

North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

Appendix F: Initial Policy Appraisal and Scenario Development

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Note the geographic breakdown of the appraisals 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 appraisals relevant to each PU start.

Policy Unit			Page No.
No.	from	to	
5A01	Selsey West Beach	Bracklesham	24
5A02	Bracklesham	East Wittering	25
5A03	East Wittering	Cakeham	26
5A04	Cakeham	Ella Nore Lane	27
5A05	Ella Nore Lane	Fishbourne	28
5A06	Fishbourne		29
5A07	Fishbourne	west of Cobnor Point	30
5A08	west of Cobnor Point	Chidham Point	31
5A09	Chidham Point	Nutbourne	32
5A10	Nutbourne		33
5A11	Nutbourne	Prinsted	34
5A12	Prinsted	Stanbury Point	35
5A13	Stanbury Point	Marker Point	36
5A14	Marker Point	Wickor Point	37
5A15	Wickor Point	Emsworth Yacht Haven	38
5A16	Emsworth Yacht Haven	Maisemore Gardens	39
5A17	Maisemore Gardens	Wade Lane	40
5A18	Wade Lane	Southmoor Lane	41
5A19	Southmoor Lane	Farlington Marshes (east)	42
5A20	Farlington Marshes (east)	Farlington Marshes (west)	43
5A21	Farlington Marshes (west)	Cador Drive	45
5A22	Cador Drive	A27	46
5A23	A27	Fleetlands	47
5A24	Fleetlands	Quay Lane	48
5A25	Quay Lane	Portsmouth Harbour entrance	49
5B01	Portsmouth Harbour entrance	Gilkicker Point	50
5B02	Gilkicker Point	Meon Road, Titchfield Haven	51
5B03	Meon Road, Titchfield Haven	Hook Park	52
5C01	Hook Park	Warsash North	53
5C02	Warsash North	Swanwick Shore Road	54
5C03	Swanwick Shore Road	Bursledon Bridge	55
5C04	Bursledon Bridge to Botley & Curbridge to Satchell Marshes		56
5C05	Satchell Marshes	Hamble Common Point	57
5C06	Hamble Common Point	Hamble Oil Terminal	58
5C07	Hamble Oil Terminal	Ensign Industrial Park	59
5C08	Ensign Industrial Park	Cliff House	60
5C09	Cliff House	Netley Castle	61
5C10	Netley Castle	Weston Point	62

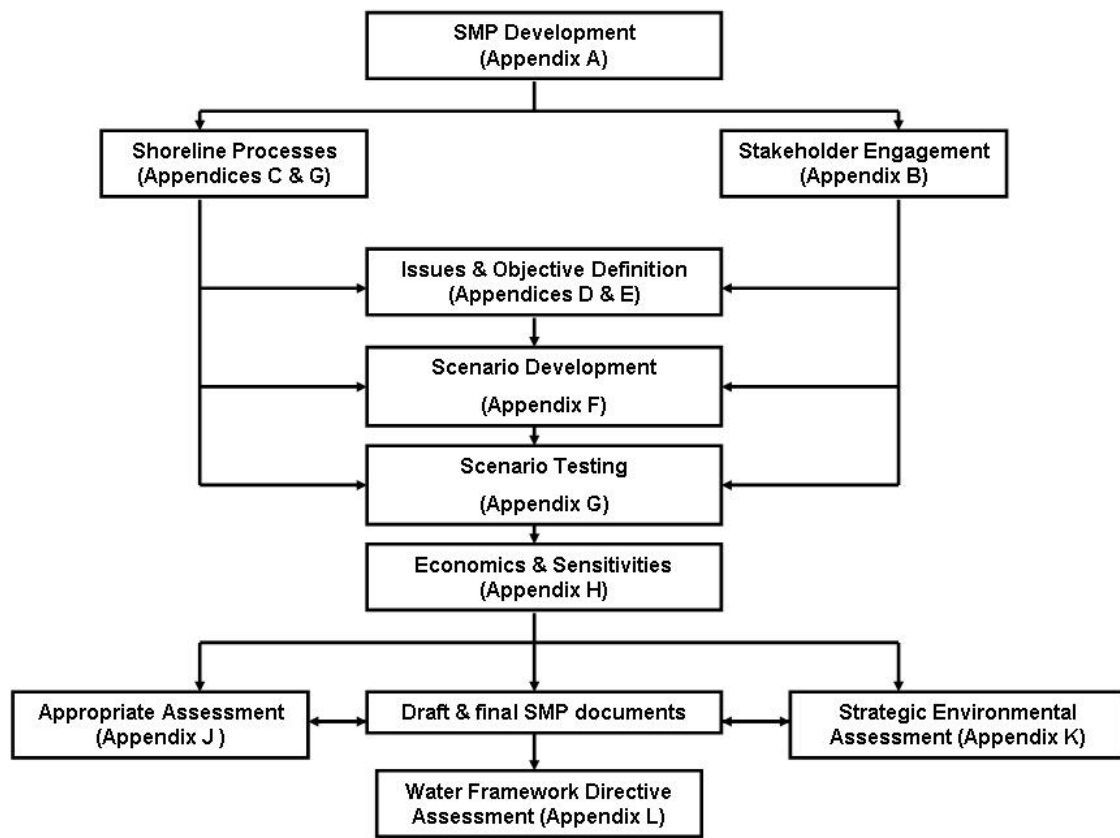
5C11	Weston Point	Woodmill Lane	63
5C12	Woodmill Lane	Redbridge	64
5C13	Lower Test Valley		65
5C14	Redbridge	Calshot Spit	66
5C15	Calshot Spit	Calshot Spit	67
5C16	Calshot Spit	Inchmery	68
5C17	Inchmery	Salternshill	70
5C18	Salternshill	Park Shore	71
5C19	Park Shore	Sowley	72
5C20	Sowley	Elmer's Court	73
5C21	Elmer's Court	Lymington Yacht Haven	75
5C22	Lymington Yacht Haven	Saltgrass Lane	76
5F01	Hurst Spit		77
5API01	Langstone Harbour entrance (harbour)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance	78
5API02	Langstone Harbour entrance (open coast)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance	80
5AHI01	Langstone Bridge	Northney Farm	81
5AHI02	Northney Farm		82
5AHI03	Northney Farm	Mengham	83
5AHI04	Mengham	Chichester Harbour entrance	84
5AHI05	Chichester Harbour entrance	Langstone Harbour entrance	85
5AHI06	Langstone Harbour entrance	North Shore Road, New Town	86
5AHI07	North Shore Road, New Town	West Lane (Stoke)	87
5AHI08	West Lane (Stoke)	Langstone Bridge	88

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 and 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:



F1 INTRODUCTION

The Defra SMP guidance approach recommends developing a sustainable final plan through the assessment of policy scenarios, rather than considering locations in isolation. (A policy scenario is the suite of policies for each Policy Unit that covers the three time periods or epochs – 0-20 years, 20-50 years and 50-100 years). Accordingly, the aim of this stage is to identify the appropriate combinations of policies to be appraised for the whole SMP frontage by:

- Identification of ‘key policy drivers’ (Appendix E Issues and Objectives Evaluation)
- Identification of potential policy options (through the broad-level appraisal of the four generic Defra policy descriptors)
- Development of policy scenarios for assessment.

It should be noted that the first two tasks have looked at individual locations in relative isolation, but wider-scale impacts of policies have been assessed during the policy scenario appraisal stage, which has looked at the likely shoreline response and evolution both locally and along the SMP coast as a whole (Appendix G).

This Appendix outlines the steps undertaken in the development and definition of policies. Policy scenarios are then taken forward and appraised and the results of this appraisal given in Appendices G1 (Assessment of shoreline interactions and responses) and G2 (Assessment of achievement of objectives).

(Please note that during the latter stages of policy appraisal (October 2009) it was necessary for the CSG to review the policy appraisal recommendations from this Appendix and the objective-led policies listed in Appendix G Part 3. The factors driving the review of policies to be proposed are presented in appendix G Part 4).

F2 METHODOLOGY

F2.1 SMP Policies

The potential policy option process is essentially a 'screening procedure'. There are four generic Defra policy options to choose from and they are:

- **Hold The Line (HTL)** - Maintain or upgrade standard of protection provided by defences. This policy should cover those situations where work or operations are carried out in front of the existing defences (such as beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, building offshore breakwaters, etc.) to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line. This policy also involves operations to the back of existing defences (such as building secondary floodwalls) where they form an essential part of maintaining the current coastal defence system.
- **Advance The Line (ATL)** - construct new defences seaward of existing defences. Use of this policy should be limited to those policy units where significant land reclamation is considered.
- **Managed Realignment (MR)** - allowing the shoreline to move backwards or forwards, with management to control or limit movement (such as reducing erosion or building new defences on the landward side of the original defences).
- **No Active Intervention (NAI)** - a decision not to invest in providing or maintaining defence.

F2.2 Key Policy Drivers

The Issues and Objectives Table (Appendix E) was used to identify the features, issues and objectives for each length of shoreline, termed a Policy Development Zone (PDZ). The development of the Issues and Objectives Evaluation, including the ranking of the features, involved considerable consultation with the Client Steering Group organizations, environmental and ecological officers and Nature Reserve managers, archaeologists and heritage officers, planners, development control and land management officers, and key stakeholders.

A "key policy driver" was defined as a feature that has the potential to become an over-riding factor for determining policy due to its importance in terms of the benefits. It is helpful to note that, although in most cases a key policy driver will serve to promote or consider a policy option; it is possible that a key policy driver may serve to discard a policy.

There are no specific criteria which define a key policy driver; rather it is dependant upon the specific nature of the coastline and associated objectives and hence some subjective judgment is involved. Examples of key policy drivers are:

- International and European nature conservation designations (e.g. RAMSAR site, potential habitat creation opportunities)
- Nationally important infrastructure (e.g. Power Station, existing development)
- Regionally important transport links (e.g. Motorway)

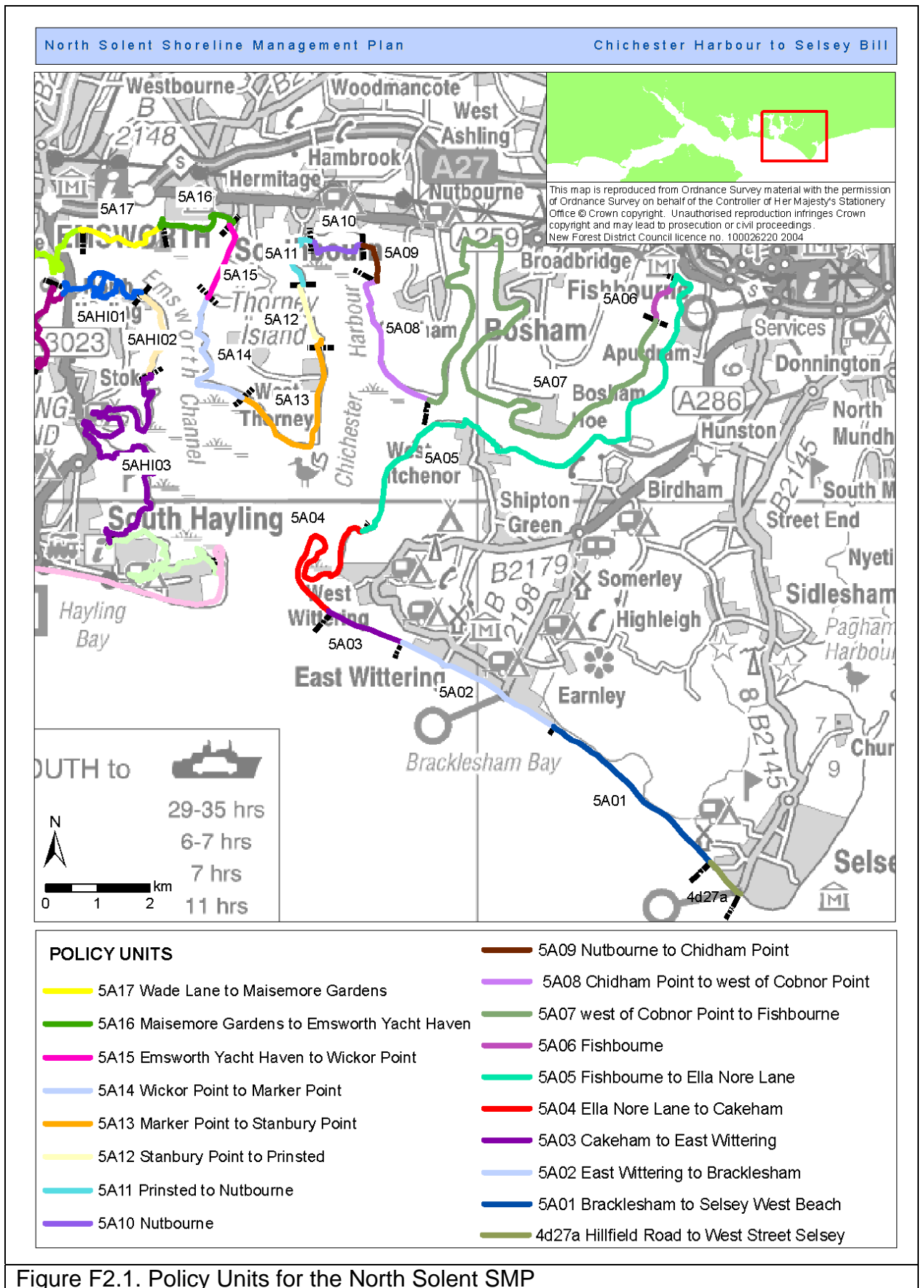
Key policy drivers were identified primarily from the ranked objectives and by identifying their relative importance at each location.

During stakeholder engagement and consultations, third party ownership of landholdings and privately funded maintenance of defences were raised as very important factors which should be taken into account in determining policies. Landownership, for private, Local Authority, County Councils etc., was acknowledged as an important factor in determining final SMP policies, but could not be considered as a policy driver for determining the policies to be proposed at public consultation.

F2.3 Policy Units

In order to determine the boundaries of the individual Policy Units, the ranked features, issues and objectives were considered in conjunction with the potential coastal flood and erosion risk areas identified in Appendix C. It was then possible to sub-divide the shoreline into a number of frontages, each of which could be considered discrete from adjacent frontages due to geomorphology or coastal processes and its pertinent features and issues; each frontage is termed a Policy Unit. Figure F1a-e presents the 61 proposed Policy Units and boundaries for the North Solent SMP area.

In order for the analysis to provide an understanding of coastal evolution, each Policy Unit is divided into three epochs - short-term (0-20 years), medium-term (20-20 years) and long-term (50-100 years). For consistency between SMPs, the output is provided for years 2025, 2055 and 2105. A single SMP policy is determined and applied per epoch for each Policy Unit in order to achieve the aim of the SMP of determining an achievable long-term vision for the North Solent coast.



