clear engagement plans. The SMP and Strategy will be advising the Regional Habitat Creation Plan of the likelihood of the need to provide compensatory habitat for the features and amenities of Farlington Marshes, and given the uncertain timescales this needs to be taken account of now

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Summary of environmental impacts of final policies	Mitigation /Opportunities	Summary of changes in environmental impacts from draft policy
5C21	<p>HTL localised MR at Lymington reedbeds</p> <p>HTL</p> <p>HTL</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact on soil/ land use, cultural heritage, material assets, population and human health</p> <p>Potential significant adverse impact on landscape in long-term</p> <p>Mixed impact on biodiversity and water</p>	<p>Recommend scheme-level design such that impacts to landscape are minimised.</p> <p>Compensatory habitat to be secured through the RHCP for net European designated intertidal losses.</p> <p>Ensure local management options to maintain the foreshore are incorporated into local engineering options.</p>	<p>The change in localised MR at Lymington reedbeds from epoch 3 to 1 will does not change the overall assessment for any SEA receptor.</p>

K6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH SOLENT SMP

The key principles of implementation and monitoring are to ensure that the mitigation measures implemented are effective, to ensure that recommendations or study requirements are addressed and to monitor all the significant environmental effects of the preferred plan identified during the assessment.

The SMP Action Plan identifies specific monitoring and study requirements for the final policies. Table 6 provides a summary of the key environmental monitoring activities and actions identified in the SMP Action Plan, further details of all actions and monitoring are listed in full in the SMP Action Plan. The Action Plan is a live document which will be continually updated; please note that the action reference numbers may change.

Table 6 Summary of key environmental monitoring activities and actions identified in North Solent SMP Action Plan

Action Ref	Action	Reason	Target start/end dates	Location
2	Investigate mitigation measures, required arising from flood risk management works, for maintaining function of Solent-wide network of high tide roost sites.	Provision of habitat and function mitigation measures. Monitoring of inter-tidal and coastal grazing marsh areas and high tide roost sites. Outcomes will need to be directly linked to FCERMS and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme.	2011	Solent-wide
3	From a flood risk management works perspective, undertake further studies to identify and understand the location, features and function of the Solent-wide network of high tide roost sites (as far as it is identified) and the likely consequences on the ability of the network to continue to function if one or more sites were to be damaged or lost (through managed or unmanaged realignment) linked to flood risk management works.	Confirm future management of sites where opportunities for managed realignment have been identified. Clarify and further promote options to landowners such as High Level Stewardship Scheme. There is also the need for monitoring of inter-tidal and coastal grazing marsh areas and high tide roost sites, to improve understanding of the sites in the network and to inform understanding of the features and function of these habitats and ensure that the intertidal development trends are consistent with assumptions made in the SMP. The study and outcomes will need to be directly linked to FCERMS and outcomes informing the Regional Habitat Creation Programme.	2011	Solent-wide
6	Continuation of Strategic Regional Shoreline Monitoring Programme. National Programme commences in 2012 and will integrate regional programmes	To inform planning process (Coastal Change Management Areas), NCERM, FCERMS, Schemes, Post-project Appraisal and SMP reviews, etc.	Continuation (funding renewal 2012) renewal every 5 years	Solent-wide
19	Identify location for creation of saline lagoon within the Solent Maritime SAC to mitigate losses.	To mitigate for losses as a result of MR policy.	To be confirmed	Within Solent Maritime SAC
20	Consider SEA mitigation measures when developing FCERMS, Schemes and other coastal studies	To inform FCERMS, Scheme delivery and SMP reviews, etc.	To be confirmed	Solent -wide
21	Investigate quantification of additional habitat losses between date of site designation and 2005 to inform the Regional Habitat Creation Programme, as these were not in the Appropriate Assessment's original remit.	To inform FCERMS, Scheme delivery and SMP reviews, etc.	To be confirmed	Solent -wide
27	Disseminate EA/ CIRIA review of contaminated land sites and apply to the North Solent region.	Review may inform management of sites and line of defence through site specific schemes of FCERMS. (Depending on content and scope of review of CIRIA	To be confirmed	Various locations within Solent

