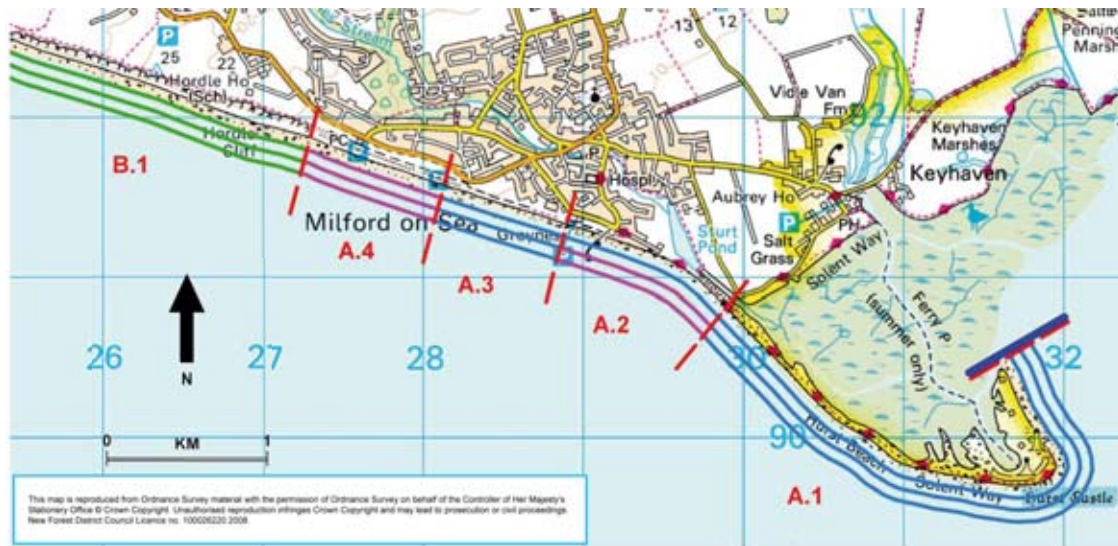
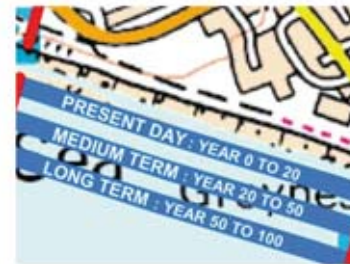


Hurst Spit and Milford-on-Sea



KEY: PROPOSED POLICY (FOR EACH EPOCH)



LINE COLOUR	POLICY
Blue	Hold the existing line
Purple	Managed realignment
Green	No active intervention

POLICY UNIT	POLICY UNIT REFERENCE
A.3	(CBY.A.3)

Present day:
Years 0 - 20

Medium-term:
Years 20 - 50

Long-term:
Years 50 - 100

Hurst Spit A.1

Hold the Line – Continued maintenance of Hurst Spit is necessary to reduce the risk of breaching and subsequent flooding of properties at Keyhaven and any negative impact on the environmental designations.

Maintenance works will continue in line with the current Beach Management Plan; North Point would be allowed to develop naturally, while continuing to provide a source of shingle for recycling. The plan also allows for interim beach recharges (every 10 – 15 years) to the main body of the Spit along with continued maintenance of the rock structures.

Hurst Spit forms the boundary with the neighbouring North Solent Shoreline Management Plan. The full consequences of a breach of Hurst are detailed in the North Solent SMP, which will be going to public consultation early 2010.

Milford seafront A.2

Hold the Line – The underlying intent of the plan for this area is to maintain the core values of Milford-on-Sea but in such a way as to provide continuity with the management of Hurst Spit

At present there is increasing pressure on the main sea frontage to the town. The intent would be to investigate options for developing a wider beach between Rook Cliff and Hurst Spit. Recognising that the existing seawall is coming to the end of its design life and that funding is unlikely to be available to construct a new seawall.

Managed Realignment – The intent here would be to manage the frontage through controlling erosion in front of the White House and through retaining and widening the beach in front of the old sea wall. This would require drawing the natural alignment forward, potentially through the use of offshore structures. As a default, should public funding not be put in place, it may be necessary to consider realigning the defence line backwards to create the space to maintain a sustainable defence and area of beach.

