



Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy Engagement

12 July -15 August 2021

Report October 2021

Insight Team
BCP Council

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1. Executive Summary

Below is a summary of the key findings from this engagement:

- There were 147 responses to the survey
- 94 respondents were BCP residents, 37 were New Forest District Council (NFDC) residents, 15 were beach hut tenants and 10 were from an organisation/group
- Over 7,200 people viewed the engagement online across the main [Engagement HQ page](#), the [twobays.net](#) page and through promotion social media posts
- The majority of respondents (93%) agreed with the council's aim to adopt an FCERM Strategy over the next century on the Christchurch coastline
- The Strategy areas respondents were most interested in were 'Christchurch Harbour' (53%), 'Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea' (26%) and 'Mudford Sandbank' (24%)
- Respondents who made comments about Christchurch Harbour focused mainly on:
 - **Ideas** – about preventing and managing flooding including dredging the Harbour, protecting the salt marshes, restricting development, preventing landslips on clifftops and maintaining groynes
 - **Concerns** - about the potential impacts of flooding and erosion on Christchurch Bay including impacts on the regeneration potential of the area, negative impacts on boating, water sports, the robustness of flood defences and the impact of climate change on the Harbour
- Respondents who made comments about Mudford Sandbank focused mainly on:
 - **Ideas** – to manage water and sand movement with most referring to the Long Groyne at Hengistbury Head, as well as greater maintenance and strengthening of groynes in general.
- Respondents who made comments about Christchurch beaches and cliffs focused mainly on:
 - **Concerns** – about the management of cliff erosion particularly at Steamer Point and the use of gravel on beaches.
 - **Ideas** – about improving the beaches and for protecting the leisure and tourism value for this area.
- Respondents who made comments about Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea focused mainly on:
 - **Ideas** – about managing and protecting various aspects of the cliff using specific protection measures against erosion at Barton on Sea, and Chewton Bunny Nature Reserve
 - **Concerns** – about the impact of cliff erosion impacting on residential properties and a lack of appropriate protection measures

- Respondents who made comments about Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff focused mainly on:
 - **Ideas** – about protection measures at both Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff, and ensuring residents and their properties are protected
- The flooding and erosion issues respondents were most concerned with were an ‘increase in storm events caused by climate change’ (89%), ‘sea level rise caused by climate change’ (88%) and the ‘maintenance of coastal protection assets such as groynes and seawalls’ (86%)
- The main reasons respondents gave for selecting these flooding and erosion issues were:
 - **Environmental** – tidal and river flooding, climate change and coastal erosion
 - **Maintenance** – of beaches and flood protection measures particularly at Milford on Sea
- The strategy areas respondents wanted to see hard engineering used on the most were Christchurch Harbour (76%), Mundeford Sandbank (74%), and Christchurch beaches and cliffs (71%)
- The main reason some respondents disagreed with the use of hard engineering to prevent flooding and erosion was due to the negative environmental impacts they felt this approach would have on the coastline
- The strategy areas respondents wanted to see soft engineering used on the most were Mundeford Sandbank (81%), followed by Christchurch Harbour (79%) and Christchurch beaches and cliffs (76%)
- The main reason some respondents disagreed with the use of soft engineering to prevent flooding and erosion was because they felt it would be a waste of money and ineffective
- Most respondents (89%) agreed that (where practicable) materials used for the future management of the Christchurch coastline should be cost effective and have a low environmental impact
- Respondents felt it was vital to get the implementation of these materials right by getting the balance between financial and environmental factors
- Respondents highlighted the importance of considering accessibility issues for people with disabilities when developing the Strategy
- Email newsletters (58%), website information (39%) and online presentations (38%) were considered the best methods for staying informed about the development of the Strategy by respondents
- Respondents were most willing to share testimonials/stories (9%) and old stories (9%) about the engagement areas
- 9 people visited the Ideas Board on Engagement HQ page with 1 person contributing a couple of comments
- 443 people visited the interactive map showing the 5 Strategy areas. 4 people dropped 8 pins on the map.

2. Introduction

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new Strategy to protect coastal communities from tidal flooding and erosion risk. It will guide how the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.

As Coast Protection Authorities, BCP and NFDC have permissive powers to enable management of coastal erosion risk where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. In addition, along with the Environment Agency, BCP as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk; Hampshire County Council are the LLFA covering the NFDC area.

In Autumn 2020, BCP Council successfully secured £450,000 of government Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA) to produce the Strategy on behalf of the partners. The council appointed specialist consultant AECOM to help support this work and anticipate the final Strategy will be adopted by Spring/Summer 2023.

A phased approach has been developed to deliver the Christchurch Bay & Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy by Spring/Summer 2023. It will identify where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to protect this coastline from flooding and erosion.

This engagement asked for views on Phase 1 which aimed to collect as much information as possible on the 5 key areas of the Strategy before the council start to work up the various options for managing the coast:

- Christchurch Harbour
- Mundeford Sandbank
- Christchurch beaches and cliffs
- Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea
- Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea.

The engagement ran from **12th July until midnight on 15th August 2021**.

3. Methodology

The engagement was hosted on the BCP [Engagement HQ](#) platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- Press release
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)
- Public engagement events (hosted by Dorset Coast Forum) about the Strategy were held on Wednesday 14th July 2021, 7:00-8:15pm and Thursday 15th July 2021, 12:45-2:00pm. Free tickets for the events were made available on [Eventbrite](#).

- Details of engagement rates can be found in the [Communications Report](#), [Engagement HQ Analytics](#), and [Two Bays Website Analytics](#) sections below
- A full [Communications Report](#) can be found in the next section

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project:

<https://haveyoursay.bccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy>.

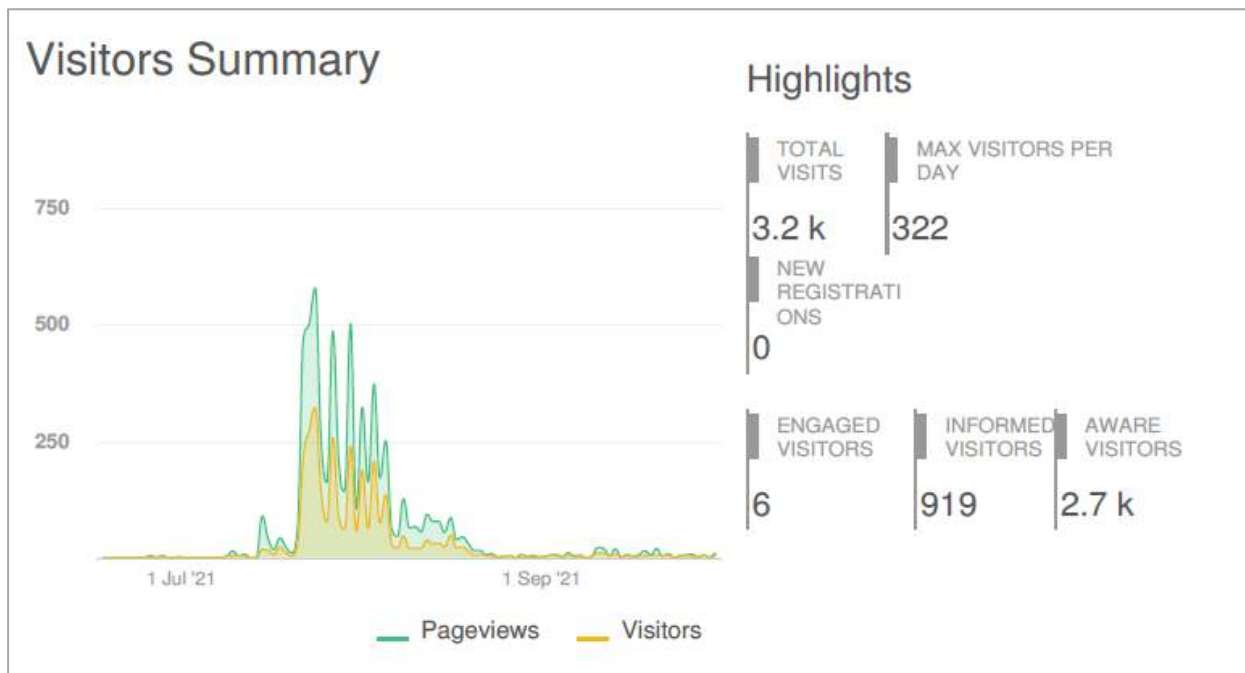
The engagement was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the software for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Insight Team's secure area.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. The numbers of people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

4. Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform 'Engagement HQ'. Over 3200 people visited the [consultation page](#), there were over 2700 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and over 919 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something) and 6 **engaged visitors** (i.e. visitors who contributed to an activity on the platform).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



The consultation information document was downloaded 207 times.

The majority of visitors to the engagement page on Engagement HQ came via Facebook Mobile (1820 visits), followed by the main Facebook site (147), followed by the twobays.net website (130). A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

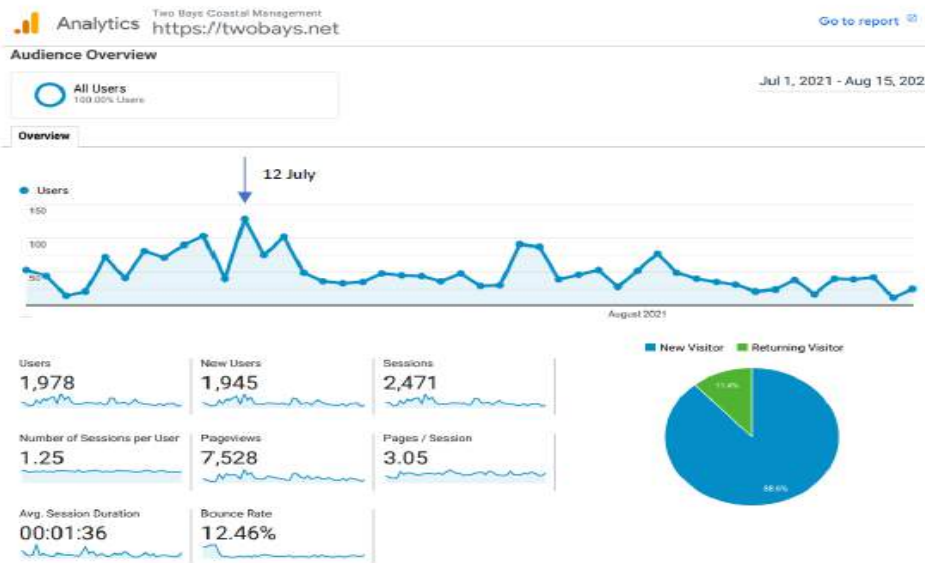
TRAFFIC SOURCES OVERVIEW

REFERRER URL	Visits
m.facebook.com	1820
l.facebook.com	147
twobays.net	130
t.co	85
www.google.com	83
online1.snapsurveys.com	52
instagram.com	32
android-app	31
www.google.co.uk	26
www.highcliffedorset.co.uk	10
www.bing.com	6
www.linkedin.com	6
email.bt.com	5
bcpseafontprojects.net	3
lm.facebook.com	2

5. Two Bays Website Analytics

Almost 2000 people visited the <https://twobays.net> page during the engagement period. A full breakdown of the analytics is below:

Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy, twobays.net website stats, 1 July 2021 – 15 August 2021



Definitions

- **Users** – number of people visiting twobays.net (with a unique IP address)
- **Sessions** – the measure of traffic a website has. One session can contain multiple activities eg viewing pages, downloading information etc.
- **Pageviews** – number of pages people have viewed in total.
- **Pages/Session** – average rates range from 1.2 to 10.
- **Bounce rate** – single page visits in which the user left from the entrance page. The lower the figure the better; results below 40% are deemed excellent.

Top geographical location

65.3% of users were from the UK.

User Demographics

- Gender: Male 50.4% Female 49.6%
- Age range: An even spread from 18-65 years. Age bracket with highest users was 45-54 years.

Device Category

Desktop (54.5%) Mobile (38.4%) Tablet (7.1%)

Top 3 traffic channels

Direct (42.4%) Organic search (31.6%) Social (18.1%)

Top 5 website landing/ exit webpages

Landing

1. Homepage
2. Christchurch Strategy
3. Coasts for kids
4. SMP
5. Hengistbury Head Long Groyne

Exit

1. Homepage
2. Christchurch Strategy
3. SMP
4. Have your say
5. Coasts for kids

Promotional Activity

- Press release – 7 July
- Stakeholder emails x155 – 9 July
- Engagement go-live 12 July
- Public events hosted by DCF (on Zoom) – 14th and 15th July
- Social posts x19 between 19 July – 13 August

6. Findings

A total of 147 people responded to the engagement survey. Please see the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the project aside from those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated.

The percentages in this report will not always add up to 100%. This can be because of rounding, or because respondents are allowed to select more than one response. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

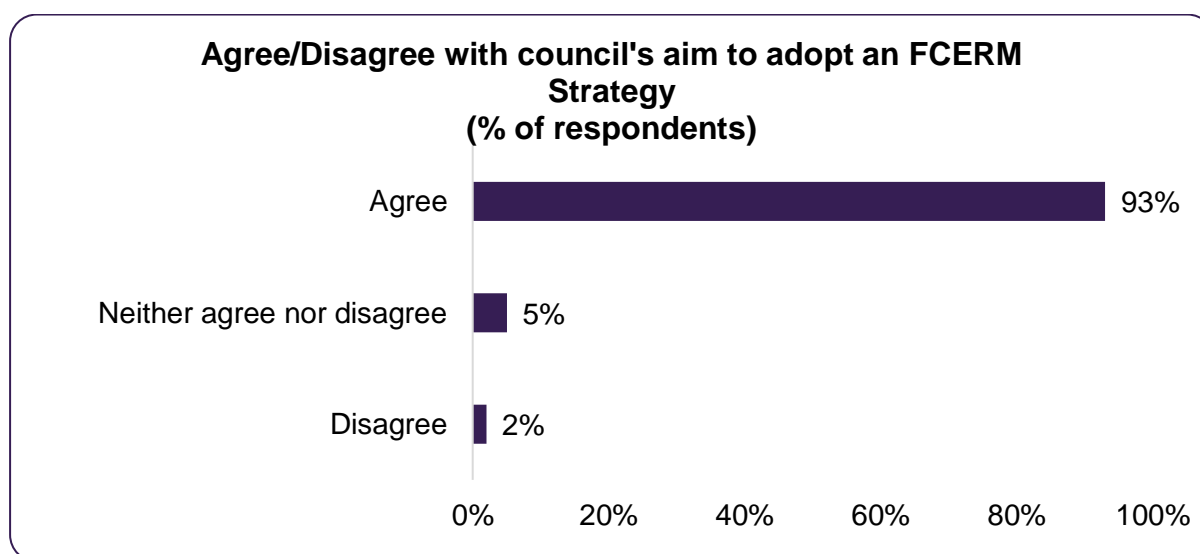
Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

6.1 The Strategy

We asked respondents how they felt about the council's aim to adopt an FCERM Strategy to manage and protect the Christchurch coastline.

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the council's aim to adopt a strategy to help manage and protect the Christchurch coastline from flooding and erosion for the next 100 years?

Over nine-tenths of respondents (93%) said they agreed with the council's aim to adopt an FCERM Strategy over the next century on the Christchurch coastline, while less than a tenth (2%) said they disagreed.



Base: 142 respondents

Q2. If you disagree or strongly disagree, please tell us why below including any negative impacts you feel may occur.

Respondents were asked to explain why they disagreed with the council's aim to adopt a strategy to help manage and protect the Christchurch coastline from flooding and erosion for the next 100 years.

3 respondents provided comments that related to the natural evolution of the environment and cautioning against wasting money:

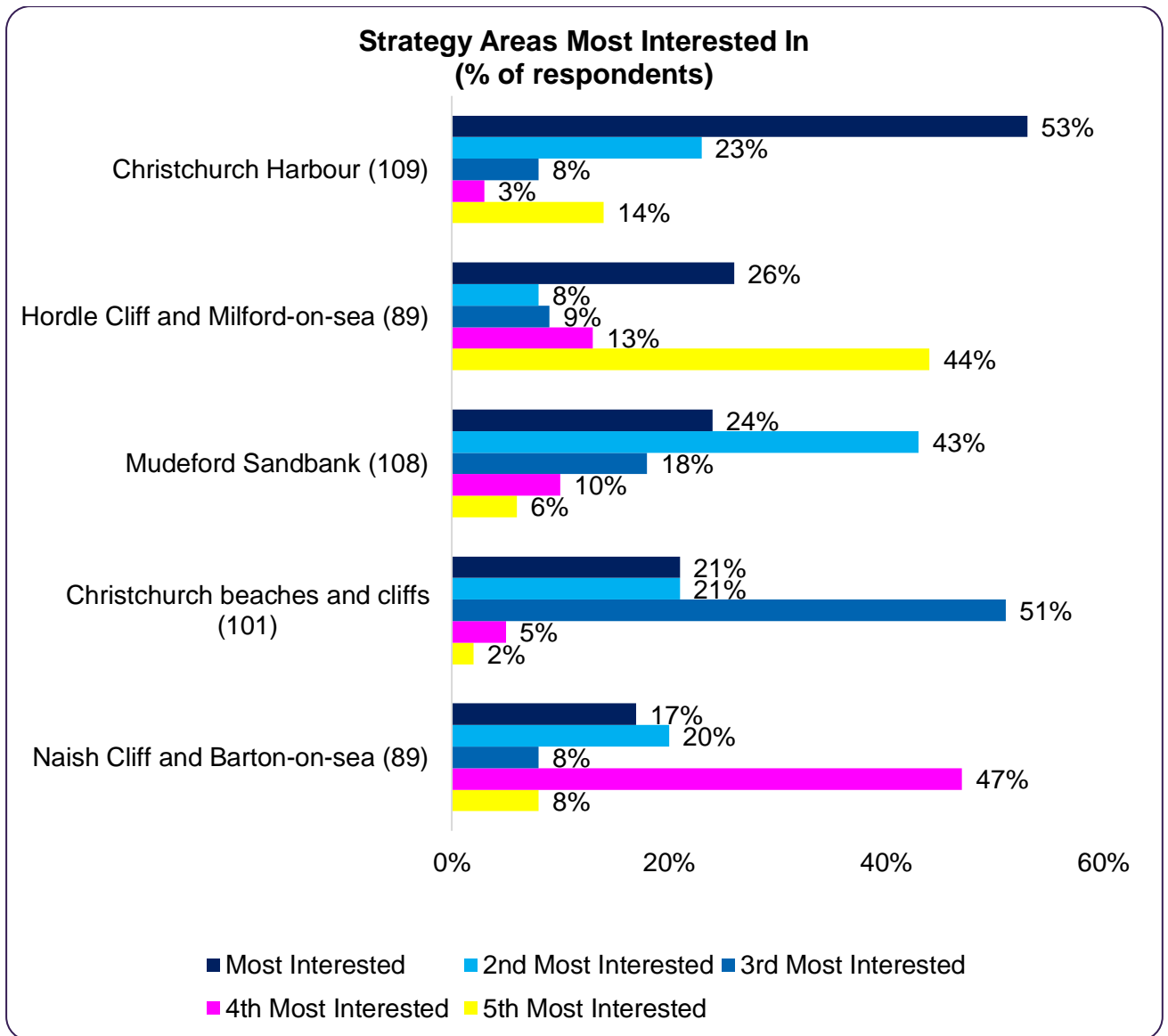
*“Trying to hold back natural forces over the long term is bound to fail. The 100 year target is risible - who knows what sea level rise (or fall) will take place over that time scale? **Instead of wasting money in this endeavour, a managed retreat should be funded**, allowing sea-level communities like Christchurch to move to higher ground should this be necessary.”*

*“Christchurch Harbour and The Spit **should be left to evolve naturally** rather than attempting to implement Canute based policies which will be prohibitively expensive, environmentally damaging, and possibly pointless in the light of rising sea levels.”*

*“**Until you seriously deal with climate change there is little point of tackling the consequences.** You will be fighting a losing battle and wasting money.”*

Q3. Which of the strategy areas are you most interested in?

The Strategy area respondents said they were most interested in was 'Christchurch Harbour' with over half saying this (53%), while a quarter said they were most interested in the 'Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea' (26%) and 'Mudford Sandbank' (24%) strategy areas. A fifth (21%) said they were most interested in the 'Christchurch beaches and cliffs' strategy area, while less than a fifth (17%) said the 'Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea' strategy area was of most interest.



Bases: As labelled.

6.2 Christchurch Harbour

Respondents were asked if they had any comments, ideas or concerns about Christchurch Harbour for consideration during the development of the Strategy.

Q4. Do you have any comments, ideas or concerns about Christchurch Harbour for us to consider in the development of the Strategy?

58 respondents contributed comments, ideas and/or concerns about Christchurch Harbour which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent themes to emerge from the comments were: 'Ideas' and 'Concerns'.

Ideas (28 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for how the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Christchurch Bay could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Flooding (11 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas to prevent and manage flooding in Christchurch Harbour including dredging the harbour, protecting the salt marshes, restricting development, preventing landslips on clifftops and maintaining groynes. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“Fw: ‘Wobbling’ moon will cause devastating worldwide flooding in 2030s, Nasa warns <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2021/07/14/wobbling-moon-will-cause-devastating-worldwide-flooding-2030s/>. This combined with recent extreme floods in Germany and the heat dome in America and Canada suggests that extremes of weather will happen more often leading to sea level rises faster than seemed likely only a few years ago. **We have to up our plans accordingly.**”*

*“Flooding along the stretches of the Avon and Stour directly threaten the centre of Christchurch and to some extent whilst holding back fresh water on flood plains on the approaches to the town are essential it would appear that dredging of the rivers passing through the town would marginally reduce the risk to Christchurch itself. **Dredging of the harbour itself** would increase capacity and material displaced could be used to gradually increase the levels of surrounding margins and Mundeford Sandbank itself. It is already clear that Mundeford Quay **will need to be raised** as it is often overtopped by waves during the Winter months. **At some stage a barrier of sorts (possibly hinged) may be needed on the Run at Christchurch** to slug the passage of water on the incoming tide and to allow waters to escape more quickly on the ebb.”*

*“**Protection of Christchurch Harbour salt marsh** to minimise wave effect. **Extra protection at ‘Double Dykes’** to prevent breach.”*

*“**I think all future development in the Christchurch should be challenged** due to the flood risk.”*

*“**Need to dredge the Harbour channel annually** to crease a better depth of water and flow to prevent flooding.”*

*“‘Hold The Line’ is good. **Maintain drainage of clifftops** to prevent landslip. **Redistribute sand, protect groynes etc all as at present.** Keep the levels up.”*

*“Whilst upstream on the Avon, flood plains protect Christchurch town centre, the Stour lower reaches present more of a risk to the town centre. **Flood protection works on the Stour adjacent to the urban/residential areas should be planned.**”*

*“**The River Avon needs to have its depth maintained by dredging from Waterloo bridge and the River Stour from Tuckton bridge in areas where it is***

badly silted. This has not been done for many years and it is adding to the flood risk. **Absolutely no future development to be allowed on flood run off areas** which included civic offices site and car parks, Two Rivers Meet site etc.”

“Whilst protecting from flooding, the navigable channel of the harbour and the run, and the ability for dinghy sailors, windsurfers and paddle boarders **to maintain suitable depth of water for their activities should be preserved and dredged**, if appropriate.”

“The sand bars have grown over the years and the harbour is very shallow on occasion so **a balance of harbour maintenance and protecting wildlife is required.** Eco-moorings for marine conservation might be useful. Flooding along Mundeford Quay has increased and sea levels are rising. What action is required for the historic landfill site?”

“**Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent flooding** of the Mundeford Quay Sailing club.”

Protecting Christchurch/Christchurch Harbour (8 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas to protect Christchurch Harbour including raising the level of flood defences and dredging the Harbour specifically boat channels. Below is a selection of these comments:

“**It is important to raise the level of the flood defence walls in Central Christchurch** as recommended in the earlier Christchurch Borough Council's SFRA. Although recommended nothing has been implemented. It is the height of folly to consider building new residences in areas opposed by the Environment Agency. There is a forthcoming danger in the future release of contaminants, in the form of leachate, from the base of the former rubbish tips beneath the former 2 Riversmeet Golf Course and Stanpit recreation ground. **Action must be taken in this matter now. Consideration must be given to the dredging of the Little Avon and the main Harbour Channel.**”

“Tackle climate control. **Dredge the harbour. Keep pace with the changes in the location of the Run** so that regular users can use it all year.”

“**Maintaining and dredging of boat channels** through the harbour and down the run. Leave the salt marshes and creeks to develop naturally.”

“The harbour area North-West of the Quay, where the River Mude enters, is silting badly and **needs to be dredged.**”

Mundeford Quay/Spit/Run (8 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas to protect Mundeford including the preservation of Stanpit Marsh, Mundeford Spit and raising the Quay. Below is a selection of these comments:

“The Stanpit Marsh area is so important as should be preserved. The Mundeford Spit and Run also should be preserved and all costs and also continue to allow for working fishermen.”

“The Spit should be left to stretch as it used to right along the coast due to long shore drift. The harbour should not be dredged to meet boating demands but allowed to revert to the marsh it once was. If this results in the spit being breached during a major storm even, so be it. The loss of some beach huts would be a price worth paying for the environmental benefits.”

“Flooding along the stretches of the Avon and Stour directly threaten the centre of Christchurch and to some extent whilst holding back fresh water on flood plains on the approaches to the town are essential it would appear that dredging of the rivers passing through the town would marginally reduce the risk to Christchurch itself. Dredging of the harbour itself would increase capacity and material displaced could be used to gradually increase the levels of surrounding margins and Mundeford Sandbank itself. **It is already clear that Mundeford Quay will need to be raised as it is often overtopped by waves during the Winter months.** At some stage a barrier of sorts (possibly hinged) may be needed on the Run at Christchurch to slug the passage of water on the incoming tide and to allow waters to escape more quickly on the ebb.”

“The harbour area North-West of the Quay, where the River Mude enters, is silting badly and **needs to be dredged.**”

“Appropriate measures should be taken to **prevent flooding of the Mundeford Quay Sailing club.**”

Concerns (13 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the potential impacts of flooding and erosion on Christchurch Bay including impacts on the regeneration potential of the area, negative impacts on boating, watersports, the robustness of flood defences and the impact of climate change on the Harbour. Below is a selection of these comments:

“Christchurch Harbour is an incredibly important and valued location for water sports. It is used extensively for leisure hire and training in sailing, paddle boarding and kayaking in particular. It’s unique large area of relatively shallow water is fabulous for people to try new things in relative safety. People travel for miles to make use of this facility. The sight of families and more serious athletes using the water is a defining feature of the area. The downside is that, with the large relatively shallow area, the area is sensitive to movement of silt, sand and mud. The central area of the harbour has a growing area that is particularly shallow. This is very clearly visible on aerial shots of the harbour. **I would really like to see some focus on how to protect the harbour from having large areas that can only be navigated at high tide, particularly by sailing dinghies.**”

“I wonder if the defences will be strong enough to cope with climate change? As far as it goes it's fine - but are more drastic steps needed and compromises about what is defended and what isn't?”

*“I am concerned that there are parts of Christchurch town centre which offer considerable scope for regeneration (for example around Stony Lane) but currently the sites within this area cannot be taken forward due to flood risk issues. **The potential options to mitigate flood risk to support regeneration and redevelopment are needed.** The sites in this area have significant potential to meet the council's housing needs and **failure to allow regeneration of these sites will put increasing pressure on other land, including that within the Green Belt.**”*

*“The beach by the Highcliffe Sailing Club **has become seriously eroded** over the last few years causing the **loss of dinghy park places and causing flooding on the rest of the dinghy park.** Most of the sand and gravel has been washed into an area between Shore sports and the grass area where there used to be a quayside and water, **now just reeds and bog.** The **car park from both North and South floods quite often** at high tides as well as the main grass area and exit road.”*

*“**My concern is flooding of the Christchurch area.** When the river Stour is high up stream, the sluice gates are opened and gallons upon gallons flood down and it can only go into the sea, on high tide it is full, the water has to go somewhere and usually over fields, gardens and houses!! The same happens with the river Avon.”*

*“**My concern is how you manage to mitigate the effects of rising sea water and increased river flows from exceptional weather** with regard to flooding in Christchurch.”*

*“**Concerned about the landfill sites at Stanpit.** Can the Harbour be dredged for sand that can be used on beaches? Tidal ingress at Holloway Dock - has this changed?”*

*“There is mention of addressing the landfill site at Stanpit Marsh, but no indication of (a) whereabouts it is and (b) what is the problem and how it will impact on the nature reserve. Two rivers, plus tides, flow into the Harbour with just one limited emptying point (the Run). At times of high flow and tides, the water backs up into the Harbour. This is to the benefit of the marsh, but with the prospect of climate change increasing the rainfall amounts into the rivers and sea level rising, **there is a real danger of such peaks overflowing from the marsh into adjacent roads and properties.** **Some consideration should be given to increasing the outflow from the Harbour, but without damaging the nationally important Stanpit Marsh reserve.**”*

*“Christchurch Harbour is already very silted up from years of neglect. **My main concern would be to ensure a channel is maintained for small boat use at all states of the tide and if this requires dredging then this should be done and maintained.** The Harbour is an important contributor to the local economy and improved access for small boat users will help the economy and maintain or improve sustainability in the Harbour.”*

“Double Dykes has always been identified as an area of risk on previous strategies that I was involved with. Another worry is silting up of the Harbour with dredging restricted to the boat channel with much bureaucracy involved.

Slowing the speed of the water transiting the Harbour presents risks to Fishermans Bank, the Quomps and all up river areas. Costs versus value of properties will be a problem. To date residents of Fishermans Bank have refused defences that would impact on their view.”

“I am concerned [about maintaining] the presence of Hengistbury Head Outdoor Education Centre and rising water levels will need to be addressed in this respect.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.3 Mundeford Sandbank

Respondents were asked if they had any comments, ideas or concerns about Mundeford Sandbank for consideration during the development of the Strategy.

Q5. Do you have any comments, ideas or concerns about Mundeford Sandbank for us to consider in the development of the Strategy?

26 respondents contributed comments, ideas and/or concerns about Mundeford Sandbank which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments was ‘Ideas’.

Ideas (26 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for how the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Mundeford Sandbank could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Long Groyne/Groynes (8 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas to manage water and sand movement in Mundeford with most referring to the Long Groyne at Hengistbury Head. They would also like to see greater maintenance and strengthening of groynes in general. Below is a full list of these comments:

“As above but including the maintenance of the Long Groyne.”