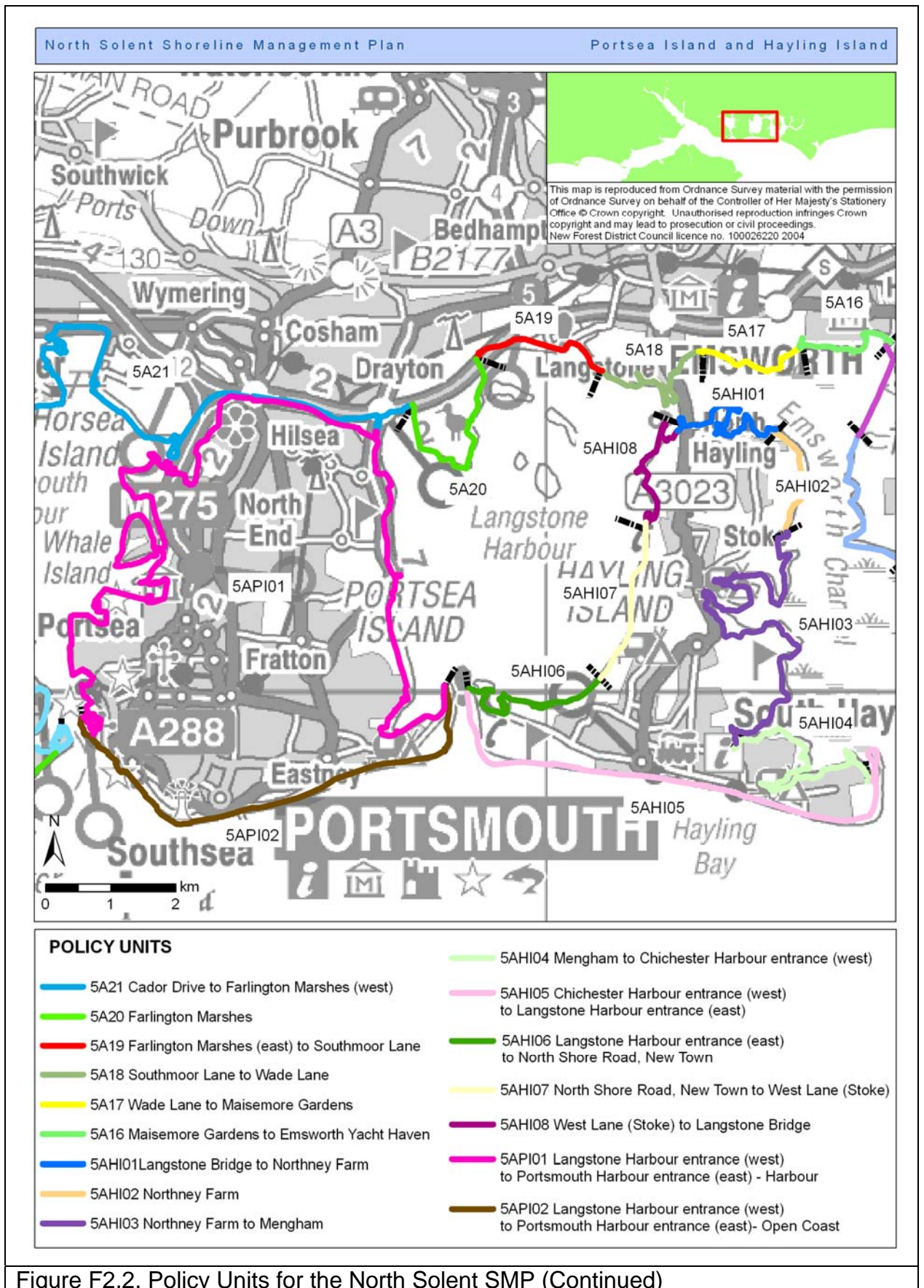


Figure F2.2. Policy Units for the North Solent SMP (Continued)

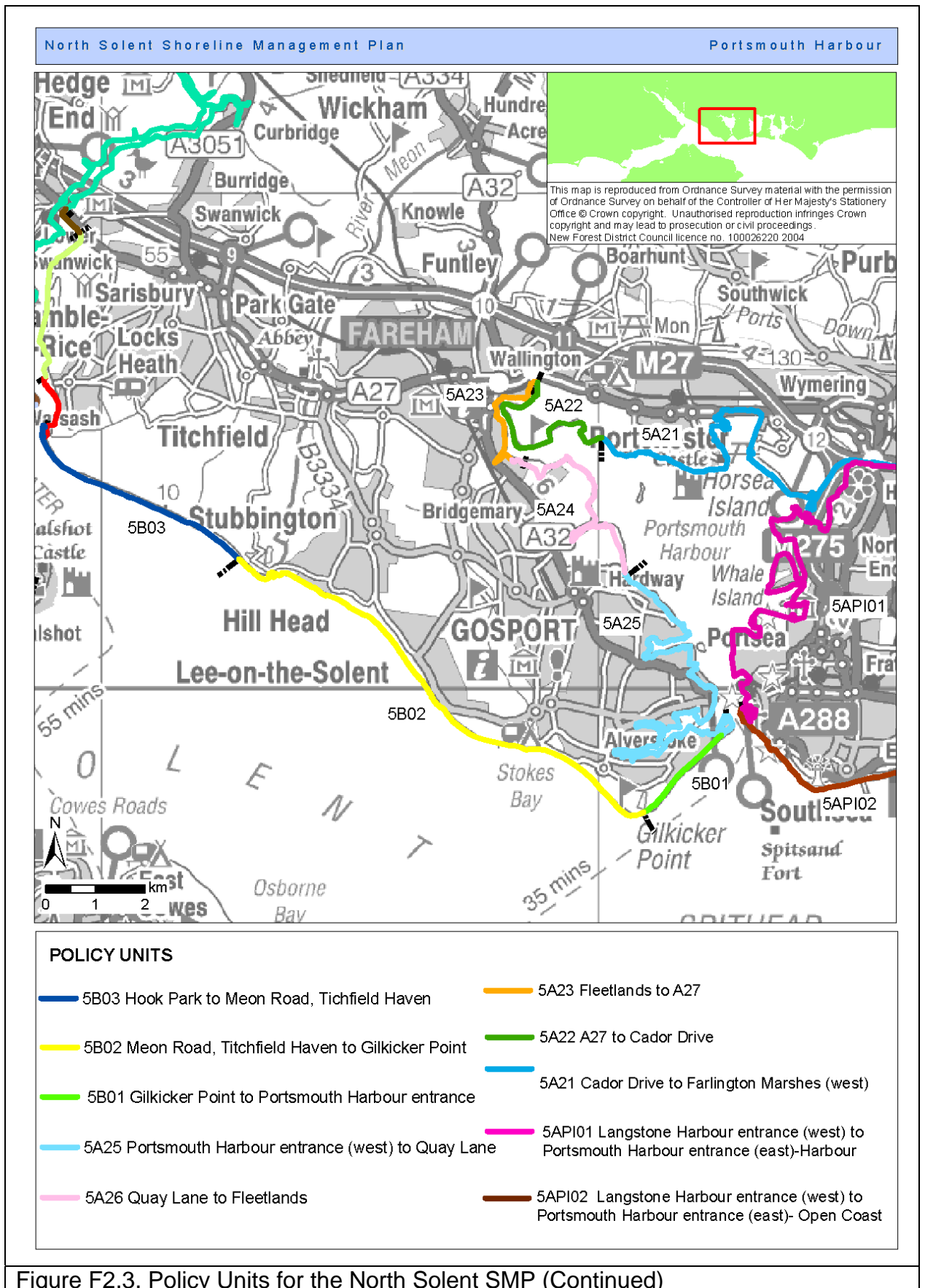


Figure F2.3. Policy Units for the North Solent SMP (Continued)

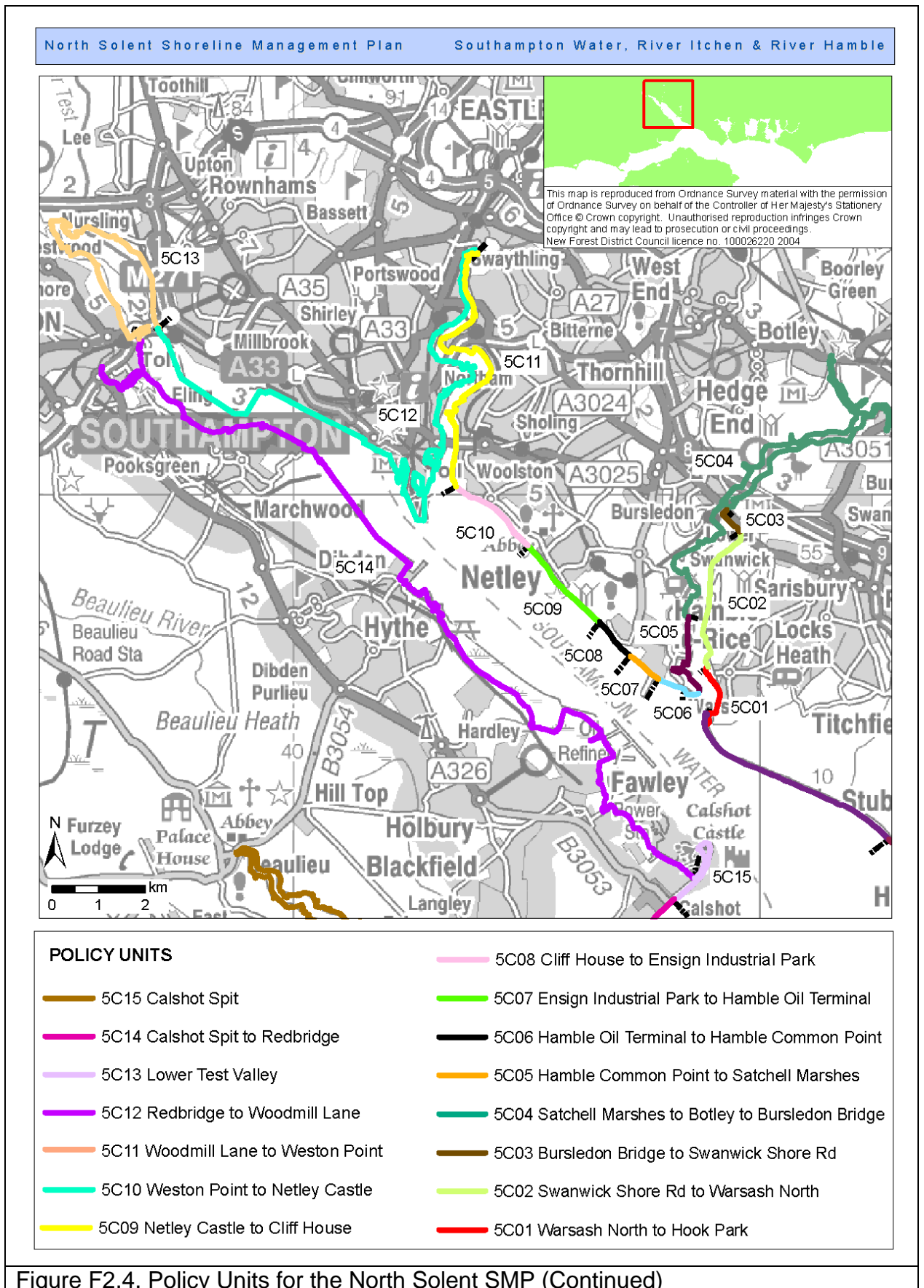


Figure F2.4. Policy Units for the North Solent SMP (Continued)

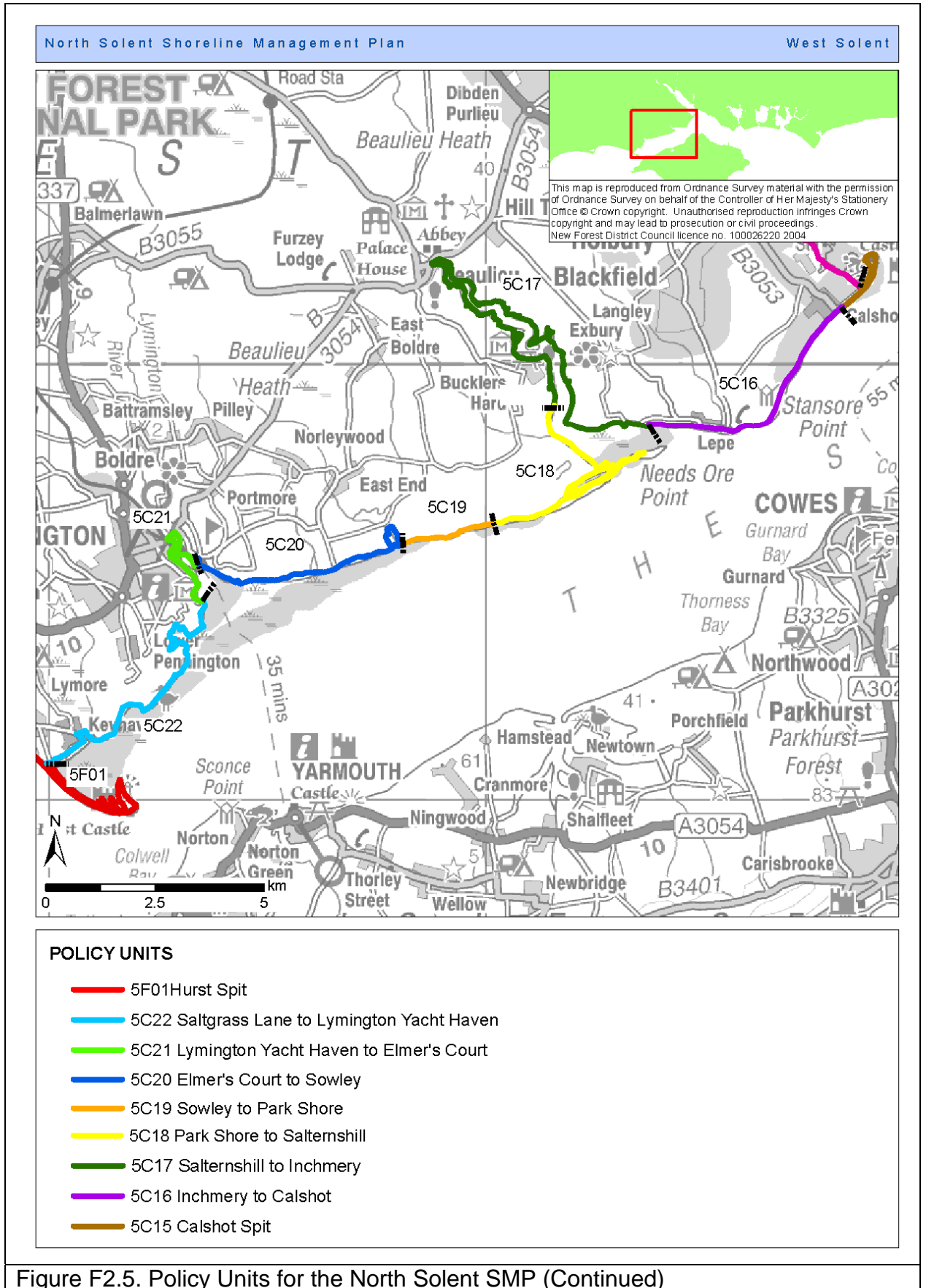


Figure F2.5. Policy Units for the North Solent SMP (Continued)

F3 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL POLICY OPTIONS

F3.1 North Solent SMP background

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is the first combined revision of the Western Solent and Southampton Water SMP and the East Solent and Harbours SMP. The coastline covered by the Plan extends 386km between Selsey Bill, in the east, and Hurst Spit, in the west, and includes Southampton Water, and Portsmouth, Langstone and Chichester Harbours, and the tidal extent of the main rivers. The North Solent shoreline is atypical of much of the UK in that:

- 80% of shoreline has a European or International nature conservation designation as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and or Ramsar sites
- 76% of shoreline is defended with structures and/or beach management
- the majority of the existing defences have European and International nature conservation designated site(s) landward and seaward of the line of defence
- over 60% of the shoreline is privately owned or maintained
- the majority of the North Solent is developed with residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural development
- there is a paucity of habitat creation opportunities as demonstrated in the Solent Dynamic Coast Project (Cope et al., 2008)

The Coast Protection Act 1949, which applies to the coastline of England and Wales, establishes Maritime (or Unitary) District as Coast Protection Authorities and vests in them general permissive powers to carry out Coast Protection Work, which is defined as "any work of construction, alteration, improvement, repair, maintenance, demolition or removal for the purpose of the protection of any land....". Protection is defined as "protection against erosion or encroachment by the sea".