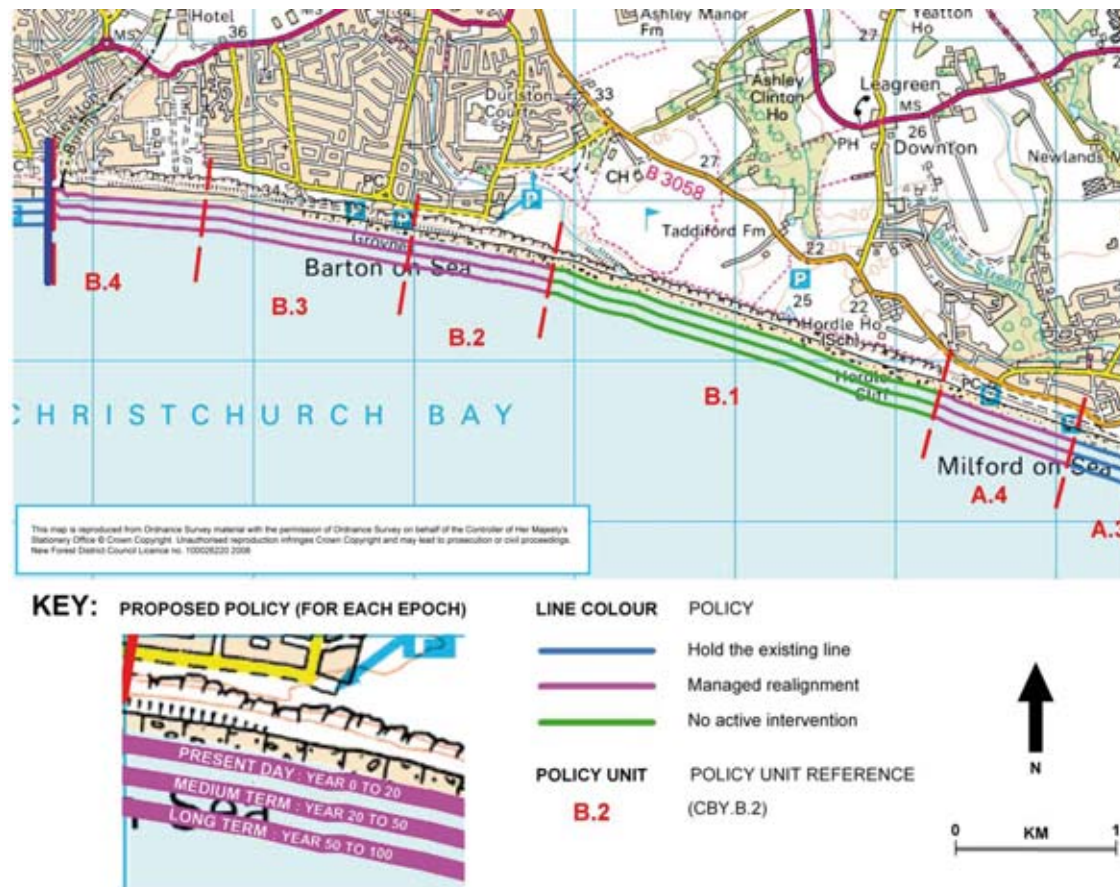
Rook Cliff A.3

Hold the Line – The intent is to maintain defences through to just west of Rook Cliff. Focus will be given to key locations such as adjacent to where the coastal road (Park Lane) is at its closest point to the cliff edge. It is intended that the road will therefore be maintained over the next 50 years (at least). This creates an opportunity for a more sustainable defence, but allows for some further erosion of the cliff face in a controlled manner.

Cliff Road A.4

Managed Realignment – Just west of Rook Cliff is the western limit of the Highcliffe to Milford-on-Sea Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Earth Heritage). The intent would be to allow controlled erosion of the cliff line along this section. By monitoring erosion rates and sea level rise, decisions would be deferred as to the degree of further (sustainable) control that might be required in managing this frontage. At present, it is considered that in the long term (during the final epoch), there may be a need to realign the coastal road and that there may also be some loss of properties along this section of the frontage. Should this scenario be realised it would then allow development of a more substantial beach area, providing protection to the realigned road and properties further back from the cliff line.

Hordle Cliff to Naish Cliff



Present day: Years 0 - 20	Medium-term: Years 20 - 50	Long-term: Years 50 - 100
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<p>Hordle Cliff to Barton-on-Sea B.1</p>	<p>No Active Intervention – There is no justification, either economically or environmentally for defending this frontage. The intent would be to allow natural erosion and recession of the coastline. This would however result in continued loss to the golf course and agricultural land. By allowing erosion to continue it will allow the SSSI to remain in favourable condition and provide an important natural supply of sediment to the east, thereby limiting the rate of erosion at Hordle Cliff. As such it is unlikely that the development of Scholars Retreat will be at risk within the next 100 years.</p>
<p>Barton-on-Sea B.2 and B.3</p>	<p>Managed Realignment – This frontage lies within an active landslide complex, which is controlled by the underlying geology. Although the instability is primarily driven by ground water, erosion of the toe (along Marine Drive west only) also acts to destabilise the cliff. The intention would be to maintain a degree of control over cliff recession through the maintenance & adaption of existing defences and to investigate ways of improving drainage to reduce the rate of cliff erosion, while maintaining the important open space of the cliff top and coastal slope.</p> <p>It is important to recognise however, that there will be continued recession of the cliffs, and that in the long term, adaptation will be needed in order to prepare for the eventual loss of properties.</p>
<p>Naish Cliff B.4</p>	<p>Managed Realignment – In terms of the SSSI, this eroding frontage is designated as being in favourable condition. This restricts the extent to which coastal defence work can be undertaken. It is recognised that cliff recession will continue along this frontage, driven by erosion by the sea and by groundwater induced cliff crest recession, with the continued progressive loss of the holiday park.</p> <p>The proposed management plan does allow for limited beach recharge to this frontage to allow for a degree of management to the rate of erosion, but the intent would be to not provide any long term defence to Naish Cliff.</p>