“Stop protecting it as a beach hut infested zone and let nature take its course. The benefits to the environment would be enormous. Consider removing the Long Groyne at [Hengitsbury] Head to encourage longshore drift.”

*“Have you looked at the university research on implications of **changing the Hengistbury Head long groyne angle to a more easterly direction?** This will allow more waves to wrap around the head depositing more sand into the bay instead of pushing it out to sea, i.e., Kirra [Beach] in Australia.”*

*“Prior to the quarrying of Hengistbury Head, the tidal flow was completely different to what we see now. **Work should [be] undertaken to strengthen and develop Groynes to replicate that flow as far as possible.**”*

*“Groynes are a proven method to slow longshore drift. **The introduction of groynes that are at least double the length of the current ones, although costly would be a proactive approach. With a long-term programme of dredging and replenishment of the beaches along Mudeford Sandspit and Avon beach with soft engineering to increase dune and foliage on the Sandspit would seem most sensible.** The devastating effect that a breach of the Sandspit would cause is not to be ignored. A large number of homes throughout Christchurch would be affected if this occurred during an extended period of South Easterly winds and high tides.”*

*“Interested in the comments re raising the beach huts - just want to ensure the environmental consideration was given. **Once the long groyne is repaired,** I hope anglers will be able to use this again has been a loss of amenity since it's been closed.”*

*“**Realignment or another option for Hengistbury Head long groyne area.** The long groyne is badly orientated as it points the wrong way towards the isle of wight and is a "terminal" groyne as it traps all the sand and doesn't allow sand to progress to the east side of Hengistsbury Head which eroded badly as a consequence, this also includes Avon and Friars Cliff erosion and subsequent flooding.”*

*“With a super long groyne at the end of Hengistbury Head the bay is always going to be short of material. **I don't know what the answer is but whatever solution needs to ensure Christchurch Bay receives material to replenish what is washed down towards Hurst Spit and the Solent.**”*

Beach Huts (6 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas that related to beach huts on Mudeford Sandbank. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“The sandbank floods from the harbour, not the beach. More needs to be done on the harbour side. **What is the “repositioning” of the existing beach huts referred to?**”*

*“Stop protecting it as a beach hut infested zone and let nature take its course. The benefits to the environment would be enormous. **Consider removing the Long Groyne at the Hengistbury Head to encourage longshore drift.**”*

*“**Relocating the beach huts sounds drastic,** would a hold the line approach not be better?”*

*“It is clear that the Sandbank is the main barrier that protects the Harbour and surrounding areas and is also commercially viable as an income source. Recent works over the last 30 years have hardened its protection ability. **Beach huts on the Sandbank have a life of 30 to 50 years and now is the time to consider requiring huts to be raised in specific areas at time of rebuilds to enable the height of the Sandbank to be steadily increased from beneath this increasing the resilience by stealth. A revetment plan on the sandbank to retain sand is important to allow for the necessary increases in hut elevations. Rock protection along the South Eastern facing stretch from the harbour entrance will need to be increased in height gradually to join with and reflect the protection afforded by the concrete wall that starts close to Clarendon Rocks.**”*

*“Provided it isn’t breached it can be left alone. **Beach huts aren’t worth preserving.**”*

*“The leisure and environmental value of the 'Head' and 'Sandbank' are important to protect. Justification - **a c£700k pa licence fee income from the 'Sandbank' beach huts plus the proposed 'new build' café**; valuable income to BCP Council to support a 'protect' strategy.”*

Flooding (5 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas that related to beach huts on Mudeford Sandbank. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“The sandbank floods from the harbour, not the beach. **More needs to be done on the Harbour side.** What is the “repositioning” of the existing beach huts referred to”*

*“There must be a revisiting of the policy of allowing the continued erosion of Blackberry Point. Should it continue there will be an increased risk of flooding to houses in Stanpit. **Thought must be given to the continued erosion risk to the gravel edge of Stanpit Marsh.**”*

*“**Taking back the "bite" at the end of the run may help with tidal flow patterns and allow a build-up of water from the two rivers to exit faster** thus possibly alleviating some of the flooding risks in Christchurch.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.4 Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs

Respondents were asked if they had any comments, ideas or concerns about Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs for consideration during the development of the Strategy.

Q6. Do you have any comments, ideas or concerns about Christchurch beaches and cliffs for us to consider in the development of the Strategy?

45 respondents contributed comments, ideas and/or concerns about Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments were: 'Concerns' and 'Ideas'.

Concerns (15 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Cliffs (7 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns relating to the cliffs in Christchurch including engineering approaches, erosion and cliff stabilisation. Below is a full list of these comments:

"I am concerned about the terms hard and soft engineering. I like the idea of creating sand dunes to protect the cliffs and it would be good to see the smaller bays replenished with rocks or gabions. I do not like the policy of dumping large quantities of gravel which has seriously changed the quality of the Highcliffe stretch of beaches from Mundeford. Highcliffe beaches were predominantly sandy in 2006 up to recent years where they are now stony. Beaches from Sandbanks to Hengistbury Head do not have this same issue, in fact, Hengistbury Head used to be stony and is now sandy. I understand coastal drift dumps sand along the shore but increased use of large gravel is ruining our beaches in Christchurch. Perhaps the council feels they are not as worthy as their larger neighbours to invest in keeping the Sandy beaches."

"Continued erosion by mainly wind and heavy rain to the near vertical cliffs at Steamer Point will continue. A policy of tree planting at the top of these cliffs, rather than the present one of tree felling may assist in controlling the passage of local ground water through the cliffs. However, a policy of no new building within 100 metres of the cliff edge will do much to slow erosion and reduce potential financial loss. The establishment of such Setback zones is essential, See Williams et al (2017) The Management of coastal erosion in the journal, Ocean & Coastal Management -Elsevier For a real insight into the role of ground water in cliff failure. I refer you to the collective papers by Frank Tyhurst, formerly of Christchurch Borough Council."

*“I do worry about **cliff erosion.**”*

*“I am generally in agreement with the policy, but with two reservations. Firstly. In the immediate past a great deal of local sand/aggregate was shifted from Highcliffe towards Christchurch entrance. To the eye of an almost daily visitor to the length of the beach, it seems that most of it has ALREADY been shifted away from the beach by the sea. **The part to the east of Steamer Point evidently has protected the cliff line, but the much steeper shelving of the beach from the area above the high water mark to the low water line shows how much has already been scoured away.** I am left wondering whether this truly IS a sustainable way of protecting the cliff line. Secondly, from the fishing fraternity I hear that the rocky grounds where crabs used to be caught just offshore are now completely filled with sand and there are no crabs to be had. I wonder whether the impact on the fishery of moving such large amounts of sand around was assessed or factored into considerations. At the very least, if this policy is to be adopted there must be recognition of the impact on the fishers, and due compensation made of loss of income during those years in which sand is swirling around owing to works. This is not a natural phenomenon like other vagaries of the market - it is a planned piece of work whose effect could have been predicted in advance. **I am disappointed to see no mention at all of impact on fishing livelihoods in the Summary Document.** Real estate owners near the cliffs, shoreline and river margins are by no means the only people direct affected by such a strategy.”*

*“**Please ensure that the Steamer Point woods are never sold off for development,** this is a precious resource that is key to ensuring the health of the cliff top and also the people that regularly enjoy the benefit of walking through it.”*

*“**I am concerned about the impact of the policy of cliff stabilisation at Highcliffe alongside continued recession at Naish Cliff.** Why cannot the cliff stabilisation be continued along the cliff top on both sides of Chewton Bunny?”*

*“**By failing to protect the Christchurch beaches and cliffs there is a risk that the erosion will have a knock on effect to Naish Cliff, Barton on Sea and then on to Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea.** The whole coastal area must be viewed together and not in isolation or pockets.”*

Beaches (5 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns relating to the beaches in Christchurch including engineering approaches, erosion and cliff stabilisation. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“I am concerned about the terms hard and soft engineering. I like the idea of creating sand dunes to protect the cliffs and it would be good to see the smaller bays replenished with rocks or gabions. **I do not like the policy of dumping large quantities of gravel which has seriously changed the quality of the Highcliffe stretch of beaches from Mundeford.** Highcliffe beaches were predominantly sandy in 2006 up to recent years where they are now stony. Beaches from Sandbanks to Hengistbury Head do not have this same issue, in fact, Hengistbury Head used to be*

*stony and is now sandy. I understand coastal drift dumps sand along the shore but **increased use of large gravel is ruining our beaches in Christchurch**. Perhaps the council feels they are not as worthy as their larger neighbours to invest in keeping the Sandy beaches.”*

*“**The recent beach replenishment has been very poorly executed and has not brought the groynes back to their original condition**. It appears that the main purpose for this work was to remove sand from Highcliffe beach to place on Friars Cliff and Avon beach. Highcliffe's original/natural beach [had] sand dunes and the current pebbles were introduced by man as they were the spoils of the M3 development and were then used as a form of coastal defence. There is authoritative opinion that as this was working and the beach was returning to its natural form (sand dunes) it should not have been tampered with. **The trees and other vegetation on the cliffs have not been managed for many years which has led to many self-seeded unhealthy trees threatening the stability of the cliffs**. The problem of overgrown Holm Oaks was addressed by Bournemouth some years ago and needs to be looked at very urgently on the Highcliffe cliffs as many are threatening to destabilise significant parts of the cliff.”*

“Avon Beach commercialism has increased and there should be no further commercialism. Friars Cliff and Highcliffe are about right.”

“By failing to protect the Christchurch beaches and cliffs there is a risk that the erosion will have a knock on effect to Naish Cliff, Barton on Sea and then on to Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea. The whole coastal area must be viewed together and not in isolation or pockets.”

“It is essential that all the coastal defences are strengthened as it has a knock-on effect for the whole of the area coastline.”

Ideas (14 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for how the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Beaches (6 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas for improving the beaches at Christchurch. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“I think important to **try and preserve the semi-natural feel of the beach**. The derelict buildings at Steamer Point should not be given over to high priced flats.”*

*“Stop people climbing the cliffs. **Keep the beaches re-sanded**.”*

*“Again - is it possible to protect all of the beaches? **I would prioritise Avon Beach** out of them all.”*

*“In the past, sand has been moved from the banks in front of Avon beach to fill Friars Cliff beach. This is completely counterproductive as those banks serve an important purpose of breaking up the wave energy before they get to the beach. Those banks are also important to the surfers in the area. For the last couple of years, the sand has not been moved and as a result Avon beach has had more sand than ever before. Changing the angle of the long groyne at Hengitsbury [Head] would deposit more sand in the bay. **When replenishing sand on the beaches please use sand not stones... this year they turned our attractive sand beaches to sharp stone beaches.**”*

*“As mentioned in my previous comment, longer groynes seem the best approach to prevent longshore drift. Coupled with a programme of dredging and beach replenishment. **The groynes are the key. As much as I don’t like the idea of the visual impact of longer groynes, this would allow larger beaches to be formed which can only be good for tourism.**”*

*“Gundimore, Avon, Friars are principally leisure/swimming beaches and generate a valuable source of parking fees/income and business activity – **protect [them]**. The SSSI strip, Highcliffe Castle to Chewton Bunny offers a differentiation of coastal scenery. The extensive coastal defensive structure in the **cliffs to be maintained/secured**. On the east side of Chewton Bunny (Hampshire) **some protection works required to prevent 'cut back' and undermining of sea defences to the west.**”*

Leisure/Tourism (6 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas related to leisure and/or tourism at Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“In the past sand has been moved from the banks in front of Avon beach to fill Friars cliff beach this is completely counterproductive as those banks serve an important purpose of breaking up the wave energy before they get to the beach. **Those banks are also important to the surfers in the area.** For the last couple of years the sand has not been moved and as a result Avon beach has had more sand than ever before. Changing the angle of the long groyne at Hengitsbury [Head] would deposit more Sand in the bay. When replenishing sand on the beaches please use sand not stones ...this year they turned our attractive sand beaches to sharp stone beaches.”*

*“As mentioned in my previous comment, longer groynes seems the best approach to prevent longshore drift. Coupled with a programme of dredging and beach replenishment. The groynes are the key. As much as I don’t like the idea of the visual impact of longer groynes, this would allow larger beaches to be formed **which can only be good for tourism.**”*

*“The coastal strip from Steamer Point to Chewton Bunny **is a valuable resource for the community and for tourists, and is well used by walkers, dog-owners and beach-goers.** Additional building in this area should be prevented to avoid it becoming another stretch of urban coastline. In particular, **no development should be permitted on the cliff-top or on the cliff itself, especially where this creates risks for cliff stability.** I agree with the current SMP2 strategy for management of this coastline: namely Hold the Line for CBY.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.5 Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea

Respondents were asked if they had any comments, ideas or concerns about Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea for consideration during the development of the Strategy.

Q7. Do you have any comments, ideas or concerns about Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea for us to consider in the development of the Strategy?

36 respondents contributed comments, ideas and/or concerns about Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments were: 'Ideas' and 'Concerns'.

Ideas (17 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for how the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Cliffs (7 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas related to the management and protection of Naish Cliff and its beaches. Below is a full list of these comments:

*"The danger of outflanking at Chewton Bunny is real. The erosion will continue and the top of the cliff will continue to move back. **The toe of the cliff must be protected.** Any alternative ideas should not even be considered."*

*"The cliffs that are slowly eroding - **could potentially benefit from planting vegetation.** This could help to reduce the infiltration of water and the roots could help to bind the soil somewhat."*

*"The cliffs here have suffered significant losses over the last 50 years and **protection measures similar to those used for Highcliffe beaches in the 1960s should be considered** thus stabilising the cliffs and housing along the cliff tops."*

*"The beaches here are diminishing in size or have become inaccessible due to cliff erosion. I doubt there's much that can be done about the latter, although **maybe groyne insertion and/or enlargement might help** keep more beach."*

“Allow natural regression of the cliff.”

“Too late to save it. It needs to fall into the sea progressively.”

*“The strategy for management of this stretch of coastline is obviously complicated by the instability of the F2 layer, and the presence of housing at risk from cliff-edge retreat. I agree with the current SMP2 strategy for management of this coastline (Managed Realignment) for CBY.B2 and B3, but not for CBY.B4. I also agree with the proposals from Peter Ferguson (NFDC) for Ground Investigation and Monitoring works, and implementation of a ‘Lyme Regis’ Response Plan. The beach at Naish Cliff (CBY.B4) is probably the most popular in the Highcliffe area for beach-goers. The dangers of this beach and cliff are well signed, but regularly ignored. **I don’t know if anything can be done to fix this.** Given the sand and gradual sloping of the seabed, this beach is very popular with young families. For that reason, **I would advocate barring dogs from this beach** (but assume this is a matter for NFDC).”*

Erosion (6 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas related to the erosion of Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“Fw: ‘Wobbling’ moon will cause devastating worldwide flooding in 2030s, Nasa warns <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-news/2021/07/14/wobbling-moon-will-cause-devastating-worldwide-flooding-2030s/>. This combined with recent extreme floods in Germany and the heat dome in America and Canada suggests that extremes of weather will happen more often leading to sea level rises faster than seemed likely only a few years ago. **We have to up our plans accordingly.** The different strategy of Hampshire can be seen by the land having washed away about 30 meters in about 50 years since the Chewton Bunny was enclosed in a pipe. As Dorset has protected the toe of the cliffs with rock groynes, there is far less longshore drift into Hampshire **which will exacerbate the erosion at Barton.**”*

*“The danger of outflanking at Chewton Bunny is real. **The erosion will continue and the top of the cliff will continue to move back. The toe of the cliff must be protected.** Any alternative ideas should not even be considered.”*

*“The cliffs that are slowly eroding - **could potentially benefit from planting vegetation. This could help to reduce the infiltration of water and the roots could help to bind the soil somewhat.**”*

*“The beaches here are diminishing in size or have become inaccessible due to cliff erosion. I doubt there's much that can be done about the latter, although **maybe groyne insertion and/or enlargement might help** keep more beach.”*

*“The strategy for management of this stretch of coastline is obviously **complicated by the instability of the F2 layer, and the presence of housing at risk from cliff-edge retreat.** I agree with the current SMP2 strategy for management of this coastline (Managed Realignment) for CBY.B2 and B3, but not for CBY.B4. I also agree with the proposals from Peter Ferguson (NFDC) for Ground Investigation and Monitoring works, and implementation of a ‘Lyme Regis’ Response Plan. The beach*

at Naish Cliff (CBY.B4) is probably the most popular in the Highcliffe area for beachgoers. The dangers of this beach and cliff are well signed, but regularly ignored. **I don't know if anything can be done to fix this.** Given the sand and gradual sloping of the seabed, this beach is very popular with young families. For that reason, **I would advocate barring dogs from this beach** (but assume this is a matter for NFDC)."

Cliff Protection/Sea defences (6 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas related to protecting the cliffs and beaches at Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea. Below is a selection of these comments:

"Install more large rocks similar to Highcliffe sea defences."

"The cliffs here have suffered significant losses over the last 50 years and protection measures similar to those used for Highcliffe beaches in the 1960s should be considered thus stabilising the cliffs and housing along the cliff tops."

"If I have understood correctly the cliff will eventually erode away entirely. Seems that this, while some way in the future will result in the loss of a lot of homes. Appreciate that not everywhere can be protected, however would suggest that slow[ing] the retreat down as much as possible but maintaining or adding to the existing defences would be a reasonable response."

"Stabilise the cliffs and make walking and access better."

"Improvement of the defences."

"Efforts should be made to defend this area of coast. In addition to monitoring the cliff area more sea defences should be installed."

Concerns (10 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Cliffs (5 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns relating to the management and protection of Naish Cliff and its beaches. Below is a full list of these comments:

"Concerned local people, e.g. those at Naish [Cliff] are unaware of the impact on their properties. Clarity needed. Local media need to be involved to impart information."

"I am concerned by the possibility that beach and cliff protection works at Barton on Sea have a consequential effect on beaches and cliffs to the east by reducing lateral flow of beach material and accelerating beach and cliff erosion."

“The geology of these cliffs and the lack of a shoreline toe protection barrier indicates continued cliff top erosion.”

“I do worry about cliff erosion.”

“I think a lot of cliff may be lost here.”

Erosion (4 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the erosion of Naish Cliff. Below is a full list of these comments:

“I am concerned by the possibility that beach and cliff protection works at Barton on Sea have a consequential effect on beaches and cliffs to the east by reducing lateral flow of beach material and accelerating beach and cliff erosion.”

“The geology of these cliffs and the lack of a shore line toe protection barrier indicates continued cliff top erosion.”

“I do worry about cliff erosion.”

“I think a lot of cliff may be lost here.”

Cliff Protection/Sea defences (4 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about protecting the cliffs and beaches at Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea. Below is a selection of these comments:

“Barton on Sea is in desperate need of protection.”

“I am concerned by the possibility that beach and cliff protection works at Barton on Sea have a consequential effect on beaches and cliffs to the east by reducing lateral flow of beach material and accelerating beach and cliff erosion.”

“The geology of these cliffs and the lack of a shoreline toe protection barrier indicates continued cliff top erosion.”

“From Chewton Bunny to Benton Bunny noticeable erosion has occurred and management is required.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.6 Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea

Respondents were asked if they had any comments, ideas or concerns about Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff for consideration during the development of the Strategy.

Q8. Do you have any comments or concerns about Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff for us to consider in the development of the Strategy?

36 respondents contributed comments, ideas and/or concerns about Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent themes to emerge from the comments were: 'Ideas' and 'Concerns'.

Ideas (15 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for how the various considerations outlined in the [Summary Document](#) for Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff could be managed. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Milford on Sea (6 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas related to the management and protection of Milford on Sea. Below is a full list of these comments:

*"I would like to see a **commitment arising from the survey to strictly maintain the existing land/sea boundary in those areas of the Milford coastline that have property behind them.** In particular, I would draw the attention of the team to the collapsed 40m of sea wall west of the White House and the recent coastal work on Westover Cliff; leaving this unprotected is a major concern to local residents. In rough seas the water is coming up and over this area and, for the sake of 40m of extra work, this seems like a small point to be addressed."*

*"Beach erosion from Hordle Cliff eastward has accelerated dramatically with the loss of popular public amenities such as coast footpath, beach huts and bathing area. This erosion eventually precipitated the catastrophic collapse of parts of Westover Cliff sea wall with local cliff erosion and loss of coastal path. As well as being a consequence of the more extreme weather events and sea conditions that we are experiencing, this certainly appears to be due to a lack of coastal protection, including absence and poor maintenance of physical structures such as Groynes, and a lack of beach material replenishment. Milford on Sea (MoS) is a thriving community area attracting large tourist numbers which **in the long run warrants more protection than SMP2 currently offers it.** The policies of 'No Active Intervention' at Hordle Cliff and Managed Realignment at Cliff Road will inevitably result in progressive further loss of beach, cliff, coastal footpath and eventually road and residences unless they are updated to Hold The Line from (say) OS map reference SZ 270919 eastward. Even with the adoption of a more active sea defence of the village, I would still be concerned about the very long term effects of erosion from the west, such as at Taddiford Gap?"*

*"What is the future for Milford (and Hordle)? **Needs more beach fill,** which could feed Hurst. The rock armour won't last long."*

*“One of the reasons given for the very unfortunate decision not to extend the cliff protection works undertaken in 2020 further west (closer to Rook Cliff) was lack of funding. The people who will most benefit are the residents of Milford on Sea. **Have you considered having a council tax surcharge on residents (precept by Milford Parish Council) to help fund this work?** This can be spread over a few years.”*

*“The work done by NFDC in 2020 to protect the iconic White House and possibly the actual village of Milford on Sea is commendable. Unfortunately, there is a common belief that NFDC ran out of money. The rock revetment that was installed from the Whitehouse westwards just fails to meet up with the failed sea wall and the existing rock revetment. The machinery and access infrastructure [were] all in place at the end of 2020 to complete the new rock revetment. All that was required was about £300k worth of limestone. c. 10% of the project cost. Now about £20m worth of property possibly remains under threat from coastal erosion. **It would be good to see this clear mistake rectified ASAP.**”*

*“The summary document tells me basically nothing about your plans for the area. As the area is a lynch pin in the defence of numerous communities to the east into the Solent. I would suggest that holding the existing line would be appropriate. If you have to think big then this is the time. **How about a massive sluice gate between the mainland and Isle of Wight to control the water flow?** Probably not feasible however, allowing the area around Milford on Sea to erode considerably puts a lot of people and property at risk.”*

Residents (5 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas relating to residents living in, or near, Milford on sea and Hordle Cliff. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“The entire front is recognised for its recreational value. Beach huts are an integral part of the character of the local area, offering specific benefits to the local economy from tourism and associated benefits. **They need some sort of defence.** Concerned local people unaware of retreating undefended section and impact on the value of their homes and the significant changes ahead.”*

*“I am broadly in agreement with the policy and my heart goes out to those families who have invested in real estate bordering the sea in this area. **The financial impact on them must be minimised**, as we all have had a part to play in the global warming that places their property at increased risk **should therefore all share the cost of damage.** Also, **all due considerations included in the local planning processes** to ensure that other people in the future do not risk their assets by committing to live or to having commercial premises at the cliff edge.”*

*“One of the reasons given for the very unfortunate decision not to extend the cliff protection works undertaken in 2020 further west (closer to Rook Cliff) was lack of funding. The people who will most benefit are the residents of Milford on Sea. **Have you considered having a council tax surcharge on residents (precept by Milford Parish Council) to help fund this work?** This can be spread over a few years.”*

Erosion (4 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas relating to the management of erosion in Milford on sea and Hordle Cliff. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“**A greater level of hard engineering is required** to reduce the rate of erosion which will save the detrimental impact of a diminishing ‘Site of Special Scientific Interest’ (SSSI) (the geology of the cliffs within this section).”*

*“Beach erosion from Hordle Cliff eastward has accelerated dramatically with the loss of popular public amenities such as coast footpath, beach huts and bathing area. This erosion eventually precipitated the catastrophic collapse of parts of Westover Cliff sea wall with local cliff erosion and loss of coastal path. As well as being a consequence of the more extreme weather events and sea conditions that we are experiencing, this certainly appears to be due to a lack of coastal protection, including absence and poor maintenance of physical structures such as Groynes, and a lack of beach material replenishment. Milford on Sea (MoS) is a thriving community area attracting large tourist numbers which in the long run warrants more protection than SMP2 currently offers it. The policies of No Active Intervention at Hordle Cliff and Managed Realignment at Cliff Road will inevitably result in progressive further loss of beach, cliff, coastal footpath and eventually road and residences **unless they are updated to Hold The Line from (say) OS map reference SZ 270919 eastward**. Even with the adoption of a more active sea defence of the village, I would still be concerned about the very long term effects of erosion from the west, such as at Taddiford Gap?”*

*“**The area behind where the sea wall ends (Hordle Cliff) to the west needs assessing**, the back wash around the end of the sea wall has caused some significant erosion of the cliff.”*

Hordle Cliff (4 comments)

These respondents suggested ideas relating to the management of the erosion to Hordle Cliff and its beaches. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“**The area behind where the sea wall ends (Hordle Cliff) to the west needs assessing**, the back wash around the end of the sea wall has caused some significant erosion of the cliff.”*

*“What is the future for Milford (and Hordle)? **Needs more beach fill**, which could feed Hurst. The rock armour won’t last long.”*

*“The cliff top path is very poor as you arrive at the tarmac path at Hordle Cliff from Barton, **please can gravel be added to the very muddy section** so that it is safer to pass.”*

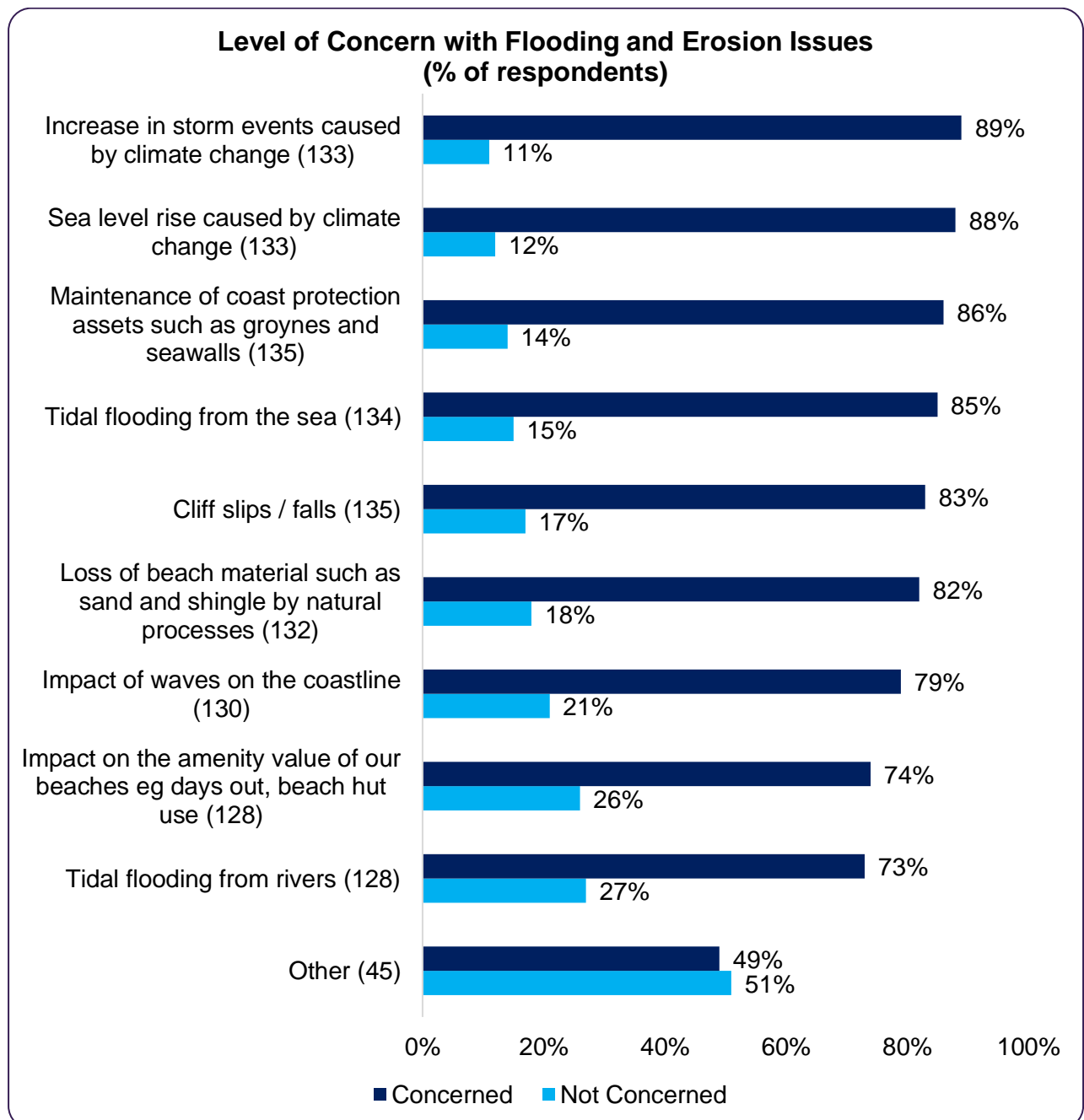
Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.7 Flooding and Erosion

Respondents were asked to identify which flooding and erosion issues along our coastline were of concern.

Q9. Which of the following flood and erosion issues are you concerned or not concerned about on our coastline?

Nine-tenths of respondents (89%) said they were most concerned by an 'increase in storm events caused by climate change', followed closely by 'sea level rise caused by climate change' (88%) and the 'maintenance of coastal protection assets such as groynes and seawalls' (86%).



Bases: As labelled.

Q9k. Which of the following flood and erosion issues are you concerned or not concerned about on our coastline? (Other responses)

16 respondents selected 'other' flooding and erosion issues and wrote a comment to explain what the issues were. These have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes.

The most prevalent themes to emerge from the comments were: 'Infrastructure', 'Maintenance', 'Pollution' and 'Salt marshes'.

Infrastructure (3 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about how flooding and erosion along our coastline could impact different aspects of infrastructure. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“Coastal erosion eventually **causing loss of infrastructure** such as car parks, roads and even in the long term residential property.”*

*“**Impact on property** close to the cliff edge.”*

*“We are a coastal area and natural events cannot always be reversed and therefore **concentrated efforts to protect residents and businesses** should take priority over tourism.”*

Maintenance (2 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the maintenance of water quality and boat channels. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“**Maintenance of sandy bays and beaches** in Christchurch water quality.”*

*“**Maintenance of the small boat channels and entrance** to Christchurch Harbour and ensure the leisure use if possible for the future.”*

Pollution (2 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about pollution levels. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“**Concerned about the pollution** from southern water, industrial waste and also littering.”*

*“**Cleanliness** of the beaches and surrounding areas.”*

Salt Marshes (2 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the impact on the Salt Marshes. Below is a full list of these comments:

“Loss of Salt Marsh.”