Under the Environment Act 1995 the Environment Agency has a duty to exercise a general supervision over all matters relating to flood defence in England and Wales. The EA is also a formal consultee on certain planning and development control matters relating to coast protection and flood defence. Following recent changes and Ministerial delegation, the EA has taken responsibility for what were Defra's Coastal Protection functions. The EA now has a Coastal Strategic Overview role for sea flooding and coastal erosion risk management.

In general coast protection authorities have power to carry out coast protection work, whether within or outside their area, as may appear to them to be necessary or expedient for the protection of any land in their area; and may enter into an agreement with any other person to carry out such works.

Where it appears that land requires protection the CPA provides general powers to either serve notice on the owner and occupier of the land to undertake the maintenance and repair of defences or for the coast protection authority to undertake the works if necessary.

For further information regarding the Coastal Protection Act 1949 and coastal protection authority's powers to carry out coast protection works, or to check and discuss the necessary licences and consents required for proposed maintenance or improvement works to flood and coastal defences, please contact your local authority or the Environment Agency, or visit www.northsolentsmp.co.uk

F3.2 Overall Assumptions for Policy Appraisal

The following assumptions and criteria were used when considering policy scenario options for a Policy Unit:

- Existing heavily-populated centres of development and redevelopment within these areas will continue to require protection to minimize risk of tidal flooding and erosion until the end of the second epoch. Beyond this epoch, key policy drivers and flood and erosion risk will determine the long-term policy to be appraised. Residential development is currently restricted to existing developed areas (e.g. Southampton City, Portsmouth City, large towns), largely due to landscape and nature conservation designations, and extent of tidal flood and erosion risk areas. Although increasing housing targets will require further development within the North Solent area, this need will largely be met outside of the SMP study area, or outside the identified potential flood or erosion risk areas (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire USH, 2008 (PUSH), see <http://www.push.gov.uk>),].
- Existing industrial development, requiring a coastal location or maritime access will continue to require protection to minimize risk of tidal flooding and erosion until the end of the second epoch. Beyond this epoch, key policy drivers and flood and erosion risk will determine the long-term policy to be appraised. Industrial development is currently restricted to existing developed areas. Coastal industrial assets include Naval and MOD facilities, Southampton container port, Portsmouth ferry terminal, oil refinery, power stations, etc.
- Advance the Line policy option to be assessed where there is potential for land reclamation or for defences seaward of existing line of defence. Discussions within the Client Steering Group indicated that this policy is not applicable within the entire North Solent SMP area due to the complexity of the coastal processes, the number and extent of nature conservation designations and the use of the nearshore zone for navigation, transport and

recreation. It has, therefore, not been considered further in the development of the plan.

- Consideration of making beneficial use of dredgings has been discussed by members of the Client Steering Group in relation to other studies and coastal defence strategies for a number of years, and was raised at key stakeholder meetings. Recycling dredged sediments should be considered at a Coastal Defence Strategy level, as an option for implementing an SMP policy; for example, for raising of beach levels to protect foundations of existing seawalls, or for stabilising saltmarsh margins to prolong their natural flood defence functions.
- Managed Realignment policy options to be assessed only where there is potential for the shoreline retreat to improve coastal processes, shoreline alignment or habitat creation purposes. Sites identified on private landholdings are considered during the policy appraisal stages of SMP development but can only be achieved following discussions with and consent of the private landowners. No proposed managed realignment or environmental enhancement opportunities will be imposed or implemented in these circumstances without the landowner's full consent. The landowner's willingness or otherwise to consider the proposed policy will need to be recorded through the public consultation and landowner's wishes will be reflected in the preferred policy in the final SMP.
- Policy drivers, including MR, should be proposed that would result in sustainable and improved management of the shoreline, when considered at the broad system scale (See Planning Note). Land ownership and land use are considered key factors but are not considered as policy drivers. Discussions with landowners and land managers in advance of and during public consultation are essential in order to determine viability and feasibility of proposed habitat creation opportunities.
- Private individuals and organisations have rights or powers to protect their own property and to continue to maintain existing defences on a like-for-like basis without the need for planning permission. The SMP and its policies do not remove the rights of the private owner to maintain their defences to protect their property, land or assets; nor does the SMP policy prejudice any application for planning permission for improvements to existing defences. Engineering works continue to require the applicant to seek planning permission and the other necessary licences and consents, prior to works being carried out; such applications will need to be considered by the relevant planning authority on a case by case basis, to take into account site specific conditions and factors.
- Following discussions with the Client Steering Group and EA it was agreed that for the coastline frontage between Pagham Harbour and Chichester Harbour entrance, the policies recommended and approved through the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (CDS) will be proposed and endorsed by the SMP process.

- The recommended policies arising from the Portchester to Emsworth CDS have been the only policy scenarios to be assessed (for the frontages covered) as they had been through lengthy public consultation and completed policy scenario and economic assessments to determine and recommend policies. It should be noted that these policies have not been approved by the Portchester to Emsworth CDS Project Team members.
- The recommended policies arising from the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and River Hamble CDS have also been the only policy scenarios to be assessed for the frontages covered, as they had completed a detailed economic appraisal and Appropriate Assessment to determine and recommend policies. It should be noted that these policies have not been approved by the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and River Hamble CDS Project Team members.

F3.3 Consideration of Policies and Caveats per Policy Unit

The SMP provides a high-level, strategic approach for determining sustainable coastal defence management. The CSG agreed to define Policy Units based on coastal processes, tidal flood and erosion risk (Appendix C), and the pertinent features identified (Appendix E). Due to the nature and 386km length of shoreline, Policy Units were defined by the overarching policy drivers, applicable to relatively long lengths of shoreline that necessitated or required a specific policy to be proposed.

However, extensive discussions with CSG members identified a number of locations within defined Policy Unit frontages where a different but localised management approach was required for relatively short sections within the Policy Unit, due to localised policy drivers, for example:

- Within a Policy Unit that may have an overarching requirement for a HTL policy, there may also be potential opportunities for localised managed realignment.
- A frontage may have policy drivers for proposing HTL, but Flood and Coastal Defence Grant in Aid funding may only likely be available for short lengths and not for the majority of the Policy Unit length.
- A frontage may have policy drivers for proposing NAI, but there may be short lengths or specific infrastructure that would need to be protected or defended, as the shoreline position evolves.
- A frontage may have policy drivers for proposing HTL, but there may be localised policy drivers for areas to remain undefended for coastal process or nature conservation reasons

In order to develop a high-level, strategic appraisal of policies and assessments, the CSG agreed to consider these relatively short lengths of localised policy requirements as caveats to the overarching policy, rather than as individual and separate Policy Units. The CSG sought advice with regard to the acceptability of this approach from Defra and EA i.e. proposing a policy per epoch per Policy Unit, with localised policies or caveats being applied due

to localised policy drivers would not be considered as multiple policies within a single Policy Unit. Defra and EA confirmed that this issue has been raised in other SMPs, for example NAI with pockets of HTL for drains/outfalls, and that this approach had been permitted.

F3.4 Specific Considerations - Private Defences

The North Solent SMP recognises that private individuals and organisations have rights or powers to protect their own property and to continue to maintain existing defences on a like-for-like basis without the need for planning permission, provided it does not constitute 'development' of any kind.

Due to the significantly high proportion of privately owned shorelines and maintained defences, there was considerable concern from private landowners, planners and stakeholders with regard to the perception and implications of the proposed policies. For example, an NAI policy applied to private frontages would result in future planning applications for either improvement to existing defences, or for additional defences or development, being automatically rejected based solely on the SMP policy.

The rights of private owners to maintain their defences apply and remain whichever of the SMP policies are proposed at public consultation and in the final SMP. Private landowners are encouraged to check with the local planning authority whether the proposed works constitute 'development' or 'engineering works' in advance of any works commencing. Other consents may be required, as is currently the case. Each application would need to be considered individually.

A national Environment Agency policy statement on private defences within the North Solent SMP area was sought and provided (July 2009), which clarified a number of concerns raised by landowners, stakeholders and Local Authorities (See SMP Guidance Note for details). This provides detailed summaries of EA's position statements on:

- public funding for maintaining private/third party defences to protect transitional habitats
- delivery of compensatory habitats to offset habitat loss due to coastal squeeze resulting from continued maintenance of existing private/third party defences
- consideration of public authorities with respect to eligibility for Flood and Coastal Defence Grant in Aid

Following extensive consultations with Planners, private landowners and Key Stakeholders, and following considerable discussions (between the Client Steering Group members, the EA, Natural England and the Habitat Creation Programme Team), Defra and EA ruled that a HTL policy should be applied to privately owned frontages where coastal processes did not necessitate a specific policy option, or where other key policy drivers were identified. This policy would be supported with a clear statement that no public funding would be available (NPFA) and, therefore, maintenance of existing and future

defences would be at the landowner's expense. Accordingly, this policy approach would therefore not preclude owners from continuing to maintain their defences, or prejudice future planning permission applications. However, for each Policy Unit identified, there were either coastal processes or other policy drivers that influenced and determined the policies to be proposed. This 'default' policy of HTL (NPFA) therefore, has not been applied within the North Solent SMP.

Advice was also sought and provided from Defra and EA, and subsequently agreed by the CSG, that the SMP should propose objective-led, sustainable policies for public consultation, and not consider landownership as a driver.

The CSG agreed that the SMP team would approach the owners of privately defended potential managed realignment sites in advance of public consultation to:

- explain the policy being proposed
- the drivers for the policy
- raise awareness of the consultation procedure
- explain the way in which landowner's views would be taken into account in determining the final SMP policies

Where there is a clear objective-led MR policy covering all or part of their frontage, the proposed policy would be considered by the landowner(s) affected through the public consultation. If these owners were unwilling to consider managed realignment on their land then, following public consultation, the proposed MR policy would revert to HTL with a clear statement that no public funding would be available i.e. HTL (NPFA), and therefore maintenance of existing defences and future defences would be at the landowner's expense.

Clarification was then required from Defra and EA with respect to privately owned frontages where the objective-led approach identified a need for a HTL policy but public funding (Flood and Coastal Defence Grant in Aid) would not be available. The advice was that a HTL policy should be applied to these privately owned frontages, supported with a clear statement that no public funding would be available i.e. HTL (NPFA), and therefore maintenance of existing defences and future defences would be at the landowner's expense.

F3.5 Specific Considerations - Managed Realignment

A MR policy may be proposed for a number of reasons, such as flood storage capacity, improved coastal processes, economic viability (i.e. shorter lengths of secondary defences) or for environmental reasons to meet the legal obligation to maintain the extent of coastal wildlife habitat in the face of sea level rise, such as inter-tidal habitat creation for offsetting coastal squeeze.

F3.5.1 Regional Habitat Creation Programme

The Regional Habitat Creation Programme, which is co-ordinated by the Environment Agency, aims to provide strategic delivery of the compensatory and replacement habitats identified by the Appropriate Assessments undertaken for all Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management plans and projects potentially affecting European designated nature conservation sites. Habitat compensation through Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) can also be 'secured' through the RHCP for SMP's and Coastal Defence Strategies, but should be delivered before an adverse effect is actually incurred.

Following extensive discussions with CSG, landowners, stakeholders, national policy teams at Environment Agency and Natural England, the Regional Habitat Creation Programme will also deliver the necessary compensatory habitats required to offset the losses due to coastal squeeze caused by the continued maintenance of existing third party (i.e. privately owned and maintained) defences identified in the Appropriate Assessment for this SMP.

Third parties will, however, be responsible for compensation for any increased coastal squeeze losses due to lateral extension of defences and any direct impacts of their proposed works (e.g. increased footprint of the structure) on a European designated site.

F3.5.2 Solent Dynamic Coast Project

The need for a strategic approach for identifying and quantifying habitat creation opportunities for compensating for losses of inter-tidal habitat caused by coastal squeeze, resulting from the maintenance of flood and coastal defences, was identified in advance of the North Solent SMP commencing. The Solent Dynamic Coast Project (SDCP) was conducted to provide technical advice and to inform development of the North Solent SMP to comply with the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and EU Birds Directive 79/409/EEC. The focus was on inter-tidal mudflat and saltmarsh habitats as these form the largest expanse of coastal habitats across the north Solent that are immediately under threat from climate change, sea level rise and coastal management decisions. The consequent effect on transitional freshwater habitats (primarily coastal grazing marsh) was also considered.