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Action Ref	Action	Reason	Target start/end dates	Location
		report with regard to current and former landfill sites, there may be a need to explore funding sources for detailed investigations to determine potential contamination risks, groundwater saline intrusion risks and long-term management and relocation of former and current landfill sites in flood and erosion risk zones).		area
Advisory Actions				
35	Officers and Elected Members work with the Environment Agency to identify, secure and develop sites for habitat compensation and mitigation that contribute to the Regional Habitat Creation Programme.	Scheme delivery, sustainable environmental and amenity benefits	Ongoing	Solent-wide
40	Integration of subsequent FCERMS/other studies with Catchment Flood Management Plans	Identification and delivery of potential habitat creation/mitigation/upstream migration, clarification and improvements to tidal and fluvial flood risk mapping e. River Wallington	Ongoing	Solent-wide
41	Continue to update and improve flood risk maps and inundation modelling to provide improved flood warning service and contingency planning and aid definition of Coastal Change Management Areas. These measures will identify opportunities to support other approaches for protecting coastal communities.	Inform Planning Process, FCERMS, Schemes, consultation exercises and SMP reviews; define Coastal Change Management Areas.	Ongoing	Solent-wide
45	Disseminate Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZSA) datasets for coastal and marine spatial planning and assessments and SMP3 review	Inform Planning Process, FCERMS, Schemes, consultation exercises and SMP reviews; define Coastal Change Management Areas.	2011	Solent-wide
48	Investigate accretion/erosion rates for intertidal habitat mapping and determining potential mitigation and compensation habitat creation when undertaking Appropriate Assessments at FCERMS and Scheme levels	Refine broad scale analysis in AA methodology which used a 3mm/yr accretion rate across Solent region (SDCP also developed 0mm and 6mm per yr scenarios). FCERMS / Scheme to identify the appropriate SDCP scenario for assessment.	Ongoing	Solent-wide

ANNEX K1 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF FINAL POLICIES CHANGED THROUGH PUBLIC CONSULTATION

HTL = Hold The Line, HTL (NPFA) = Hold The Line (No Public Funding Available), NAI = No Active Intervention, MR = Managed Realignment

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
Selsey Bill to West Wittering									
4D27a	HTL HTL HTL	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on vegetated shingle. However, in the long-term HTL may have a minor adverse on vegetated shingle due to coastal squeeze and rising sea levels.	No impact	No impact	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae Biological Quality Elements (BQE's) Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential. This will have a minor adverse impact.	HTL will have a negligible impact on landscape character and visual amenity in the short-term. However increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a minor adverse impact on landscape and amenity views.	No impact	HTL will provide protection to residential properties and local infrastructure from coastal erosion. This will have a moderate beneficial impact on material assets	HTL will provide protection to coastal public footpaths and local amenity open space. However, HTL may also result in the lowering of the amenity beach. There will be a minor beneficial impact on recreational facilities over 3 epochs.
Chichester Harbour									
5A05	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) localised MR at Horse Pond (epoch 3)	Existing defences will result in the loss of intertidal habitats through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in	No impact	HTL policy will provide protection to grade 1 & 2 agricultural land from coastal flooding. This will have a significant	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water	HTL in the short-term will have negligible impact as there is no 'change' to the landscape character.	HTL of existing defences will provide protection to Dell Quay, West Itchenor and Fishbourne conservation areas and Fishbourne	HTL of existing defences will provide protection from coastal flooding to local roads and properties in west	HTL of existing defences will provide protection to footpaths open amenity space at risk from coastal flooding. This