“Impact on the salt marsh environment of Christchurch Harbour.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

Q10. Please explain why you are concerned or not concerned about the flood and erosion issues you selected and, for each issue, please state whether this relates to a specific area along the coastline.

63 respondents gave explanations for why they were concerned or not concerned about the issues they’d selected in question 9. These have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent themes to emerge from the comments were: ‘Environmental’ and ‘Maintenance’.

Environmental (23 comments)

These respondents expressed environmental concerns primarily about flooding, climate change and erosion. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Flooding (10 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the environment, specifically flooding. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“As stated earlier **my main concern is from flooding from the Stour and Avon. I am less knowledgeable about flooding from the sea so am not aware which areas are affected by this.**”*

*“As an owner of a beach hut on Mundeford sandbank **I am concerned with the rising sea levels and more frequent storms as there is more flooding on the sandbanks putting my hut at risk.**”*

*“I have owned a beach hut on the Sandbank for over 30 years and **am concerned with flooding and sea level rise.**”*

*“All these issues are cause for concern in the specific area of Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea as I have submitted in response to the previous question. **Tidal flooding from the sea is a particular risk for the low lying areas of Milford on Sea village should it not be adequately protected.**”*

*“**Flooding and erosion in Mundeford Bay Area.**”*

*“**Tidal flooding a result of low pressure induced inclement weather is clearly the danger as seen in Feb 2014. This enhanced by increased river flow in the Stour**”*

and Avon. Up stream engineering and water management equally important as tidal flow.”

“We need to tackle the wider issue of climate change. If cliffs falls or sea levels rise, so be it. **But river flooding can be dealt with.** Helping the rivers scour a natural ebb tide delta all year is easy to address.”

“**I am really concerned that Christchurch to Burton may flood inland to Bransgore, especially due to the loss of green space due to house developments.**”

“Climate change will have the biggest impact on our area and we need to engage fully. Flooding along the river Avon is a natural occurrence and while there are still flood plains, water can rise and fall. **Where known rivers run, flooding should always be taken into account.**”

Climate Change (8 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the impact of climate change on the coastline. Below is a selection of these comments:

“No concerns about naturally occurring events. **Main concerns are about anthropogenic impacts, such as climate change,** and public money being spent to defend private assets. People should own the financial risk when they buy property close to the coast, particularly unstable coast.”

“This is a global problem which needs to be address by government. **Things desperately need to be addressed about climate change.**”

“Deal with the cause first. **Tackle climate change.** By spending all this time and wasting money you are tackling the result not the cause.”

“**We need to tackle the wider issue of climate change.** If cliffs falls or sea levels rise, so be it. But river flooding can be dealt with. Helping the rivers scour a natural ebb tide delta all year is easy to address.”

“**Climate change with rising sea levels** have always bene an issue, but we are now seeing more extreme weather affecting coastal areas, and with all the additional coastal building that BCP are pushing, **this gives cause for concern with additional cliff instability.**”

“Sadly all of the issues of concern I have are all in play at the area I have highlighted. **Our climate is warming which means much more energy in the atmosphere to cause greater climate events, sea levels are rising and where damage is now being done it will only get worse.** We cannot sit back; plans need to be made quickly and put into action as soon as possible because time is not on our sides.”

“**Climate change will have the biggest impact on our area and we need to engage fully.** Flooding along the river Avon is a natural occurrence and while there are still flood plains, water can rise and fall. Where known rivers run, flooding should always be taken into account.

Erosion (6 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about erosion along the coastline, particularly in Milford on Sea. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“Hordle, Milford coast has deteriorated a lot over the last ten plus years and progress seems very slow hence the 2021 weather storms **making the coast erosion extremely dangerous.**”*

*“**I am concerned about cliff erosion in the Westover area of Milford** when the sea tops the area of collapsed sea wall which was left not as well protected as the rest when the emergency works were done by the NFDC in 2020. The sea tops the rock revetment even at high tide and we were lucky not to have had a very stormy winter in 2020/21. There is residential property directly behind this area.”*

*“**Very concerned [about the] erosion issue south of the Shingle Bank Drive estate** in Milford on Sea.”*

*“**The Westover part of the coast has eroded considerably.** The groyne was never replaced. 265 metres is still unprotected.”*

*“See previous comments. **Coastal erosion is not good for the area** which ought to have been designated as ANOB and SSSI.”*

Maintenance (13 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the maintenance of beaches, flooding and sea levels. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Beaches (6 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the maintenance of beaches along the coastline. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“From Christchurch Harbour to Milford on Sea, **protect the Sandy beaches** and where beaches are stony, **naturally use materials that are in keeping with that type of beach.** [Maybe] **do something to reduce the impact of waves out at sea?**”*

*“If the polar cap is melting and more and more water enters rivers and seas, it is natural the sea levels will rise and cause more flooding. Our biggest defence are our cliffs, we must ensure they are maintained. **Groynes and seawalls are necessary to help curb waves and tides and to protect our beaches** from having the sand and shingle pulled back into the sea.”*

*“**Maintain the natural feel of the beaches** around Avon Beach, Friars Cliff Beach and Highcliffe Beach. **Do not commercialise these beaches** - they are for families who enjoy the quiet and natural feel.”*

*“Not worried about cliff falls in the Christchurch area. Christchurch was hit by a 1 in a 100 event some 4/5 years ago which destroyed beach huts along Avon Beach. **The beach has been raised as has the promenade but this needs to be examined again.** Poor maintenance of that beach this year has created an amenity deficit. Christchurch was always well provided for with regular maintenance of beaches, groynes and sea walls but **this has been lacking under BCP.** Climate change leading to higher tides and probable storm events will threaten the harbour and infrastructure.”*

*“Particularly concerned with **the poor initiatives to protect Milford Sea Wall and beach.**”*

Flooding (4 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about flooding along the coastline. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“I live close to Christchurch Harbour and Stanpit Marsh. **It wouldn’t take much for our homes to be flooded** if the defences weren’t maintained and improved. We live in a beautiful area that we all wish to continue to enjoy, but **we must protect it not just for ourselves but for others as well.** These others being tourists that bring valuable income into our boroughs to support local businesses.”*

*“This is a process. Extremely hot weather results in water being absorbed into the clouds in high volume **which in turn results in storms and serious flooding.** I find it difficult splitting up any of the above and I see them as part and parcel of the same thing. **Maintenance I see as being more under our control and would assume there is an annual plan in place to deal with.**”*

*“Christchurch Harbour is threatened by a combination of heavy rain and flooding in the catchment areas of the two rivers, a high spring tide and a deep Atlantic low pressure system (e.g. 14th February 2014). **When these factors coincide the risk of flooding is severe.**”*

*“They all impact upon **preventing ingress from the sea destroying properties and communities through erosion and flooding.** This is definitely the case at Milford.”*

Milford on Sea (4 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about the management and protection of Milford on Sea. Below is a full list of these comments:

*“Area of collapsed sea wall 40m long to the west of the **White House in Milford.**”*

*“**From Christchurch Harbour to Milford on Sea, protect the sandy beaches and where beaches are stony naturally, use materials that are in keeping with that type of beach. Do something to reduce the impact of waves out at sea?**”*

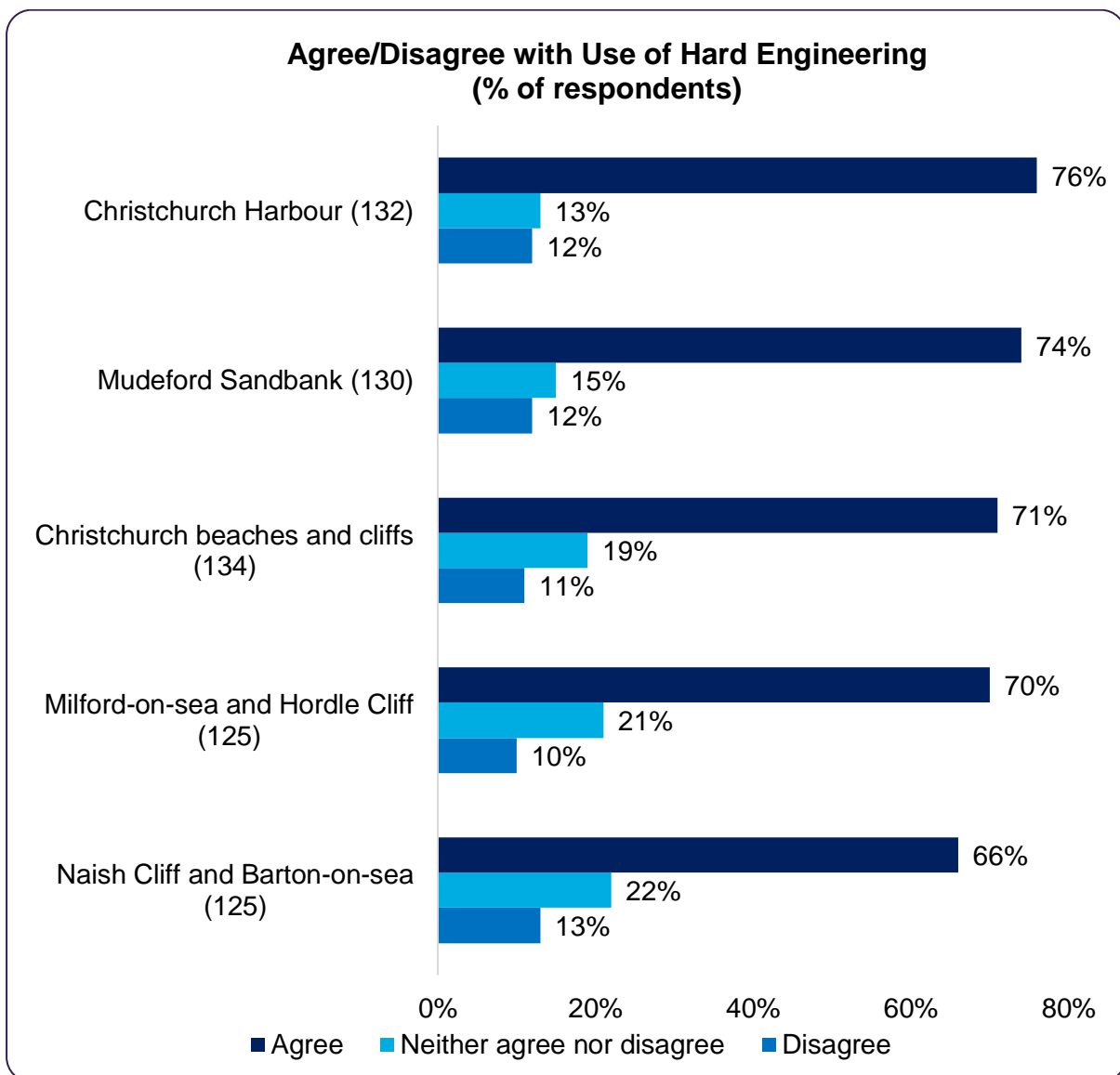
*“They all impact upon preventing ingress from the sea destroying properties and communities through erosion and flooding. **This is definitely the case at Milford.**”*

*“Particularly concerned with the **poor initiatives to protect Milford Sea Wall and beach.**”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

Q11. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the use of hard engineering (e.g. sea walls, groynes, rock revetments) to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour?

The strategy area respondents wanted to see hard engineering used on the most was Christchurch Harbour (76%), followed by Mundeford Sandbank (74%), and Christchurch beaches and cliffs (71%). The strategy area respondents wanted to see hard engineering used on the least was Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (66%).



Bases: As labelled.

Q12. Please explain why you disagree or strongly disagree with the use of hard engineering, citing the specific area your answer relates to.

Respondents were asked to explain why they had disagreed with the use of hard engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour.

16 respondents provided comments which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments was 'Criticisms'.

Criticisms (11 comments)

These respondents criticised the use of hard engineering in the prevention of flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour. These comments have been further coded into sub-codes to make them easier to interpret:

Green/Environmental/Sustainability (7 comments)

These respondents criticised the use of hard engineering because of the negative impact they felt it would have on the local environment and long term sustainability. Below is a full list of these comments:

"It is short-sighted...the more hard engineering we use, the more long-term repair work and expense we will incur. It is better to allow the coast to adapt naturally (erosion) and for communities to work with nature not against it."

*"Soft techniques have been in development for many decades now, yet hard defences seem to still be the default go-to option. **It is madness to continue to try and hold back that sea** and the general public need to accept that, and take on the responsibility if their property is at risk. **Hard engineering does not work with natural processes** and if we are to address the many issues we've created, we need to be defaulting to the best option for the whole ecosystem, not just us."*

*"By hard engineering, you must mean cubic kilometres of concrete, **destroying the very things you are trying to protect.**"*

*"Mudford Sandbank and Christchurch Harbour are special environmental habitats that should be preserved. **Not enough is known about the effects of hard engineering on long shore drift and wave patterns.**"*

*"Hard engineering has been discredited as an environmentally suitable approach by the Environment Agency on the Hampshire Avon for some years now. It's almost impossible to get approval for any hard engineering solutions even on the tidal zone on this river. **How, therefore, can it be deemed acceptable in the harbour fed by the Avon and the Dorset Stour?** Does the environmental legislative controls become irrelevant once the water becomes brackish? Seriously?"*

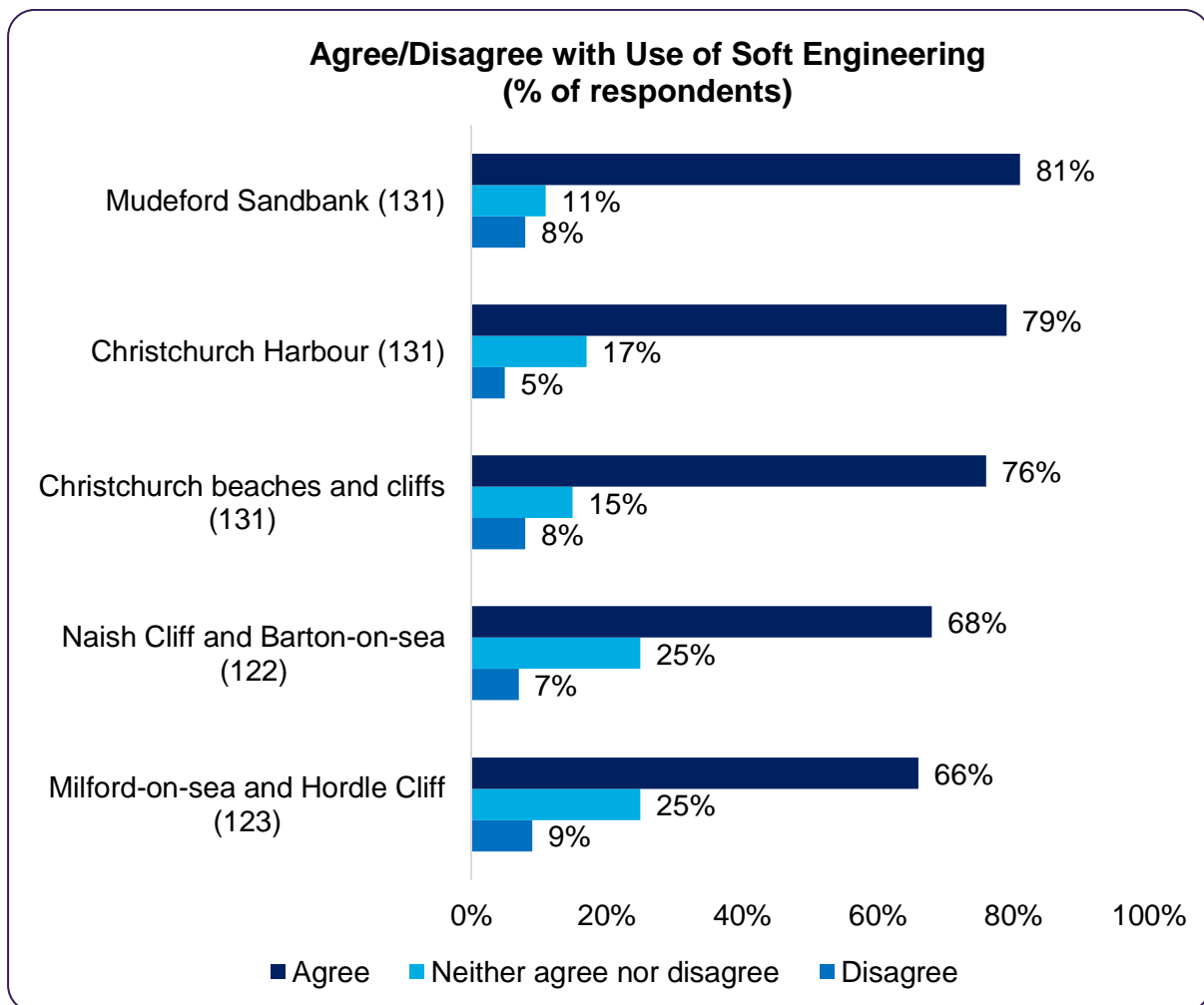
*“Mudford Sandbank where the Christchurch Harbour exits to the sea should be left to natural events. That will require clear understanding that systematic build [over] centuries may occur yet such build up may be washed away in an almost instant by such storms as we may expect to occur. Mudford Sandbank closer to Hengistbury Head should be protected **but not by hard engineering**. Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea should I believe be allowed to evolve in a managed way, but **I feel less strongly about the use of hard engineering in this area.**”*

*“**Not relevant to the stretch of coastline.** Would affect the habitat of the area.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

Q13. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the use of soft engineering (e.g. beach nourishments, dunes and saltmarsh creation) to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour?

The strategy area respondents wanted to see soft engineering used on the most was Mudford Sandbank (81%), followed by Christchurch Harbour (79%) and Christchurch beaches and cliffs (76%). The strategy area respondents wanted to see soft engineering used on the least was Milford on Sea and Hordle Cliff (66%).



Bases: As labelled.

Q14. Please explain why you disagree or strongly disagree with the use of soft engineering, citing the specific area your answer relates to.

Respondents were asked to explain why they had disagreed with the use of soft engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour.

17 respondents provided comments which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments was 'Criticisms'.

Criticisms (8 comments)

These respondents criticised the use of soft engineering in the prevention of flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour. Below is a selection of these comments:

"I disagree with the use of soft engineering in all the areas cited. It has the same negative impact on the environment but just needs to be replaced more frequently at an unacceptable ongoing cost."

"I just can't see that working against rising sea levels."

"We are victims of Bournemouth's beach replenishment schemes each year. Thousands of tons of sand end up in the ebb tide delta."

"Soft engineering in areas with less scenic value are unlikely to succeed."

"A total waste of money if required to combat rising sea levels."

"It appears to me to be a complete waste of time and money. The recent replenishment at Milford in front of the beach huts is a first-rate example."

"Soft engineering does not last and is a waste of money, e.g. regular replenishment of shingle in front of the beach huts by the Needles Point cafe in Milford on Sea. This new shingle invariably disappears after only a few weeks."

Ideas (5 comments)

These respondents put forward ideas for the implementation of soft engineering in the prevention of flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour. Below is a selection of these comments:

"Soft engineering has been on trial for many years and resulted in 'cause and effect' sand drift all along the coastline. While I prefer the idea I now believe some of it needs to be more substantial with such as the sandspit requiring larger rocks to protect it (not solid concrete). Would doing this not be more beneficial in protecting the harbour and preventing the need for anything more substantial around the perimeters?"

*“Taking sand from the natural banks in front of Avon beach in the past destroyed a very good surfing break, that has now finally recovered and forms an important function (apart from the great surf) of absorbing the wave energy before it hits the beaches. Avon beach now has more sand than I’ve seen in 5 years as the banks were not touched this year. **Don’t turn out beautiful sandy beaches to stone as they did this year...** depositing tonnes of stone on the once sandy beach.”*

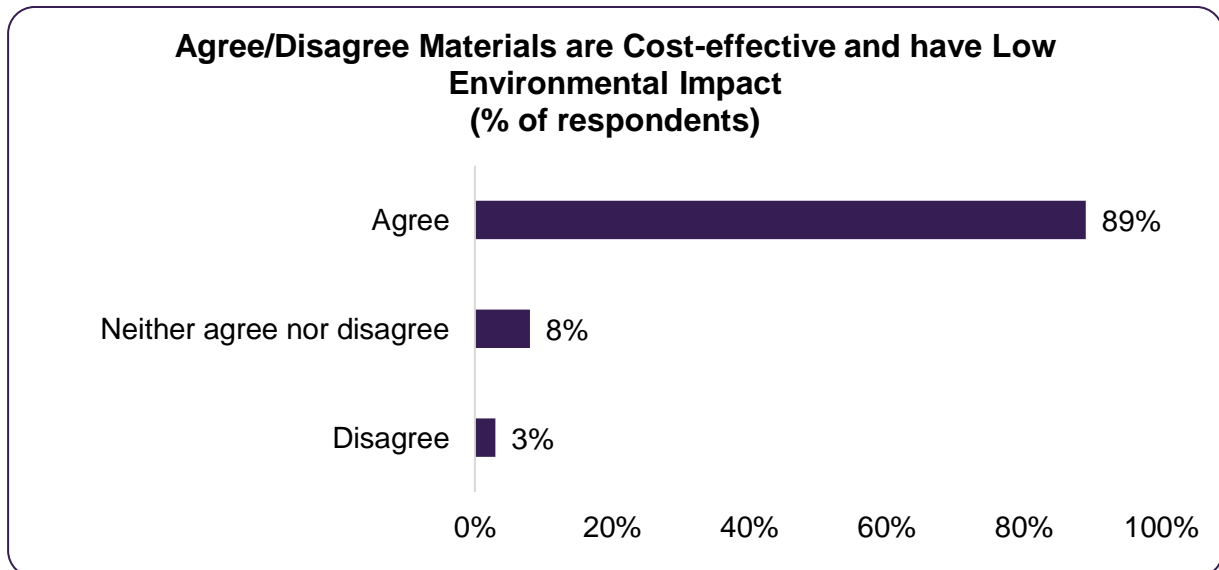
*“**Long groynes and planting of trees** would prevent the need to pump more sand.”*

*“**Hard protection needed at Milford.** Deep sea wall footings and continual concrete steps all along the wall would give good protection and then large cobbles needed to be used rather than the builders sandy ballast currently used which is filthy and washes away in 5 minutes.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

Q15. Whichever engineering approaches are selected in the future management of the Christchurch coastline, we intend to ensure that (where practicable) materials are cost effective and have a low environmental impact.

Nine-tenths of respondents (89%) agreed that (where practicable) materials used for the future management of the Christchurch coastline should be cost effective and have a low environmental impact. Less than a tenth (3%) disagreed.



Base: 144 respondents.

Q16. Would you like to say anything else about our intention to use materials that are cost effective and/or have a low environmental impact?

Respondents were asked if they would like to say anything else about our intention to use materials that are cost effective and/or have a low environmental impact to tackle flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour.

38 respondents provided comments which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes, some of which have been analysed further into sub-codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments were: 'Implementation Recommendations' and 'Criticisms'.

Implementation Recommendations (14 comments)

These respondents commented on the implementation of prevention measures for flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour making suggestions for how the implementation should be managed as well as referring to specific materials to use. Below is a selection of these comments:

“Like the sound of low environmental impact BUT the decision has to be based on what does the job best. There are constantly new materials being developed and understanding these technologies and options has to be high up the priority list.”

“There is obviously a combination of hard and soft protection needed and hence the application of either or a combination will depend on the location and the environmental considerations.”

“It is good to conserve the natural environment where possible, but is also important to consider social and economic factors.”

“Please think more widely about the impact of moving large volumes of sand around in both Christchurch and Poole Bays as it appears that little thought was given to the impact of the local inshore fishery when the recent work was done. Fishers are now suffering loss of income as a direct result of the loss of the crab fishery from recent works.”

“Both aims make sense one financial and the other from an environmental viewpoint as long as they are not mutually exclusive. The key issue is the environment and the cost should follow this lead.”

“Using rewinding processes where ever appropriate. The dune banks are a good example. This gives additional benefits to environment.”

“They must be fit for purpose above being cost effective.”

“I expect any solution to be a proper solution no matter if it is cost effective or environmentally friendly.”

“Strongly agree as long as this does not mean that one area will be disadvantaged to the detriment of another, e.g. taking sand from Highcliffe beach to Mundeford.”

*“However, it is foolish to use cheap solutions not fit for purpose such as the ballast on Milford Westover beach. It needs to be **a permanent protection to the wall and proper access to the beach** from all points of the beach. **There also needs to be a code of conduct for beach and walkways**. No bikes, skateboards or scooters, dogs on leads, bike racks provided in ghd car parks not miles away or out of reach, notices adjacent to the toilets not put in corners where they wont be seen, rubbish bins provided so its not left on the beach, all common sense but sadly apparently either not thought of or not given enough priority.”*

*“I place greater importance on the environmental impact than the cost. **Any financial outlay will have long-term benefits in retaining the appeal of the local environment to both residents and visitors, as well as preventing loss of waterside property and amenities**. A proactive plan will also enable businesses to invest in the local area with confidence.”*

“It is absolutely crucial that local businesses and residents are afforded the opportunity of considering whether additional funding resources may be made available locally and /or by the Environment Agency to enable effective coastal defences. This option appears not to be included as a possibility in the question posed here.”

Criticisms (9 comments)

These respondents criticised the aim to use materials that are cost effective and/or have a low environmental impact. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“A futile aim, in my opinion. **Those with investment in sea-level properties are unlikely to welcome "low environmental impact" solutions** to what is essentially a problem without a solution.”*

*“**Neither hard or soft engineering has a genuinely low environmental impact**, the latter just has a lesser impact at the point of installation. The fact that it will need more maintenance and more frequent replacement suggests that **the full life cost of soft engineering vs hard engineering is probably higher**, both in financial terms and site disturbance.”*

*“**Don’t use engineers from last sea dredge at Mundeford.....nor the sand top up at Avon Beach**. Both complete disaster and did not work !!!!!!!”*

*“**The use of the hard wood in Bournemouth should not have been used in my opinion** as we want to protect the rainforest not fell it. Rocks should have been used instead.”*

*“**£450k will not go far**. It will be vitally important to secure more funding. **When measured against the collateral damage that would occur if the harbour is breached, the current funding is a drop in the bucket.**”*

*“Would worry that the search for cost effective materials will lead to future problems. **Councils do not have a good reputation in value for money projects and too much emphasis on low environmental impact will have negative issues.**”*

“Cheap is not always the best!”

*“Anything with low environmental impact is good. To remedy the situation of the collapsed sea wall at Westover, Milford on Sea **was much costlier to the environment as well as to NFDC than it would have been to properly maintain the damaged groynes** which contributed to the collapse.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.8 Considering Equalities and Human Rights

BCP Council has a duty to take into account the impact of their decisions on human rights and protected groups (age, disability, sex/gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy, maternity, race religion or belief, and sexual orientation) as defined under the Equality Act 2010.

Q17. Are there any positive or negative impacts of this proposal that you believe that BCP Council should take into account in relation to equalities or human rights? If so, are you able to provide any supporting information and suggest ways in which the organisations could reduce or remove any potential negative impacts and increase any positive impacts?

Respondents were asked if there were any positive or negative impacts on equalities and human rights that should be taken into consideration when developing a strategy to tackle flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour.

28 respondents provided comments which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes.

The most prevalent themes to emerge from the comments were: ‘Accessibility’, ‘Criticisms’ and ‘Negative Impacts’.

Accessibility (7 comments)

These respondents highlighted the importance of accessibility particularly for people with disabilities. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“Make the beaches **more easily accessible [for] people with disabilities.**”*

*“As long as any changes to access arrangements arising from cliff management **ensure equality of access, I have no concerns.**”*

*“**Access for disabled people should be considered where at all possible, although clearly this is not always possible.**”*

*“With FCERM, I believe the environment comes first but **I am sure there are instances where considering equalities and human rights will be required.**”*

Criticisms (5 comments)

These respondents expressed criticisms particularly of the need to consider equalities and human rights factors in tackling erosion and flooding in Christchurch Bay and Harbour:

*“**This impacts all groups of people equally** and the Equality Act hasn't any bearing on it.”*

*“From personal experience, there will be a lot of stress encountered by residents in all areas as they await a positive - and acceptable - proposal for the area where they live. This should be taken into account - **not just in a factor used to assess partnership funding** - but also in all the consultation and communication process.”*

*“Trying to associate FCERM with Equalities and Human Rights considerations **seems ridiculous**. Why would anyone do that?”*

“Bureaucratic nonsense.”

*“**I cannot see the relevance of this** as the benefits of a sound protection plan for the coastline is important to all **irrespective of what label you identify by**.”*

Negative Impacts (5 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about negative impacts that could arise relating to a variety of issues including disabled access, the environment and flooding. Below is a selection of these comments:

*“As a disabled person I feel very strongly that **there should be adequate access to all areas of the beach and that antisocial behaviour** (racing bikes, scooters, skateboards, dogs racing around not controlled or worse defecating with owners turning a blind eye because they are not on leads, and are often miles away talking to someone and not paying attention to their animal), **all ruin the enjoyment** if one of the few facilities we should have access to. Access should be permanent structures not flimsy material which doesn't last 5 minutes.”*

*“Previous 'shore management plans' have been decided by asset value. The 'hold the line' concept **should understand the importance of the natural history of the zone** and be managed as part of the long-term maintenance process of our coastline.”*

*“Yes, **I don't think you should build more houses in green space around Christchurch or Burton** due to the flood risk and I feel this would impact the lives of those who live there negatively when they flood.”*

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.9 Further Comments

Respondents were asked if they had any further comments about the development of the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy.

39 respondents provided additional comments which have been coded into themes to make them easier to interpret. This report outlines the findings from the most prevalent codes.

The most prevalent theme to emerge from the comments was 'Implementation'.