The SDCP was purely a desktop study, undertaken on behalf of the key statutory authorities, which focus on inter-tidal habitats, in order to inform the North Solent SMP and the Appropriate Assessment. The main objectives were to quantify inter-tidal loss of habitat and identify potential sites for re-creation, at a strategic level across the north Solent. In doing so, a method was devised based on approximate benefit-cost calculations to categorise potential inter-tidal habitat creation sites into possible managed re-alignment sites, possible abandonment sites (No Active Intervention) and possible HTL sites. The project was able to estimate a balance of inter-tidal loss versus the

potential for inter-tidal gain. The requirement for replacement EU designated freshwater habitat was also broadly quantified.

The main objectives were to;

- quantify the amount of inter-tidal coastal squeeze over the next 100 years, which requires replacement habitat to be created
- identify sites where inter-tidal habitat creation is topographically possible
- quantify the amount of inter-tidal habitat creation sites that could potentially offset inter-tidal coastal squeeze over the next 100 years
- undertake preliminary ranking and assessment of the feasibility of conducting managed re-alignment relative to other impacting variables
- develop a region-wide framework of potential inter-tidal habitat mitigation and compensation sites

The Isle of Wight Mitigation Study was carried out in parallel with the SDCP, which in addition to inter-tidal habitats also assessed other coastal Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. The potential implications on the International and European designated sites in the Solent region of the proposed policies from both the North Solent and Isle of Wight SMPs were considered in the Appropriate Assessments for each SMP.

F3.5.3 Inter-tidal Habitat Creation Opportunities

The Solent is an environmentally important region with a wide diversity of vulnerable habitat types and species. Approximately 80% of the North Solent shoreline is covered by at least one or more International or European level nature conservation designation. This results in a complex and unique combination of factors that need to be taken into account when determining sustainable policies on a dynamic shoreline. Sites important for wildlife habitat often also have important amenity and landscape value.

Maintaining or improving the existing defences must comply with environmental legislation and objectives, including biodiversity targets set under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, Ramsar Convention and Defra High Level Target 4 (Defra, 2006), in order to maintain favourable conservation status of the designated sites, and a coherent network of coastal habitats.

The potential inter-tidal habitat creation-led Managed Realignment sites that have been identified as individual Policy Units, due to significant scale of inter-tidal habitat creation opportunities and potential feasibility, are presented in Table F3.1.

Policy Unit	SMP Reference	Area of potential inter-tidal habitat creation if MR realised (ha)	Area of coastal grazing marsh habitat required if MR realised (ha)	SDCP Reference
5A01	Medmerry	347	0	Medmerry
5A06	Fishbourne	21.3	21.3	Fishbourne_a
5A08	Chidham	37	0	West Chidham_b
5A10	Nutbourne	25.6	4.8	Nutbourne
5A14	Marker Point	63.3	63.3	Thorney Island_a
5A15 & 5A12	The Deeps west	190	190	Thorney Island_b
5A20	Farlington Marshes	74	74	Farlington marsh
5AHI02	Northney Farm	46	46	Northney Farm
5AHI03	Verner Common	6	6	Verner Common_a
		2.4	0	Verner Common_b
	Tournerbury Marsh	10.2	0	Pounds Marsh
		44	43	Tournerbury Marsh
5C18	Beaulieu River	193	193	Beaulieu_Warren
		44.3	44.3	Warrens_NOre_b

Table F3.1 Potential Inter-tidal Habitat Creation Managed Realignment sites, identified as potential individual Policy Units

Table F3.2 summarises potential sites for localised inter-tidal habitat creation-led Managed Realignment, or Regulated Tidal Exchange. These are not considered as individual Policy Units, as other policy drivers have been identified for the overriding policy for that particular frontage; the localised habitat creation sites are generally relatively small scale inter-tidal habitat creation opportunities. (The results from the economic appraisal (Appendix H) determine whether these sites are considered as localised policy options and included within the policy definition for the Policy Unit, or whether they are caveats to the policy option).

Policy Unit	Potential localised MR North Solent SMP Reference	Area of potential inter-tidal habitat creation if MR realised (ha)	Area of coastal grazing marsh habitat required if MR realised (ha)	SDCP Reference
5A04	West Wittering	13.6	13.6	West Wittering
5A05	Horse Pond	5.8	5.8	Horse Pond
	Ella Nore	5.1	0	Ella Nore
5A07	East Chidham	4.7	0	East Chidham_a
	Bosham	4.8	0	Bosham_b
5A17	Warblington	4.8	0	Warblington
	Conigar	4.1	0	Conigar
5A18	Southmoor	13.9	13.9	Southmoor
5AHI07	Newtown	1.6	0	Newtown
	Fleet	2.3	0	Fleet
5AHI08	Stoke Common	7	0	West Northney
		4.6	0	Stoke
5B02	Titchfield Haven	170	126	Titchfield Haven
5B03	Hook Lake	46	37	Hook Lake
5C16	Stanswood Valley	13.7	0	Stanswood Valley
	Stansore Point	15.4	0	Stansore Point
5C21	Lymington River reedbeds	35.6	35.6	Lym reedbeds
5C22	Avon Water	40.7	40.7	Avon Water
	Saltgrass Lane	15.9	0	Saltgrass Lane

Table F3.2 Localised Potential Managed Realignment (MR) sites for inter-tidal Habitat Creation or environmental enhancement.

F3.5.4 North Solent Wader and Wildfowl High Water and Terrestrial Habitat Use Workshop

The outcome of the Workshop was that each of the roost sites were considered to be of equal importance and that the Solent-wide network of roost sites needed to be maintained (Cox 2009a). Additional work looking at just the roost sites protected by existing defences identified the role of 3 sites (Farlington Marshes, Thorney Island and Lymington to Keyhaven Marshes) that are key to the functioning of SPA designated areas.

The habitat compensation requirements assessments (Cox 2009b) identified the designated features and function at each potential realignment site and likely timescales for recreating the designated features and functions that would be affected by a realignment of defences.

F3.5.5 Coastal Grazing Marsh Habitats

Extensive discussions were held with Natural England, the EA, the CSG, and the SMP's Environment Group to ensure that the proposed policies comply with the various environmental legislation and targets. The broad and high-level advice provided by Natural England regarding compensation habitat requirements or time scales for recreating coastal grazing marsh habitats, gave a consistent and precautionary approach when considering potential inter-tidal habitat creation opportunities; the advice did not consider the site-specific features and function of the transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh) that may be affected if inter-tidal habitat creation opportunities are realised (i.e. such sites may be designated for specific flora and fauna assemblages, or provide an important roosting or feeding site that is part of a wider network of sites). The advice fully considers the results and supporting information provided by an independent ecological consultant.

Natural England's advice and guidance recommended that coastal Local Authorities and the EA plan for a dynamic coast where it may not be sustainable to maintain habitats in their current locations. However, a HTL policy could be proposed, as long as it is sustainable to do so, while allowing the necessary time for the compensatory measures to be delivered, on a 'like-for-like' basis. It is recognised that there may be a conflict between what is sustainable and the length of time taken to deliver compensation. The timeframe for recreating the features and function affected through inter-tidal habitat creation should be reviewed and revised following more detailed assessments and investigations, such as through Coastal Defence Strategies, Regional Habitat Creation Programme studies and other site-specific investigations.

At sites where a proposed inter-tidal habitat creation site would result in realignment of existing defences, and would result in a loss of transitional freshwater habitat (e.g. coastal grazing marsh) Natural England advised that existing defences continue to be maintained for the first two epochs (i.e. for 50 years), as it had been determined it would take 50 years to recreate the necessary complex Ramsar habitats and assemblages that would be affected. Therefore, managed realignment could only progress and be realised once the compensatory measures were recreated, established and functioning in advance. This approach was in line with previous Natural England advice in 'Managing change at the coast' (2006).

In order to determine the environmental and potential compensatory habitat creation opportunities in a consistent and auditable manner, the advice from Natural England and the EA Biodiversity Team has been closely followed and applied. This broad scale advice fully considered and supported the results from the North Solent Wader and Wildfowl High Water and Terrestrial Habitat Use Workshop Outcomes and the habitat compensation requirements assessments, undertaken by an independent ecological consultant.

Table F3.3 summarises the policies and policy scenarios selected for appraisal for each policy unit.

(Please note that during the latter stages of policy appraisal (October 2009) it was necessary for the CSG to review the policy appraisal recommendations from this Appendix and the objective-led policies listed in Appendix G Part 3. The factors driving the review of policies to be proposed are presented in appendix G Part 4).

HTL	Hold the Line
MR (HTRL)	Hold the secondary or realigned line of defences
MR	Managed Realignment
NAI	No Active Intervention
AM	Adaptive Management

Policy Units	Geographic Area	Policy Unit Reference	Policies determined from CDS	Policy Scenarios to be appraised																	
				Policy Scenario 1			Policy Scenario 2			Policy Scenario 3			Policy Scenario 4			Policy Scenario 5			Policy Scenario 6		
				Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs	Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs	Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs	Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs	Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs	Epoch 1 0-20yrs	Epoch 2 20-50yrs	Epoch 3 50-100yrs
Selsey West Beach	Bracklesham (Medmery)	east Solent	5A01	Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy	MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)														
Bracklesham	East Wittering	east Solent	5A02		HTL	HTL	HTL														
East Wittering	Cakeham	east Solent	5A03		HTL	MR	MR (HTRL)														
Cakeham	Ella Nore Lane	east Solent	5A04		AM	AM	AM (potential MR West Wittering)														
Ella Nore Lane	Fishbourne	Chichester Harbour	5A05		HTL	HTL (potential MR Ella Nore)	HTL (potential MR at Horse Pond)	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Fishbourne		Chichester Harbour	5A06		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	MR											
Fishbourne	west of Cobnor Point	Chichester Harbour	5A07		HTL (potential MR at Bosham & East Chidham)	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
west of Cobnor Point	Chidham Point	Chichester Harbour	5A08		MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL								
Chidham Point	Nutbourne	Chichester Harbour	5A09		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Nutbourne		Chichester Harbour	5A10		MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Nutbourne	Prinsted	Chichester Harbour	5A11		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Prinsted	Stanbury Point	Chichester Harbour	5A12		HTL	HTL	MR	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Stanbury Point	Marker Point	Chichester Harbour	5A13		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Marker Point	Wickor Point	Chichester Harbour	5A14		MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Wickor Point	Emsworth Yacht Haven	Chichester Harbour	5A15		HTL	HTL	MR	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Emsworth Yacht Haven	Maisemore Gardens	Chichester Harbour	5A16		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Maisemore Gardens	Wade Lane	Chichester Harbour	5A17		HTL (potential MR at Conigar Point)	HTL	HTL (potential MR at Warblington)	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Wade Lane	Southmoor Lane	Langstone Harbour	5A18		HTL	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL (potential MR at Southmoor)	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Southmoor Lane	Farlington Marshes (east)	Langstone Harbour	5A19		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI											
Farlington Marshes (east)	Farlington Marshes (west)	Langstone Harbour	5A20		HTL	HTL	MR	HTL	MR	MR (HTRL)	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)		
Farlington Marshes (west)	Cador Drive	Portsmouth Harbour	5A21		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Cador Drive	A27	Portsmouth Harbour	5A22		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
A27	Fleetlands (MOD boundary)	Portsmouth Harbour	5A23		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Fleetlands (MOD boundary)	Quay Lane (MOD boundary)	Portsmouth Harbour	5A24		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Quay Lane (MOD boundary)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance (west)	Portsmouth Harbour	5A25		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Portsmouth Harbour entrance	Gilkicker Point	east Solent	5B01		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Gilkicker Point	Meon Road, Titchfield Haven	east Solent	5B02		HTL	HTL	HTL (potential RTE Titchfield Haven)	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Meon Road, Titchfield Haven	Hook Park	east Solent	5B03		NAI (HTL for cross-Solent infrastructure)	NAI (HTL for cross-Solent infrastructure)	NAI (HTL for cross-Solent infrastructure)														
Hook Park	Warsash North	River Hamble	5C01		NAI	MR	MR (HTRL)	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL								
Warsash North	Swanwick Shore Road	River Hamble	5C02		NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL											
Swanwick Shore Road	Bursledon Bridge	River Hamble	5C03		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Bursledon Bridge to Curbridge to Botley to Satchell Marshes		River Hamble	5C04		NAI	NAI	NAI														
Satchell Marshes	Hamble Common Point	River Hamble	5C05		NAI (HTL for the Quay and Rope Walk)	NAI (HTL for the Quay and Rope Walk)	NAI (HTL for the Quay and Rope Walk)	HTL	HTL	HTL											
Hamble Common Point	Hamble Oil Terminal	River Hamble	5C06		NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Hamble Oil Terminal	Ensign Industrial Park	River Hamble	5C07		HTL	HTL	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Ensign Industrial Park	Cliff House	Southampton Water	5C08		NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Cliff House	Netley Castle	Southampton Water	5C09		HTL	HTL	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Netley Castle	Weston Point	Southampton Water	5C10		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL								
Weston Point	Woodmill Lane	River Itchen	5C11		HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Woodmill Lane	Redbridge	Southampton Water / River Itchen	5C12		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Lower Test Valley		River Test	5C13		NAI	NAI	NAI														
Redbridge	Calshot Spit	Southampton Water	5C14		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Calshot Spit		west Solent	5C15		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Calshot Spit	Inchmery	west Solent	5C16		HTL (potential MR Stansore Point & Stanswood Valley)	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Inchmery	Salternshill	west Solent	5C17		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Salternshill	Park Shore	west Solent	5C18		HTL	HTL	MR	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL								
Park Shore	Sowley	west Solent	5C19		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Sowley	Elmers Court	west Solent	5C20		NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL											
Elmers Court	Lymington Yacht Haven	west Solent	5C21		HTL	HTL	HTL (potential RTE Lymington River Reedbeds)	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Lymington Yacht Haven	Saltgrass Lane	west Solent	5C22		HTL (potential MR Saltgrass Lane)	HTL (potential RTE Avon Water)	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Hurst Spit		west Solent	5F01		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Langstone Harbour entrance (west)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance (east)	Portsea Island - harbours	5API01		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI											
Langstone Harbour entrance (west)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance (east)	Portsea Island - east Solent open coast	5API02		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Langstone Bridge	Northney Farm	Hayling Island, Chichester Harbour	5AH101		NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Northney Farm		Hayling Island, Chichester Harbour	5AH102		MR	MR (HTRL)	MR (HTRL)	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Northney Farm	Mengham	Hayling Island, Chichester Harbour	5AH103		HTL	HTL	HTL (potential MR Tournerbury and Verner)	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Mengham	Chichester Harbour entrance (west)	Hayling Island, Chichester Harbour	5AH104		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
Chichester Harbour entrance (west)	Langstone Harbour entrance (east)	Hayling Island, east Solent	5AH105		HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	NAI								
Langstone Harbour entrance (east)	North Shore Road, New Town	Hayling Island, Langstone Harbour	5AH106		HTL	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								
North Shore Road, New Town	West Lane (Stoke)	Hayling Island, Langstone Harbour	5AH107		HTL (potential MR for Fleet & Newtown)	HTL	HTL	NAI (HTL for Newtown)	NAI (HTL for Newtown)	NAI (HTL for Newtown)	HTL	HTL	NAI (HTL for Newtown)								
West Lane (Stoke)	Langstone Bridge	Hayling Island, Langstone Harbour	5AH108		HTL (potential MR Stoke and West Northney)	HTL	HTL	NAI	NAI	NAI	HTL	HTL	NAI								

F4 POLICY APPRAISAL TABLES

The policy appraisal process is the assessment of possible policy options for each Policy Unit that have been considered to assess their advantages and disadvantages. As stated previously, there are four generic Defra policy options to choose from and they are:

- **Hold The Line (HTL)** - Maintain or upgrade standard of protection provided by defences. This policy should cover those situations where work or operations are carried out in front of the existing defences (such as beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, building offshore breakwaters, etc.) to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line. This policy also involves operations to the back of existing defences (such as building secondary floodwalls) where they form an essential part of maintaining the current coastal defence system.
- **Advance The Line (ATL)** - construct new defences seaward of existing defences. Use of this policy should be limited to those policy units where significant land reclamation is considered.
- **Managed Realignment (MR)** - allowing the shoreline to move backwards or forwards, with management to control or limit movement (such as reducing erosion or building new defences on the landward side of the original defences).
- **No Active Intervention (NAI)** - a decision not to invest in providing or maintaining defence.

