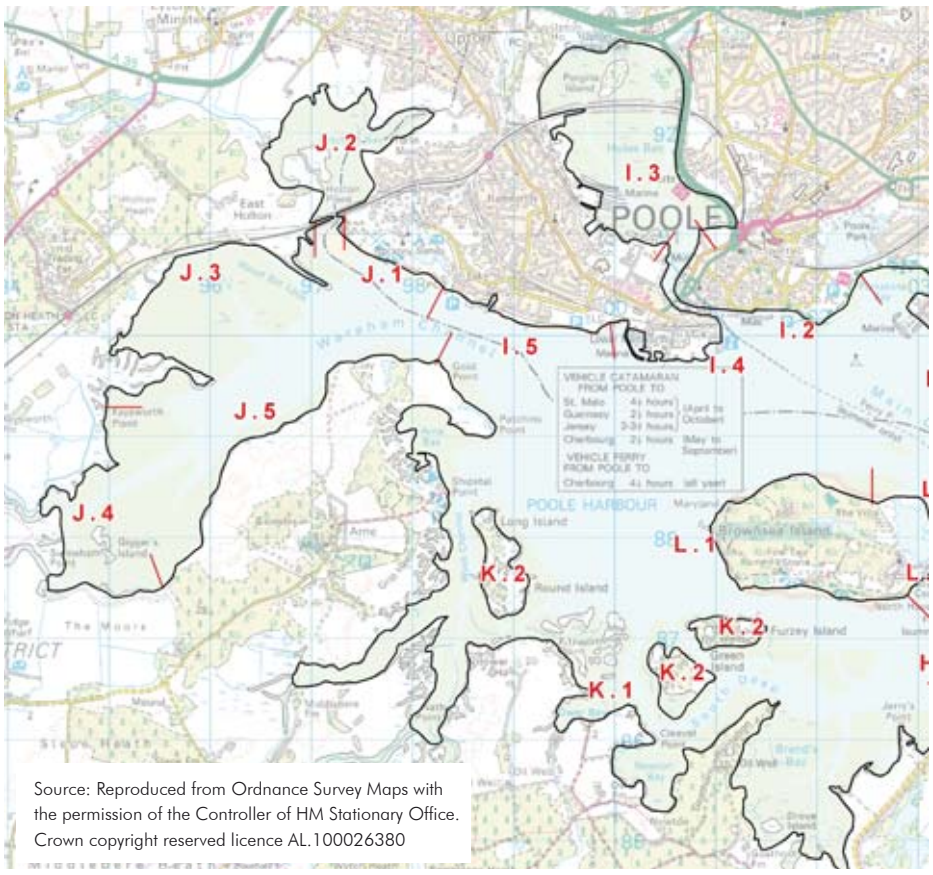
Poole Harbour



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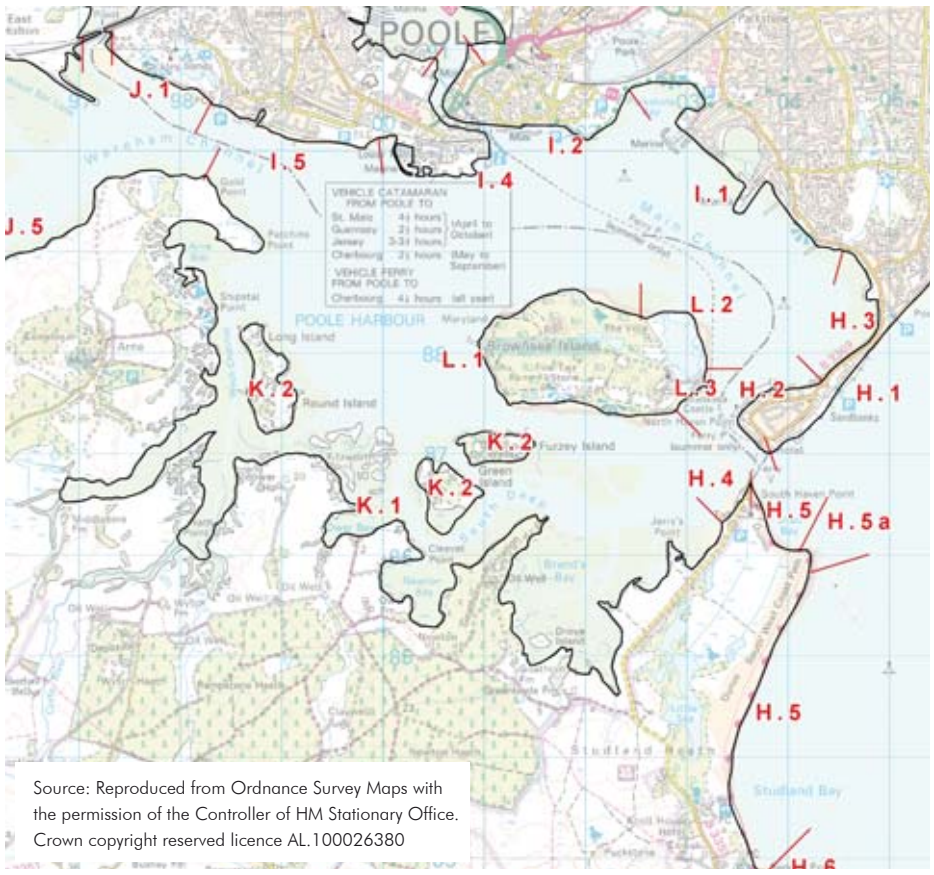
	Present day: Years 0 – 20	Medium-term: Years 20 – 50	Long-term: Years 50 – 100
Lytchett Bay **J.2**	**No Active Intervention –** The Sherford River drains into Lytchett Bay with tidal banks along the frontage. The policy aim within this area, however, is to allow the natural development of the shoreline and allow the habitat to adapt within the lowland area, in response to sea level rise.		**Managed Realignment –** Some properties will be at risk during extreme events and this risk could be managed by setting back defences as far out of the flood plain as possible.
Holton Railway Line **J.3**	**Hold the Line –** The railway line continues some distance along the side of the estuary to the west of Rockley Viaduct at the entrance to Lytchett Bay. Further to the west, there is some concern about potential erosion of contaminated land associated with the old Holton Heath Cordite Factory. The foreshore in some areas is narrow, particularly alongside the railway line. The policy in this area would be to hold the line to protect the shoreline and to maintain the important transport link.		
Wareham **J.4**	**Managed Realignment –** There is a large lowland area, mainly to the east of Wareham, which has been protected from tidal flooding by earth banks running around the shoreline and along each side of the rivers. These areas have been identified as having potential to provide replacement salt marsh habitat for that which will be lost elsewhere as a result of sea level rise. It is considered that the current constraint of the rivers by the raised banks may affect flooding as water on the flood plain cannot easily discharge back into the river, especially at high tide. A further study on how this policy could be implemented is currently under consideration.		
Arne Peninsular **J.5**	**No Active Intervention –** The policy in this area would be to allow natural development of the shoreline specifically to allow the habitat to adapt in response to sea level rise. There are some properties in the area and maintaining or improving local defence to such features would not be precluded within the policy, although any works would need to recognise the potential impact on environmental designations.		
Poole Harbour south **K.1**	**No Active Intervention –** The policy in this area would be to allow natural development of the shoreline specifically to allow the habitat to adapt in response to sea level rise. There are some properties and development associated with the oil field and maintaining or improving local defence to such features would not be precluded within the policy, although any works would need to recognise the potential impact on environmental designations.		

Poole Harbour cont...