Implementation (17 comments)

These respondents submitted comments about the implementation of a variety of factors relating to erosion and flooding in Christchurch Bay and Harbour. Below is a selection of these comments:

*"I hope that local submissions and views **will be heard and acted upon**. I would also like to see **national government accepting its responsibility to support and fund adequate coastal protection measures**."*

*"**Christchurch Bay needs to be dredged** it has silted up badly since dredging was stopped. This maybe what is causing the harbour flooding as there is less capacity in the harbour for the water to be stored."*

*"As per my comment on Hordle Cliff, **please give explicit consideration and make clear provision for keeping Cliff paths open** along the entire stretch of coastline."*

*"We seem to view protecting our coastline as a 'one off' event and from time to time dependant on weather etc and financial windfalls. History has shown that if this is a part of the long term and imaginative maintenance program then the effects of low pressure induced sea rises can be significantly mitigated. **A growing understanding that coastal erosion does not recognise council boundaries should lead us to a more holistic management process** understanding that action taken at one part of the coast or estuary can have a significant effect on another part which cannot at this stage be pre-identified."*

*"It needs to be done in an **eco-friendly and sympathetic way** as possible."*

*"**Ensure that timescales are met** for the creation of the strategy. Accelerating climate change means that there is no time to waste."*

*"**Please raise awareness of the flood risk of this area and stop development of green spaces** that can soak up excess water. The more tarmac the more flooding there will be."*

*"**There is no mention of maintaining access to the Harbour and Christchurch Quay by vessels (boats)**. This should be acknowledged in the strategy."*

*"**Need to majorly slow down housing development until drainage is managed properly. The amount of sewage emission events in the region (Hengitsbury***

Head and surrounds being no exception, I know Poole Harbour stands out from recent press), is shocking - and to be expected with higher rainfall + more people (+ more dwellings), but cannot FCERM stick it's neck out and make some strong statements on this? Other, can't think of further comments as my brain is still trying to reconcile 2010 equality act with the FCERM questions."

"As a long-standing resident I have long asked for the loss of saltmarsh and its effects on flooding and wildlife to be at least monitored, with no success. Perhaps now BCP has realised that something needs to be done, but I'm not holding my breath."

"Please do not [let] this become a talking shop; the clock is ticking and action needs to be immediate."

"Please get on with it and do not fall into the trap of procrastination whilst the various phases are proposed, costed and implemented. Please ensure that the less wealthy parts of the scheme - in particular NFDC areas - are not disproportionately hit with the costs."

"The level of central government funding available will be 'key' to delivering the strategy objectives."

"Do please have regard to the various plans that have been developed in the past."

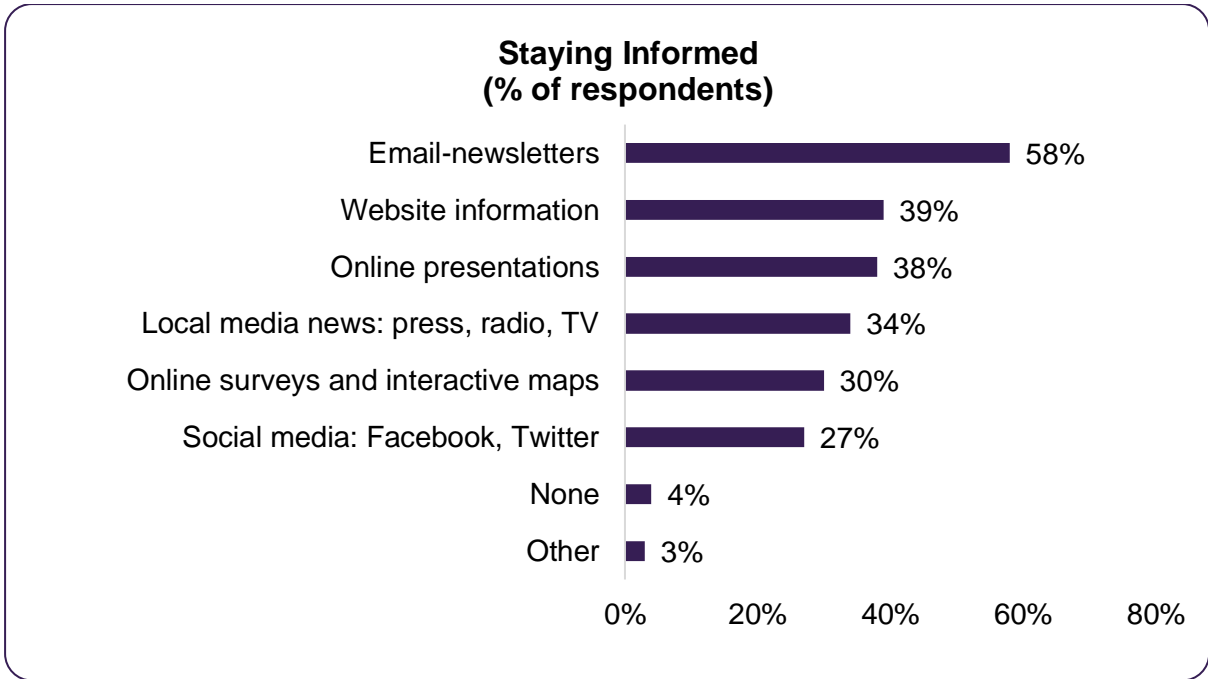
Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Insight Team.

6.10 Staying Informed and Engaged

Respondents were asked how best they would like to be kept informed about the development of the Strategy and whether they would like to share any relevant old photos, testimonials/stories or postcards.

Q19. How would you like to be kept informed about the Strategy development as we progress this work?

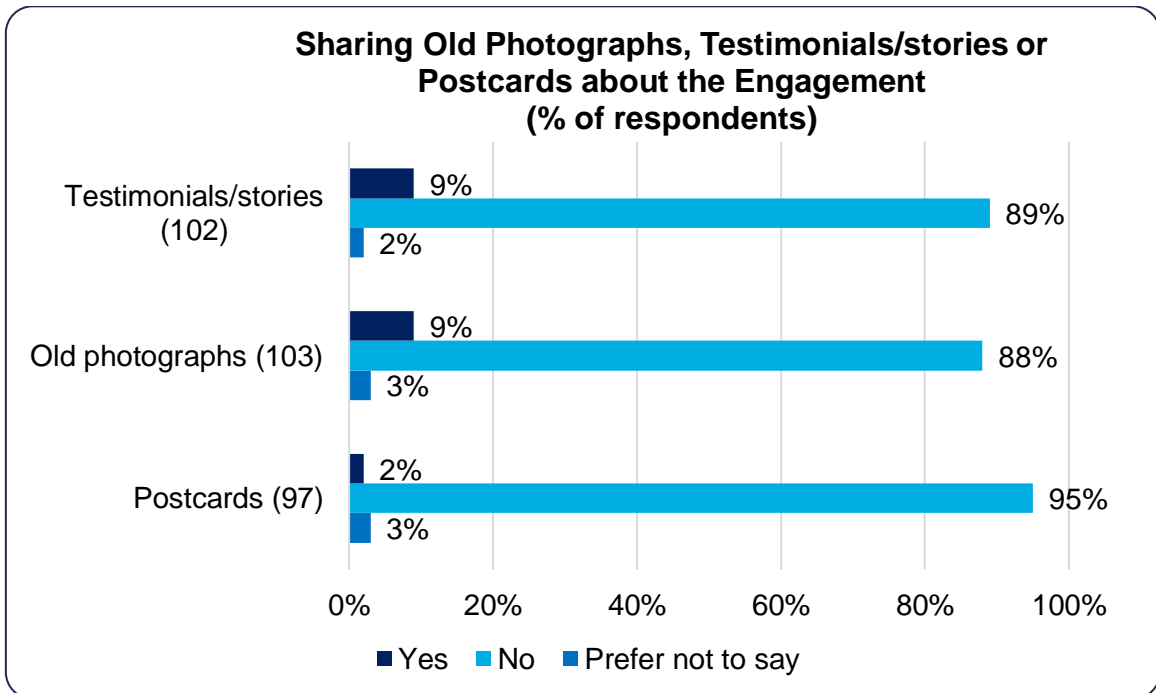
More than half of respondents (58%) said they would like to be kept informed about the development of the FCERM Strategy through email newsletters, followed by website information (39%) and online presentations (38%). Social media was the least favoured method for respondents to stay informed (27%).



Base: 142 respondents.

Q20. Do you have any old photographs, testimonials/stories or postcards about the engagement area that you would like to share with us to help with the development of the Strategy?

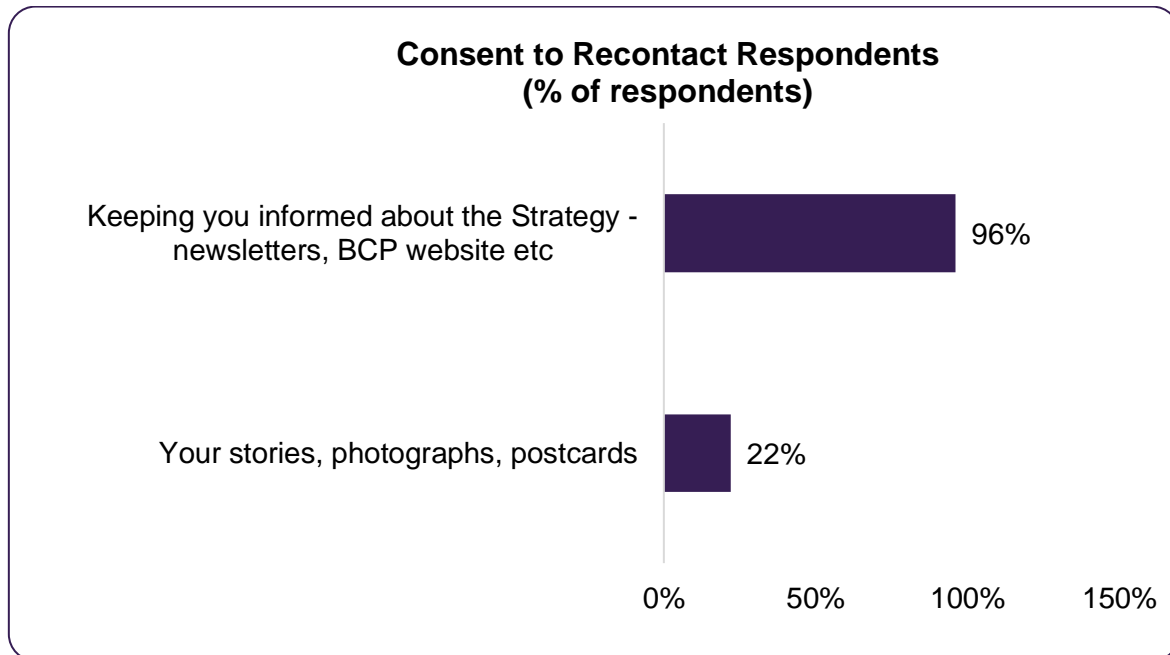
A few respondents said they would like to share testimonials/stories (9%), old photographs (9%), and postcards (2%) about the engagement area to help with the development of the Strategy.



Bases: As labelled.

Q21. Please tell us if we can contact you to speak to you further about the following areas of the FCERM Strategy.

Over nine-tenths of respondents (96%) gave their consent for us to contact them to keep them informed about the Strategy via newsletters, BCP website etc. Just over a fifth (22%) gave their consent to be contacted about their stories, photographs and postcards.



Bases: As labelled.

6.11 Engagement HQ Findings

Below is a breakdown of the additional responses that were received on the Ideas Board and interactive map on the main [Engagement HQ page](#):

Ideas Board Responses

9 people visited the [Ideas Board](#), of whom, 1 person contributed 2 comments which addressed the same issue of wall protection at Westover Beach in Milford on Sea:

“Put deep concrete footings to the sea wall in front of beach huts at Milford and construct concrete steps all along Westover beach wall. The steps would give access and protection all along [the] beach sea wall. This should have been done when the beach huts were rebuilt. A new wall with deep footings in front of existing wall and back filled in between the walls for lasting protection.”

“Stop putting builders sand ballast on Milford Westover Beach when it’s obvious it will be washed away!! [The] material [is] too light and not suitable. Either use big boulders or even better concrete (large slabs) to be a base for large cobbles or see other idea of concrete footings to Westover sea wall and concrete steps cast all along wall. A one-off job to give protection and access to beach!”

Map Responses

443 people visited the interactive map showing the 5 Strategy areas. 4 people dropped 8 pins on the map, with 2 contributors dropping 3 pins each. The map coordinates for each pin dropped is detailed next to the response when available.

East of Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea



*“This is stormy sea breaking over the collapsed sea wall just west of the recent work. **This is the stretch that needs reinforcing.**”* (7 Needles Point, Milford on Sea, UK)



*“This is another picture of **the sea breaking over the collapsed sea wall** in front of the Beach House.”* (7 Needles Point, Milford on Sea, UK)

The third picture submitted by this respondent duplicated the one above as well as the text so these have not been included again.

Between Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs and Hordle Cliff and Milford on Sea

“This beach is very popular with young families. For that reason, dogs should be banned from this beach.” (Glenside, New Milton, BH25 7RN, UK)

“Start by stabilising the cliffs between Chewton Bunny and Barton on Sea. Continue the cliff stabilisation which Highcliffe received many years ago. It would be wonderful to walk / cycle / exercise along newly formed paths in this section of cliffs.” (3 the Park, Barton on Sea, New Milton, BH25 7RN, UK)

Near Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs and Hordle Cliff

*“Potential to **significantly increase the amenity value of the section of coastline from Highcliffe Castle to Chewton Bunny** by using dredged fine/medium sand (e.g. the same as used in Poole Bay) instead of quarried cobbles. This would increase the length of 'sandy beach' frontage available to locals and visitors, thus decreasing pressure on the Avon Beach section. Whilst this section has increased wave exposure compared to Avon beach, and thus sand would not have the same lifespan before replenishment is required, the wave exposure is not more severe than that at Southbourne to Bournemouth, therefore **such a scheme should be technically viable**, and the increased amenity value may offset the additional cost of using dredged sand/increased replenishment frequency.”* (no map coordinates available as pin dropped in water area of map)

*“Proposed development of a large swimming pool on the clifftop **should be rejected.**”* (25 Wharnclyffe Road, Christchurch, BH23 5DB, UK)

“The Culmore steps (shown here) have been closed for over 5 years.” (27 Wharnclyffe Road, Christchurch, BH23 5DB, UK)

7. Appendix 1 – Respondent Profile

Group	Breakdown	Number of respondents
Age	25 - 34 years	4
	35 - 44 years	11
	45 - 54 years	30
	55+ years	95
	Prefer not to say	6
Ethnicity	White British	113
	White Other	5
	BME	3
	Prefer not to say	18
Disability	Yes	16
	No	116
	Prefer not to say	9
Sex	Female	52
	Male	80
	Prefer not to say	11
Gender Identity (same as registered at birth)	Yes	125
	No	0
	Prefer not to say	15
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	110
	All other sexual orientations	0
	Prefer not to say	25
Transgender	Yes	0
	No	123
	Prefer not to say	14
Religion	No religion	48
	Christian	63
	Other religion	5
	Prefer not to say	21
Respondent Type	BCP resident	94
	NFDC resident	37
	Beach hut tenant	15
	An organisation/group	10

	Prefer not to say	5
	Other	5
	A councillor	3
	A business	3

8. Appendix 2 – Communications Report


The Communications Team promoted the engagement through a variety of ways including an initial press release and posts on social media including Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter.

Overall, 19 posts were made on social media that resulted in a reach¹ of 60,868 people, 69,176 total impressions² and a total engagement³ of 2,097 people.

Facebook		LinkedIn		Twitter	
Reactions	111	Likes	42	Likes	15
Clicks	529	Clicks	114	Retweets	8
Other clicks	1.2K	Comments	4		
Comments	44	Shares	1		
Shares	18				

Top content


Best performing content published during the selected period. Based on reach.



1 Aug. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...


Reach	16K
Impressions	16K
Engagement	881



28 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify how we...

Reach	9.3K
Impressions	9.6K
Engagement	248



4 Aug. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify how we...


Reach	9.2K
Impressions	9.6K
Engagement	253

¹ Number of unique viewers of the content on social media during the selected period.

² Number of times the social media content was been viewed during the selected period.

³ Number of audience's interactions with your social profiles during the selected period.


Best performing content published during the selected period. Based on impressions.



1 Aug. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...


📶 Reach	16K
👁️ Impressions	16K
📊 Engagement	881



4 Aug. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify how we...


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28 Jul. 2021

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7 Aug. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...


👁️ Impressions	1.5K
📊 Engagement	64



24 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify how we...

👁️ Impressions	905
📊 Engagement	58




19 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify what w...

👁️ Impressions	538
📊 Engagement	17


Best performing content published during the selected period. Based on engagement.



1 Aug. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...


📶 Reach	16K
👁️ Impressions	16K
📊 Engagement	881



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Impressions	905
Engagement	58




19 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify what w...

Impressions	538
Engagement	17

Best performing content published during the selected period. Based on likes.

This post had no picture linked.




23 Jul. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...

Likes	4
Retweets	4
Engagement	8

This post had no picture linked.




19 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify what w...

Likes	4
Retweets	0
Engagement	4

This post had no picture linked.



13 Aug. 2021

Last chance to have your say! If you use the coast...

Likes	2
Retweets	0
Engagement	2

This post had no picture linked.



23 Jul. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...


Likes	4
Retweets	4
Engagement	8



25 Jul. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...

Likes	2
Retweets	3
Engagement	5



1 Aug. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...

Likes	2
Retweets	1
Engagement	3

Best performing content published during the selected period. Based on engagement.

This post had no picture linked.



“

23 Jul. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...

♥ Likes	4
🔄 Retweets	4
📊 Engagement	8




25 Jul. 2021

We're developing a strategy to help protect the Ch...

♥ Likes	2
🔄 Retweets	3
📊 Engagement	5

This post had no picture linked.



“

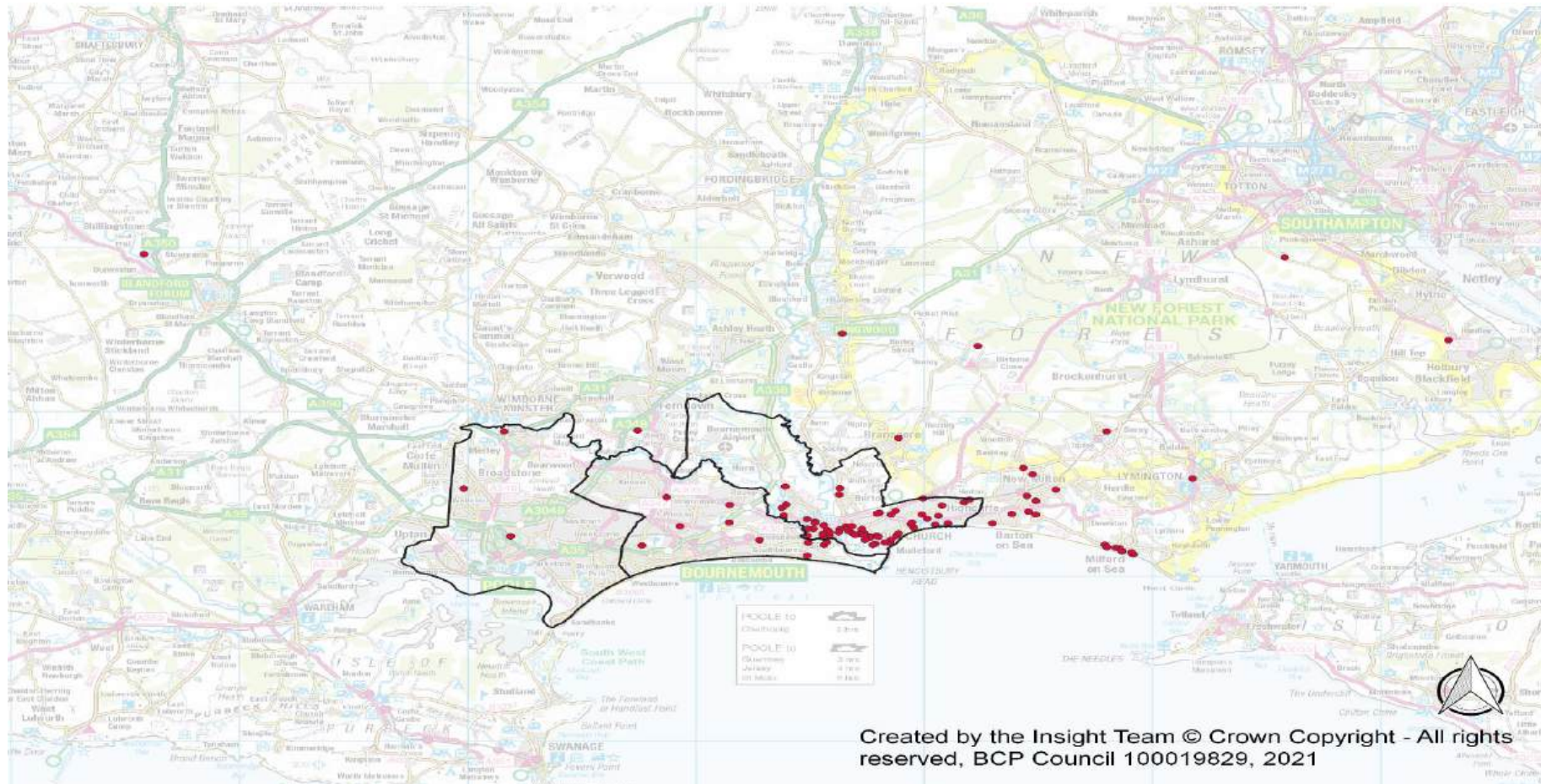
19 Jul. 2021

We're working on a new strategy to identify what w...

♥ Likes	4
🔄 Retweets	0
📊 Engagement	4

9. Appendix 3 – Respondent Postcodes by Area

Respondent postcodes are indicated by red dots. Most respondents lived in Christchurch (43), followed by Bournemouth (10) and Poole (2). 70 respondents did not give full postcodes and therefore couldn't be mapped. A full breakdown by wards can be found in [Appendix 2a](#).



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10. Appendix 3a – Respondent Postcodes by Ward (Table)

Ward	Number of respondents
Mudford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe Ward	18
Christchurch Town Ward	14
Highcliffe & Walkford Ward	5
Burton & Grange Ward	4
East Southbourne & Tuckton Ward	4
Commons Ward	2
Talbot & Branksome Woods Ward	2
Bearwood & Merley Ward	1
Boscombe & Pokesdown Ward	1
Littledown & Iford Ward	1
Moordown Ward	1
Muscliff & Strouden Park Ward	1

22 respondents did not provide their postcode when completing the online survey and 70 respondents did not give full postcodes and therefore couldn't be mapped.

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CHRISTCHURCH BAY & HARBOUR FLOOD AND COASTAL EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT (FCERM) STRATEGY

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT

23 May to 26 June 2022

Report August 2022

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary



- Approximately 170 people attended the face-to-face engagement events
- 31 responses to the engagement survey
- 29 completed online and 2 on paper
- The full respondent profile can be found in [Appendix 1](#)
- The number of comments for each of the information boards were as follows:
 - [A Diverse Environment](#) - 16
 - [Existing Coastal Defences](#) - 17
 - [Coastal Flood Risk](#) - 16
 - [Coastal Erosion Risk](#) – 17
 - [Sediment Transport](#) – 15
 - [Other comments](#) – 18
- Respondents prefer to be kept informed about the development of the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy through social media channels and e-newsletters
- Respondents willing to help deliver the FCERM Strategy would like to do so primarily through working in partnership



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1 Introduction and background

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new Strategy to protect coastal communities from tidal flooding and erosion risk. It will guide how the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.

As Coast Protection Authorities, BCP and NFDC have permissive powers to enable management of coastal erosion risk where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. In addition, along with the Environment Agency, BCP as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk; Hampshire County Council are the LLFA covering the NFDC area.

In Autumn 2020, BCP Council successfully secured £450,000 of government Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA) to produce the Strategy on behalf of the partners. The council appointed specialist consultant AECOM to help support this work and anticipate the final Strategy will be adopted by Spring/Summer 2023.

A phased approach has been developed to deliver the Christchurch Bay & Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy by Spring/Summer 2023. It will identify where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to protect this coastline from flooding and erosion.

We have developed a phased approach to deliver the Strategy by early 2024. It will identify where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to manage the risks of coastal flooding and erosion and what they may cost. It will also consider the effects of predicted climate change on coastal communities, including sea level rise and increased levels of storminess.

1.1 Background to Phase 1

The Phase 1 engagement ran in July - August 2021 and collected views from the public and key stakeholders on the 5 key geographical areas covered by the FCERM Strategy:

- Christchurch Harbour
- Mundeford Sandbank
- Christchurch beaches and cliffs
- Naish Cliff and Barton-on-sea
- Hordle Cliff and Milford-on-sea

More information on the Phase 1 engagement, including the engagement report can be found [here](#).

1.2 Phase 2

Following Phase 1, we held a series of [public engagement events](#) that provided an opportunity for the public and key stakeholders to hear about our strategy progress. The second phase shared our initial findings from Phase 1 and asked participants to tell us if we had missed something. We highlighted the scenario to explain: **What happens if we don't defend our coast?** We presented a hypothetical situation where we abandon our existing defences and don't prepare for climate change. This process was not designed to alarm but enabled us to evidence and justify what options there are to 'do something' to manage coastal flooding and erosion risk.

The engagement ran from **23rd May until midnight on 26th June 2022**. This report outlines the findings for this engagement.

1.3 Methodology

The engagement was hosted on the BCP [Engagement HQ](#) platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- Press release
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter)
- [Public engagement events](#)
- Details of engagement rates can be found in the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) and [Two Bays Website Analytics](#) sections
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for the Phase 2 engagement can be found in the [Communications Report](#)

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project:

<https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase2>.

The engagement was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the software for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Insight Team's secure area.

The online survey was designed in 'Snap' (survey design software). The online responses were downloaded into Snap for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the BCP Council Insight Team's secure area. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Snap to identify the frequencies for each question.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. The numbers of

people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

2 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the engagement for Phase 2.

2.1 Public engagement events

In addition to the main methods for responding, people could attend the following face-to-face and online engagement events:

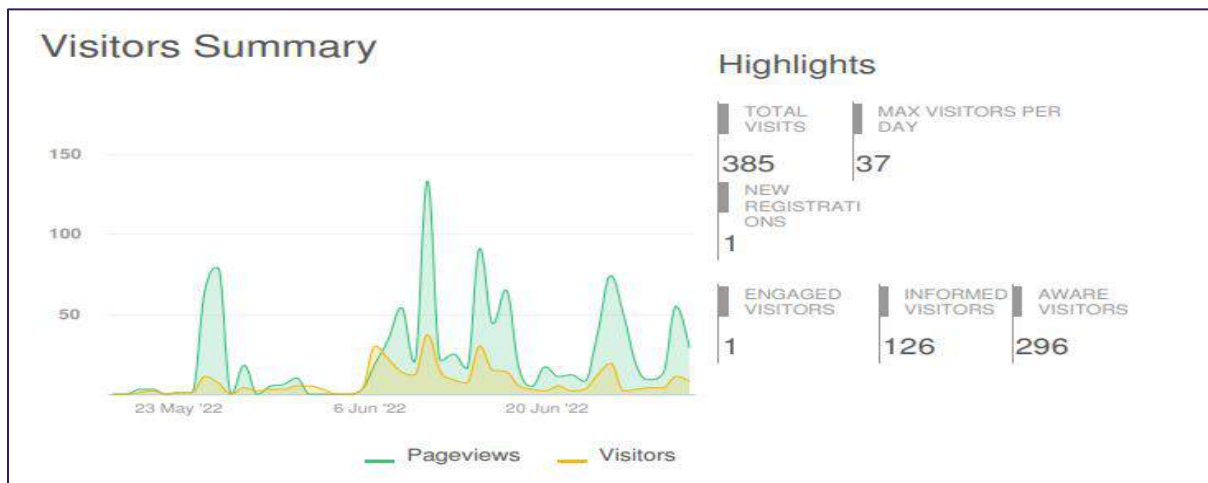
- **Monday 6 June 2022:** Christchurch Library, Octagon Space 10am-6pm.
- **Thursday 9 June 2022:** Milford on Sea Village Community Centre, 10am-4pm
- **Tuesday 14 June 2022:** public on-line event (hosted by Dorset Coast Forum) 7:00pm-8:15pm. Free tickets were available at [Eventbrite](#)

Approximately 170 people attended the face-to-face engagement events.