For some stretches of coastline some policy options are clearly unsuitable and need not be considered or appraised, for example, a policy may be technically unfeasible, e.g. due to unstable geology, or risk of coastal erosion.

Each Policy Unit has three epochs attached to it: short-term (0-20 years), medium-term (20-50 years) and long-term (50-100 years). For consistency between SMPs, the output is provided for years 2025, 2055 and 2105. The policy options have been considered per epoch for each Policy Unit, in order to achieve a sustainable long-term vision for the North Solent coastline. For example:

Policy Unit	Policy Option per Epoch		
	0 – 20 years	20-50 years	50-100 years
5C15 Calshot Spit	Hold the Line	Hold the Line	No Active Intervention

At some locations, a change in policy over the medium to long-term, may potentially offer technical and/or environmental benefits. However, its

implementation would involve the loss of important environmental or anthropogenic assets (land, properties, infrastructure etc). In these locations and under these circumstances, consideration of the long-term policy is the overall objective. It is also important to note that the policies that have been assessed do not consider the possible future sources or likelihood of funding, or land ownership; these factors are taken into consideration when determining the proposed policies that are examined through public consultation, and are included in the Draft SMP document. The tables also reflect revisions in Policy Unit boundaries following discussions of the Appendix E Policy Development Zones (PDZs) with the CSG and EMG members.

The following assessment tables detail the justification for appraising the SMP management policies for each discrete length of shoreline or Policy Unit.

Policy Unit 5A01	Selsey West Beach to Bracklesham (Medmerry)		SMP1 Management Units CPU2 Hold the Line
Summary Description	Within the extensive tidal floodplain, dominated by grade 1, 2 and 3 agricultural hinterland are small communities or individual residential properties. Farmland provides important roost sites for waders and waterfowl and supports nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are also a number of Listed Buildings, Monuments and other archaeological features in the floodplain, along with a protected wreck offshore and maritime features in the inter-tidal or near shore zone. The area is also a RSPB nature reserve. Bracklesham Bay is designated as a geological SSSI. Offshore is the Bracklesham Balls Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (Offshore of Selsey Bill is the Mixon Hole Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance). Commercial properties and facilities located nearer towards Selsey, including a substantial and nationally important caravan park with associated recreational facilities. This Policy Unit has been defined and assessed in the adjacent Beachy Head to Selsey Bill SMP, which determined a MR policy for each epoch, which are also the recommended policies from the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (See PDZ table 39).		
Position of defence line	Largely defended with timber groynes and EA maintained shingle beach but management is likely to incorporate Pagham to East Head CDS recommendation of a MR policy to improve standard of protection		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised for entire length, but considered as localised option for Medmerry Cliff section		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised, (no long-term coastal process or environmental benefits)		
Managed Realignment	To be appraised for economic sustainability, environmental and coastal process benefits, as identified in the Coastal Defence Strategy, potentially in the first epoch and maintenance of the secondary defences subsequently. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site. In conjunction with localised HTL at Medmerry Cliffs		
No Active Intervention	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		

Policy Unit 5A02	Bracklesham to East Wittering		SMP1 Management Units CPU3 Hold the Line
Summary Description	The significant numbers of residential properties in East Wittering and Bracklesham but minimal community and commercial facilities are situated on relatively high ground. Archaeological features have been discovered in the cliffs and inter-tidal zone. Grade 2 and 3 agricultural hinterland is present. Bracklesham Bay is designated as a geological SSSI. Offshore is the Bracklesham Balls Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance. Beaches, access and a public launching site are important recreation facilities. This Policy Unit has been defined and assessed in the adjacent Beachy Head to Selsey Bill SMP, which determined a HTL policy for each epoch, which are also the recommended policies from the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (See PDZ table 38).		
Position of defence line	Largely defended with mixture of concrete seawall with apron, timber breastwork and gabions, fronted by a shingle beach.		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		

Policy Unit 5A03	East Wittering to Cakeham		SMP1 Management Units CPU4 Hold the Line
Summary Description	West Wittering and Cakeham comprise residential properties, commercial facilities and areas important for recreation. Farm land provides important roost sites for waders and waterfowl and supports nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Archaeological features have been discovered in the cliffs and inter-tidal zone. Grade 2 and 3 agricultural hinterland is present. Bracklesham Bay is designated as a geological SSSI. This Policy Unit has been defined and assessed in the adjacent Beachy Head to Selsey Bill SMP, which determined a HTL policy for the first epoch, with a MR in second epoch, and HTRL for third epoch; these are also the recommended policies from the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (See PDZ table 38).		
Position of defence line	Timber groynes, gabions, and shingle beach.		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Realignment defence line will need to be maintained		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No environmental benefits in short term	To be appraised due to coastal process benefits	
No Active Intervention	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		

Policy Unit 5A04	Cakeham to Ella Nore Lane		SMP1 Management Units CPU5 Hold the Line
Summary Description	The section of the frontage between Ella Nore Lane and East Head is within the Chichester Harbour AONB. Residential settlements, commercial facilities and heritage assets of West Wittering and Cakeham, along with areas important for recreation, are within the tidal floodplain. Grade 3 agricultural hinterland is present. The majority of the frontage is included within inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and provides important roost sites for waders and waterfowl and supports nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. This Policy Unit has been defined and assessed in the adjacent Beachy Head to Selsey Bill SMP, which determined an Adaptive Management policy for the frontage, which is also the recommended policy approach from the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (See PDZ table 37).		
Position of defence line	Timber groynes, gabions, and shingle beach. Pagham to East Head CDS recommends Adaptive Management approach, due to complexity of processes operating at and uncertainty of the future evolution of East Head.		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised. Potential detrimental impacts on harbour management and the environment		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. Potential detrimental impacts on harbour management and the environment		
No Active Intervention	Not to be appraised. Potential detrimental impacts on harbour management and the environment		
Adaptive Management	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets within Chichester Harbour and hinterland, and for long-term process and potential managed realignment or inter-tidal environmental enhancement opportunity at West Wittering. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation at West Wittering. Adaptive Management for this site is a Defra-approved policy.		

Policy Unit 5A05	Ella Nore Lane to Fishbourne		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	<p>This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB and largely agricultural, grades 1, 2 and 3. Although the tidal floodplain is relatively limited due to sloping topography, there are historic residential centres such as Itchenor and Fishbourne, individual residential properties, commercial properties (e.g. Birdham, West Itchenor) potentially at flood risk. There are several major marinas, boatyards and sailing clubs within this sector of Chichester Harbour. The unit also contains Listed Buildings, Monuments and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime archaeological features (e.g. Fishbourne, Apuldram), along with Conservation Areas. The strategically important sewage treatment plant infrastructure, transport network and public open spaces are also potentially at tidal flood risk. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The majority of the shoreline is privately owned and defences privately maintained; there are publically maintained defences at Itchenor, Apuldram and Fishbourne (See PDZ table 36).</p>		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential managed realignment or inter-tidal environmental enhancement opportunities at Ella Nore (2 nd epoch) and Horse Pond (3 rd epoch), identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation sites.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, coastal flood risk area and land use.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A06	Fishbourne	SMP1 Management Units Not defined	
Summary Description	This privately owned frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extent of the potential tidal floodplain would significantly affect an extensive area of agricultural grade 1 land, along with small numbers of Listed Buildings and terrestrial, archaeological features, and local transport links. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The shoreline is privately owned and defences privately maintained (See PDZ table 36).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of agricultural assets and landholdings, transitional freshwater habitats and high tide roost sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised in first two epochs. If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed.	To be appraised as potential inter-tidal habitat creation. Dependent on landowner's consent, and would require compensatory transitional freshwater habitats and any necessary secondary defences to be created in advance of realignment being realised. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project.	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A07	Fishbourne to west of Cobnor Point		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB and largely agricultural, grades 1, 2 and 3. The tidal floodplain is relatively limited due to sloping topography, although the historic residential areas of Bosham Hoe, Bosham and Chidham and individual residential properties are potentially at flood risk. There are several boatyards and sailing clubs within this sector of Chichester Harbour. The unit also contains Listed Buildings, Monuments and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime archaeological features, along with Conservation Areas. The local transport network and public open spaces are also potentially at flood risk. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The majority of the shoreline is privately owned and defences privately maintained (See PDZ tables 36, 35 and 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential managed realignment or inter-tidal environmental enhancement opportunities at Bosham and East Chidham (1 st epoch), identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation sites.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not suitable due to topography, flood risk area and land use.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A08	West of Cobnor Point to Chidham Point		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extent of the potential tidal floodplain would affect agricultural grade 2 land, along with small numbers of heritage features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The shoreline is privately owned and defences privately maintained (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	To be appraised for environmental and process benefits. Site has been managed, with secondary defences in place and is awaiting appropriate circumstances before a managed realignment is activated at this site. Realignment could be realised either at end of first epoch or start of second epoch. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.	Not to be appraised, as secondary defences would need to be maintained (Hold the re-aligned Line).	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A09	Chidham Point to Nutbourne		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extent of the potential tidal floodplain would affect agricultural grade 2 land but is relatively restricted due to topography. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The shoreline is privately owned and defences privately maintained (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process, environmental or habitat creation benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A10	Nutbourne		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The tidal floodplain is relatively limited but covers residential properties, Historic and Listed Buildings, Monuments and heritage features within the villages of Nutbourne and Prinsted, along with transport links. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The existing defences protecting Nutbourne and eastern Prinsted are currently maintained by the Environment Agency (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Realignment defence line will need to be maintained		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	To be appraised for inter-tidal habitat creation benefits but would require secondary defences to be created in advance of realignment being realised. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.	Secondary defences would need to be maintained (Hold the re-aligned line).	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A11	Nutbourne to Prinsted		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extent of the potential tidal floodplain, which covers the majority of Thorney Island would affect residential properties in Prinsted and agricultural grade 1 and 2 land but is relatively restricted due to topography. The unit also contains Listed Buildings, Monuments and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime archaeological features, along with a Conservation Area. The local transport network and public open spaces are also potentially at flood risk. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The existing defences protecting Nutbourne and eastern Prinsted are currently maintained by the Environment Agency (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process, environmental or habitat creation benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A12	Prinsted to Stanbury Point		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extensive tidal floodplain covers transitional freshwater habitats and agricultural grade 4 land, and a small number of individual residential properties and heritage features, along with the single access transport link serving the MOD facilities on Thorney Island. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The existing defences are currently maintained by the MOD (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential, commercial agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites, they will for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised in first two epochs. If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed.	To be appraised for inter-tidal habitat creation benefits that would require compensatory transitional freshwater habitats and secondary defences to be created in advance of realignment being realised. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A13	Stanbury Point to Marker Point		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extensive tidal floodplain covers MOD facilities and assets and 5 residential properties, transitional freshwater habitats, and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime heritage features, excluding the south-eastern corner of Thorney Island which is at a higher topographic elevation. The single access transport link serving the MOD facilities on Thorney Island would also be affected by tidal flooding. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There is also a Local Nature Reserve and RSPB Reserve at Pilsey Island just south of Longmere Point at the southern tip of Thorney Island. The existing defences are currently maintained by the MOD (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of MOD facilities and assets, residential properties, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites, they will for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process, environmental or habitat creation benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A14	Marker Point to Wickor Point		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extensive tidal floodplain covers MOD facilities and assets and residential properties, transitional freshwater habitats, and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime heritage features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. The existing defences are currently maintained by the MOD (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of MOD facilities and assets, residential properties, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites, they will for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	To be appraised for inter-tidal habitat creation benefits that would require compensatory transitional freshwater habitats and secondary defences to be created in advance of realignment being realised. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.	Secondary defences would need to be maintained (Hold the re-aligned line).	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A15	Wickor Point to Emsworth Yacht Haven		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The extensive tidal floodplain covers MOD facilities and assets and residential properties, transitional freshwater habitats, and terrestrial, inter-tidal and maritime heritage features. The single access transport link serving the MOD facilities on Thorney Island would also be affected by tidal flooding. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and important roost sites for waders and waterfowl that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There is also a Local Nature Reserve. The existing defences are currently maintained by the Environment Agency (See PDZ table 34).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, inter-tidal mudflats		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of MOD facilities and assets, residential properties, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites, they will for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised in first two epochs. If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed.	To be appraised for inter-tidal habitat creation benefits that would require compensatory transitional freshwater habitats and secondary defences to be created in advance of realignment being realised. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A16	Emsworth Yacht Haven to Maisemore Gardens	SMP1 Management Units Not defined	
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB, and comprises the residential town of Emsworth, with associated community facilities and commercial properties. Heritage and recreational facilities include open spaces, Slipper Mill Pond, Emsworth Mill Pond and Mill House, and listed and historic buildings, along with Conservation Areas. A large proportion of existing defences and landholdings are privately owned and maintained. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance that support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. This Policy Unit has been defined and assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage (See PDZ table 33).		
Position of defence line	Seawall, shingle beach and low cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A17	Maisemore Gardens to Wade Lane		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. There is a cemetery and agricultural grade 2 and 3 land and assets within the relatively limited extent of the tidal floodplain. Existing defences and landholdings are owned and maintained by private individuals and the Local Authority. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal areas of International, European and national nature conservation importance; transitional freshwater habitats at Warblington and Conigar Point provide important high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl, and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. This frontage has been assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage with NAI in the medium/longer term (See PDZ table 28).		
Position of defence line	Concrete seawall and revetments, shingle beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential for localised habitat creation at Conigar (1 st epoch) and Warblington (3 rd epoch). If applied to the unit it would result in the loss of these designated sites, which would require compensation habitats to be created. Sites were identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project for inter-tidal habitat creation.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use. Small scale sites could be appraised and considered.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A18	Wade Lane (East of Langstone Bridge) to Southmoor Lane		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage, with a relatively extensive tidal floodplain, contains the residential area of Langstone with community facilities, commercial properties, agricultural grade 1 land and cross harbour infrastructure. There is a strategically important sewage treatment plant at Budd's Farm, a former landfill site and Heritage Conservation Area. The area to the east of the Langstone bridge is within the Chichester Harbour AONB. Existing defences and landholdings are owned and maintained by private individuals. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance; transitional freshwater habitats at Southmoor (part of a Wildlife Trust Reserve) provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is an RSPB reserve south of this frontage within Langstone Harbour. This frontage has been assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage (See PDZ table 28).		
Position of defence line	Concrete seawall and revetments, shingle beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits. Potential for localised habitat creation at Southmoor (2 nd epoch) was identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project for inter-tidal habitat creation.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area, landfill and land use. Small scale sites could be appraised and considered.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A19	Southmoor Lane to Farlington marshes		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is backed along much of its length by the strategically important A27 and rail networks. Within the relatively extensive tidal floodplain, there is mixed development with residential and commercial properties, community facilities, commercial, agricultural grade 1 land. There is also a strategically important sewage treatment plant at Budd's Farm, and a former landfill site. The area to the east of the Langstone bridge is within the Chichester Harbour AONB. Existing defences are owned and maintained by the Environment Agency, the Local Authority and the Highways Authority. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. The inter-tidal habitats are of International, European and national nature conservation importance; transitional freshwater habitats at Southmoor provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl, and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is an RSPB reserve south of this frontage within Langstone harbour. This frontage has been assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage (See PDZ table 28).		
Position of defence line	Concrete seawall and revetments, shingle beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, landfill site, and heritage assets, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for coastal process and environmental benefits, protection of environmental resources, and residential and commercial properties within tidal floodplain.		