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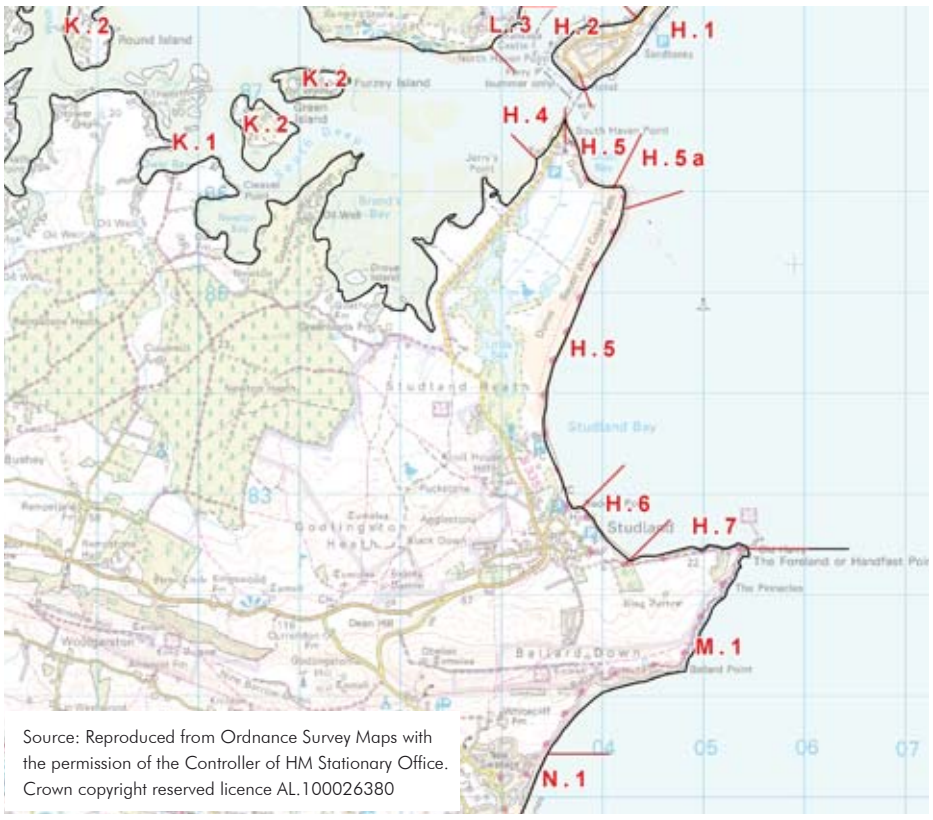
	Present day: Years 0 – 20	Medium-term: Years 20 – 50	Long-term: Years 50 – 100
Furzey, Round, Long and Green Islands **K.2**	**No Active Intervention –** The policy for these islands would be to allow natural development of the shoreline, specifically to allow adaption of the habitat in response to sea level rise. It is recognised, however, that there may be a need to provide landing facilities, such as jetties and slipways, and development associated with the oil field. However, any works would need to recognise the potential impact on the environmental designations.		
Brownsea (Western Island) **L.1**	**No Active Intervention –** There is already agreement to remove the failing and ineffective defences along some of the island's coast and adopt a no active intervention policy. This will allow the natural development of the shoreline and adaption of the habitats in response to sea level rise.		
Brownsea Lagoon **L.2**	**Managed Realignment –** It is considered that maintaining the standard of defence to the Lagoon, to combat the effects of sea level rise, will be unsustainable. Although it is not possible to say exactly when the defences might fail, the likelihood is that they will fail by water flowing over the top of them within the next twenty years. This raises issues of loss of important designated features within the Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, a wetland site of international importance. There will be a change from brackish to saline condition and it is therefore considered that adaption to these changes could best be achieved through a policy of managed realignment.		
Brownsea Quay **L.3**	**Hold the Line –** The principal risk to the Quay area is due to flooding and some properties are already at a significant flood risk. There may be potential to improve defences but this must be considered as a short-term policy as in the longer term this will be unsustainable.	**Managed Realignment –** It is inevitable that as sea levels rise it will not be possible to maintain the current standard of defence. It will, therefore, be necessary to adapt to an increased frequency of flooding. The useful life of the buildings could be extended by making the buildings more flood-resilient by using materials which tolerate flooding without damage and modifying or relocating services and equipment to reduce their vulnerability to flood damage.	