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. Some of these defences provide protection to important waterfowl feeding sites and ancient woodland. Localised MR at Horse Pond will create an estimated 5.8 ha of new intertidal habitat in epochs 2/3. However, MR at Horse Pond will result in loss of an estimated 6 ha of European designated coastal grazing marsh and wildfowl feeding sites. Over the 3 epochs there will be mixed impacts on biodiversity.		beneficial impact on agricultural land.	depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential, however the policy would not prevent obtaining good groundwater status or result in deterioration in groundwater status. The small area of MR at and Horse Pond will not have significant impact on WFD water quality status. This will result in a mixed impact.	There is potential for significant adverse effect on visual amenity of the AONB through increased defences in the long-term to maintain level of protection against rising sea levels.	Roman site SAM from coastal flooding. This will have a moderate beneficial impact in the short-term and a significant beneficial impact in the long-term.	Wittering village, west Itchenor, Dell Quay, Apuldrum and Fishbourne, in addition to regionally important infrastructure that including Apuldrum wastewater and sewage works and A259 from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on material assets in all epochs.	will have a moderate beneficial impact on local and regionally important recreation facilities.
5A06	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	HTL will result in the loss of European designated intertidal habitats through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone	No impact	HTL will provide protection to grade 1 agricultural land at risk from coastal flooding and have a significant beneficial impact.	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing designated AONB landscape as there is no 'change' to the	HTL will have will have a minor beneficial impact on designated/non-designated monuments providing protection from coastal flooding	HTL will have a minor beneficial impact on local roads and small number of properties.	HTL and MR of will provide protection to people and their property from coastal flooding and have a minor beneficial impact on human health and

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		SPA/Ramsar site. However, HTL will also have a significant beneficial impact on an estimated 3 ha of designated (Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar) fresh pasture grazing marsh and additional non-designated grazing marsh. Both habitats provide feeding areas for waterfowl. Overall concluding mixed impacts on biodiversity.			residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will not result in deterioration in groundwater status. This will result in a mixed impact.	landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape (Chichester Harbour ANOB).			population. HTL will maintain existing coastal footpath have a minor beneficial impact on recreation.
5A07	HTL(NPFA) localised MR at East Chidham HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Existing defences will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. However, this will have a beneficial impact on waterfowl feeding areas and	No impact	Existing defences will provide protection from coastal flooding to grade 1 & 2 agricultural land. This will have a significant beneficial impact on agricultural land over 3 epochs.	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing designated AONB landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However increasing the level of defences in the long-term	HTL will provide protection to Bosham conservation areas and several listed buildings from coastal flooding. This will have a moderate beneficial in the short term and significant beneficial impact in the long-term as flood risk increases.	HTL of existing defences in the short-term will provide protection to local and regionally important (A259) rds and properties in Bosham and Chidham have a minor beneficial impact. In the long-term this be a moderate	HTL of existing defences will have a minor beneficial in the short-term and moderate beneficial in long-term impact on human health and population. HTL of existing defences will provide protection to

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		locally designated SNCIs providing protection from coastal flooding. Localised MR at East Chidham will create an estimated 4.7 ha of new undesignated intertidal habitat but result in the loss of un-designated coastal grazing marsh. Over the 3 epochs there will be mixed impacts on biodiversity.			SMP2 policy. A HTL will not prevent obtaining good groundwater status or result in deterioration in groundwater status. The small amount of MR at East Chidham is not to have a significant impact on water quality status due to the small size of the MR sites. This will result in a mixed impact.	may have a significant adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape.		beneficial impact.	footpaths open amenity space and facilities for recreation surrounding the harbour at risk from coastal flooding. This will have a moderate beneficial impact on recreation and tourism.
5A10	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	Existing defences will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar. However, this will provide protection to Nutbourne Marsh SSSI (also designated as part of SPA) and wet	No impact	HTL will provide protection to agricultural land. This will have a significant beneficial impact on agricultural land over 3 epochs.	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will not result in	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing designated AONB landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant	HTL will provide protection to some listed buildings from coastal flooding. This will have a minor beneficial in the short term and moderate beneficial impact in the medium/long-term.	HTL will provide protection to properties, facilities and local infrastructure in Nutbourne. This will have a minor beneficial in the short term and moderate beneficial impact in the medium/long-term.	HTL will have a minor beneficial impact on the locally designated Nutbourne pastures SSSI protecting local recreation area. HTL will provide protection to people and their property in Nutbourne at risk of coastal