Policy Unit 5A20	Farlington Marshes	SMP1 Management Units Not defined		
Summary Description	The extensive tidal floodplain extends landward of A27 and railway networks. North of the motorway there are substantial numbers of residential, MOD, commercial and industrial properties and facilities. South of the motorway in the Wildlife Trust reserve, there are no residential properties. Existing defences are owned by the Local Authority but currently maintained by the Environment Agency; the motorway defences are maintained by the Highways Authority. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide very important high tide roost and refuge sites for waders and waterfowl particularly under extreme weather and storm conditions; these habitats support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. The area south of the motorway is an important Wildlife Trust and Local Nature Reserve. The footpath on top of the seawall protecting the reserve is an important recreational amenity. There is also an RSPB reserve east and south of this frontage within Langstone harbour. Archaeological features have been identified within the site and in the inter- and sub-tidal zones. This frontage has been assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the first 10 years whilst further detailed assessment is undertaken to determine feasibility of a MR opportunities in the medium to long term (See PDZ table 27).			
Position of defence line	Concrete block revetment fronted by extensive but eroding inter-tidal habitats within Langstone Harbour			
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits, protection of environmental resources, and residential and commercial properties within tidal floodplain.			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits			
Managed Realignment	To be appraised for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits. Potential managed realignment or inter-tidal environmental enhancement opportunities although site has European designations for transitional freshwater sites (e.g. coastal grazing marsh). If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation			

	habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project as potential inter-tidal habitat creation site.
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for coastal process and environmental benefits, protection of environmental resources, and residential and commercial properties within tidal floodplain.

Policy Unit 5A21	Farlington Marshes (mainland) to Cadour Drive		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is wholly developed, with an extensive tidal floodplain north of Portsea Island. The City of Portsmouth extends from Portsea Island onto the mainland, and includes strategically important transport and communication networks of M275, M27, road and rail transport links. The area is dominated by residential properties (Paulsgrove, Portchester), community facilities, commercial assets, including a Port Solent marina and waterside development, and Portchester Castle which is of national heritage importance. There is also a mixture of MOD owned and maintained facilities and land holdings. The former landfill site is being redeveloped. The majority of the existing defences are owned and maintained by the Local Authority; the majority of the remaining defences are maintained by the MOD, the Highways Authority, English Heritage, private individuals and the Environment Agency. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Inland areas, e.g. waste disposal sites provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl. Archaeological and heritage features include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings and Conservation Areas; features have also been identified in the inter- and sub-tidal zones. This frontage has been assessed in the Portchester to Emsworth Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for each epoch (See PDZ tables 25, 24 and 23).		
Position of defence line	A mixture of seawalls and embankments, and natural banks		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, M27 and transport networks, MOD assets and landholdings, heritage assets, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that site and defences will be maintained as long as the MOD are present		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for coastal process and environmental benefits, protection of environmental resources, and residential and commercial properties within tidal floodplain		

Policy Unit 5A22	Cador Drive to A27		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This largely undeveloped area is an important recreational area, and includes a golf course. Part of the shoreline and hinterland area is located on a former landfill site; the issue of contaminated land is being investigated (and may influence future land use and defensive requirements). The existing defences are owned and maintained by the Local Authority. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar, and inland areas e.g. Cams Hall provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl. Archaeological and heritage features have also been identified, along with Conservation Areas (See PDZ table 22).		
Position of defence line	Rubble revetment and embankments, with natural banks and cliffs		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with FBC indicate that the existing rubble defences provide limited containment and protection to area of contaminated land, and investigations are planned.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A23	A27 to Fleetlands		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	The developed area within the relatively limited tidal floodplain includes a wide range of assets and facilities, including residential properties in Fareham, transport network, and commercial assets such as marinas. Part of the shoreline and hinterland area is located on a former landfill site. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the Local Authority and private individuals. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage features include listed and historic buildings, Parks and Gardens, Monuments, along with Conservation Areas (See PDZ table 21).		
Position of defence line	A mixture of seawalls and embankments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5A24	Fleetlands to Quay Lane		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	The developed area within the relatively limited tidal floodplain includes a wide range of MOD assets and facilities. Part of the shoreline and hinterland area is located on a former landfill site. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the MOD. However the site is currently being re-allocated and maintenance of defences may transfer to the Local Authority; until this is completed MOD will continue to maintain defences. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Nearshore structures (e.g. pontoon, barges) provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl (See PDZ table 20).		
Position of defence line	A mixture of seawalls and embankments, and natural banks		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites they will, for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5A25	Quay Lane to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	The developed area within the tidal floodplain includes a wide range of assets and facilities, including residential properties in Gosport, transport network, and commercial assets such as marinas, along with significant MOD assets. Part of the shoreline and hinterland area is located on a former landfill site. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the MOD, Local Authority and private individuals. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage features include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed and historic buildings, Parks and Gardens, Monuments and maritime features, along with Conservation Areas (See PDZ table 19).		
Position of defence line	A mixture of concrete seawalls, revetments and embankments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites they will, for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5B01	Portsmouth Harbour Entrance to Gilkicker Point		SMP1 Management Units CPU10 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	This developed frontage area comprises significant MOD assets, residential properties in Gosport, community facilities and transport network supplying Gosport. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the MOD and Local Authority. Sediment transport is from west to east along this frontage. An area on Gilkicker Point is of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage features include Royal Haslar Hospital, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed and historic buildings, Parks and Gardens, Monuments and maritime features, along with Conservation Areas (See PDZ table 18).		
Position of defence line	A mixture of concrete seawalls and revetments, rock armour and shingle beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Discussions with MOD indicate that where the MOD currently maintains their defences or sites, they will for operational reasons, continue to maintain defences as long as they occupy that site.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5B02	Gilkicker Point to Meon Road, Titchfield Haven		SMP1 Management Units CPU11 – Do Nothing CPU12 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The tidal floodplain is relatively extensive towards the Gilkicker end of this frontage and would significantly impact the transport network supplying Gosport. In contrast the tidal floodplain is restricted by the local topography towards the western end of this frontage apart from in the Meon Valley. The residential areas of Hill Head, Stubbington and Titchfield along with open space, recreational and amenity facilities are mainly landward of flood risk areas on higher ground. Part of the shoreline and hinterland area is located on a former landfill site. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the MOD, Local Authority, Highways Authority and private individuals. Sediment transport is from west to east along this frontage. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, including the National Nature and Wildlife Trust Reserve at Titchfield Haven, provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is a geologically important cliff site. Heritage features include listed and historic buildings, Monuments and maritime features along with Conservation Areas (See PDZ table 18).		
Position of defence line	Concrete harbour wall, revetment/seawall and timber groynes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Localised environmental enhancement at Titchfield Haven could be appraised and considered in the 3 rd epoch.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5B03	Meon Road, Titchfield Haven to Hook Park		SMP1 Management Units CPU14, 13 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	<p>This largely undeveloped frontage contains a County Council managed rural estate and agricultural grade 2, 3 and 4 land atop the soft cliffs. In the area of Solent Breezes is a significant sized chalet park and Nation Grid operational assets. Between Solent Breezes and Hook Park, recent investigations have determined potential contaminated land exposed due to erosion and roll back of the barrier beach.</p> <p>The frontage is largely undefended, although there is a relatively short length of privately owned and maintained defences at Solent Breezes. There is a sediment transport divide within this frontage, with sediment feeding from west to east in the southern end, and east to west in the northern section. Inter-tidal and vegetated shingle habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance and the Hook Park area provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Local Nature Reserve and a geologically important cliff site are also present. Heritage features include listed and historic buildings, Monuments and maritime features (See PDZ table 17).</p>		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is natural beach and soft cliffs, with short sections of ad hoc defences comprising sea walls, revetments and gabions at Solent Breezes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised for entire length, due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits, with localised maintenance of defences for cross-Solent infrastructure.		

Policy Unit 5C01	Hook Park to Warsash North (River Hamble)		SMP1 Management Units HAM8 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	This developed frontage contains residential properties, the Merchant Navy College, and commercial assets in Warsash. The majority of the frontage is privately owned, with short lengths of defences maintained by the Environment Agency. Inter-tidal and vegetated shingle habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance plus the Hook Park area provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. In addition there is a Local Nature Reserve and Heritage features include listed buildings, Monuments and Conservation Areas. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a NAI policy for the first epoch, a MR for the second and to maintain the realigned defences in the third epoch (See PDZ table 16).		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is natural beach, with short sections of ad hoc defences comprising sea walls and gabions		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50- (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long term coastal process or environmental benefits		To be appraised for protection of commercial assets, access and long-term process and environmental benefits.
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography, land use and flood risk.	To be appraised for protection of commercial assets from risk of flooding, access, long-term process and environmental benefits.	Not to be appraised, as secondary defences would need to be maintained (Hold the re-aligned Line).
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for protection of commercial assets, access and long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5C02	Warsash North to Swanwick Shore Road (River Hamble)		SMP1 Management Units HAM5 – Do Nothing HAM6 – Hold the Line HAM7 – Do Nothing
Summary Description	The tidal floodplain is relatively restricted due to rising topography, although the regionally important recreational footpath along Bunny Meadows would be inundated under rising sea levels. The frontage contains residential properties, marinas, moorings and other commercial assets, with a hinterland of grade 4 agricultural land. The majority of the frontage is undefended and privately owned and where there are defences they are privately maintained. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is a Local Nature Reserve and Heritage features include monuments and maritime features. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a NAI policy for each epoch for the frontage (See PDZ table 16).		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is natural beach, with short sections of ad hoc defences		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C03	Swanwick Shore Road to Bursledon Bridge to (River Hamble)	SMP1 Management Units HAM4 – Hold the Line	
Summary Description	The developed frontage contains a mixture of commercial, marina and boat yard development and residential properties. Planning permission has been granted for waterside redevelopment within this frontage. The infrastructure associated with the road and rail transport network are within the tidal floodplain area although the links themselves are at higher elevations. The frontage contains residential properties, marinas, moorings and other commercial assets. The majority of the frontage is privately defended and maintained. Inter-tidal habitats of European nature conservation importance provide high tide roost sites. Heritage features include listed buildings, Conservation Areas and maritime features. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for each epoch for the frontage (See PDZ table 16).		
Position of defence line	Sections of ad hoc defences comprising sea walls and gabions		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of commercial assets, access and long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C04	Bursledon Bridge to Curbridge and Botley to Satchell Marshes (River Hamble)		SMP1 Management Units The upper reaches of the River Hamble not included in SMP1 or the CDS HAM4 – Hold the Line HAM 3 and 2 – Do Nothing
Summary Description	A largely undeveloped frontage comprising agricultural grade 4 land on east bank of the River Hamble, and grades 1 and 3 on west bank. The tidal floodplain is relatively restricted due to the topography as the wooded river banks rise quite steeply or are stepped in elevation. West bank includes Hampshire County Council owned and managed Manor Farm Country Park, and south of Bursledon Bridge are boat yards and marina related assets. The majority of the frontage is undefended and privately owned, where there are defences they are privately maintained. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage features include Protected Wreck sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings and maritime features, along with Conservation Areas. The River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy has recommended an NAI policy for the frontage, but with localised HTL on the east bank south of Bursledon Bridge to Lands End Lane (See PDZ table 16).		
Position of defence line	Upper reaches of River Hamble are largely undefended with eroding saltmarsh; relatively constrained floodplain for majority of length. Short sections of ad hoc defensive walls in Botley and Curbridge areas.		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C05	Satchell Marshes to Hamble Common Point (River Hamble)		SMP1 Management Units HAM1 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The developed frontage of Hamble village contains a mixture of residential properties, industrial and commercial, marina and boat yard development and assets. There are public open spaces located along the Hamble-le-Rice frontage. The majority of the frontage is privately defended and maintained, although there are lengths of defences maintained by the Local Authority. There are some locations within the Hamble village that frequently experience tidal flooding under storm and high tide conditions, although the natural topography does restrict the extent of flood area. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is a Local Nature Reserve and Heritage features include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings and maritime features along with Conservation Areas. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for each epoch for the frontage (See PDZ table 16).		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is natural beach, with short sections of ad hoc defences comprising sea walls and gabions		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits, with localised maintenance and improvements to defences at the Quay and Rope Walk.		