2.2 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council’s engagement platform ‘[Engagement HQ](#)’. There were 385 visits to the [consultation page](#) with 296 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 126 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



Visitors engaged with the content on the main consultation page as follows:

- 87 visitors downloaded a document, including:
 - 29 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 1 - New Coastal Strategy](#)
 - 29 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 2 - A Diverse Environment](#)
 - 29 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 3 - Existing Coastal Defences](#)
 - 24 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 4 - Coastal Flood Risk](#)
 - 23 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 5 - Coastal Erosion Risk](#)
 - 20 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 6 - Sediment Transport](#)
 - 15 downloads of the [Draft Christchurch FCERMS Environmental Baseline Report 17-12-2021](#)
 - 15 downloads of the [Draft Baseline Economic Assessment 11-05-2022](#)
 - 14 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 8 - Next Steps](#)
 - 11 downloads of the [Draft Christchurch FCERMS Modelling Report 25-03-2022](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [Draft Defence Condition Assessment 18-05-2022](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [FCERM Information Board 7 - Have Your Say](#)
 - 5 downloads of the [Draft Christchurch FCERMS Coastal Processes Report 18-05-2022](#)

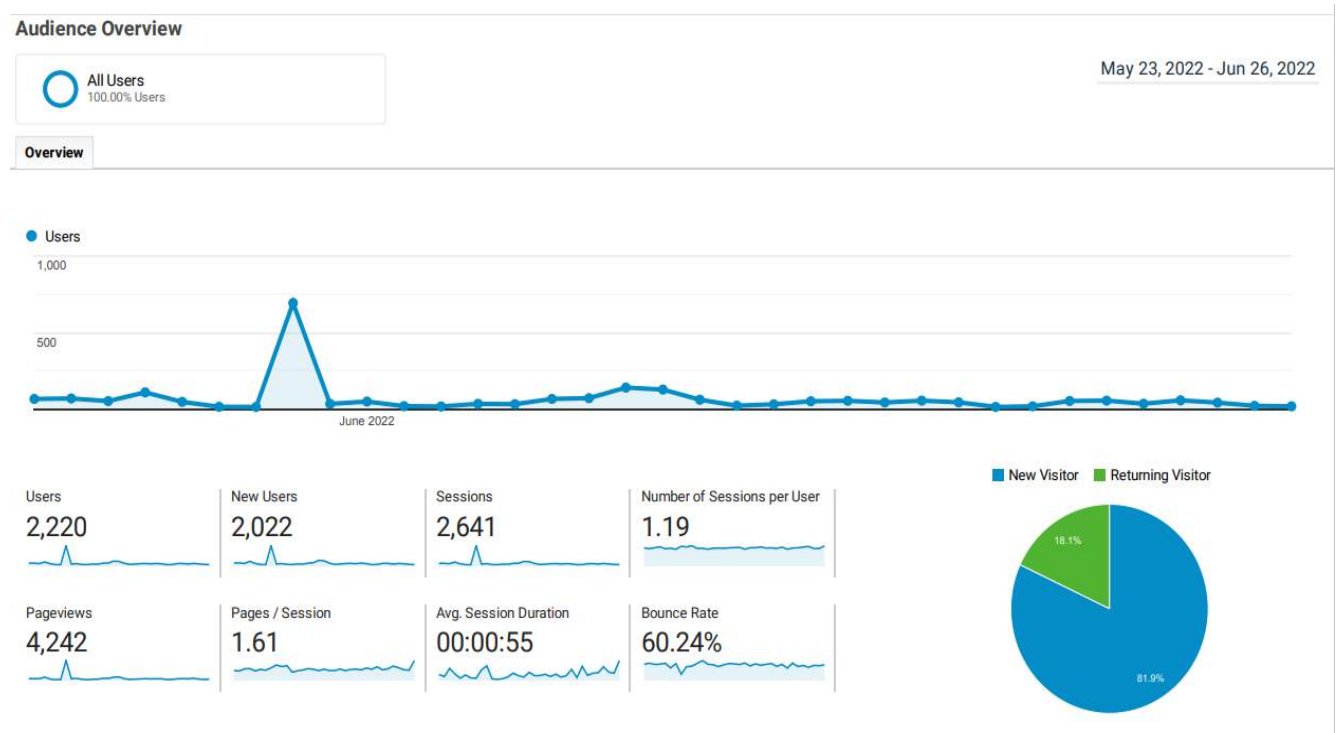
The majority of visitors to the engagement page on Engagement HQ came via our Snap online survey (41 visits), followed by Facebook Mobile (35 visits), and Google (33 visits). A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

TRAFFIC SOURCES OVERVIEW

REFERRER URL	Visits
online1.snapsurveys.com	41
m.facebook.com	35
www.google.com	33
twobays.net	21
lm.facebook.com	14
www.bpcouncil.gov.uk	12
www.google.co.uk	11
l.facebook.com	10
t.co	7
www.bing.com	7
www.newmilton.net	1
android-app	1
christchurchsc.clubmin.net	1
libraries.essex.gov.uk	1
mailchi.mp	1

2.3 Two Bays Website Analytics

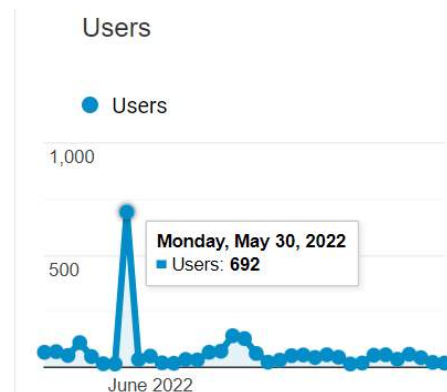
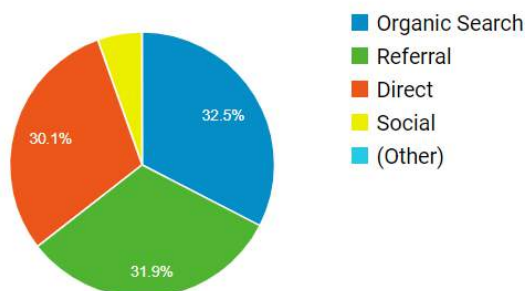
Below is a breakdown of the web statistics from the twobays.net website which was used to promote the engagement:



Definitions:

- **Users** - Number of people visiting twobays (with a unique IP address).
- **Sessions** – *The measure of traffic a website has.* One session can contain multiple activities, e.g., viewing pages, downloading information etc.
- **Page Views** – Number of pages people have viewed in total.
- **Pages/session** – The average ranges from 1.2 –10 pages.
- **Bounce Rate** – Single page visits in which a user left from the entrance page. The lower the score the better.

Top Channels



- **Referrals** - twobays.net homepage, Facebook, Have your say, BCP Council (press release)
- **Social** - Facebook: 98%, LinkedIn: 2%

User demographics

Gender: Male 55.2% Female 44.8%
 Ages: Fairly even spread from 18-65 years.
 Age bracket with highest users is 25-34 years.

Top 3 web pages with highest page views:

1. Homepage
2. Christchurch Strategy
3. Shoreline Management Plan

Top users geographical location

50.47 % of users were from the UK

User device category:

Desktop (64.95%) Mobile (31.44%)
 Tablet (3.6%)

3 Communications Report

Below is a breakdown of the communications activity carried out by BCP Council and Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) to promote the engagement as widely as possible.

3.1 BCP Council Communications Activity

Over 81,000 people viewed the content on the Facebook posts that we used to promote the engagement, while over 7,000 people viewed our posts on Twitter. Over 2,700 people engaged with our Facebook posts throughout the duration of the engagement, while 90 engaged with our posts on Twitter.

Date	Facebook Reach ¹	Facebook Engagement ²	Facebook Links clicked	Twitter Reach ³	Twitter Engagement ⁴	Twitter Links clicked
23/05/2022	6280	167	25	2831	41	5
04/06/2022	3867	37	4	1059	22	7
05/06/2022	10069	377	29	1106	19	3
07/06/2022	26013	1625	40	0	0	0
13/06/2022	8737	159	37	0	0	0
14/06/2022	5932	44	9	2214	8	0
22/06/2022	7914	167	53	0	0	0
24/06/2022	4714	43	5	0	0	0
26/06/2022	7665	104	22	0	0	0
Total	81,191	2,723	224	7,210	90	15

¹ Reach is the number of people who saw any content from, or about, the Facebook post.

² Engagement is any action someone takes on the Facebook post. This includes reactions (e.g., likes), comments and shares, saves, or viewing a video.

³ Reach is the number of people who saw any content from, or about, the Twitter post.

⁴ Engagement is any action someone takes on the Twitter post. This includes Retweets, replies, likes, poll votes, and hashtag clicks.

Below is an example of one of the Facebook posts we used to promote the engagement on the 23rd May 2022:



3.2 DCF Communications Activity

Email / newsletter info

Included details of the engagement in the DCF e-newsletter on 1st June 2022. It was sent to 450 DCF members promoting drop-in events on 6th & 9th June 2022, the online event on 14th June, and details for the online survey.

Social media posts

Date shared	Platform	Detail	People reached	Engagements
25 May 2022	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 23 May with DCF quote	71	2
25 May 2022	Twitter	Shared BCP post from 23 May with DCF quote	80	0
14 June 2022	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 13 June with DCF quote	80	3
23 June 2022	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 22 June with DCF quote	48	2

3.3 NFDC Communications Activity

June 2022

Social media posts

All posts below are organic and not paid.

Facebook			
Post	Date	Impressions	Engagement
https://business.facebook.com/newforestgov/photos/a.10150713562754551/10160462291869551/?type=3&theater	02.06.2022	2,101	86
https://www.facebook.com/newforestgov/posts/pfbid033ZQx6uUyEu15YEwxpuieYVoj467M92HugNsnTpDaFN6j2FPTvyYJ4pPsBscrxa7vI	08.06.2022	943	32
https://www.facebook.com/newforestgov/posts/pfbid0FWnquKjWAM98s81tgVJDB2rfLPFvQSfyKXHiPemaQ8oPs5HpAeP58naHDnxR4J1BI	22.06.2022	1,837	28
https://www.facebook.com/newforestgov/posts/pfbid03vvxKkF6ftkE9ZpJiiJWkKH9aFEjBAE5aKK9VMkXK42mky5mw4qKv2yUTwKWorLil?__xts__[0]=68.ARBvFep48fWw4KD3H5MgQ8ibMR_Fg4XytST3Exji8G2Y51VMc9Y_d6NedBMrYQyxz8J8PBm47VAaynwM8SIGENVPAIpY3IAQfXaEehQVBOT16hArEO_yMhXURQIJnyCWqWUSvuWWBDCbUM5pCaQn30zrwmzCgTcQRUGQ6CuAkml0EFTgW9Z1yp3nqnMq_EkqtriL_ucL7aNiOtL7cEDZX10yqQHuk7XOT3jFhrGFick-kKfpkIFZ0loiGEHsdqD89UuxEtYe53ITyU02heH3LQJID-gMxpESPevJpHIJdMYPaZXH-7XdE-DI5LVs6EEGMiBwTIMuTpgFKDCvjRVwJoRteALkATPcvksbjkyLhGuwORxoaTdjiz8iYWJ36exbv9XtETM2V43RojCKCD9n1hYoQ	28.06.2022	1,608	16
Total:		6,489	162

Twitter			
Post	Date	Impressions	Engagement
https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1532246961243422721?s=20&t=j9afgUpDrqcSksYz-sCGwQ	02.06.2022	617	19
https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1534612036562329600?s=20&t=j9afgUpDrqcSksYz-sCGwQ	08.06.2022	383	14

https://twitter.com/EnvAgencySW/status/1535162353934749697?s=20&t=j9afgUpDrqcSksYz-sCGwQ	10.06.2022 (Retweet)		
Total:		1,000	33

Residents' emails

Sent 9 June 2022:

Live or work on the coast?

You can find out more about the development of a new coastal plan to guide how the risks of coastal flooding and erosion may be sustainably managed for the next 100 years in Christchurch Bay.

<https://twobays.net/project/christchurch-fcerm-strategy/>

As well as informing how coastal communities may be protected, the coastal strategy will consider the effects of predicted climate change, including sea level rise and increased levels of storminess.

You can join an online event on Tuesday 14 June 2022, 7:00pm to 8:15pm

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/christchurch-bay-and-harbour-fcerm-strategy-engagement-tickets-332761617957>

And have your say, from Monday 23 May to Sunday 26 June 2022 at

<https://haveyoursay.bccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase2>

Email subscribers

2022/23 Q1 — 14,919

Website

<https://newforest.gov.uk/article/3032/Find-out-more-on-Christchurch-Bay-coastal-strategy>

- Unique visits: 17
- Average time on page: 1 minute 39 seconds

July 2022

Website

<https://newforest.gov.uk/article/3032/Find-out-more-on-Christchurch-Bay-coastal-strategy>

- Unique visits: 1

- Average time on page: 12 seconds

August 2022

Website

<https://newforest.gov.uk/article/3032/Find-out-more-on-Christchurch-Bay-coastal-strategy>

- Unique visits: 3
- Average time on page: 20 seconds

4 Analysis and results

A total of 31 people responded to the engagement survey. Please see the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the project aside from those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated.

The percentages in this report will not always add up to 100%. This can be because of rounding, or because respondents are allowed to select more than one response. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

4.1 A Diverse Environment

The Christchurch Bay & Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy area has many local, national and international environmental designations such as protected sites including those of scientific interest. In addition, it has listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and conservation areas. We are also working alongside the Environment Agency who are producing the Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy. Both strategies are linked by the Spit which is an important feature and landmark of the area. It will be fully considered by both project teams.

All options to do-something to defend this coastline against flood and coastal erosion risk will be rigorously assessed to make sure they will protect, not harm, this diverse environment.

Respondents were asked to read the [information board](#) for this section before responding.

Q2. Please tell us below if there is anything else we should consider about the environment.



16 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said "no

comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q2 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	7
NFDC residents	2
Parish Councils	2
NFDC Councillor	1
Organisation / Group	1
Other respondent	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



7 comments

“Seaweed activity.”

*“Take into account that **we are having more heavy storms** which will undo much of what you do.”*

*“More focus should be placed on **coastal tourism and potential for improvements to the groins** which would benefit the local surfing community.”*

*“Control of dogs or rather **people’s control on dog mess**. Maybe **toilets available closer to the beach** for bathers.”*

*“All Hands on Deck please before the accelerating global incineration event renders us extinct. **Education for Salvage and Survive is now needed** as greenhouse gases race beyond expectation to a truly horrific 422 parts per million CO2 leaving us all dangerously vulnerable as planetary boundaries start collapsing. The natural world must not be sacrificed to the fossil fuel industry. **Radical behaviour change is needed** before harvests collapse and climate relocation causes global conflict. The **adults must be educated & take responsibility** for the loss and damage so far baked in. **Damage limitation is the order of the day. Decarbonisation at speed**”*

and scale is needed. The [Environment Agency] advises managed retreat as we in Poole Agenda 21 did many years ago. It's a pity those in power did not act on the warnings of 50 years [ago]. Better late than never now, however. **Zero waste society, Zero Carbon Dorset, Dorset Climate Action Network, Transition Town policies, local provenance, cleaning up oceans, rivers and our filthy air. Insect respect is overdue. Production of clean energy & batteries/ water harvesting, and growth of fruit/nut trees and medicinal herbs** might mean some sort of future before the kids decide they'd need a boat and a gun. Fossil fuels mean death. Nuclear is [very] expensive & not safe. (2003 there were loads terrible elderly overheating deaths in France when nuclear couldn't discharge into rivers)."

"Plant trees for [a better environment] and help reduce flooding as they are a natural defence line vs man made."

"Coastal habitats are highly sensitive, ever changing, rare [habitats] which is home to lots of our wildlife. The **current and future impacts on this environment must be carefully and sensitively considered** when carrying out these necessary works. We should also **take inspiration from nature when designing these strategies and looking at natural forms of flood and coastal erosion strategies**, and the species which live in these areas at risk. **Any damage or removal of vital habitat must be restored and extended, with additional protections** to mitigate the risks to local species and overall biodiversity. As the council have declared a climate and ecological emergency, this should be of the utmost importance, and **no expense should be spared to ensure this is completed correctly. Our cliffs, beaches and saltmarsh/harbour areas are vitally important and should be treated as such.**"

NFDC residents



2 comments

"While I appreciate that biodiversity and geodiversity are important considerations for environmental objectives, personally, I strongly believe that **population and communities ought to be top of your priority list** when considering your coastline strategy. **The strategy should be aiming to do everything possible to preserve people's way of life and local communities along this stretch of coastline.**"

"Orchids on Hordle Cliff and other biodiversity there - ask Milford Conservation Volunteers group."

Parish Councils



2 comments

"I think you have already got a good grasp of the issues."

*“Suggest you **consider Dutch actions to keep back sea in Holland** in case there are ideas there which help.”*

NFDC Councillor



1 comment

*“You should consider that, as well as defending the coast from erosion, **we also need to have attractive sandy beaches to attract tourists.**”*

Organisation / Group



1 comment

*“The preamble to the question discusses the various designations that apply along this stretch of coast including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The further information also recognises the international importance of some areas being designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In relation to Christchurch Harbour, the one area that is not covered by any such designations is Mundeford Spit. However, **it needs to be recognised that the Spit has significant wildlife interest, especially at the northern end**, where the beach huts are absent. [Name removed] has worked with the relevant authorities to get an area of the Spit fenced off to protect wildlife, chiefly nesting birds including Oystercatcher. The fencing also provides wading birds with a refuge to rest and feed on the shoreline. The area has an interesting flora supporting rare plants of coastal shingle including the nationally rare Sea Knotgrass (*Polygonum maritimum*). **The significant wildlife interests on Mundeford Spit need to be taken into account** in any future strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management.”*

Other respondent



1 comment

*“**The way the visitors and locals use the coast.** Beach hut owning is popular along the beaches - Barton, Hordle and Milford and further along at Calshot. However, many owners do not understand how the beaches are maintained until there are disasters and huts get wrecked/made unstable. So, **please consider additional emphasis and detail on explaining on how decisions will defend specific sections or not as the case maybe.**”*

Prefer not to say



1 comment

“Environment Impact Assessment. Cum climate change factors. (for the past 3 years).”

4.2 Existing Coastal Defences

Across the Strategy area, we have assessed the current condition of coastal defences and their residual life to identify the areas for priority works in the shorter term. If we were to do nothing to maintain them, the defences would become increasingly less effective, with failure more likely. With this approach, any actions taken would be limited to responding to health and safety matters that arise as the defences weaken.

Many of the coastal defences in the Strategy area also rely on beach material to provide the first level of defence against flooding and erosion. The height and width of the beaches change with the seasons and the energy of summer/winter waves, as well as the ongoing natural processes of long-shore drift. We regularly monitor the beach volumes and have gathered data to understand volume trends across the coastline.

All options to do something to upgrade/repair defences, as well as how we sustainably manage our coastline will be carefully assessed. We will also work with private landowners to help them understand their responsibilities and ensure that any risks from their frontages to the wider area are managed in a coordinated way.

Respondents were asked to read the [information board](#) for this section before responding.

Q3. Please tell us below if there is anything else we should consider about coastal defences.



17 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q3 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	6
NFDC residents	4
Other respondents	2
BCP Councillor	1
Organisation / Group	1
Parish Councils	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



6 comments

*“Ignore usage of natural protection = assume provision of constructive defences. So, **need total specification** (which is absent in [documents]).”*

*“Collection of data is all well and good but we could have bigger or more prolonged storms therefore **data may not help!**”*

*“I’m wondering, given that the south harbour area is mainly private [defences], that also provide protection to the wider area, **what budgets would be there to help these private residents to improve and heighten effective [defences]**? Also, rather than lots of ad hoc defences around the harbour and [upriver], would it be appropriate to **consider some form of sea loch / tidal barrier at the harbour entrance** to provide protection from high tides / flood events for the entire river estuary?”*

*“The upstream effects in the river valleys and flood plains. **Improving flood capacity upstream** to alleviate issues in the harbour and foreshores. **Consideration of natural deposition of sand** and direction that the groins face.”*

*“**Educate everyone**; Salvage and Survive. Last chance saloon. Code Red for humanity and part 3 warnings. No time for complacency; we are in existential emergencies.”*

*“**Ensuring we use the most environmentally sensitive designs**, taking from nature and reducing risks from taking from other parts of the habitat as a whole e.g.,*

the sea. **Providing natural structures** e.g., reefs, mangroves etc. to create innovative solutions such as living shorelines, habitat restoration (of seagrass beds/intertidal/sand dunes etc) and **vegetation planting/management.**”

NFDC residents



4 comments

“Coastal defences should be constructed and maintained in such ways so as not to put "downstream" areas of coastline at risk. Coastal defences should be constructed and maintained to do everything possible to preserve people's way of life and local communities along this stretch of coastline. Maintenance of some defences, particularly beaches and groynes, appears to have been inadequate over recent years allowing dangerous beach erosion in particular. Are current defences being adequately monitored?”

“Create an environment where historical [longshore] drift patterns can return [to] the beaches rather than creating a situation where Milford beach is [continually] scoured.”

“Would like you to consider the small section west of the White House in Milford on Sea (where the rock revetment has a gap because money ran out when the last major works were done) as an area for priority works in the shorter term.”

“Maintain groynes in a good state of repair, backfill with shingle and the big Norwegian rocks more (still exposed gaps near Paddy’s Gap at Milford).”

Other respondents



2 comments

“Hut owners always come up with their own ideas about saving the east end of Hordle beach so you need to be able to explain why large boulders can't be used to defend the coast and the beaches as seen at the east end of Milford and again at the Hamble River entrance. You should be prepared to be transparent about the life of the current beaches if they are not part of the strategy. You should also be transparent about the costs, past, present and future.”

“Dredge Christchurch harbour and the ebb tide delta at Mundeford and put [illegible] back where it came from - i.e., Bournemouth beach.”

Organisation / Group



1 comment

*“It is understood that the long groyne at Hengistbury Head lies just outside the study area and is covered by the strategy relating to Poole Bay. As Hengistbury Head falls within two different flood and coastal erosion risk management areas, **it is important that a co-ordinated approach to risk management is taken across the two study areas. It is particularly important that the approach to the management of the long groyne is co-ordinated with the approach to the management of the coastal defences along Mundeford Spit**, as the Spit plays a very important role [in] protecting the valuable wildlife habitats within Christchurch Harbour.”*

Parish Councils



1 comment

*“**Especially concerned about Eastern side of Milford on Sea near Hurst Spit and Keyhaven. Keyhaven is especially delightful and of concern.**”*

Prefer not to say



1 comment

“World Bank annual reports for the past 50 years (for reference).”

4.3 Coastal Flood Risk

The tides and wave conditions in Christchurch Bay are complex and we have gathered a vast amount of relevant research and data within Christchurch Bay and Harbour to identify the risks of coastal flooding as well as the impact of sea level rise.

Most of the frontage from Christchurch, past Barton on Sea to Milford on Sea generally has a steep landscape with a high cliff line, ensuring the risk from tidal flooding is low. However, the eastern end of the frontage at Milford on Sea has flood risk from the Keyhaven direction and from wave overtopping along the coast. In Christchurch, flood risk is mainly concentrated around the low-lying Harbour which is particularly vulnerable to flooding during periods of high tides combined with storm

surges. If we do nothing to address flood risk, the number of properties including residential buildings will increase significantly over the next 100 years. All options to do something will be carefully assessed, and we are also working with the Environment Agency to align our findings with the water levels and flows from the Stour and Avon rivers within Christchurch Harbour.

Respondents were asked to read the [information board](#) for this section before responding.

Q4. Please tell us below if there is anything else we should consider about coastal flood risk.



16 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q4 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	7
NFDC residents	2
Other respondents	2
NFDC Councillor	1
Organisation / Group	1
Parish Councils	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



7 comments

“Need physical barriers at mouths of Avon + Stour which can be deployed for flood protection. Harbour to flood normally.”

“Do not keep [approving] plans for new properties along the coast and inland by 20 miles. Plant trees and vegetation to allow water to be removed naturally from the ground. We have a lot of natural flood plains so stop building on them or near them. Stop passing plans for knocking 1 house down to build a block of flats. Knock the house down and replant the trees removed when it was built.”

“Just to reiterate, what budget is there for private [defences] to be enhanced to protect the wider area[?] Would a harbour entrance protective development be more appropriate longer term[?]”

“Upstream flood attenuation.”

“Educate for survival. The window for [wellbeing] is narrowing fast. Everyone needs to help! Decarbonise at speed and scale.”

“Trees and bushes help reduce the impact of waves against harder to protect areas and are great for wildlife. This has been proven around the world, it might reduce the space for boats but can do so much good for the world and wildlife.”

“Similarly to before, restoring intertidal habitats, creating living shorelines, restoring habitats such as seagrass areas, providing a natural space for the increased water levels to go. Intermediate habitats which provide a benefit to species, biodiversity and create a more beautiful, natural coastline.

Removal/relocation of human structures to less risky locations - allowing nature to thrive.”

NFDC residents



2 comments

“Surely to say that “the risk from tidal flooding is low” because of the high cliff line presumes that these cliffs are being protected from erosion which in some areas has progressed rapidly. While low lying areas are clearly most at risk of flooding more areas will become at risk if key areas of cliff are allowed to erode. The strategy has to have a very clear and forward thinking approach to protect critical areas of the cliffs whose loss might allow residential areas to be exposed to flood risk. Otherwise, low lying areas like Christchurch and Milford on Sea need to be prioritised.”

*“Ensure **the Danestream river flood defence is considered** concurrently.”*

Other respondents



2 comments

*“**You should consider identifying the risk to specific properties**, if possible, including beach huts.”*

*“**Dredge the harbour and the ebb tide delta**, including the groin at the end of the Quay to direct water to the ebb tide delta.”*

NFDC Councillor



1 comment

*“I think **you should consider that a rise of sea level of 1.03 m over the next century is an estimate and that some experts believe it is more likely to be a lot less than that** - more like the 0.2m that occurred over that last century. However, **we should still aim to protect against violent storms.**”*

Organisation / Group BCP



1 comment

*“The text in this section focuses on the need to protect properties, especially in low-lying areas around the edge of Christchurch Harbour. **It is also important to ensure that any options to deal with flood risk in, and around, the Harbour also take account of the implications for important habitats (including mudflats, saltmarsh and reedbeds) and associated wildlife (particularly birds).** It is recognised that it would be difficult to adopt a policy of ‘managed retreat’ in Christchurch Harbour, because most of the adjoining land is either developed, or was tipped with waste historically. It is likely to be challenging to address the issue of ‘coastal squeeze’ that the low-lying wetland habitats within the Harbour will face with climate change, but [name removed] **would be keen to work with other organisations to try and find solutions that both protect properties and conserve wildlife.**”*

Parish Councils



1 comment

*“As you will be well aware, Keyhaven is not just at risk itself, but **poses a 'backdoor flood risk' to Milford.**”*

Prefer not to say



1 comment

*“**Follow examples of Singapore, Hong Kong and Manila** and how they respond to it.”*

4.4 Coastal Erosion Risk

Coastal erosion risk is significant along the coastline between Christchurch and Hurst Spit. The cliffs here are complex and instability occurs from groundwater and erosion at the base of the cliff. Despite the presence of rock revetments and other structures, the ageing cliff drainage system has failed in some places, enabling erosion and cliff recession to continue.

The area predicted to erode fastest over the next 100 years is at Naish Cliffs, immediately to the east of Chewton Bunny. At Chewton Bunny the coast transitions from a defended area at Highcliffe to the west, to an undefended, eroding cliff line to the east. If we do nothing to manage this risk, the defences at Highcliffe would be outflanked, leading to their ultimate failure as the natural level of erosion continued. Elsewhere the erosion risk along the Strategy frontage is relatively uniform, with erosion generally expected to increase over time. When we consider options to do something, they will need to be acceptable in respect of the environmental designations, especially at the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Respondents were asked to read the [information board](#) for this section before responding.

Q5. Please tell us below if there is anything else we should consider about coastal erosion risk.



17 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q5 Respondents	Number of comments
NFDC residents	6
BCP residents	5
Other respondents	2
NFDC Councillor	1
Organisation / Group	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

NFDC residents



6 comments

*“The folly of not protecting the toe of the cliff east of Chewton Bunny is obvious for all to see. **It is essential that measure be put in hand to prevent further erosion.** The out flanking of the Highcliffe defences would be a disaster. Time for the people at Lyminster to admit that they got it completely wrong 60 years ago.”*

*“**Every effort must be made to protect residential, public and commercial properties and amenities. Beach erosion along Hordle Cliff and through to Milford on Sea ought to be much more actively controlled** to protect the community and the tourist amenities on which so many depend.”*

*“There is a gap in the rock revetments at Milford where the worst cliff erosion happened in the last 5 years. **Please can filling this gap be prioritised?**”*

*“**It would be good to encourage foliage or plant new** to help stabilise the ground.”*

*“Whilst it obviously makes sense to consider Christchurch Bay as a whole, **I am concerned that Phase 2 of the works undertaken to the west of the White House, Milford on Sea, will not now take place whilst the wider strategy is being decided, leaving approximately 90m of the sea wall undefended.** This section is regularly overtopped in bad weather, posing a threat to the area behind, which the new revetment was designed to protect. Phase 2 was originally planned to take place over the two years following the Phase 1 works in 2020; **if nothing is done until after the final overall strategy is agreed in 2024, any action taken***

will be at least two years overdue and may be too late to prevent further erosion, making the original investment in the revetment pointless.”

“Where is Phase 2 and 3 of the Milford sea defences[?] [The] revetement by the White House was due to be much larger. Only the initial works have been done. Milford sea front and walk from Milford to Hordle is a key part of attracting visitors and protecting Milford’s vibrant economy and community.”

BCP residents



5 comments

“Whole line physical protection obviously [needed].”

“Erosion along this coastline is nothing new. It can never be stopped completely. You could possibly slow it down but it will never be stopped.”

*“Educate everyone for the overdue need to decarbonise and avoid fossil fuels. Our gas-chambering atmosphere is becoming dangerously unhealthy. Responsibility falls on those in power with our money. Betrayal of the youngest family members as they watch life chances vanish must be exposed. **Honesty and truth-telling are needed - we can all help.**”*

“Trees, bushes, water grass all help reduce erosion. [They help] keep sand and mud in place and [help] limit the damage of the waves.”

“Again, restoration of these natural habitats (sand dunes, seagrass beds) or creation of living shoreline interventions reducing the impact on these areas and reducing risk. Removal of any human structures placing pressure on these areas and planting appropriate native vegetation to increase stability (removal of those causing issues e.g., Holm Oaks).”

Other respondents



2 comments

“Please give information to the beach users especially the hut owners as to timing for erosion.”

“Let it [happen].”

NFDC Councillor



1 comment

*“Surely it makes sense to defend the whole [coastline]. As you say, **not defending Chewton Bunny will lead to failure at Highcliffe.**”*

Organisation / Group BCP



1 comment

*“The text in this section focuses on the risk from coastal erosion mainly to the cliffs in Christchurch Bay to the east of Christchurch Harbour. **It will also be important to consider the risk of coastal erosion to Mudeford Spit as part of any strategy,** as this protects the habitats within the Harbour, which could be threatened by coastal erosion processes in the event that the Spit was breached.”*

Prefer not to say



1 comment

“Coastal erosion is a common problem. [In] some cases, sea drifts away from coastal area.”

4.5 Sediment Transport

Studies and modelling data have revealed that beach material (or sediment) in Christchurch Bay is widely regarded to be a self-contained sediment circulation system. The sediment grain size generally increases from west to east along the shoreline. The process of longshore drift, where sediment moves along the shoreline, also moves from west to east because of the predominant wave direction and tides. These currents move the lighter/finer sediments offshore leaving the heavier/coarser material onshore.

If we do nothing to retain beach material, coastal defences would be more prone to failure, cliffs would be more prone to erosion and wave energy is likely to increase at the base of the cliff. Doing something to manage these risks will be carefully considered.

Respondents were asked to read the [information board](#) for this section before responding.

Q6. Please tell us below if there is anything else we should consider about sediment transport.



15 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q6 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	5
NFDC residents	2
NFDC Councillor	1
Organisation / Group	1
Other respondents	1
Parish Councils	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



5 comments

“Groynes to [mitigate] flow needed throughout.”

“Planting of trees along the whole of the coastline will help significantly with the erosion of the cliffs. The wind, rain and storms will never be tamed. So maybe stop all developments along the coast and 20 miles inland.”

“The direction long groin faces should be considered and thought about carefully to promote sediment build up and reduce wave action at the base of the cliffs. The current direction the groin faces does not allow this.”

“Good luck with this tweaking. Everyone must be told just what we are now in for thanks to the scandalous lies, deceptions, gaslighting and corruption of dirty industries and corrupt policy makers over decades. **The public must be told the truth & decide how public money is to be spent** for damage limitation as disasters unfold. Scary times.”

“Exploration into more natural defences could reduce need for sediment transport - if necessary, should be done in the most environmentally conscious way, and habitats such as seagrass colonies should be protected and enhanced as this will cause some form of disturbance to these important habitats. Removal of hard structures replaced by other artificial reef or living structures could also have a positive effect / reduce the need for such regular transport.”