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		grassland that provides important roost sites for waders. There will be mixed impacts on biodiversity.			deterioration in groundwater status. This will result in a mixed impact.	adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape (Chichester Harbour ANOB).			flooding this will have a minor beneficial in the short term and moderate beneficial impact in the medium/long-term on human health and population.
5A17	HTL HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Conigar & Warblington)	HTL policy will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. However, HTL will also provide protection to coastal grazing marsh at Warblington Meadow SSSI in addition to wader roost and wildfowl feeding sites on arable land in epoch 1 and until localised MR are	No impact	HTL will provide protection to grade 1 & 2 agricultural land. This will have a significant beneficial impact on agricultural land over 3 epochs.	HTL will result in foreshore steepening and lowering this could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will not result in deterioration in groundwater status. This will result in a mixed impact.	HTL in the short-term will not have a significant impact on the landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape (Chichester	HTL policy will have a significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage providing protection from coastal flooding to Warblington conservation areas.	There are no commercial or residential properties at risk from coastal flooding. Some small local access roads will be protected from coastal flooding. This will have a minor beneficial impact on infrastructure.	HTL policy will have a significant beneficial impact on regionally important coastal footpaths including Wayfarers Walk, preventing disruption and loss through from coastal flooding.

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		considered. Overall it can be concluded that there will be mixed impacts on biodiversity.				Harbour ANOB).			
Hayling Island									
5AHIO2	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Northney Farm)	HTL will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. However, have a beneficial impact on European designated and non- designated coastal grazing. These habitats provide important high tide roost sites for waders. This will result in mixed impacts on biodiversity.	No impact	HTL will provide protection from loss through coastal flooding to some agricultural land and have a significant beneficial impact.	HTL may cause the erosion and lowering of intertidal foreshore habitats This could impact on the phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. Will result in minor adverse impact.	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing designated AONB landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape (Chichester Harbour ANOB).	HTL will provide protection to designated heritage features from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage.	HTL will provide protection to residential properties at risk of coastal flooding in the long-term. This will have a moderate beneficial on material assets.	HTL will protect locally designated SINCS. This will have a minor beneficial impact on recreation facilities.
5AHIO3	HTL(NPFA)	HTL will have an adverse impact on	No impact	HTL will provide	HTL may cause the erosion and	HTL in the short-term	HTL in the will provide	HTL in the will provide	HTL in the will provide

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
	HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)	European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. However, have a beneficial impact on European designated coastal grazing marsh and brackish to fresh coastal grassland with ditches. These habitats provide important high tide roost sites for waders. This will result in mixed impacts on biodiversity.		protection grade 2 agricultural land and former landfill from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact.	lowering of intertidal foreshore habitats This could impact on the phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth and residence time. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. Will result in minor adverse impact.	will have a negligible impact on the existing designated AONB landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape (Chichester Harbour ANOB).	protection from coastal flooding to Tournembury SAM & listed buildings. This will have a significant beneficial impact.	protection to marinas, commercial facilities and roads (A3023) from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on the built environment.	protection to people and their property from coastal flooding. This will have significant beneficial on population. HTL will have a minor beneficial impact on locally designated SINC/SNCIs and footpaths providing protection from coastal flooding.
5AHI08	HTL* HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which may consider regulated tidal	HTL policy will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss	No impact	HTL will provide protection to grade 1 and 2 agricultural land and former landfill sites from coastal flooding. This	HTL may cause the erosion and lowering of intertidal foreshore habitats This could impact on the phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing landscape as there is no 'change' to the	HTL policy will provide protection to non-designated features from coastal flooding. This will have a minor beneficial	HTL will provide protection to local roads, commercial and residential properties from coastal flooding. This	HTL will provide protection to locally designated SINC, open amenity areas and public footpaths including the