Policy Unit 5C06	Hamble Common Point to Hamble Oil Terminal		SMP1 Management Units NET6 –Hold the Line
Summary Description	The largely commercially developed frontage contains a mixture of industrial, marina and boat yard development and assets. There are also submarine cross-Southampton Water infrastructure and assets. The majority of the frontage is privately defended and maintained, although there are lengths of defences maintained by the Local Authority. The natural topography does restrict the extent of the tidal floodplain area. It is a relatively stable frontage with narrow shingle beach. Hamble Common is an important local recreational area. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage features include Scheduled Ancient Monuments and maritime features. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the first two epochs, reverting to NAI in the long-term (See PDZ table 15).		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is largely undefended with eroding saltmarsh, with short sections of ad hoc defences comprising sea walls and gabions		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential properties, commercial assets and access for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C07	Hamble Oil Terminal to Ensign Industrial Park		SMP1 Management Units NET5 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	This industrially developed frontage contains an Oil Terminal, industrial plant and other associated assets and infrastructure. There are also submarine cross-Southampton Water infrastructure and assets. The frontage is privately defended and maintained. The natural topography restricts the extent of the tidal floodplain area. It is a relatively stable frontage with narrow shingle beach; alongshore sediment transport is from west to east. Wide inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the first two epochs, reverting to NAI in the long-term (See PDZ table 15).		
Position of defence line	Sheet pile seawall and a natural though eroding beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential properties, commercial assets and access for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C08	Ensign Industrial Park to Cliff House		SMP1 Management Units NET4 – Managed Realignment
Summary Description	This developed frontage comprises residential properties and industrial developments situated on raised topography, which restrict the extent of the tidal floodplain area. The eroding frontage is privately owned. It is a relatively stable frontage with narrow shingle beach; alongshore sediment transport is from west to east and is fed by relatively low rates of erosion from the adjacent low cliffs. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a NAI policy for each epoch (See PDZ table 14).		
Position of defence line	A natural though eroding beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for protection of residential properties, and commercial assets and for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5C09	Cliff House to Netley Castle		SMP1 Management Units NET2, 3 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	<p>This frontage is dominated by the heritage-rich Royal Victoria Country Park, managed by Hampshire County Council. This registered Parks and Garden site has primary access road, footpaths, and amenity open spaces close or adjacent to the eroding narrow beach although the tidal floodplain is restricted due to topography. It is a regionally important recreational and amenity site, and contains low numbers of residential properties and commercial assets. There are several historic and listed buildings, such as the Lodge for the Royal Victoria Hospital, and maritime features. There is also a mains sewer pipeline running through the Country Park, behind the seawall and within beach. The defences are maintained by Hampshire County Council. There is a sediment transport divide within this frontage although the majority of the alongshore sediment transport appears to be from east to west, being fed by relatively low rates of erosion from the adjacent low cliffs. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the first two epochs, reverting to NAI in the long-term (See PDZ table 13).</p>		
Position of defence line	Short sections of defences comprising concrete seawalls and gabions, with relatively narrow, eroding beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential properties, and commercial assets and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C10	Netley Castle to Weston Point		SMP1 Management Units NET1 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The shoreline between Weston Point and Netley Abbey is undefended and managed by the Local Authority. The tidal floodplain is restricted due to topography, with residential, industrial and commercial properties located on the higher ground, but the flood risk area broadens towards Weston. The foreshore and open space are important recreational amenities; part of the open space is overlying a former landfill site. The sediment transport is from east to west, being fed by relatively low rates of erosion from the adjacent low cliffs. Netley Abbey and Netley Castle are key heritage monuments along with Conservation Area. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for each epoch (See PDZ table 12).		
Position of defence line	Short sections of ad hoc defences but largely a natural beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential properties, and commercial assets and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term coastal process and environmental benefits.		

Policy Unit 5C11	Weston Point to Woodmill Lane (River Itchen)		SMP1 Management Units ITCH3,4 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The areas of Southampton City on the east bank of the River Itchen has considerable development within the relatively restricted tidal floodplain, and comprises significant numbers of residential, industrial and commercial properties, including marinas, boat yards and wharfs, transport network and infrastructure. The majority of the existing defences are privately owned and maintained. There are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings, maritime features, registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Area. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and near shore structures provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. The area is also designated a Local Nature Reserve. This frontage has been assessed in the River Itchen, Weston Shore, Netley and Hamble Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for each epoch (See PDZ table 11).		
Position of defence line	Concrete sea walls, revetments, embankments and gabions		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection residential properties, commercial and heritage assets and for long-term process and environmental benefits.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C12	Redbridge to Woodmill Lane (Southampton Docks and River Itchen)		SMP1 Management Units TEST6 – Hold the Line ITCH1, 2 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The City of Southampton extending from Woodmill at the head of the tidal River Itchen, to Redbridge has considerable development and comprises significant numbers of residential and commercial properties, including marinas, boat yards and wharfs. Privately owned International Container Port, and associated industrial and port development and infrastructure including sewage works. The tidal floodplain is relatively extensive due to the topography affecting the port assets, waterside development, transport network, sewage works, and other associated infrastructure. Within the River Itchen the majority of the existing defences are privately owned and maintained, with sections maintained by the Local Authority. Between Ocean Village and Redbridge is the commercial and industrial Port of Southampton, and the quay walls and defences are maintained by the Port Authority. There are listed and historic buildings and monuments, maritime features, registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas. Within the River Itchen there are limited inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, which support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites (See PDZ tables 10 and 11).		
Position of defence line	Concrete harbour walls and revetments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised. Will protect nationally important industrial and commercial sites, facilities and assets residential properties, and heritage sites.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C13	Lower Test Valley		SMP1 Management Units Not included as above Schedule 4 boundary
Summary Description	The Lower Test Valley is the upstream limit of the tidal River Test that feeds into Southampton Water. It is a privately owned but undefended frontage with a few properties within the naturally confined tidal floodplain. The upper estuary area represents transition zone between tidal and fluvial, with inter-tidal and transitional freshwater of International, European and national nature conservation importance. There are a couple of heritage assets within the tidal floodplain, which will extend and migrate inland over time, in response to predicted sea level rise. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance, which support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites; this area is also a Wildlife Trust Reserve (See PDZ table 10).		
Position of defence line	Natural shoreline with no defence structures		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits or requirement for protection to residential properties or industrial assets.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for coastal process and environmental benefits. Potential site for natural estuary migration for inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats.		

Policy Unit 5C14	Eling Creek to Calshot Spit	SMP1 Management Units TEST5, 3, 2,1 – Hold the Line Test 4 – Do Nothing FAW7, 5, 4, 3, 2 – Hold the Line FAW6 – Managed Retreat		
Summary Description	The majority of this frontage is an industrial frontage, with pockets of residential development at Fawley, Hythe, Marchwood, Eling, and Totton. It contains Power Stations at Fawley and Marchwood; Oil Refinery plant; Military Port and associated infrastructure; a former landfill/reclaimed land site; residential marina development, quay and promenade; heritage facilities (e.g. Eling Tide Mill) and assets. There are locally important transport links across Southampton Water. The majority of the existing flood defences are privately owned and maintained, although there are short lengths maintained by the Local Authority and MOD. The frontage from Fawley to Calshot Spit is included within the New Forest National Park Authority, excluding Fawley Power Station. The tidal flood plain is relatively restricted due to the topography, but extends further in land at Hythe and Marchwood, affecting transport networks, properties, and access. The majority of the frontage length has inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance; the frontage between Marchwood and Hythe (Dibden Bay area) also has transitional freshwater habitat. These habitats provide important high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. There is a Wildlife Trust Reserve south east of Hythe and a Local Nature Reserve in the lee of Calshot Spit. At Bury, Eling, Fawley and in the lee of Calshot Spit are relatively short lengths of eroding saltmarsh. The transitional freshwater habitat at Dibden Bay, on former reclaimed land, is privately owned by the Port Authority and has been included in recent port development proposals. Heritage assets include listed buildings, monuments, Conservation Areas, and maritime features (See PDZ tables 7, 8, 9 and 10).			
Position of defence line	Majority of Unit defended by concrete seawalls and revetments; relatively short lengths of natural shoreline fronted by eroding saltmarshes, concrete seawalls and revetments fronted with eroding saltmarsh			
Policy	Years 0 – 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and industrial sites and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts.			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.			

Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised due to topography and land use. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits

Policy Unit 5C15	Calshot Spit	SMP1 Management Units LYM 13, 14 & FAW1 – Hold the Line		
Summary Description	The foreshore and surrounding hinterland, including reclaimed land site in the lee of the spit are within the New Forest National Park. On Calshot Spit there are no residential properties, but there are internationally important recreational and amenity facilities, such as Calshot Activities Centre, Life Boat Station, Port navigation operational assets. The existing flood defences are maintained by the Local Authority and County Council. The tidal flood plain covers the entire spit due to its low elevation. Inter-tidal habitats and vegetated shingle of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide a high tide roost site and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Nationally important heritage assets include Calshot Castle, historic aircraft hangars, listed buildings, monuments, and maritime features (See PDZ table 7).			
Position of defence line	Maintained timber groynes and revetments for section of Solent frontage, but largely a natural undefended shoreline, particularly on the leeward side of Calshot Spit			
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised. Will protect long-term environmental, heritage and recreational benefits			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.			
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.			
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits			

Policy Unit 5C16	Hill Head, Calshot to Inchmery (Beaulieu River mouth)		SMP1 Management Units LYM9, 10, 11, 12 - Hold the Line
Summary Description	<p>The privately owned foreshore and surrounding hinterland including agricultural grade 2, 3 and 5 land are within the New Forest National Park. There are relatively small numbers of individual residential properties and heritage sites of national importance within the largely naturally confined tidal floodplain. Inter-tidal habitats, saline lagoons and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance are leeward of the shoreline and behind existing defences. There are also soft cliffs of national geological importance. The majority of the existing defences are privately owned and maintained. The regionally important Country Park and its defences are managed and maintained by County Council (which leases the land from private estate); this park provides key site for coastal access within the West Solent. There are cross-Solent submarine infrastructure supplying the Isle of Wight situated immediately landward of the country park's car park. The tidal flood plain is restricted within Stanswood Bay and at Inchmery due to the low soft cliffs and topography, but extends inland at Stansore Point, through the Country Park and at the Darkwater Valley. Part of the unit is characterised by inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance that support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites; those at Inchmery and within the Darkwater Valley provide a high tide roost site. There are a couple of National Nature Reserves in Stanswood Bay. Heritage assets include Luttrell's Tower, registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings, monuments, and maritime features (See PDZ tables 4, 5 and 6).</p>		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is a natural shoreline, with lengths of timber revetment and groynes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of individual residential properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits. Potential localised managed realignment at Stansore Point and Stanswood Valley (both in 1 st epoch), sites identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits – e.g. erosion of cliffs would increase the existing small volume and rate of sediment supply to Calshot Spit.		

Policy Unit 5C17	Inchmery to Salternshill (Beaulieu River)		SMP1 Management Units LYM8 - Hold the Line
Summary Description	The privately owned foreshore and surrounding hinterland, including agricultural grade 4 and 5 land, are within the New Forest National Park. There are individual residential properties and heritage sites of national importance within a largely confined tidal floodplain. The frontage is privately owned and any existing defences are privately maintained. The risk of tidal flooding is restricted to Inchmery due to the naturally rising banks of the estuary. The Beaulieu River up to the mill pond contains inter-tidal, saline lagoons and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance; these and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. The unit is also part of a National Nature Reserve. Heritage assets include registered Parks and Gardens, conservation Areas, listed buildings, monuments, and maritime features (See PDZ table 4).		
Position of defence line	Timber and/or concrete revetment and groynes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of individual residential properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will also protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits, including transitional habitats.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits.		

Policy Unit 5C18	Salternshill (Beaulieu River) to Park Shore		SMP1 Management Units LYM8 - Hold the Line LYM7 – Do Nothing
Summary Description	The privately owned foreshore and surrounding hinterland, including agricultural grade 4 land and individual residential properties are within New Forest National Park. The tidal floodplain is extensive at the south-western area of the river mouth, and covers the entire frontage length. The existing defences are privately maintained. The Beaulieu River mouth contains inter-tidal, saline lagoons, vegetated shingle and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance; these and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Gull Island is an important naturally evolving spit, although previous engineering works blocked Bulls Run and joined the island with the shoreline to the west. It is also part of a National Nature Reserve. Heritage assets include listed buildings, monuments, and maritime features (See PDZ table 4).		
Position of defence line	Timber and/or concrete revetment and groynes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of individual residential properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will also protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits, including transitional habitats.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised in first two epochs. If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed.	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential managed realignment opportunities although site has European designations for transitional freshwater sites (e.g. coastal grazing marsh). If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of these designated habitats, which would require compensation habitats to be created. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project.	