NFDC residents



2 comments

“Although beach replenishment has been performed in Milford on Sea, along with inadequate maintenance of groyne, it appears to have been insufficient to prevent widespread progressive beach erosion, and eventual catastrophic failure of the sea wall at Westover Cliff. **Beach erosion along Hordle Cliff and through to Milford on Sea ought to be much more actively monitored and controlled.**”

“Groyne maintenance has been poor recently.”

NFDC Councillor



1 comment

“It is essential to act now and retain as much beach material as possible.”

Organisation / Group



1 comment

*“The whole of Christchurch Bay (and the open water of Christchurch Harbour) falls within the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA), which is designated to protect the populations of terns that inhabit the area. **Any proposed actions that may affect sediment transport will need to consider the implications for the SPA and the terns that use the area.**”*

Other respondents



1 comment

“Explain why Hordle isn't recharged?”

Parish Councils



1 comment

“Is there a risk that the safety of the Needles Channel for shipping could be prejudiced by sediment transport or the like[?]”

Prefer not to say



1 comment

“Plant trees along coastal area.”

4.6 Final comments about Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy

Q7. Please tell us below if you have anything else to add for us to consider in our findings before we start developing options to manage coastal flood and erosion risk.



18 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q7 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	6
NFDC residents	6
Coastal Business NFDC	1
Organisation / Group	1
Other respondents	1
Parish Councils	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



6 comments

“Thank you for providing a very informative series of documents. I just hope we have the funds to continue to protect our coastline.”

“Need something about sewage pollution being effected by measures.”

*“Don't spend money on projects that have been 'sold' to you by so called experts. If you live near the coast you have to expect erosion by the sea, wind and adverse conditions that happen. **Study areas along the coast that have not suffered from erosion as much as other areas.** It may surprise you that there is more vegetation and trees and less buildings.”*

*“Tell the truth please. Decades have been lost. We are going over a cliff unless we all act. Our kids deserve harvests. Not extinction. **It's very late but we need to wake everyone up. Loads of organisations have useful ideas.**”*

*“**I feel like BCP Council should look at doing something to really stand out to the world and help protect the [environment] and wildlife.** Trees, bushes, this will make such a difference in so many ways. A little money could save lots of damage to houses and the harbour area. Can't go wrong planting trees.”*

*“**Put nature first,** caring for, protecting and creating/restoring natural habitats will allow for protection from natural processes in a more economically and environmentally friendly way. **The environment should be the first consideration into this strategy.**”*

NFDC residents



6 comments

“You cannot do nothing.”

*“From a personal perspective, **I would like to see the [Shoreline Management Plan] (SMP) being updated** so that the stretches of coastline from and including Hordle Cliff through to the east of Milford on Sea are offered a higher level of protection, to "Hold the line" for the long term. I believe that **there ought to have been much more in the way of formal consultation with local communities rather than leaving such consultation until a short list has been generated by yourselves.**”*

*“**It would be good to prioritise the order of works in terms of risk to property (and landscape).** Can you make areas already in trouble the first to be dealt with, e.g., the gap in revetments at Westover in Milford[?]”*

*“**Rock groins to replace old useless wooden ones** which have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.”*

*“**Are you going to look at [innovative] ways of preventing coastal erosion and specifically discussing with countries** who have experience of this, and potentially] land reclamation?”*

*“**Consider the economic impact to communities of not managing coastal flood and erosion risk** e.g., a serious risk that Milford's vibrant economy only could be impacted, and livelihoods lost.”*

Coastal Business NFDC



1 comment

*“As you are aware, cliff erosion from Highcliffe to Milford is under threat not only from the sea but from excess aquifers pour out of the cliff washing away sand and gravels. In recent years deep wells have been installed along Barton to divert ground water. In my time here at [name removed], I have needed to divert several springs away from the cliff to slow down the erosion. Due to the difficult topography, I still have two springs pouring out of the cliff face at an alarming rate all year round. I am also looking to apply for a deeper well on the golf course to [sustainably] lower the ground water to slow down excessive cliff erosion. **Would you be able to consider installing more wells where required to slow cliff erosion along the Highcliffe to Hordle Cliffs?**”*

Organisation / Group



1 comment

*“[Name removed] has sought to record, promote and conserve the wildlife of the Christchurch Harbour area since it was founded in 1956. Each year it produces an annual report on the birds (and other wildlife) of the Harbour. It also has a website [removed] which is updated with the latest sightings on a daily basis. [Name removed] membership has grown and now stands at more than 650 people. [Name removed] has worked with BCP Council and with other local groups on many projects over the years to try and conserve the wildlife interests in the Harbour and surrounding area and the group **would welcome the opportunity to work closely on the coastal erosion and flood risk management strategy in the future.**”*

Other respondents



1 comment

*“**Be honest to the stakeholders please - especially the beach hut owners.** These are changing hands for ridiculous prices, and no-one wants to see huts going for 50K + when the owners know they might lose their huts but the buyer doesn't.”*

Parish Councils



1 comment

*“Although the environment from the viewpoint of wildlife etc is important, please **let us not forget the importance of humans too. I think there is a risk of some wildlife groups forgetting this.** For example, sensibly managing inevitable rollback is one thing **but encouraging premature rollback in order to arrange additional wetlands for birdlife is quite another, and unfairly needlessly puts at risk the homes of people who have lived her a long time.** I think of Keyhaven in particular, which is at risk of premature rollback along the Hurst Spit to Lymington front. I know that this front is not BCP's primary focus, but as we have already said - **lose Keyhaven, and you lose a lot of Milford too.**”*

Prefer not to say



1 comment

“Find out the list of coastal cities around the world. 2. See how they deal with natural factors. 3. Decide.”

4.7 Considering Equalities and Human Rights

BCP Council has a duty to take into account the impact of their decisions on human rights and protected groups (age, disability, sex/gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy, maternity, race religion or belief, and sexual orientation) as defined under the Equality Act 2010.

Q8. Are there any positive or negative impacts of this engagement that you believe that BCP Council should take into account in relation to equalities or human rights? If so, are you able to provide any supporting information and suggest ways in which the organisations could reduce or remove any potential negative impacts and increase any positive impacts?



8 comments

The following respondents responded to this question providing suggestions for other points to consider about the environment. Please note that where respondents have said “no comment”, “nothing to add” or something similar, they have been removed from the analysis below:

Q8 Respondents	Number of comments
BCP residents	2
NFDC resident	1
Other respondent	1
Prefer not to say	1

The comments by each of the respondent types can be found below:

BCP residents



2 comments

“Talk to people; we need a public information programme with loads of decarbonising solutions. Don't hide the scientific data. Everyone can help. The party does not need to be over but we must change the party if we want to survive.”

“Ensuring all residents have an input into these strategies - focusing on reaching out to hard to reach communities, and ensuring inclusive language is used as to not confuse or alienate any members of our community.”

NFDC resident



1 comment

“Don't see how this section has any relevance at all.”

Other respondent



1 comment

“It's a human right to be safe so you should explain why decisions are made that negatively affect people.”

Prefer not to say



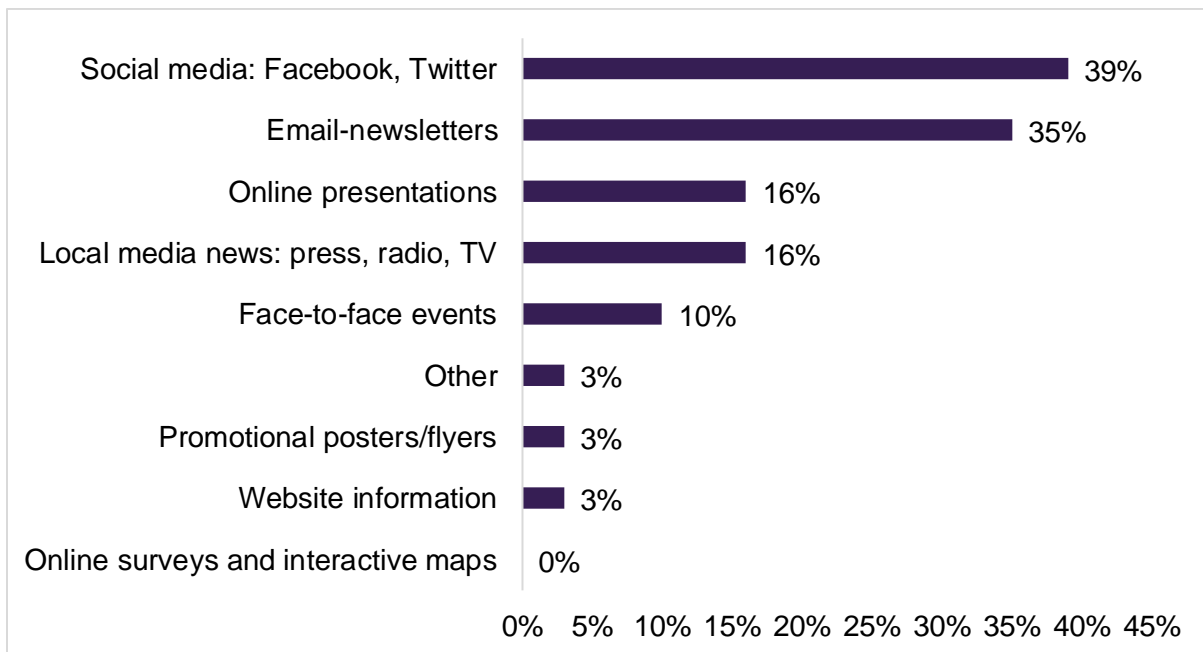
1 comment

“Protect the environment.”

4.8 Staying Informed and Engaged

Q1. How did you hear about this engagement/survey?

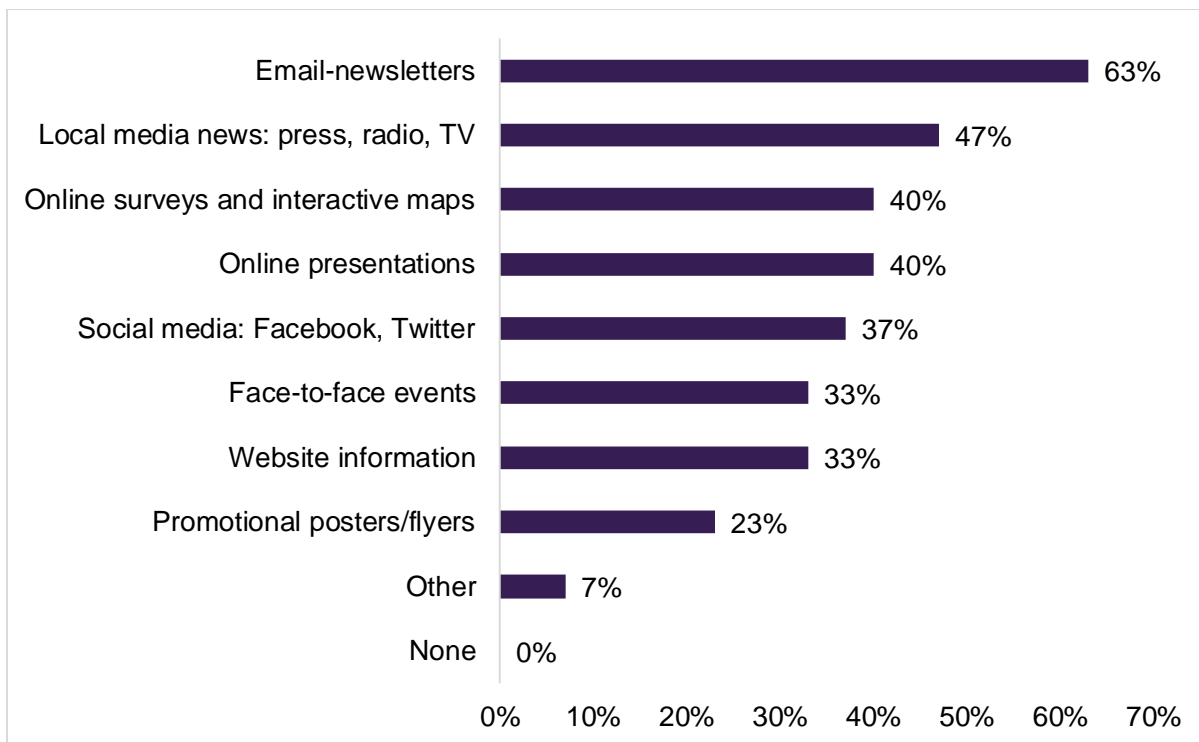
Two-fifths of respondents said they heard about the Phase 2 engagement/survey through ‘social media: Facebook, Twitter etc’ (39%), while over a third said they heard about the engagement/survey through email newsletters (35%).



Base: All respondents

Q9. How would you like to be kept informed about the Strategy development as we progress this work?

Three-fifths of respondents said they would like to stay informed about the development of the FCERM Strategy through ‘Email-newsletters’ (63%), while less than half (47% or less) said they would like to stay informed through other communication methods should in the graph below.

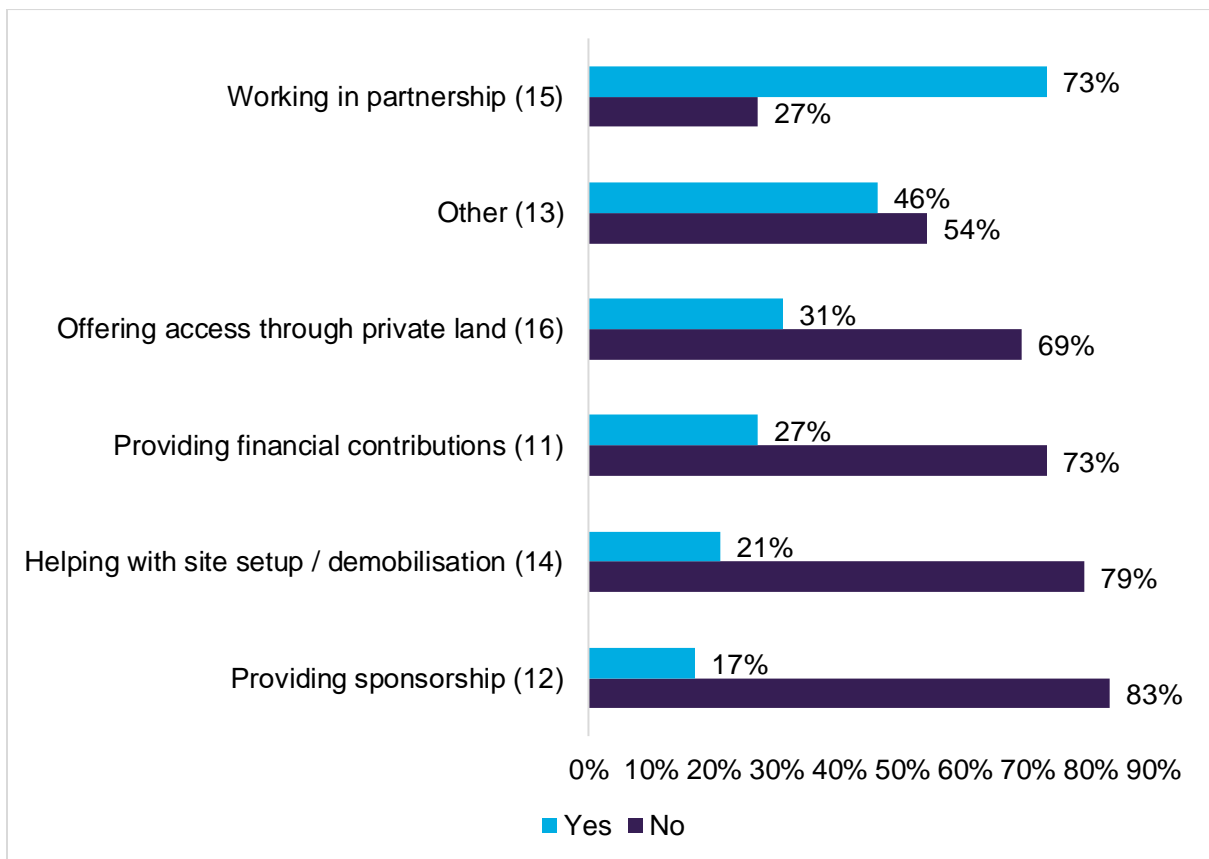


Base: 30 respondents

4.9 Helping us to deliver the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy

Q10. Please select how you might be willing to help as we begin to deliver the Strategy in the future.

Respondents who said they were willing to help were mostly in favour of working in partnership (73%), followed by 'Other' forms of support (46%) which are explained further below.



Bases: as labelled

Some other ways respondents said they would be willing to help with the delivery of the FCERM Strategy included ‘keeping local associations and groups informed’, ‘volunteering time and expertise’, and ‘keeping informed through Parish Council updates’.

5 Engagement Events

5.1 Face-to-Face Events Comments

Approximately 170 people attended the following face-to-face engagement events:

- **Monday 6 June 2022:** Christchurch Library, Octagon Space 10am-6pm.
- **Thursday 9 June 2022:** Milford on Sea Village Community Centre, 10am-4pm

Note – Attendees to our drop-in events were asked to add comments to sheets for each of the [information boards](#) along with anything else we should consider in addition to the information presented.

5.1.1 Christchurch Library – 6 June 2022, 10am-6pm

Information board topic: [A Diverse Environment](#)

1. Dredge the River Avon, Stour and Mill Stream. Dredge Christchurch Harbour, especially Mudeford Sand Bar.
2. Maintain the overgrowth of plant material to permit more free flowing waters.
3. Decarbonise at speed and scale and tell everyone our planet is on fire. Educate to salvage and survive before planet Earth resources are gone. 3 years to turn the Titanic. But Councils need to display the exhibition that shows the Charles David Keeling curve and how our leaders have failed to warn, motivate, and inspire us to change. Navitus would have provided 767,000 clean homes' worth of energy and jobs! but the environmental illiterates in charge who ignore global scientists chose to pretend it would harm tourism. This is a lie as seen in Brighton. School kids named the turbines and fishermen make a living from taking visitors out to see them. The Isle Of White wanted Navitus. Vestas magnificent 80metre turbines are shipped around the world but not to the benefit of the locals.
4. Exhibition containing zero carbon Dorset / Transition Tours / Friends of the Earth and current data is OVERUE for all residents. The education system needs to warn our kids about the legacy of loss we're leaving them. Michael Gove warned in 2017 of the loss of soils in 30-40 years, so how are we preparing the #Fridays4Future generation for the Anthropocene. Climate migrations, Earth's uninhabitability.

Information board topic: [Existing Coastal Defences](#)

1. Continue with making up the groynes and recharging the beaches in Christchurch and do more where it has been left.
2. Presumably loss at Becton-Milford is because of sustained protection between Christchurch Harbour-Chewton Bunny? If this section were to provide material to the system (LSD), loss would balance out?

3. HM Government have our money and are annihilating us with dirty projects leading to the gas chambering of our atmosphere 422 parts per million. Unbelievable. Should be 350ppm.
4. Managed retreat might be an option? Preferably of environmentally illiterate “leaders”, killer clowns are in charge. Jackdaw gas field ok-ed instead of insulation for every home like Kirklees Council did (cross party initiative) street by street. Insulation must be done properly, not leaving mouldy, damp homes. (In Prime Minister’s Questions to David Cameron years ago).
5. STOP the pretence that we have decades to sort out global collapse. Scientists are still being ignored or criminalised when they take direct non-violent civil disobedient actions. People are incinerating themselves over this. Others are starting to bring attention to the fact that the world of nature is being sacrificed to the fossil fuel industry. All hands on deck please.
6. This exhibition should never have been necessary as leaders should have implemented clean energy / zero waste strategies 30 years ago at the Earth Summit in 1992 Rio de Janeiro (under Tory PM Sir John Major).

Information board topic: [Coastal Flood Risk](#)

1. Consultations should be made available for working people too. Outside the library hours.
2. Placing a barrier in the run at Mudeford to protect Christchurch Harbour. This could contain a hydro power plant and access to boats for a time at high water.
3. Stanpit Marsh – please consider Faggots to reduce erosion. Keyhaven – Regulated tidal exchange / sluice gates
4. For salt marsh management (comment refers to above comment)
5. Stanpit Marsh – dredging narrow waterways behind the Ship in Distress and reed beds around there and by the path that cuts through the recreation green.

Information board topic: [Coastal Erosion Risk](#)

No comments

Information board topic: [Sediment Transport](#)

1. Please be mindful of the excessive planning currently being passed by BCP. Local Plan will no doubt allow increased numbers living locally and flood risk to be considered.
2. (In relation to point above) This is a serious concern to many residents!
3. My experience shows the elderly population here need help understanding the realities of climate change and subsequent outcome.
4. Please recycle what you can, ok!
5. Some of us senior citizens fully understand climate change and the (sometimes) faulty model predictions are based upon. We’ve had years of reading, studying most aspects of climate change, how it changes and always will change!

Information board topic: [Have your say](#)

1. Maintaining access to recreational slipways and points of access for leisure / recreational uses.
2. Information at each stage must be available for people to access and understand, both on-line and hard copies. Not everyone has computers!

5.1.2 Milford on Sea Village Community Centre – 9 June 2022, 10am-4pm

Information board topic: [A Diverse Environment](#)

1. Please continue rock sea defence west from White House to Paddy's Gap and continue to seek protected coastal footpath between Milford and Barton on Sea.
2. I appreciate that para "Environmental Objective" may work to prioritise Biodiversity and Geodiversity but in my opinion population and communities should be top of the priority list
3. Looks as if environmental issues come first on list – population and communities should be given consideration. Regarding the north-sea coastline, this is falling into the sea at an alarming rate. This should be a consideration here in the south. Defences need to be very high on the priority list. Groynes need to be erected in Christchurch Bay, Obvious
4. Biodiversity should be a key priority. Without diverse ecosystems human systems will fail (and climate change adaption becomes harder)!

Information board topic: [Existing Coastal Defences](#)

1. Although the "village" groynes have been repaired, the ones west of the White House have not. These need to be addressed urgently. Also, the large rocks need to be finished in the same area. The shingle beach is changing all the time and this area must be protected to preserve the cliff and the residential homes nearby.
2. 100% agree with all of the comments above. Why was that one little bit left exposed? It doesn't make practical or financial sense.

Information board topic: [Coastal Flood Risk](#)

1. 'We' had an online consultation like this before Christmas. It's alarming to note that nothing has actually happened or been done since then. Over 6 months has gone. And not long before the next round of storms roll in.

Information board topic: [Coastal Erosion Risk](#)

1. A great deal of time and money seems to have been spent on producing a very wordy and repetitive survey. A year has passed and how far have we got? Moving quickly is essential. A collective lobby needs to be formed as there are too many groups involved. All must work as one otherwise we will be in the same position next year.

Information board topic: [Sediment Transport](#)

No comments.

Information board topic: [Have your say](#)

1. The Milford venue was cramped. Couldn't easily get to / read the information boards and with so many people it was hard to hear / think.
2. Useful to see maps but it would be helpful if these were larger so as to identify one's own road / property at risk of coastal erosion – especially Barton on Sea, right of Chewton Bunny.
3. Yes – Endorse (comment above)

5.2 Online Event Responses

Two online engagement events were held for Phase 2, one for Council Members on the 18th May 2022 followed by one open to the public on the 14th June 2022. They were hosted by Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) and free tickets for the public event were available at [Eventbrite](#).

3.1. Aims of the Online Events

- To raise awareness of the work being done to develop the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy, how and when we will be engaging and communicating throughout the process.
- To allow the project team to feedback on how we have addressed comments from the last engagement round in July 2021.
- To share the findings of the work that has been done to understand the current (baseline) situation and how that has informed assessment of a hypothetical 'do nothing' situation whereby all existing defences are abandoned and the required adaptation for sea level rise and other climate change responses is not addressed. By understanding the baseline, we can consider relevant issues and constraints to enable us to 'do something'.
- To seek comments from stakeholders on the baseline assessment findings.

Both events were held online via Zoom and consisted of presentations from the project team with Q&A opportunities. The agenda for both events is below.

Agenda for online meetings

1. Introduction to the project team
2. Aims of this event
3. (Re) Introduction to the Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy
4. Feedback on last engagement round
5. Baseline assessment key findings
6. How you can help inform the FCERM Strategy
 - a. At this stage of the project
 - b. Future opportunities.

Zoom Engagement Tools

The events were hosted by DCF with presentations from BCP Council and AECOM. Recording of both events enabled a detail transcript of the Q&A sessions – the recording links and transcripts are available in this report. Interactive polls were used to steer how the team communicate and organise future engagement events and facilitators, speakers and participants also communicated during the events using the Zoom chat function.

Q&A Sessions

The Q&A sessions were facilitated by DCF and answered by the panel of presenters. The DCF host invited delegates to ask their question for the panel to respond either through the chat function or ask directly. The agenda offered Q&A opportunities after each presentation. The panel members over both events included:

- Alan Frampton, BCP Council, FCERM Strategy & Policy Manager (Client Project Manager)
- Ben Taylor, AECOM (Consultant Project Manager)
- Peter Ferguson, New Forest District Council, Coastal Projects Engineer
- Matt Hosey, BCP Council
- Jonathan Griffiths, Environment Agency
- Dave Picksley, Environment Agency

5.2.1 Members Meeting – 18 May 2022

- Zoom meeting recording link - <https://youtu.be/MSrdYP2Icjw?t=2>
- Number registered: 32
- Number attended: 20
- Poll 1: Which council are you representing?
- Poll 2: How did you find the level of information presented today?

Poll 1

1. Which council are you representing? (Multiple Choice)

100% answered



Poll2

1. How did you find the level of information presented today? (Single Choice)

100% answered



Q&A Transcript

Session 1: Re-introduction to the FCERM Strategy (Alan Frampton, BCP Council)

Q1: Could you comment a bit more about whether there is any link in terms of this strategy to the Christchurch Harbour Association? Secondly, comment a bit more about the Lower Stour Strategy approach project and the lower river Avon strategy project, where are they at, at this moment?

(BCP Council): In terms of the Christchurch Harbour Association, I believe they are on our engagement list, and they have been communicated with. They can participate in the engagement process. Catherine who's on the call is coordinating all our engagement and comms, so she can correct me if I'm wrong but I'm pretty sure I've seen them on the list. In terms of the lower Avon and Stour Projects, as I understand that work is in progress and being led by the Environment Agency. The last update I've had is that that there's been ongoing modelling work.

(Environment Agency) It's slightly behind this project, but it's not far behind this. Alan and Mike are obviously talking regularly, so the two projects are running alongside each other.

(BCP Council): Just one of the things we must make sure of is that we're liaising with, is that there's an overlap in terms of the areas that are at risk of flooding. Under the funding rules we can't both claim the same areas for flood benefits, so we must have a discussion and dialogue about which project is best to reflect the economic case that we have to put forward. It's an ongoing piece of work that will evolve as both projects work for optioneering in appraisal processes.

Q2: What about engagement with those in the fishery whose livelihoods depend on the bay? When will that be?

(BCP Council): At every stage in the process (they are six phases of engagement), throughout we are trying to identify everyone with a potential interest in this. I know we've got fisheries on our engagement list, so they'll be communicated with and invited to attend the events that we're going to be doing in June for this phase and the webinar. Again, I'll touch on that shortly at the end of the evening with dates we have got coming up. Catherine has just put in the chat that we have fisheries on our contact list, and from our other work in Poole Bay for example, and the Poole Bay beach management scheme we have fishery liaison officers we can use. So, we have that route available to us if we need to.

Q3: What about engagement with sailing and water sports clubs?

(BCP Council): They are all on our lists, we are communicating and will be pushing out messages to them imminently about this next round of engagement

Q4: Surely parts of Christchurch are at risk from both fluvial and coastal flooding. In saying they are one or other, the risks of both are being included?

(BCP Council): We'll be looking at it so it's just in terms of how we how we justify doing something we can only claim the benefits on. We must apportion the benefits, but we can't claim them unless we've addressed flooding from all the sources. It's a bit of an accounting game almost of how we have to present the business case at the end of this. It's not to say that they'll only be protected from tidal or fluvial flooding, to claim the benefits we have to protect them from all the relevant sources of flooding, it's just how we play the accounting game for the economic case.

Q&A Session 2: Baseline Assessment Key Findings (Ben Taylor, AECOM)

Q5: Do tide gauges show any change in the rate of sea level rise in Christchurch Bay?

(AECOM) Sea level rise tends to happen over a very long period of time. There's a lot of natural variability in short-term sea levels so I can't answer that question directly. In general sea levels are increasing over time, but it's hard to say whether the rate is increasing based on the short-term amount of data that we do have.

(BCP Council) Just to add to that, there's been some good work done by Ivan Haigh at University of Southampton on this, using tide gauges in in the area including Poole harbour. It's been funded by SCOPAC and is definitely showing a long-term trend of rising sea levels in the area in line with other research, so there is evidence of it occurring. Link Ivan Haigh's presentation on sea level rise added to the chat <https://www.dorsetcoast.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/5.-Ivan-Haigh-Effects-of-sea-level-rise.pdf>

(BCP Council) We've worked closely with Ivan on storm analysis etc and the clear evidence of the Poole harbour tide gauge analysis (I think about 100 years of data), it was clear evidence, not just some evidence. There's a definite upward trend of sea level rise.

(NFDC) The channel coastal observatory is 20 years, you need a longer time series. However, I think you know anecdotally they are detecting small amounts of increase around what is being identified at the other locations, which is between one to three millimetres per year.

(BCP Council) In Ivan's work, they took the time to digitise Poole Harbour Commissioner's paper records to give us a much longer local data set to base that analysis on. There is evidence of it, and it ties in with all the other evidence and research that is published by the various climate bodies etc.

Q6: Population and communities ought surely to explicitly list fishery as a community, within a community, any thoughts on that from the panel?

(BCP Council) Ben is showing a very concise summary of the environmental baseline report. We consulted on that widely with all the conservation bodies, more

so than you would normally do. We shared it with not just the statutory bodies but the wildlife trusts and others to get views on that. It will be online imminently to go with the engagement in the coming weeks, so you will be able to see it. Fisheries are pulled out in that wider report so it's very much on our radar.

Q7: In the slide 'Environmental Setting & Objectives' it mentioned sites of MANY local, national and international designations. Is there a full list of these designated areas used in the strategy work? For example, SNCI's etc

(BCP Council) In terms of other designations, the map we put up was just summarising the national and international ones, but we have picked up things like SNCI's and other local designations as well within the environmental baseline.