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
	exchange and MR at Stoke and West Northney)	of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. The potential for localised MR at Stoke & West Northney may create new intertidal but is subject to further studies. Therefore, overall there will be a significant adverse impact on biodiversity.		will have a significant beneficial impact over 3 epochs.	turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. This will result in minor adverse impact.	landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a minor adverse impact on existing harbour views and designated landscape.	impact.	will have a moderate beneficial impact on the built environment over the 3 epochs.	Hayling Billy from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on recreation. HTL will provide protection to people and their property from coastal flooding and therefore have a moderate beneficial impact on human health and population.
Langstone Harbour									
5A18	HTL HTL* HTL* (* further detailed studies are required which consider whether MR may occur at Southmoor)	HTL policy will have a significant adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site.	No impact	HTL policy will provide protection to some grade 1 agricultural land from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact over 3 epochs.	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. Increasing the level of defences in	HTL policy will provide protection to Mill Lane and Langstone conservation areas and several listed buildings from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on	HTL policy will provide protection to residential properties in Langstone and this will have a moderate beneficial impact on material assets over 3 epochs.	HTL will provide protection from coastal flooding to areas of open amenity space many notified as local SINCs and Solent Way. These provide important facilities to the local

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		However, SPA designated coastal grazing marsh at Southmoor will be protected in addition to high tide roost and feeding areas for waders and wildfowl in epoch 1 and until localised MR options considered This will result in a mixed impact.			salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will not result in deterioration in groundwater status. This will result in a mixed impact.	the long-term may have a minor adverse impact on the existing views harbour.	cultural heritage over 3 epochs.		community and have a moderate beneficial impact on human health.
5A20	HTL HTL* HTL* (* refers to full caveat for Farlington- see footnote ²)	HTL will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise and contribute to the predicted 213 ha loss of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Chichester and Langstone SPA/Ramsar site. However, HTL will also provide protection to an estimated 33ha of designated brackish	No impact	No impact	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. Increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a minor adverse impact on the	HTL will provide protection to non-designated heritage features. This will have minor beneficial impact	HTL will provide protection from coastal flooding to infrastructure and low-lying residential and commercial property. This will have a significant beneficial impact	HTL will provide protection to on important open amenity space at Farlington marshes designated as a Local Nature Reserve and coastal footpath (Solent Way). This will have a significant beneficial impact on recreation.

² In addition to a study looking across the context of the wider strategic network of sites, a study is required to confirm the future management of the site. This is likely to be a range of options from HTL to MR. This is likely to result in doing something different, to recognise coastal change. The study will address the economic, environmental and social implications and flood management issues of the site. To be reflected in the implementation plan of strategy and Action plan of the SMP. SMP, Strategy and Sustainability study are to have clear engagement plans. The SMP and Strategy will be advising the Regional Habitat Creation Plan of the likelihood of the need to provide compensatory habitat for the features and amenities of Farlington Marshes, and given the uncertain timescales this needs to be taken account of now

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		to fresh grazing marsh, 33ha of costal grazing marsh and 7ha of saline lagoons. This site is a valuable high tide roost site used during storm events and is an important part of the network or sites in the Solent. This will have mixed impacts on biodiversity.			as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will not result in deterioration in groundwater status. This will result in a mixed impact.	existing views harbour.			
Southampton Water (including River Itchen)									
5C09	HTL HTL* NAI with localised HTL for Netley Village (* further detailed studies required for management of site)	HTL in the short to medium term will have a significant adverse impact on European designated mudflats and sandflats through loss by coastal squeeze and sea level rise. This will contribute to predicted loss of 71ha of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar. In the long-term NAI, policy will allow the coastline to adapt to natural environmental change and will result in a	No impact	No impact	HTL in epoch 1 & 2 may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy in the short-term. NAI in	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. NAI in the long-term will result in a gradual change in the existing landscape as coastal features adapt to natural change. This	HTL in the short to medium term will provide protection to Royal Victoria Country park designated as listed park and Netley conservation areas from erosion and have a significant beneficial impact. In the long-term under NAI Royal Victoria Country Park will be at risk from loss/damage from erosion but the	HTL will provide protection to a small number of residential properties and local roads at risk from coastal flooding and erosion. This will have a minor beneficial impact. NAI in the long-term will have an adverse impact on access road to Royal Victoria Country Park at increased	HTL will provide protection to Royal Victoria Country park and Solent Way from coastal flooding and erosion. This will have a moderate significant beneficial impact on recreation. Under a NAI there will be increased risk of erosion to in the long-term to Royal Victoria Country Park