Studland Peninsula



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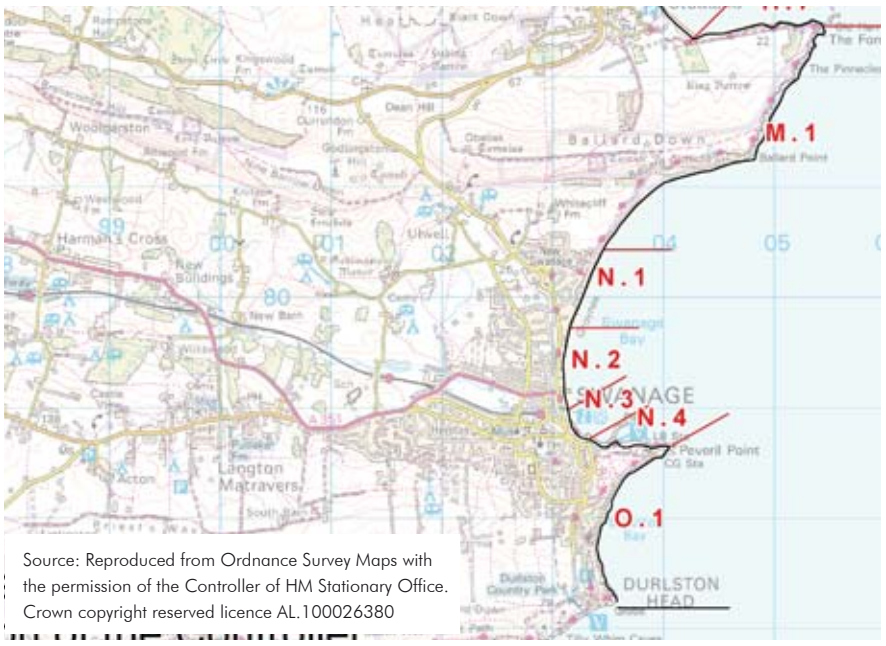
	Present day: Years 0 – 20	Medium-term: Years 20 – 50	Long-term: Years 50 – 100
South Haven Point **H.4**	**Hold the Line –** Retention of the hard defences is considered to be an important feature in maintaining and controlling the harbour entrance. It is also providing the anchorage for the chain ferry which forms an important link to the urban and commercial areas of Poole and Bournemouth		
South Haven Point to Redend Point **H.5**	**No Active Intervention –** Along this frontage, the principal intent would be to allow and encourage the natural development of the coast This will require modification to the current situation and, arguably, a short term managed realignment policy would need to be adopted in removing defences and relocating vulnerable facilities such as beach huts and boat and car parking areas.		
Training Bank **H.5a**	**Hold the Line –** The rock training bank alongside the Swash Channel reduces the tendency for sand to drift into the channel. A shallower channel would have serious implications for the commercial viability of the harbour. The Training Bank is therefore considered to be an important feature in maintaining and controlling the harbour entrance.		
Red end Point to the Warren **H.6**	**Managed Realignment –** Along this frontage the principal intent would be to allow and encourage the natural development of the coast. This will require modification to the current situation and a short-term managed realignment policy would need to be adopted in removing defences and relocating or removing vulnerable facilities such as beach huts.	**No Active Intervention –** Beyond 20 years, it is considered that the policy for this length of coast should be to allow the shoreline to develop naturally in response to sea level rise	
The Warren to Handfast Point **H.7**	**No Active Intervention –** This stretch of coast has numerous environmental designations. It is at the eastern end on the "Jurassic coast" although the rock exposures at this location are from the Cretaceous period. The important aim here is to preserve the natural processes which have given rise to this coast's exceptional landscape and geological value		

Swanage and Durlston



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	Present day: Years 0 – 20	Medium-term: Years 20 – 50	Long-term: Years 50 – 100
Handfast Point to Ballard Estate **M.1**	**No Active intervention –** This stretch of coast has numerous environmental designations. It is towards the eastern end on the "Jurassic coast" although the rock exposures at this location are from the Cretaceous period. The important aim here is to preserve the natural processes which have given rise to this coast's exceptional landscape and geological value.		
New Swanage **N.1**	**Hold the Line –** The defences along this section of coast are to protect the coast against erosion rather than a defence against flooding. Over the existing beach area, this would typically be achieved by continued beach recharge together with groyne replacement and sea wall maintenance.		**Managed Realignment –** In the longer term it is predicted that as the adjacent undefended cliff erodes, the northern end of the current defences will become untenable and there will be a need to create a transitional zone between the defended and undefended coast.
Promenade **N.2**	**Hold the Line –** The policy for this length of coast would be to maintain the standard for both defence against flooding and for protection against erosion of the coast erosion. Over the existing beach area, this would typically be achieved by continued beach recharge together with groyne replacement and sea wall maintenance.		
Town Centre **N.3**	**Hold the Line –** Along the main frontage of the town, the policy would be to maintain the current standard of defence against flooding and erosion of the coast. Over the existing beach area, this would typically be achieved by continued beach recharge together with groyne replacement and sea walls maintenance. In some areas it may involve the raising of sea walls to maintain the level of flood defence in response to rising sea levels.		
Town Centre to Peveril Point **N.4**	**Hold the Line –** Between the Mowlem and the Pier there are current concerns about the possibility of wave overtopping, which occurred in 2004, with waves passing over the sea wall and flowing down the road into the town. There is likely to be a need to provide additional defence, especially as the likelihood of overtopping will increase as a consequence of sea level rise.		
Peveril Point to Durlston Head **O.1**	**Managed Realignment –** Durlston Bay is considerably more exposed to the prevailing south westerly winds than Swanage. Although there are some rock armour protection works in the centre of the bay, further protection of this nature is not considered appropriate in view of the importance of the geological exposures. However, some limited intervention, such as drainage and works to enhance cliff stability may be acceptable if these works are compatible with the environmental designations.		**No Active intervention –** In view of the important geological exposures along this coast line, it is considered that this policy should be adopted in the longer term.