Q8: Going back to the point made early on and I know right at the beginning the reference to the fact that the flood risk comes from two directions, both from the rivers coming down and going up. Whilst it is anecdotal, over the last two years I've spent quite a lot of time on the rivers and the harbour, and it's been very clear that the actual sediment in the harbour is increasing greatly. In other words, you know the actual risk for flooding becomes much greater. This has been exacerbated by the varying different weather conditions we've had. Although over the last say six months we've had quite low river levels on the River Stour, nonetheless the harbour itself is actually showing quite a lot of sediment, on some occasions even the channel has only been less than a meter deep. My concern of course is if this continues with both water coming down with sediment and higher sea levels, places like Mundeford and Christchurch, and you mentioned Christchurch Priory in terms of the defences become quite vulnerable. I have not really heard any more at the moment about the risk if you like from the rivers coming down in the sediment. Can someone comment on what would be happening here and if it's not part of this strategy, whose strategy is it?

(BCP Council) That's a complex one. I mentioned the lower Stour and Avon strategy the Environment Agency are working on at present. So, the fluvial flood risk will be addressed through that strategy. I don't know what the sedimentation pattern is, or whether we've got increased sedimentation. I'm sure that'll be something that'll be addressed through the lower Stour and Avon strategy as well if it comes to river levels in those areas. I am conscious that Christchurch harbour isn't a dredged harbour as such, like perhaps some other harbour areas might be. But it's something that could be looked at I guess through the strategies to try and understand if there was any perception that it increased flood risk.

(Environment Agency) Just to add to that I can raise that with the team looking at that strategy and raise that as a concern.

(BCP Council) I think generally the flood modelling we're doing, the peak and the surges that we model quite exceed the sedimentation. But it might be a question whether there's a model scenario to be done of adjusting the bathymetry in the model, of the work is ongoing at the moment to test whether it's detectable and makes much of a difference in relation to the peak of the event. It's a technical

question, I think we probably need to go away and ask the on-going modelling work with the flood risk around the harbour that the Environment Agency are doing so we could pose that question maybe.

Q9: Milford on Sea is not in a good place regarding losing our frontage and having to come back with loads of rocks to rebuild it because the village is not too far away, and it won't be many years before they decide not to carry on with the rocks and let things happen naturally and the village would disappear under tons of seawater. But my point is there, along that coastline we have some private landlords who scream like mad when we had the problems from the two storms and insisted that it was New Forest districts' responsibility to repair, where do we stand?

(BCP Council) As a coast protection authority we operate under permissive powers, so there's no statutory obligation at all to protect. However, we exercise those powers and make our best efforts to protect our residents where we can and that's where it comes down to providing a strategy like we're doing, understanding what it looks like, and seeing if we can use those powers to attract flood defence grant and aid to build projects. So that's what we're doing we're trying to use those permissive powers. But every household is responsible for their own household ultimately so we're not responsible for it. It has a bottom line, but that can sound quite harsh if you describe it in quite that way. Now what I would say is you know what we're doing now with providing this strategy, this helps us understand the issues it helps us understand the economics as the chapter has just set out, helped us understand if we can get grant and aid to deliver a project and where we sit. It might be that in some frontages we might need contributions so that would be an interesting dialogue particularly with the residents who have perhaps some of the higher value properties right on the on the sea front. Whether they'd be willing to contribute towards a project if it has a deficit in the project funding when it comes to a business case. Ultimately for the area, it's getting this strategy done we'll answer some of those questions and at least we'll know where we sit with it, and we can provide those answers for them.

(NFDC) I think you've raised a good point there around the contributions and whilst this strategy will look as much as possible at what the benefits are there and in turn what GIA is available certainly, we do know that there will be some sites that will require a good deal of contribution. In the example that you refer to, I think because of the urgency and the emergency sort of aspect of that the council had to step in when it did but it is engaging with those stakeholders, and we've made it quite clear that any further work will certainly need some degree of contribution. I think what's important is to demonstrate that this strategy is supported, however it turns out to be you know at the end of this process, because then then we can look at the investment side of things as well. So, if there's investment you know if we get the support then there's potentially investment and so on.

(BCP Council) I'll just add to the point about the contributions as well. Part of what we we're doing with the strategy is looking at how options in one bit of the coast interact with the rest of the coast and that's part of why we're doing a strategy as well to understand that bigger picture and the relationships. But then in terms of coming up with what we think is a leading preferred option we have to test whether we think

it's going to be deliverable. We will identify where there's a funding gap between what we think we can get from grant in aid and what level of contributions but a question we will have to ask is how likely we are to secure that contribution. If the answer is very unlikely, then realistically it's not a viable option to proceed with is a leading option so we have to start thinking about that as we get through the options appraisal as well. It might be there's a really good option environmentally technically, but we don't think we can deliver it without significant contribution, and it might not be viable. Therefore, we might have to opt for a different preferred option just because it's more viable in terms of we think we can secure the funding. That's a question to bear in mind as we go through.

(BCP Council) Expanding on that when we're looking at options across a broader frontage with the strategic approach as we're taking, it might be that that opens the door for more efficient protection measures because you're combining different frontages. A good example, I'm not saying this is going to be you know a solution, but a good example could be that it might be an injection of sediment beach sediment upstream of Hurst Spit for example using as an example could actually benefit frontages before Hurst Spit because we know it drifts that that direction. I'm not saying it's a solution we haven't got to the optioneering yet, but you know it just means that we look at it more strategically and more broadly than just one frontage in isolation where you might have a different solution and it would have a different economic outlook on it as well. A good point about the broad options.

Q&A Session 3: Coastal Processes & Sediment Transport (Ben Taylor, AECOM)

Q10: I was interested in the caravan park next to Chewton Bunny and whether that was included in your cooperation. You're talking about permanent residences and not beach huts but something like that which is quite an extensive bit outputs the worst erosion. Is that included in the costs?

(AECOM) When we're undertaking these damages assessments, we have to follow national guidelines which is set by Defra and the Environment Agency and the guideline on caravans is that as they are theoretically movable, we're not allowed to include damages to those properties as part of those numbers. We are for the beach huts incorporating the lost income to the councils if those beach huts are lost as part of the wider benefits assessment. It's incorporated in the holistic assessment but not necessarily the numbers which are included up on that slide.

Q11: In your 'do nothing' scenarios, does doing nothing include ceasing to maintain the present defences?

(AECOM) That is correct, so we assume that all maintenance is stopped for the existing defences which are there. They have a residual life, and we assume that once they reach the end of that residual life the defences fail and are no longer there.

Q12: Interesting comments, particularly the slide about the breach. I was interested in your comment which talks about minimal impacts on water level within the harbour, however there are impacts on currents waves and the bed level etc. Does this take into account what would be the situation if there was a high flood issue coming down the river? For instance, after very heavy rain with a large catchment area that we have for both the Stour and the Avon you could have a significant amount of water coming down, if that actually coincided, I would question whether actually minimal impact would be necessarily correct.

(AECOM) I think in that situation the key driver for the changes in the water levels would actually be the input from the rivers as opposed to coming through the breach from the tide. To answer your question, it hasn't been for that reason.

(BCP Council) To that again is we've obviously got tidal interchange anyway because you've got the race coming through Mudeford, so if we get extreme high tides then they would be reaching into the harbour and you could get tidal locking, when you've got a fluvial flood as well, but the breach wouldn't add a lot extra to that. So yes, you might have quite a big extreme event, but you wouldn't get additional problems via having a breach in the sand bank. It would be bad but no worse.

(BCP Council) There's a couple of elements to this, so the reason we've had this modelled here is it's been assumed that sand bank provides a key defence for the rest of the harbour and we wanted to try to assess how much benefit is it because and then we can use that to assess what is the case for seeking central government funding to do works at Mudeford sand bank versus is it just better to spend the money on areas around the harbour. That's part of why and then we're using this combined with new modelling that the Environment Agency doing looking at the river tidal joint probability of combined events occurring to try and build up a picture of what will happen. The modelling work Ben presented is being used alongside that other information to assess what the increased flood risk may or may not be. But we don't think from the work that's been done is that it will add much to that, it won't add very much extra level if any to those flood modelling scenarios combined.

(BCP Council) Also, to add to that is I wouldn't want people to think that if we're saying it's not going to be any worse it doesn't mean that we would allow the sand bank to breach. It's just informing our options basically and it might be that an option for the sand bank would be funding via a different route. We've obviously got a lot of other beach management activities. We're already do recycling which we've done from the end of the sandbank where it starts to grow out towards the harbour entrance. We are not suggesting we're allowed to breach it's just about building the business case.

(BCP Council) It's to the point mentioned earlier about understanding how much contributions are going to be needed to do works and different bits of the frontage, so Ben presented the initial numbers for the whole strategy area when we get into the options appraisal, we will have to break that down into subunits. The balance of and spread of the benefits will vary across the frontage and we'll have to look at that in more detail as we go through the options appraisal.

Q&A Session 4: How can you help to inform the FCERM strategy presentation (Alan Frampton, BCP Council)

Q13: In terms of the general principles of what you're trying to achieve and two things that may be tangential to your work were important, one was around water quality, and I just wonder if you could spend a little bit more on that in the sense of what you're doing. I'm really interested in terms of what Wessex Water are or aren't doing and the sewage outfall into our general area. The other was in terms of improving transport links. I'm aware of ambitions around improving the walking and cycling routes, whether it was that or whether it was roads you were interested in protecting or both.

(BCP Council) In terms of water quality what we have to do once we get down to leading preferred option, we have to do a water framework directive assessment which relates to the assessing the impacts of those options in relation to potential impacts on the river basin management plan objectives which relate to water quality. That gets picked up through the environmental appraisals to that extent, but the options aren't about addressing water quality directly unless there's an obvious combined benefit of, we want to do something to manage flood risk Wessex Water, or all the other water bodies have got an asset and they're looking to do something else and would aim to tease those points out. So, Wessex Water are one of our constant people were engaging with and they've got their own plans that were aware of, but they will be invited to the options appraisal workshop when we start talking about options in different areas and those things will be teased out further. We do have ongoing dialogue with the water companies from that point of view.

The other points on transport links again we will identify, and you'll see what you'd have seen from the mapping we've done, and Ben talked about the wider economic impacts of doing nothing in terms of risk of flooding, in relation to all kinds of wider infrastructure which will be roads and highways. What we can do when we go for the appraisal options of doing something we can identify actually we're not just protecting properties but we're also protecting this key route for example. It forms part of the appraisal process that wider human use and transport infrastructure as part of the environmental objectives as well, so we do appraise the impacts and opportunities around those.

(AECOM) To add to that as well, for the round three stakeholder engagement we'll be facilitating a number of workshops and as part of those workshops we're looking to understand some of the broader outcomes that the community and key stakeholders are interested in achieving. Often at the coast you do have enhancements to footpaths and cycle ways as one of those key broader outcomes, so I suspect that will pop up again. The strategy will provide a strategic framework going forward and we can recommend what the schemes do pick up in the future. I suspect that cycleway improvements and footprint improvements along the cliff top will be one of those signposts going forward.

Q14: Is there one authority looking at the strategy for the seabed of Christchurch Bay?

(BCP Council) The seabed is covered by the Marine Plan which is overseen by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), and we engage with them in terms that they are a statutory consultee that we consult. We refer to the Marine Plan in terms of when we are assessing options and that we are aligning with the Marine Plan with what we are planning to do with seabed. We are looking at the very narrow coastal strip which covers that near shore zone to the inter-land of the coast and we, interact with both the terrestrial and marine planning systems.

(BCP Council) Just to add a sense of understanding of the seabed's the regional monitoring program that we referred to earlier with monitoring of beach profiles and the seabed leading up to that it goes a kilometre offshore, so we've got a good understanding of the bathymetry. We also have a joint project we started a few years back which we've taken as lead as BCP Council. It was a joint project between all the authorities around Poole and Christchurch Bays, called the Durlston to Hurst sediment resource management program. We've had tide and current buoys out in the bays to understand how the water movements interact with the sediment around both of those bays. We have a model that was built by hydraulics research which we've recently converted into a different format (a mic 21 model), and we've got our own staff who look at the modelling of the sediment processes, so we're understanding how all the sediment processes move around the two bays around the shore off onto the shingles banks onto Dolphin Sands for example. In the sense of the understanding of the seabed, we've got an excellent understanding between us as to how that all works and interacts with the beaches.

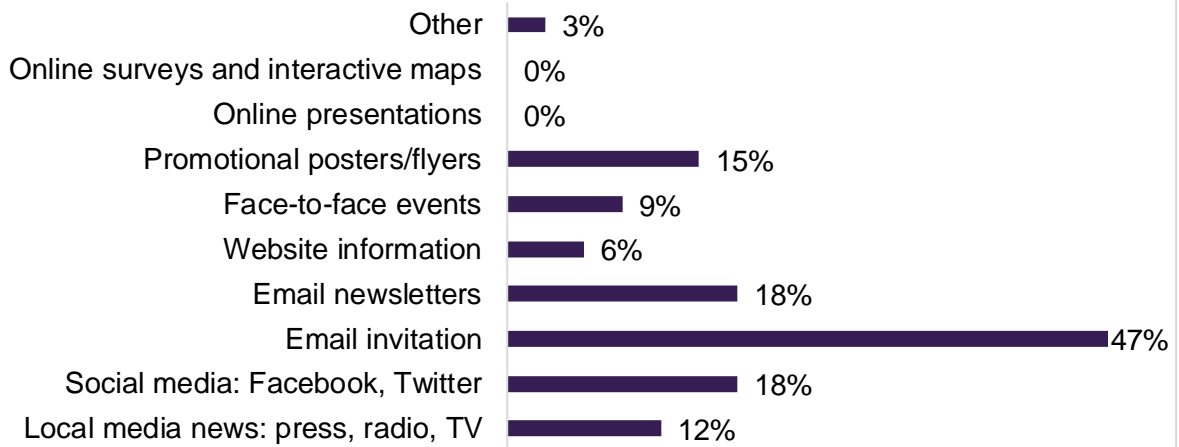
Q15: Thanks everyone for an informative presentation but there remains a concern the linkage between flooding from the sea and flooding from rivers which clearly needs to be closely integrated with regard to the risk of two major events coming together.

(BCP Council) The Environment Agency is actually doing modelling at the moment looking at fluvial events with a low tide in the harbour, a tidal flood risk with a regular flow coming down the river and then the combined probability events of a peak flow and a peak tide coming together. That is being looked at and is part of the evidence base in the discussions that we'll be having going forward with to align the two strategies.

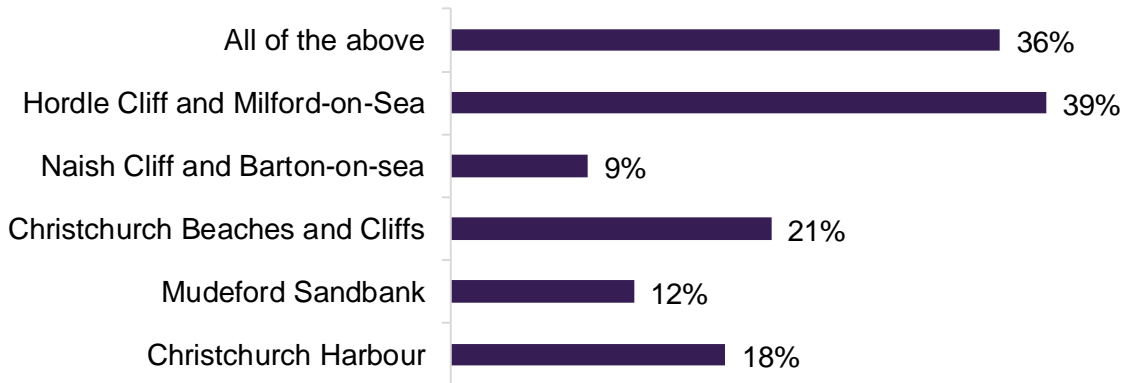
5.2.2 Public Meeting – 14 June 2022

- Zoom meeting recording link - <https://youtu.be/gf3ahBtUafI>
- Number registered: 82
- Number attended: 38
- Poll 1: How did you hear about this event today?
- Poll 2: Which area are you most interested in?
- Poll 3: How did you find the level of information presented today

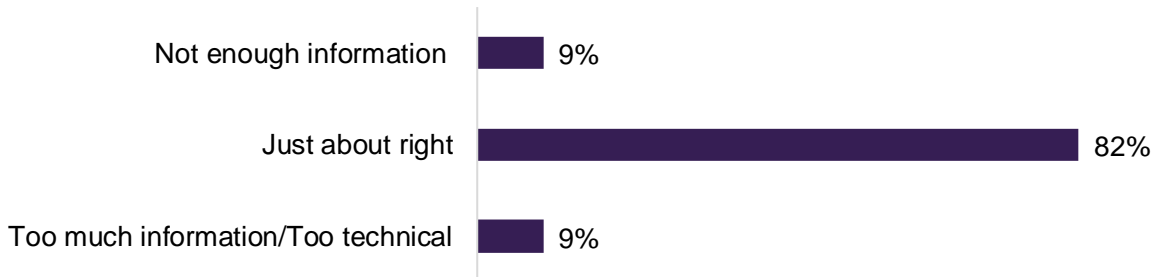
Poll 1: How did you hear about this event today? (multiple choice)



Poll 2: Which area are you most interested in? (multiple choice)



Poll 3: How did you find the level of information presented today?



Q&A Transcript

Q&A Session 1: Baseline Assessment Key Findings (Ben Taylor, AECOM)

Q1. It's a long time between now and 12 months' time when the final options/strategy are decided upon, what about interim works that may be needed in the meantime? How can these be decided upon?

(BCP Council) Whilst this strategy is being developed, we do (BCP, NFDC and EA) regularly go and inspect the defences we have along the coast. We have the ongoing monitoring data that we analyse to make day to day operational decisions, whilst this longer-term plan is being developed. We do keep an eye on it and respond, an example from BCP is that we had an issue with part of the wall in the harbour earlier this year that was causing us concern. So, we went in there and did some maintenance works to shore it up and buy us some time whilst we set this longer-term picture in train and that will be the same elsewhere with NFDC.

Q2. I am a geologist calling from the United States, I studied the Barton situation whilst at school in Christchurch and New Milton in the late 60s and I was back in the area 2 weeks ago and I am delighted this session is taking place. I applaud totally what is going on in terms of synthesising the problem and the planning efforts going forward but I would like to constructively comment that I think what's missing as a matter of public education and a matter of planning baseline necessity is that there is no listing of the efforts to date and the cost of the efforts to date to attempt stabilisation of either beaches and/or cliffs and/or of flooding. I think that is a necessary pre-cursor to moving forward is for the public to understand what kind of scale of money. In the 1970s close to £1m had been spent on Barton on Sea which continued but I have no idea of the subsequent 4 or 5 decades of expenditure, but they are very significant.

The second thing is that that future may bring a loss of life, while that may not of have occurred to date, there could be conceived catastrophic flooding events or subsidence events which will put life as well as property at risk. That's a rational for wanting to make sure that readers and stakeholders to this analysis are duly informed about the cost of efforts to date.

(BCP Council) For the long-term risks we do identify in the Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) and the evidence will be reviewed as part of this where it just won't be feasible to continue to defend and we will have to adapt and relocate. The Chairman of the Environment Agency last week was in the press saying that we would have to recognise as a country that we will not be able to defend everywhere and there will have to be action to address that as a result. It is a national discussion that is needed here and in many places around the world where we are going to have to accept some communities will need to move. When and where that is and how that happens is still a matter of debate. I take your point.

(NFDC) For Barton on Sea the SMP policy was recently changed to hold the line to management realignment, so there is already an appreciation that to hold the line on area with an eroding cliff such as Barton on Sea with all the designations is not sustainable in the future. That policy has been adopted there as erosion is likely to continue and we are looking into ways of managing that, particularly through the ground water issue that exists there. By managing the ground water, you are potentially more able to manage the erosion, with the exception that erosion will still continue there and that is part of the ongoing evolution of the bay. In terms of costs, there was a lot of investment in the late 60s and early 80s but a lot of that work that was done is now coming to the end of its life. Other than maintenance which a lot of that is the drainage system and the rock that was put in there. We haven't had any large schemes undertaken since that point in time, so we are relying on maintenance. This strategy is looking at the current situation and what should be taken forward.

Comment: I donated to the Red House Museum my reports, photographs and clipping which I generated during the late 60s. Having just been back and walked the cliff top at Naish Farm where I was surprised and impressed to see where they have already taken away all the structures from a cliff top buffer zone at least 150ft wide. So, they have already prepared for imminent cliff failure and the loss of property at Naish Farm. At Barton, efforts to put in groynes go back to the 1930s even though the main phase of work and almost $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars of expenditure started in the late 60s. I'm going to emphasise again that you can't go forward without taking stock of going backward and if the future holds for managed retreat which is the most draconian of protective measures in order to get property and people out of the way of the next phase of predictable loss of land, then you can't do that without having a baseline of public understanding and support for the amount of money and effort that has been spent and wasted to date. Right now, at Barton on Sea and at Highcliffe it's easy to see the past measures of putting in sheet piling which was supposed to be vertical which is now exposed at 45-degree angles and all the exposed pipes which were supposed to drain the back of the sheet piling have all been exposed. And you now have groynes on the beach at Highcliffe that are completely exposed and have no purpose or value whatsoever. To respectfully emphasise I think the reports are missing a calibration of the efforts and the successes and failures (mostly failures) to date of trying to manage nature.

Q&A Session 2: Coastal Processes & Sediment Transport (Ben Taylor, AECOM)

Q3. That last presentation very much responded to my earlier missing data that was there needs to be a recording of the damages. I would suggest a graphic of the coast showing the where, when and how much of these attempted remedial efforts at stabilising beaches and cliffs, rather than just listing in a narrative report.

Also, the particular geological situation at Barton where you have an upper cliff comprising sandy layers through which ground water drains quite readily

interacting with an impervious mid cliff layer of clay strata which are 30 or so million years old dating back to the Eocene epoch when the climate was completely different to it is now, with alligators and sub-tropical plains. The problem at Barton which I think is not explained is despite all efforts to control beaches and attempt to stabilise the cliff, you have the eternal and relentless forces of an upper part of the cliff that want to subside over that water level that is held up by the lower clay level and that is something I think that any amount of engineering cannot overcome – the force of nature.

(BCP Council) It is probably worth mentioning that the detailed reports behind what we have shown as a very short summary of key points is all on our website. All the evidence is available on our draft reports online which has a lot more detail of the nature of the cliffs and the history of the defences. If anyone does read those and think that is still information needed, we are happy to take that on board and the summary of historical defences is something we can think about for future engagement rounds.

(BCP Council) I agree that managing the cliff zone is very difficult and comes with many challenges. The mapping showing the erosion risk in the areas (presented by Ben) shows that the Naish section forecast to recede more quickly than Highcliffe and Barton outflanks at Naish, which has shown some successes of what coastal protection has done as it has slowed the rate of erosion. Can we stop it all together that is difficult to do but what we can do is try to manage that as best we can. The Highcliffe cliff line is pretty stable, so the groynes have actually performed a good job compared to Naish. I did cliff studies on that back when I graduated, and it was around about 2-2.4m it was receding per annum. What we should do within our proposals is be honest with ourselves with what we can manage in the sense of slowing erosion and how we manage that into the future and what it means in the sense of the impact to the residents that are at risk over that period of time and how much time we have before other management methods need to be adopted. Good point and we are completely aware of it.

Q4. My friend has a house near the sea at Poole. Is there similar info/action for that area?

Added links to the chat of details for the Poole Bay strategy for Poole Bay

www.twobays.net/project/poole-bay-beach-management/

<https://twobays.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Poole-Bay-Poole-Harbour-and-Wareham-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-December-2014.compressed.pdf>

Q5. Do you have to wait for funding to start this strategy or has it already begun?

(BCP Council) For doing this strategy work we have secured central government funding of £450k, that is paying for the work we are doing at the moment. Once the strategy is approved, any schemes that are identified as being needed will need a

further business case but will be streamlined by the fact that we have got an approved strategy. We'd have to bid for that funding to do the business case and deliver the scheme and there would be contributions needed from those who benefit from the schemes identified normally to deliver that. For getting the strategy done and in place we have the funding and is paid for by central government.

Q6. I suggest Cliff Stabilization be added to the title of the study reports because Beach Erosion and Flooding doesn't cover it.

(BCP Council) Cliff stabilisation is one method of managing erosion, along with other forms of defence. Flood and coastal erosion risk management encompasses what we do as an industry sector. So certainly, when we look at option appraisals where we have the cliff lines, cliff stabilisation is one of the ways we can manage erosion in our area. There are other ways of managing erosion with hard defences etc, but we will certainly be very clear on where we are proposing any cliff stabilisation measures. FCERM, Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management is the industry label for what we manage.

Q7. Where will the record of this meeting be?

(BCP Council) We have a Flood and Coastal website which is <https://twobays.net/project/christchurch-bay-harbour-fcerm-strategy/>. There is a link on this site to the Have Your Say website where the presentation and recording from this meeting will be available. As well as the technical reports and display boards from the public exhibition events.

Q8. Are Hordle Cliffs as unstable as those at Barton?

(NFDC) It's different at Hordle, in particular as mentioned erosion at Barton is driven by the ground water, you've got slip surfaces which the sea attacks the toe of the cliff and causes a conveyor belt of failure through the cliff. The geology changes, Barton has this sand and clay layer which has difference in permeability between the layers. As you move further eastwards the cliff becomes predominantly sandier further along, so in terms of erosion they degrade in a different way. It's all down to the ground water and geology for how the cliffs behave and erode.

(Environment Agency) It is worth mentioning that there is a difference between coastal erosion from, wind, waves, rising seas, cliff erosion from the top and land instability and we have a mix of these across the Strategy frontage. What you do at the toe of the cliff prevents erosion from the sea but does not necessarily solve the problem if you have land instability. We see land instability at places like Naish and Barton and number of other areas. There is that succinct difference as land instability is not necessarily grant fundable which can make a big difference here and something we will need to consider within this strategy.

(NFDC) How the toe of the cliff is defended is a key point. Sections along Hordle have a sea wall which has been quite effective over time to prevent that toe from eroding. That does not prevent changes happening offshore, in particular, large extreme events such as the Valentines storm which has the potential to change the

offshore profile. What then happens is when beach levels reduce over time you get to a level where it cannot protect the sea wall and the sea wall is likely to fail which has happened at Westover. This was followed by a rapid rate of erosion, termed coastal catch-up, where the cliff can accelerate back quite far to a preferred position which is another factor which has led to some of the erosion at Hordle. It is quite a complicated process and mixture of the geology and any intervention that has been done earlier can also affect how stable it is and how much it might accelerate if defences are not maintained.

Q9. Nobody would want to see the walk from Milford to Barton across the cliff top blocked, but is this something being considered to avoid footfall increasing erosion?

(NFDC) I can give some background on that access path. It is part of the European Long-Distance footpath. It was a public right of way but that has been lost through the erosion and now remains as a permissive path across private land. I'm sure exactly if foot fall increase erosion on the path as such but it is an undefended area of coastline and is subject to ongoing erosion. There are arrangements with the landowner to move the fence back to allow the cliff to naturally erosion and for the path to remain intact. It is also going to be part of the English Coast Path which will be managed by Natural England.

(BCP Council) It is also worth noting that typically the guidance from those who manage national trails and paths is that they accept erosion will divert the path, so it is not a driver for us to intervene to protect the path where it lies. We often get asked to intervene when erosion affects coastal paths but those who manage the coast path will tell us that is not the case, and we cannot justify schemes on that basis.

(NFDC) When it becomes close to becoming hazardous for people to walk along there, there will have to be closures in order to adjust the fence line into the neighbouring farmland. All efforts are being made to keep the path open for as long as possible.

6 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

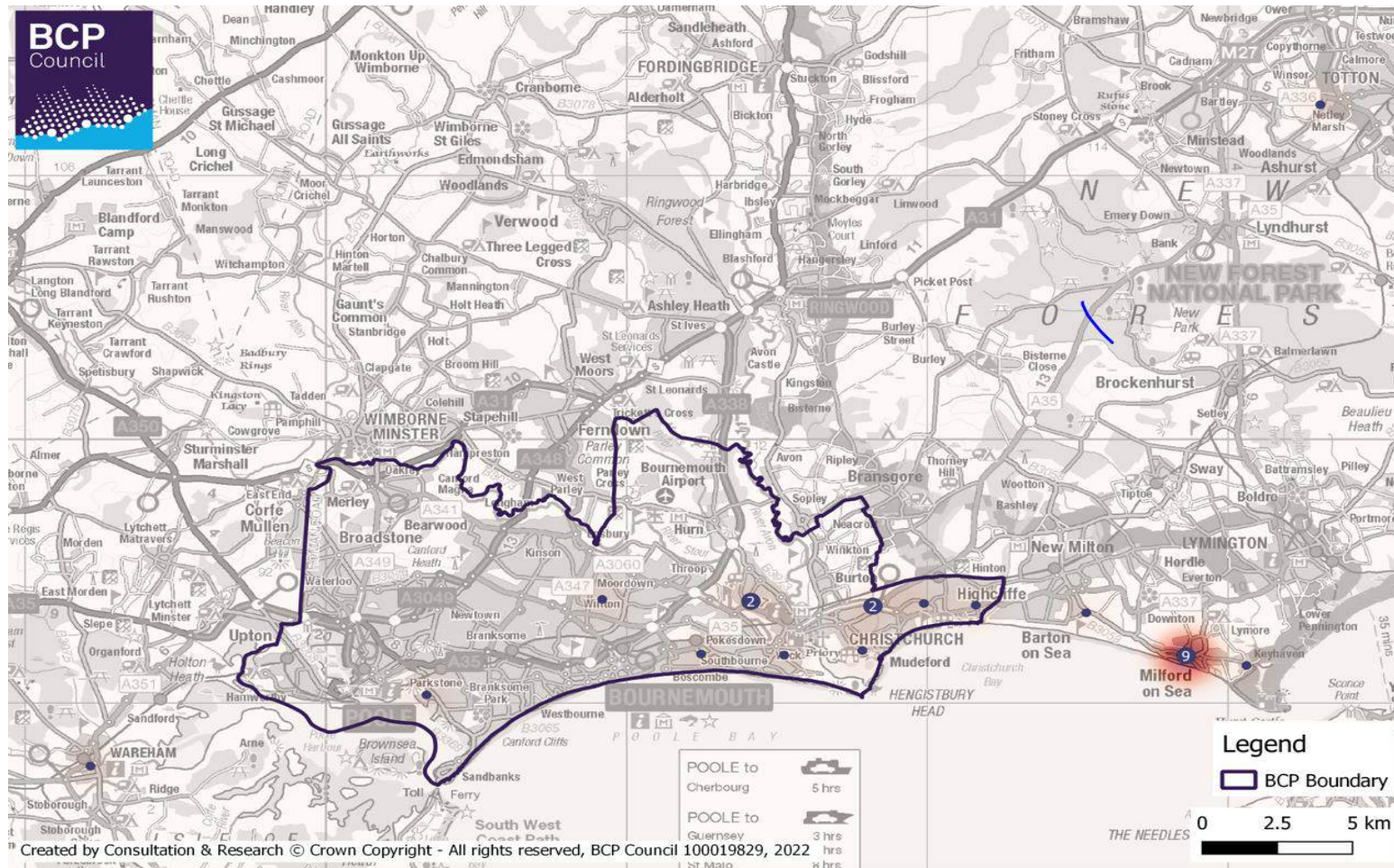
The equalities profile is shown below. Counts, and not percentages, are shown due to the small sample size.