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		<p>significant beneficial impact. The small localised HTL for Netley village will have a minor adverse impact contributing to coastal squeeze.</p>			<p>the longer term will support natural development of the frontage. Hence, there should be no significant changes to physical or hydro-morphological parameters that could impact on BQE's. Groundwater status is not likely to deteriorate due to geology and topography of this frontage through NAI policy in the long-term. This will result in a mixed impact over 3 epochs</p>	<p>will have a minor beneficial impact on landscape.</p>	<p>localised HTL for Netley village will provide protection to Netley Abbey conservation area. Overall, have a mixed impact in the long-term.</p>	<p>risk from erosion. However, localised HTL will provide protection to residential properties. Overall, have a mixed impact in the long-term.</p>	<p>access road. This will have a significant adverse impact.</p>
West Solent									
5C18	<p>HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA) HTL(NPFA)</p>	<p>HTL will result in loss of European designated intertidal habitats and vegetated shingle through coastal squeeze, contributing to predicted loss of 71ha of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar. However, HTL will also provide</p>	<p>No impact</p>	<p>HTL will protect large area of agricultural land from coastal flooding and have a significant beneficial impact.</p>	<p>HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and</p>	<p>HTL in the short term will have a negligible impact on the landscape as there is no 'change' to the current New Forest landscape character Increasing the level of</p>	<p>In the short-term HTL policy will provide protection to Listed buildings and have a moderate beneficial impact</p>	<p>HTL policy will provide protection to a small number of residential and commercial properties from coastal flooding, a minor beneficial impact.</p>	<p>HTL policy will provide protection to people and small number of residential properties from coastal flooding, a minor beneficial impact on human health and population.</p>

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		protection to designated landward habitats including estimated 114ha designated coastal grazing marsh and 23 ha of saline lagoons which provide important high tide roost sites. There will be mixed impacts on biodiversity.			salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will reduce the risk of contamination from landfills. This will have a beneficial impact on groundwater body status. This will result in a mixed impact	defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on New Forest National Park.			
5C21	HTL localised MR at Lymington reedbeds HTL HTL	HTL policy will have an adverse impact on European designated intertidal habitats resulting in a loss through coastal squeeze as sea levels rise. This will contribute to predicted loss of 71ha of intertidal habitat over 100 years in Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar. HTL will have a significant adverse impact. Localised regulated tidal exchange (RTE) at Lymington reedbeds in epoch 1 will create an estimated 36 ha of	No impact	HTL policy will provide protection to contaminated land east of Bath road. This will have significant beneficial impact preventing contamination of coastal waters.	HTL may result in foreshore steepening and lowering which could impact on phytoplankton and macroalgae BQEs through potential changes in turbidity, water depth, thermal depth, residence time, abrasion (associated with velocity) and salinity. Hence, there is potential for deterioration in surface water Ecological Potential as a result of the SMP2 policy. HTL will reduce the risk	HTL in the short-term will have a negligible impact on the existing landscape as there is no 'change' to the landscape character. However, increasing the level of defences in the long-term may have a significant adverse impact on existing views and	HTL policy will provide protection to designated heritage features including conservation areas and listed buildings from coastal flooding. This will have a significant beneficial impact on cultural heritage.	HTL will have a significant beneficial impact on material assets in Lymington including residential and commercial properties, community facilities, railway and road links; and car parking facilities and Lymington ferry terminal, providing protection	HTL will provide protection to people and their property from coastal flooding and therefore have a beneficial impact on human health and population. HTL will have a significant beneficial impact on recreation facilities including sailing clubs by protecting

Statement of Environmental Particulars for the North Solent SMP

Policy Unit	Final Policy	SEA Receptors							
		Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Geology	Soil/Land Use	Water	Landscape	Cultural Heritage	Material Assets	Population & Human Health
		new intertidal habitat but will result in the loss of designated reedbeds. This will have mixed impacts on biodiversity.			of contamination from landfills. This will have a beneficial impact on groundwater body status. This will result in a mixed impact	landscape of New Forest National Park.		form coastal flooding.	these facilities from coastal flooding.