No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits
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Policy Unit 5C19	Park Shore to Sowley		SMP1 Management Units LYM7 – Do Nothing LYM6 - Hold the Line
Summary Description	The privately owned foreshore and surrounding hinterland, including agricultural grade 2 land and individual residential properties are within New Forest National Park. The tidal floodplain is extensive at the river mouth, but narrows further to the west, and encompasses the residential properties. The frontage is privately owned and any existing defences are privately maintained. The Beaulieu River mouth contains inter-tidal, saline lagoons and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance; these and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites, It is also part of a National Nature Reserve. Heritage assets include listed buildings, monuments, and maritime features (See PDZ table 4).		
Position of defence line	Timber and/or concrete revetment and groynes		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of individual residential properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will also protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits, including transitional habitats.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C20	Sowley to Elmer's Court		SMP1 Management Units LYM 5 – Retreat the Line
Summary Description	This majority of this frontage is undeveloped and undefended except for a few individual residential privately owned properties. The foreshore and surrounding hinterland, including agricultural grade 2 and 3 land, are within New Forest National Park. The tidal floodplain is restricted due to rising land and topography, although extends inland in the area of the Sowley inlet, south of Sowley Pond. There are inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance. The intertidal saltmarshes and mudflats are within a Local Nature Reserve and Wildlife Trust Reserve. These and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites, Heritage assets include registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Area, listed buildings, and maritime features (See PDZ table 4).		
Position of defence line	Majority of frontage is a natural shoreline, with two short lengths of timber revetment and groynes, and rock armour revetment		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of individual residential properties and landholdings and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Will also protect agricultural land assets and long-term environmental benefits, including transitional habitats		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5C21	Lymington Yacht Haven to Elmer's Court (includes Lymington River)		SMP1 Management Units LYM 4 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	This developed frontage comprises the Lymington River and contains significant numbers of residential properties, industrial and commercial assets, marinas, boat yards, moorings; also a life boat station. The majority of this frontage has marine-based activities that are defended with seawalls, quay wall and concrete/rock revetments, with the majority of these defences privately owned and maintained, although the Environment Agency also maintain some flood defence assets. Network Rail maintains a length of defence that protects the branch line serving the ferry terminal. The foreshore and surrounding hinterland (but excluding Lymington Town) is within the New Forest National Park. The tidal floodplain is relatively restricted on the east bank due to topography, but the west bank is much more extensive and covers the residential and commercial centre and transport network. There is a cross-Solent ferry service operating from the east bank of the river. There is also a former landfill site east of Bath Road; this reclaimed land is now an amenity open space. The intertidal saltmarshes and mudflats in the estuary are within a Local Nature Reserve and Wildlife Trust Reserve. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance. These and inland areas provide high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets include Conservation Areas, historic and listed buildings, and maritime features (See PDZ table 3).		
Position of defence line	Maintained seawalls, quay wall and concrete/rock revetments, with eroding saltmarshes within estuary		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised. Will protect residential, commercial and other economic assets, as well as recreation, environmental and heritage features within the hinterland and flood risk areas. Potential for localised habitat creation or enhancement at Lymington reedbeds (3 rd epoch) through modifications to existing tidal exchange mechanisms, although it would result in the loss of the European designated site upstream of Bridge Road (e.g. reedbeds), which would require compensation habitats to be created		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use, the number of residential properties, important economic assets and former landfill sites within flood risk area		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits			SMP1 Management Units LYM 3 – Hold the Line
Policy Unit 5C22	Saltgrass Lane to Lymington Fault Haven			
Summary Description	<p>This frontage extends from the marina at the southern end of the residential and commercial centre of Lymington Town, westwards to the tidal inlet at Sturt Pond, a tidal pond landward of Hurst Spit. Within the extensive tidal floodplain, which extends up the Avon Water valley, and Dane Stream into Milford-on-Sea, the hinterland is largely undeveloped, but does contain individual residential properties, commercial and industrial assets, agricultural grade 2 land, former landfill sites and a gravel extraction site. The existing seawall defence was constructed 1990-92 following the breaching of Hurst Spit, which caused widespread failure along the previous embankment, and caused significant flooding to Keyhaven, Lymington, and within the West Solent. The Environment Agency maintains the defence on behalf of the various private landowners and authorities. The foreshore and surrounding hinterland (but excluding Lymington Town) is within New Forest National Park. Keyhaven has a small commercial fishing fleet, boat yards and sailing clubs. The existing seawall provides important coastal access to and along the coast, which is limited within the West Solent. The intertidal saltmarshes and mudflats fronting the defence are within a Wildlife Trust Reserve, whereas the transitional freshwater habitats, saline lagoons, and reed beds landward of the defences are within a Local Nature Reserve. Both the inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats are of International, European and national nature conservation importance. These and inland areas provide very important high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, historic and listed buildings, and maritime features (see PDZ table 3).</p>			
Position of defence line	Maintained concrete seawall, with eroding fronting saltmarshes			
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised. Will protect environmental, heritage and economic assets within the hinterland and flood risk areas, including former landfill sites. Potential for inter-tidal habitat creation through localised managed realignment of defences at Saltgrass Lane 1 st epoch), and modifications to existing tidal exchange mechanisms at Avon Water (2 nd epoch).			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use. Small scale sites could be appraised and considered.			
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit due to the number of residential properties, important economic assets, agricultural land and other land use, and former landfill sites within flood risk area.			

No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits
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Policy Unit 5F01	Hurst Spit	SMP1 Management Units CBY7 – Hold the Line LYM1 – Do Nothing LYM2 – Do Nothing		
Summary Description	The shingle barrier spit is maintained by the Local Authority on behalf of private individuals, English Heritage and the County Council. There are no residential properties on the spit but this feature does provide significant flood defence and coastal protection to the extensive low-lying hinterland throughout the west Solent that comprises of residential properties, industrial, heritage and commercial assets, amenity land and facilities and agricultural land, from widespread tidal flooding. The spit and the inter-tidal habitats in the lee of the spit are within the New Forest National Park and are within a Wildlife Trust Reserve. Keyhaven has a small commercial fishing fleet, boat yards and sailing clubs. The spit provides important coastal access, which is limited within the West Solent. There are inter-tidal and vegetated shingle habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance. These and areas within the nearby hinterland provide very important high tide roost sites and support the adjacent and nearby SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets include Hurst Castle, Hurst Spit Lighthouse, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Conservation Areas, historic and listed buildings, and maritime features. The spit is a popular and important recreational and amenity attraction and is part of the Solent Way (See PDZ table 2).			
Position of defence line	Rock revetments and breakwater, timber groynes fronting Hurst Castle, managed and maintained shingle spit. Hurst Spit Beach Management Plan includes recycling shingle from North Point to main body of the spit.			
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised. Will protect environmental, heritage and economic assets within the hinterland and flood risk areas, including former landfill sites			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.			
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits			
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits			

Policy Unit 5API01	Entrance to Portsmouth Harbour to M275 to entrance of Langstone Harbour (Portsea Island)		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This unit covers the Portsea Island frontage shared by Portsmouth and Langstone harbours, and excludes the open coast lengths. Within the extensive tidal floodplain are the heavily developed and populated conurbations of Portsmouth City that comprise residential and MOD properties and facilities, as well as a number of former landfill sites, sewage works and associated infrastructure. There are also the commercial operations of the Cross Channel Ferry Port and other industries. The majority of the existing defences are maintained by the Local Authority; a significant proportion of the remainder are owned and maintained by the MOD, with short lengths that are privately owned. There are strategically important transport network and infrastructure connections between Portsea Island and the mainland. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast. Significant proportions of the inter-tidal habitats within Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours are of International, European and national nature conservation importance, and support the nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets include Scheduled Ancient Monument, Conservation Areas, registered Parks and Gardens, historic and listed buildings, and maritime features. This frontage has been assessed in the Portsea Island Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage (See PDZ table 25).		
Position of defence line	Concrete or rock seawalls, gabions and revetments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of MOD assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5API02	Entrance to Portsmouth Harbour to entrance of Langstone Harbour (open coast Portsea Island)		SMP1 Management Units CPU9, 8 – Hold the Line
Summary Description	The extensive tidal floodplain covers the open coast frontage of Portsea Island frontage, and the heavily developed and populated residential areas of Southsea and Eastney. Also within the flood plain are MOD properties and facilities, as well as commercial assets, such as hovercraft terminal, amenity facilities and open spaces, lifeboat station, sewage works and associated infrastructure. The majority of the existing defences are maintained by the Local Authority, whilst the others are owned and maintained by the MOD. There are strategically important transport network and infrastructure connections between Portsea Island and the mainland. The eastern end of the frontage includes vegetated shingle and inter-tidal habitats that are of International, European nature conservation importance, and support the nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are Heritage assets within the tidal floodplain but on the higher ground include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, registered Parks and Gardens, historic and listed buildings, and maritime features. This frontage has been assessed in the Portsea Island Coastal Defence Strategy, which has recommended a HTL policy for the frontage (See PDZ table 26).		
Position of defence line	Concrete or rock seawalls, gabions and revetments, shingle beach		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of MOD assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AHI01	Langstone Bridge to Northney Farm		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. The existing defences are currently maintained by the County Council, the Local Authority, Highways Authority and private individuals, with a section maintained by the Environment Agency. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl and support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are relatively low numbers of residential properties and commercial assets and facilities, including a marina and a golf course, that are within the extensive tidal floodplain, along with the transport network link to the mainland and to the rest of the island. There are Heritage assets within the tidal floodplain but on the higher ground include Conservation Areas, historic and listed buildings, monuments and maritime features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast (See PDZ table 32).		
Position of defence line	Embankments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AH102	Northney Farm	SMP1 Management Units Not defined		
Summary Description	This agricultural frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB, and comprises grade 1 and 2 land. The existing defences are currently privately owned but maintained by private individuals and the Environment Agency. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide important high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl and support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are relatively low numbers of residential properties and commercial assets and facilities, including a golf course, that are within the extensive tidal floodplain. Heritage assets include Conservation Areas, historic and listed buildings, monuments and maritime features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast (See PDZ table 32).			
Position of defence line	Embankments			
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)	
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term processes and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts.			
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits			
Managed Realignment	To be appraised. Potential managed realignment opportunities. Even though the site is a European site, Natural England advise that there is the opportunity for transitional freshwater habitats to form on higher land towards the back of the site, thereby providing natural habitat migration and mitigation measures. Site identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project	Not to be appraised, as secondary defences would need to be maintained (Hold the re-aligned Line).		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits			

Policy Unit 5AH103	Northney Farm to Mengham		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB, and comprises various grade lands. The existing defences are currently owned and maintained by private individuals, with sections maintained by the Environment Agency. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide important high tide roost sites for waders (at Tournurbury, Gutner Point and Verner Common) and waterfowl and support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are relatively low numbers of residential properties and commercial assets and facilities, including a golf course, that are within the extensive tidal floodplain. Heritage assets include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, historic and listed buildings, monuments and maritime features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast (See PDZ table 32).		
Position of defence line	Embankments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term processes and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised in first two epochs. If this policy was applied at this site it would result in the loss of designated transitional freshwater habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh), which would require compensation habitats to be created. Advice indicates that it would take 50 years for the habitat and function to be recreated. Therefore Managed Realignment cannot commence until compensation habitats have been secured and secondary defences constructed.	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential managed realignment opportunities although site has European designations for transitional freshwater sites (e.g. coastal grazing marsh). Sites identified through the Solent Dynamic Coast Project.	
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AH104	Mengham to Chichester Harbour entrance	SMP1 Management Units Not defined	
Summary Description	This frontage is within Chichester Harbour AONB. Significant numbers of residential properties at Eastoke, Selsmore and Mengham and commercial assets and facilities, including marinas and boat yards, are within the extensive tidal floodplain. The majority of the existing defences are maintained by the Environment Agency, with relatively short sections owned and maintained by private individuals and the private sailing club. Inter-tidal and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provides important high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl (at Selsmore) and support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets include monuments and maritime features. Analysis of shoreline erosion indicates the rate and scale of coastal processes are less within the harbours than on the open coast (See PDZ table 31).		
Position of defence line	Seawalls, revetments and rock armour		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term processes and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AH105	Chichester Harbour entrance Langstone Harbour entrance (open coast)	SMP1 Management Units CPU6 – Hold the Line CPU7 – Hold the Line	
Summary Description	An extensive tidal floodplain covers the western and eastern ends of this frontage of Hayling Island's open coast. Significant numbers of residential properties at Eastoke, and commercial assets and facilities and transport networks are within the extensive tidal floodplain. The eastern end of the unit is within Chichester Harbour AONB. In contrast the western end is not as intensively developed with relatively small numbers of residential properties or commercial assets and facilities but does include a fairground, a links golf course and amenity open space. The existing defences on central section of the frontage are maintained by the Local Authority and the Environment Agency. The defences to the east are maintained by the Local Authority, with short sections maintained by the County Council, and the private sailing club. The majority of the existing defences on the western side of the frontage are owned and maintained by private individuals. Inter-tidal, vegetated shingle, sand dune and transitional freshwater habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance provide important high tide roost sites for waders and waterfowl (e.g. on existing defences) and support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Sandy Point is a Local Nature Reserve. Heritage assets within the tidal flood plain include Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and maritime features (See PDZ table 30).		
Position of defence line	Mixture of natural shingle beach with seawalls, renourished shingle beach (Beach Management Plan) rock armour, revetments, and seawalls.		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits. Consultation and discussions with private landowners indicate strong intention to continue to defend land and properties.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AH106	Langstone Harbour entrance to North Shore, New Town	SMP1 Management Units CPU7 – Hold the Line	
Summary Description	An extensive tidal floodplain covers the western frontage of Hayling Island's open coast. It is not intensively developed with relatively small numbers of residential properties or commercial assets and facilities within the tidal floodplain. The existing defences are owned and maintained by private individuals. Inter-tidal, vegetated shingle and sand dune habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance supports nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Heritage assets within the tidal flood plain include Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monument, monuments and maritime features (See PDZ table 30).		
Position of defence line	Mixture of natural shingle beach with seawalls, rock armour and revetments		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and commercial assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential detrimental environmental impacts		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		

Policy Unit 5AH107	North Shore Road, New Town to West Lane, Stoke		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This largely undeveloped frontage comprises agricultural grade 2 land and the regionally important amenity and recreational Hayling Billy footpath. The tidal floodplain is restricted by the topography, as the shoreline is marked by a low cliff for much of its length. The existing defences are owned and maintained by the County Council and private individuals, although there are some sections maintained by the Environment Agency. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. There are minimal heritage assets within the tidal flood plain, but include monuments, historic buildings and maritime features (See PDZ table 29).		
Position of defence line	Embankments and seawall, and shingle beaches and banks		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential for localised habitat creation through modifications to existing tidal exchange mechanisms at Newtown and Fleet.		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for long-term process and environmental benefits, with localised maintenance and improvements to defences at New Town.		

Policy Unit 5AH108	West Lane, Stoke to Langstone Bridge		SMP1 Management Units Not defined
Summary Description	This largely undeveloped frontage comprises agricultural grade 1 and 2 land. The tidal floodplain is relatively extensive and covers residential and commercial properties and assets, amenity open spaces. There is also a former landfill site, and strategically important cross harbour infrastructure, along with the main transport network link to the rest of the island. The majority of existing defences are maintained by the County Council. Inter-tidal habitats of International, European and national nature conservation importance support nearby and adjacent SPA/Ramsar sites. Offshore of the oyster beds of the northwest side of Hayling Island, is a Local Nature Reserve extending out into Langstone Harbour, which also contains important high tide roost sites. There are minimal heritage assets within the tidal flood plain, but include monuments and maritime features (See PDZ table 29).		
Position of defence line	Embankments and seawall, shingle beaches and banks		
Policy	Years 0 - 20 (2025)	Years 20 - 50 (2055)	Years 50 - 100 (2105)
Hold the Line	To be appraised for protection of residential and agricultural assets and landholdings, and for long-term process and environmental benefits. Potential for inter-tidal habitat creation through localised managed realignment of defences at West Northney and Stoke (1 st epoch).		
Advance the Line	Not to be appraised. No long-term coastal process or environmental benefits		
Managed Realignment	Not to be appraised for entire unit as not applicable due to topography, flood risk area and land use. Small scale sites could be appraised and considered.		
No Active Intervention	To be appraised for environmental and coastal process benefits		