Equalities	Group	Number
Age	25 - 34 years	2
	35 - 44 years	3
	45 - 54 years	6
	55 - 64 years	4
	65 - 74 years	9
	75 - 84 years	3
Gender	Female	6
	Male	19
	Prefer not to say	5
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosexual	22
	All other sexual orientations	1
	Prefer not to say	6
Disability	Yes - limited a lot	2
	Yes - limited a little	3
	No	19
	Prefer not to say	5
Ethnic Group	White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	23
	Other Ethnic Group	1
	Prefer not to say	4
Religion	No religion	9
	Christian	11
	Other religion	1
	Prefer not to say	6
Armed Forces	Yes, previously served in Regular or Reserve Armed Forces	1
	No	24
	Prefer not to say	4
Respondent Type	BCP resident	10
	NFDC resident	9
	NFDC Councillor	2
	BCP Councillor	1
	Beach hut tenant	1
	Coastal Business NFDC	1

	Organisation/Group BCP	1
	Other	5
	Prefer not to say	1

7 Appendix 2 - Respondent postcodes by area

A full breakdown of respondents' postcodes by Ward/area can be found on the next page:



Ward	Count
NFDC residents	12
Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	3
Dorset residents	1
Boscombe East & Pokesdown	1
Burton & Grange	1
Christchurch Town	1
Commons	1
East Southbourne & Tuckton	1
Highcliffe & Walkford	1
Parkstone	1
Winton East	1
Blanks	7
Total	31

Please note that 'blanks' represent those respondents who did not provide a postcode or a postcode that could not be matched.

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Stakeholder Engagement Round 3 – Stakeholder workshops – July 22

Stakeholder Information

Workshop attendees were given a stakeholder information pack to guide discussions, as follows:

Objectives of workshops

- To identify and collect stakeholder ideas for flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) options along the Strategy frontage
- To help set achievable expectations of viable options
- To explore the opportunities and constraints along the Strategy frontage
- To introduce the multicriteria scoring / appraisal approach that will be used to narrow down the long list measures to a short list

Workshop timetable

- 8.45am: Setup
- 9.45am: Arrival and Refreshments
- 10am: Welcome – Alan Frampton (BCP Council) and Pete Ferguson (NFDC Council)
- 10.20am: Introduction to workshop – Ben Taylor (AECOM)
- 10.25am: Introduction to groups
- 10.30am: Round table discussions
 - o Group 1: 10.30am – 10.45am
 - o Group 2: 10.50am – 11.05am
 - o Break: 11.05am – 11.15am
 - o Group 3: 11:15am – 11.30am
 - o Group 4: 11.35am – 11:50am
 - o Group 5: 11:55am – 12.10pm
 - o Facilitator summary: 12.10pm – 12.30pm
- 12.30pm: Next steps – preparing short list of options
- 1pm: Close of workshop
- 1-2pm: Sandwich lunch (optional)

Round table discussions

- During the round table discussions, each group will sit on one table.
- Each facilitator will have a topic to discuss.
- Each facilitator will rotate between the tables over the course of the 2hrs. The facilitator will sit on each table to discuss their topic for approximately 15 minutes before moving to the next.
- The role of the facilitator is to introduce the topic / area to be discussed and then to prompt discussion as and when required. Some facilitator notes to help prompt discussions for each area are provided in the section below.
- Aim to keep the discussion on topic.
- Be aware of limited time to discuss each topic (15 minutes). Input / discussion is encouraged from each of the stakeholders in the group.
- Stakeholders can write on maps on the tables.
- Facilitators to feedback to wider group on the key discussion points at the end of the session.

Round table topics / areas & key themes

1. Mundeford Sandbank and Christchurch Harbour

Facilitator = Ben Taylor (13th) / Tara McVey (18th), AECOM

Discussion on options for Mundeford Sandbank and Christchurch Harbour, key constraints and opportunities.

Key themes for this area:

Option Development Units 1-11
Risk is primarily from flooding. Sea level rise expected to increase risk in the future
Approx 100+ properties at risk 200yr present day flood event in this area (total residential and non-residential). 2000+ properties at risk in 2122 200yr flood (total residential and non-residential).
Strategic link between sandbank and harbour
Visual impact of raising defences likely to be a key constraint.
Continued access to water likely to be a key objective of some stakeholders.
Potentially contaminated land in harbour
Many international and national environmental designations within harbour
Options need to be aware of navigation impacts
Dredging in harbour.

Initial talking points / ideas for constraints and opportunities in this area:

- Funding constraints and partnership funding
- Working with environmental designations
- Recreation / amenity opportunities
- Improvements to landscaping / public realm with FCERM options
- Sustainability and carbon impact

2. Christchurch Beaches

Facilitator = Peter Ferguson, New Forest District Council

- Discussion on options for Christchurch Beaches, key constraints and opportunities.

Key themes for this area:

Option Development Units 12-13
Risk is primarily from erosion.
SMP2 policy is Hold the Line.
Over next 20 years approx 9 properties at risk from erosion (total residential and non-residential). However, risk increases significantly long term – e.g. between 2072-2122 over 300 properties at risk from erosion (total residential and non-residential).
Beach huts not included in erosion risk numbers as not permanent dwellings. Funding for beach huts not available from FCERM-GiA
Area important for recreation / amenity so options will need to minimise impact on this / seek opportunities to improve
Environmental designations along this frontage. Marine SPA designation along coastline. Cliffs are designated as a SSSI. Steamer Point local nature reserve.
Some defences in poor condition – particularly at western end of Avon beach (timber groynes). Defences at Highcliffe generally better condition.

Initial talking points / ideas for constraints and opportunities in this area:

- Funding constraints and partnership funding
- Working with environmental designations
- Recreation / amenity opportunities
- Improvements to landscaping / public realm with FCERM options
- Sustainability and carbon impact

3. Barton on Sea (& Naish Cliff)

Facilitator = Dave Picksley, Environment Agency (13th and 18th)

Discussion on options Barton on Sea, key constraints and opportunities.

Key themes for this area:

Option Development Unit 14
SMP2 policy is Managed Realignment
Risk to properties / assets is from erosion
10 properties at risk in next 20 years, but in long term between 2072-2122 over 450 properties at risk from erosion (total residential and non-residential)
Undefended Naish Cliffs in the west part of this area. As coastline erodes here, it presents risk of outflanking defences to the west at Highcliffe. Important for the Strategy to manage this transition.
Barton currently has rock revetment / rock groynes at toe of the cliffs – in fair / poor condition
Environmental designations along this frontage. Marine SPA designation along coastline. Cliffs are designated as a SSSI.

Initial talking points / ideas for constraints and opportunities in this area:

- Funding constraints and partnership funding
- Working with environmental designations
- Recreation / amenity opportunities
- Improvements to landscaping / public realm with FCERM options
- Sustainability and carbon impact

4. Milford on Sea (& Hordle)

Facilitator = Alan Frampton, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

- Discussion on options Milford on Sea, key constraints and opportunities.
- Interaction with Hurst Spit important. Can also discuss option ideas for Hurst to be shared with Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy.

Key themes for this area:

Option Development Units 15-18
Range of SMP2 policies – Hordle is No Active Intervention, west side of Milford on Sea is Managed Realignment, Rook Cliff is Hold the Line, the east end of Milford on Sea is Hold the Line in the short term followed by Managed Realignment.
Primary risk to properties is from erosion. However, there is a risk from wave overtopping along the frontage in the east part of Milford on Sea, and also from tidal inundation from behind Hurst Spit (keyhaven direction). Risk of flooding to be managed working with Hurst Spit to Lymington Strategy
Small number of properties at risk from erosion in the short term (<10). However, in long term, between 2072-2122 over 550 properties at risk (total residential and non-residential).
Beach huts not included in erosion risk numbers as not permanent dwellings. Funding for beach huts not available from FCERM-GiA
Some defences in poor condition here. Recent repair works at Westover
Key concern is reducing beach levels in this location. Long term trend despite efforts to top up beach on a regular basis.

Initial talking points / ideas for constraints and opportunities in this area:

- Funding constraints and partnership funding
- Working with environmental designations
- Recreation / amenity opportunities
- Improvements to landscaping / public realm with FCERM options
- Sustainability and carbon impact

5. Long list appraisal process

Facilitator = Jon Short (13th) / Ben Taylor (18th), AECOM

- Discussion on the long list appraisal process.
- Overview of general approach and introduce the multicriteria scoring process.
- Print out of long list appraisal process example provided for demonstration
- Group feedback on which scoring criteria categories they feel are most important / feel least important.
- List of potential categories to discuss shown below.
- Suggestions from stakeholders for other categories welcome

Flood risk management	Broader outcome potential
Erosion risk management	Maintenance requirements
Indicative cost	Operational requirements
Environmental impacts	Option design life
Technical feasibility	Coastal processes impacts
Residual risk	Alignment with SMP policy
Stakeholder objectives	

Initial talking points / ideas for constraints and opportunities:

- Funding constraints and partnership funding
- Working with environmental designations
- Recreation / amenity opportunities
- Improvements to landscaping / public realm with FCERM options
- Sustainability and carbon impact

Long list coastal flood / erosion risk management measures

- An initial long list of potential coastal flood / erosion risk management measures for discussion during the workshop is provided below
- These long list measures will be appraised using a multicriteria appraisal (see above).
- Aim of workshop discussions are to facilitate discussion of long list measures in each area and seek additional options from stakeholders.
- Obtaining initial feedback on stakeholder preferences for long list measures is also useful for multicriteria appraisal

Local / ODU level	
Patch and repair maintenance	Slope armour / reinforcement / armour lock
Refurbishment / full replacement of an existing defence	Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage
Beach nourishment	Land / road raising
Beach recycling	Flood gates
Crest raising of existing defences	Deployable temporary defences (demountables)
Seawall	Deployable permanent defences (flip-up flood walls)
Setback floodwall	Timber groynes
Rock revetment	Rock groynes (various arrangements)
Concrete revetment	Offshore breakwater(s)
Embankment	Offshore reef
Timber breastwork	Flood storage areas
Gabions	Land reclamation
Sheet piling	Community resilience
Armoured sand dunes	Property level resilience
Sand dune enhancement (e.g. fencing, replanting etc.)	Saltmarsh restoration / vegetation buffers
Relocation / Adaptation / Planning controls (CCMAs)	
Strategy level	
Sand / shingle engine	Tidal flood barrier (Christchurch harbour)
Beach nourishment	Dredging / Deepening (Christchurch harbour)
Relocation / Adaptation / Planning controls (CCMAs)	
Ideas from previous engagement	
Dredging / Deepening channels and intertidal habitat creation with dredge material (Christchurch Harbour)	Tidal flood barrier (Christchurch harbour)

Next Steps:

- Once appraised with the multicriteria appraisal, the leading long list measures in each ODU will be incorporated into plans for delivering higher level Strategic options (combinations / variations of Do Nothing, Do Minimum, Maintain, Improve, Adaptation/Resilience, Environmental Enhancement etc.)
- The leading long list measures in each ODU will provide a 'toolbox' of viable measures that could be used in each ODU to implement the Strategic options.

CHRISTCHURCH

Workshop discussions and feedback

1. Mundeford Sandbank & Christchurch Harbour

FCERM Options

- Flood storage areas upstream – making more room for water upstream
- Swinging tidal gate – end of Run
- Dredging harbour
- Dredge harbour, reduce siltation – create room
- Sandbank across Run entrance is constantly shifting
- Tidal flood barrier across the Run
- Huts being raised on Sandbank – adapt over time / concrete seawall and rock groynes historically, timber breakwater, captures material
- Extend spit – train it – use nature to work with – increasing outflows reduces bottleneck.
- Training bank – Mundeford needs adding to the long list
- Saltmarsh restoration
- Clear creek channels – Saltmarsh restoration
- Earth embankment and walls around Christchurch – softer solutions would be favourable
- Reuse material in harbour to rebuild Stanpit
- Advance the line – build-up Mundeford Sandbank
- Reefs offshore – Mundeford offshore Sandbank – could also create fishing opportunities
- Maintenance of spit / movement of huts over time

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- SLR query – historic levels
- Natural approach – rethinking the harbour
- Bed levels in harbour – dredging (mainly upstream) – more volume – navigation impacts
- 35-40 min delay in high tide entrance V Priory
- Landfill sites in harbour
- Run is getting weaker and weaker – less fluvial flow – reducing
- Worst weather at harbour is south-easterly winds
- Dredging off table – Wessex water own – not allowed from environmental perspective
- Quay is inundated during regular storms
- Opinions to continue
- Beach recycling – don't take from the Run sandbanks – defeats purpose – increases exposure
- Softwood wooden piles – collect sedimentation – Stanpit Marshes

- Land ownership issues – sandbank if abandoned
- 2014 – parts of sandbank inundated at the end
- Continued recycling to top up beach of Sandbank
- Hard defences not favourable – aesthetics
- SO's – Stour dredged Iford to Christchurch Quay – dredging sped up water flow – reduced siltation.

Environmental

- Fishery community – Mundeford Quay in the 70s: quite vibrant – not anymore – loss of fishing in location
- Trees / debris clog up harbour – maintenance required – currently done by sailing / rowing club

Amenity / Access / Infrastructure

- Stour Valley Park – Hengistbury Head – it is a recreation area up near Stour
- Dunes grown so much that beach huts can't see the sea
- Leisure facilities – new marina west of Stanpit – developers paying FCERM GiA
- Navigation around corner of Mundeford Sandbank
- Harbour is really only seasonal

Funding / contributions

- Opportunity to put in more huts at sandbank to generate more income for defence works
- Council could help fund / hut income – economic
- 400 huts – lots of concern / support / revenue £3K/hut/year – Licence and tax

2. Christchurch Beaches

FCERM Options

- Capture and maintain material
- Recycling of material
- Recycle material
- Recycle
- Hold water up by Tuckton Bridge water flow through siltation
- Extend timber groynes (different configurations?)
- Maintain timber groynes
- Bigger groynes to keep material
- Keep timber groynes in good order at Friars Cliff
- Nice dunes
- Maintain drains at Highcliffe. Although castle has major drainage issue and has flooded. Needs attention!! Steamer Point to Highcliffe

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Cutting at Clarendon Rocks? Impact on the Run / Gundimore Beach / Avon Beach / Friars Cliff
- Cut at Clarendon, silt within east harbour area
- Sand bars in harbour – faster water flow – deeper channel – look at Christchurch Harbour as a whole flood defence – SSSI and land fill could be issues if allowed to flood
- Need to keep fast Run flow from Christchurch Harbour to stop big offshore bar
- Direct wave action at harbour wall if breach at Double Dykes, worse than flood risk
- Training wall as previously suggested to keep water flow from Christchurch Harbour at good speed.
- Keep Run heading East, material deposits on shore. Flip-flop naturally.
- Gundimore build-up – long shore drift would be good
- Run good without intervention
- Big offshore bar if beach is taken from this supply
- Make better use of material present in a balanced way
- Should be narrow / slim / gravel beaches
- Timber groynes for amenity but starving beach / front in the east
- Not allow groynes to create bigger beaches
- Like the rock groynes
- Control on cliff development – Local Planning Authority
- Housing development pressures from Planning (Strategic)
- Hold the line is a good policy
- Not aware of risk of eroded frontage
- Soft engineering
- Must link to Poole Bay and with fishermen

Environmental

- Protect nature reserve
- Natural environment is special – natural way of processes with soft engineering
- Low-cost soft engineering in 'natural' areas with high-cost hard engineering works
- Dunes / Vegetation / shingle eco importance and defence working well
- Poole Bay supply material is not sustainable
- Vegetation holding cliff face

Amenity / Access / Infrastructure

- Sandbanks at harbour entrance an issue for navigation
- Seafront Strategy – character areas through defence approaches. Like areas of character
- Boardwalk, improve access along open frontage Friars Cliff to Highcliffe
- Co-fund opportunities with Leisure & FCERM eg Beach huts – install – Steamer Point Lodges

Funding / contributions

- Business on the beach – busy – investment programme to benefit them CIS model with Local Planning Authority
- Community business and access for public – development aspirations
- Revenue under pressure for recycling – do it under capital?
- Funding = politics. Christchurch pay for Mudeford Quay to Chewton Bunny and BCP pay for whole frontage
- Different activities for capital works and contributions
- Wider funding streams (not immediate / on the front residents / businesses)
 - Funded works through BCP should be wider. Christchurch losing out from Bournemouth & Poole. Funding from DEFRA as part of MCZ?
 - Carbon budget funding for adaptation or mitigation, not available for Water Companies
 - Options for Local Authority. Grant in Aid for Revenue?
- Contribution for recycling / renewing from locals / local business

3. Barton on Sea & Naish Cliff

FCERM Options

- Naish cliff groynes to retain sediment and create bigger beach
- Long groyne option for Chewton Bunny?
- Barton groynes for as long as possible
- Beach replenishment
- Maintain existing groynes – add groyne field at Naish?
- Increase vegetation in area to help stabilise the area
- Better drainage improvements on cliff top to reduce cliff movement – does anyone know where holiday park drainage goes?
- Naish cliffs – could you terrace the cliffs?
- Landscaping options for Naish and Barton, similar to Highcliffe
- Beach management to the west of Barton may impact the stability of Barton
- Is there a possibility to stabilise the cliffs with concrete / netting to hold material in place?
- Daylighting projects proposal for opening Chewton Bunny culverts – less maintenance / possible health and safety issues / greater fish passage
- Highcliffe / Chewton Bunny long groyne to help stabilise the Naish frontage
- Removing first few rows of properties might give more room for a scheme to protect others sacrificing
- Offshore reef potential to defend the coastline from wave attack and erosion

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Longer term – what can you do?
- Stabilising Barton frontage may have benefits longer term, for BCP – Highcliffe area
- Problem for BCP Council in future due to Naish erosion

- For sea level rise – how do we factor in erosion increases?
- Do minimum approach must be sustainable – high erosion area
- Health and safety issues – reducing footfall? Improvements in signage, cliff top and cliff face
- Should cliffs be managed with heavy machinery for health and safety issues?
- Better education of owners / residents
- Lack of knowledge in residents of future risks and responsibilities
- Communication should be increased with home owners to ensure they are aware of the risk. Should home-owners be relocated or left to manage their own risk?

Environmental

- Geological designations – difficult to stabilise / Natural England objections
- Historic landfill site at Chewton Bunny to consider

Amenity / Access / Infrastructure

- Coast path access issues
- Naish holiday park could open-up frontage to coast path access – for amenity value. Further encourage access to New Forest frontage from BCP or vice versa
- Famous area for its geology / fossils
- Leisure interest from water sports users

Funding / Contributions

- Should local residents contribute to maintenance?
- Should home owners pay for the scheme / business users' contributions?
- Can't afford to protect all of Barton
- Major issues with partnership funding opportunities here, low benefit/cost ratio. Recognise that options are limited as to future funding and partner contributions.
- Short term gains possible or trade off protecting as much as possible whilst affordable. Will funding rules change?

4. Milford on Sea & Hordle

FCERM Options

- Detached nearshore breakwater (small t-block islands in France) – breaks waves offshore but changes the look of the area
- Could a set-back be undertaken across the wider bay to create a more stable position?
- Need to hold defences
- Can you do something and walk away? Even with beach nourishment? eg bigger groynes to create independent pocket bays / fishtail groynes
- Use materials that are close to area eg Shingle bank again. Isle of Wight dredge areas
- Gabions at Taddiford Gap have collapsed (years ago) – can anything be done about that?

- Re-do nourishment using Shingles Bank
- Create hard parts at Barton (east) and White House to create embankment between over time – would need to relocate assets
- Wave overtopping risk at Milford (East). Coast protection makes sense to raise seaward edge (integrate a new promenade to offset amenity degradation of sea views from the car park). A set-back defence would make more sense from this perspective

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Would need a programme of relocating assets. Guided some long-term adaptation principles.
- Have to accept some loss of property / beach huts / café etc if can't defend
- How do we manage transition from Hordle Cliff erosion to defend Milford?
- If didn't defend Milford, could shoreline adjust and recurve (form a bay?)
- Can't manage Hurst Spit
- Hurst Spit is more important for wider area than protecting Milford!
- Accept Hurst Spit erosion and Hurst Castle forms an island
- Weak point is at low point towards Hurst Spit by Lighthouse Café where it floods (eg around Sturt Pond)
- Can probably accept flooding in this area (by Lighthouse café) as not much at risk but need to prevent breach – improve drainage into Keyhaven Harbour and set back walls (preference is higher seawalls)

Environmental

- Expand salt marsh

Amenity / Access / Infrastructure

- Create a marina at Milford – secure and fund wider defences?
- Re-open access – sea (bay) from Sturt Pond
- Educate about measures on future risk / loss and so need to adapt / release. Save what can
- Hurst Castle essential – is big tourist draw
- Area at Hordle popular for recreation – car parks and access to them important

Funding / contributions

No comments

5. Long list appraisal process

FCERM Options Appraisal

- Interaction of options – packages of measures
- Strategic consideration of measures
- Assumption – risk, sensitivity testing
- Synergies and clashes need thought, even on the long list

- Time limits – constraints and opportunities
- Prejudicing options? Managed adaptive capacity – consideration – in as a category
- Continuation effect – consideration
- 3 stage process might be better
- Depending on other options? Consider this
- Softer option – should this get more emphasis?
- Dependencies – impacts of intervention on places elsewhere / impacts on other strategic priorities – limitations

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Common sense also needed
- Using material within harbour and channel dredging – opportunity
- Mixture of types of groynes (rock / timber / options)
- Houseboats / raised properties
- Management of existing landfill – add to long-list menu
- Combinations of measures might be needed
- Reeds and softer options in harbour

Environmental

- Carbon footprints – should be added as a category?
- Longer term sustainability category could be added
- Long term sustainability important
- Environment should take priority

Amenity / Access / Infrastructure

No comments

Funding / contributions

- Could add further criteria – potential economic benefit, deliverability (affordability check), Funding opportunity
- Cost effective
- Show stoppers – knock out to save immediately to avoid abortive work

NB – Accessibility note > if using red / green to show information, please be aware that it is not good for people who are colourblind RA6. Symbols or -1, 0, +1 would be better.

MILFORD ON SEA

Workshop discussions and feedback

1. Mundeford Sandbank & Christchurch Harbour

FCERM Options

- Barrier
- Tidal block
- Low level perimeter defences
- Beach management – use of sediment offshore
- Frontage on Mundeford Sandbank, maintain sediment to prevent breach, leaving contributions / coastal tax on huts – recycle money
- Barrier in tidal lagoon – renewable element – geological issues
- Hard defence armour on back of Mundeford Sandbank
- Channel dredging
- Small bespoke solutions – not large hard engineering solutions not in keeping
- Realignment west of Double Dykes
- Allow Mundeford Sandbank to breach – let the Run close up – would that work more naturally?
- Building change into planning policy – new builds' defences
- Natural flood management – upstream areas that contain flow
- Individual protection level at homes – will homeowners buy into this plan?

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Tidal lock concerns
- Buried tip – regenerate saltmarsh around Stanpit Marsh – biodiversity B&G credits (paid by developers)
- Lower spill ways – overtopping of the marshes / gravity sluices / scour from rear
- Mundeford – most part of the coast / highest consequence

Environmental

- Flood alleviation in green low-lying land – testing of contamination
- Key wildlife area / bird watching / needs protecting – fantastic birding area
- Coastal squeeze issues – will habitat be lost anyway with defences?
- Massive understanding of Stanpit Marsh – landfill / cost to move

Amenity / Access / Heritage

- Access across the harbour / fish and chips – huge amenity
- Combination / most difficult area / balance the areas
- Birdwatching trips – specific migration Spring & Autumn / ring birds
- Vistas important around Christchurch Priory
- Horses on Stanpit Marsh?

Funding / Contributions

- Who will benefit from the defences – who pays?
- Beach huts – huge value – who owns – will they pay for protection?

2. Christchurch Beaches

FCERM Options

- Groynes - rock good at Milford on Sea 50yrs / Timber lifespan is 25yrs – cost impact longevity
- Terminal groyne placement at Highcliffe or Barton on Sea to allow natural sources, then recharge in the East
- Steamer Point section – go with natural processes
- Rock groynes advantages (more effective / visually better) – timber groynes not as effective?
- The Run across the Quay

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Joined up policy between BCP and NFDC frontages
- Defend properties – how many is enough to warrant intervention?
- Stuck with ‘as is’
- Defence types and design are important to protect the shore and land behind and inform stakeholder with expectations / reasonings / why and where
- Rocks – ugly visual impact on beach character
- Adaptable! Rock and timber
- LPA – manage change / resilient to risk of erosion
- Keep drainage in mind at cliff locations
- Keep inland interventions / environments / ecosystems / natural habitats in mind as part of the management – drainage and toe protection through beach management
- Geologic interest – ‘read’ the cliffs – important
- Mundeford cut off as an island through erosion?
- The Run – complicating risk of flooding / erosion?
- Impact of The Run on the frontage and influence of Christchurch Harbour deposits on delta
- Interventions at Highcliffe beach affects eastern areas - Keep long shore drift in mind so works in West and not negatively impact in cost

- Tie in to Hurst to Lymington
- Not as dynamic as Hurst
- Change options from Hurst to Lymington in east and reduced impact in short term to allow managed realignment

Environmental

- Balance with nature
- Balance works in each zone to positively impact the whole
- Habitat creation? Natural sand dunes? Good thing
- Nature reserve (Steamer Point) – compensation. Hurst to Lymington justification
- Ecological gains – vertipools / rock pools / habitat creation within structures
- Ecological amenity / tourism

Amenity / Access / Heritage

- Benefits from Poole Bay beach management
- Beach material is good for amenity – rocks only for defence
- Westover low profile – beach ‘creation’ seen increase in visitors
- Sand bed visible in years gone by – still there, need coarser material on top for higher crest beach profile / level
- Tourist facilities are key. Avon Beach, Friars Cliff Beach and Highcliffe Beach are very popular asset / tourist beaches – could be a source of contributions

Funding / Contributions

- Businesses = potential contributors
- Residents should contribute to schemes / protection / management
- Certainty of funding leads to scheme – use of existing properties to generate funding to do work
- Funding for western end due to hard engineered structures. Character assets – upgrade from Brutalist Architecture when upgrading
- Where is funding coming from?

3. Barton on Sea (and Naish Cliff)

FCERM Options

- Manage drainage
- Beach management for future?
- Scheme for Barton to stabilise land instability issues
- Maintenance of groynes should continue but won't manage
- Terminal groynes at Naish / Barton with Beach Management to prolong life
- Working with local residents on SUDs – sustainable urban drainage systems
- Raingardens / green infrastructure – previous trial at New Milton by NFDC

- East of the White House floods on high tide – raise bund level at back of car parks to divert water back to the sea.
- Are there any viable longer-term options other than beach management? Possible do nothing, adaptation, relocation of properties and businesses

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- Current NFDC land management policy at Barton in Local Plan
- CCMA acknowledged, no future development
- Will the managed realignment policy allow a scheme to be developed?
- Can the cliff top be managed? Unlikely to hold it into the future
- What is your future buffer zone at the cliff edge?
- Better to intervene now rather than wait til later when the business case is better but it's too late
- Do we need a better drainage survey of Naish and Barton?
- Community engagement needed with local area, people may be stuck in properties at Barton that are unsellable
- If raise seawall (primary defence) for 1m for sea level rise, would you need to raise the land behind?
- Short term management of cliffs
- What is the impact of management at Barton / Naish further afield in Christchurch Bay?
- Health and safety issues of cliff access at Naish Cliffs
- Health and safety issues around Naish
- Preference for rock over timber groynes if have to replace them – rock better for wildlife (also aesthetic preference)
- Lack of knowledge of residents' issues

Environmental

- Biodiversity improvements from drainage and gardens
- Better management of vegetation around cliff, longer grass and less cropping / cutting

Amenity / Access / Heritage

- Development of area encourages further tourists – currently lack of facilities / parking / toilets

Funding / Contributions

- Will holiday park or business contribute, have they got any funding?
- Lack of national funding

4. Milford on Sea (and Hordle)

FCERM Options

- Would be important to defend much of Milford on Sea – how done, hard or soft defences?
- West of White House (Shingle Bank Drive) voiced about wanting more defence
- If money no object, rock revetment and rock groynes expressed as a preference
- Extend rock groynes east towards Hordle / Barton to manage retain beach levels (support by beach renourishment)
- Could you taper the cliff slope profile towards Hordle with protection at the cliff toe?
- Build up beaches
- Extend recent emergency works eastwards along remaining section towards Hordle

Flooding / Erosion Risk

- No plans for development on North-East side of Milford on Sea towards Keyhaven
- Most or all (?) those living along Hurst Road 'live' on the first floor level to enjoy the view
- If lose property at west side of Milford on Sea, they would not likely be relocated in Milford on Sea so a displaced community
- What about groynes along all of Milford on Sea frontage? Timber or rock, so long as it works. Some have previously raised visual impact of groynes
- Is there an option to 'break' the beach from Sturt Pond?
- Why let Hordle erode, west side of Milford?
- Are people at Milford on Sea aware of their erosion risk?
- Options that accelerate loss of access to Hurst Spit would be problematic to maintaining Hurst Castle – also reduces access route for visitors to Hurst Castle
- Could we dredge Shingles Bank again like Hurst in 1990s?

Amenity / Access / Heritage

- Amenity and access along the frontage (coast paths) more used than beaches along Milford on Sea.
- Save the beach to protect the cliffs from eroding – could have the added benefit of space for beach huts for longer
- Possible constraint – visual impact / loss of views issues get raised regularly (eg in relation to railings and beach huts)

Funding / Contributions

- Partnership Funding contributions likely for value

5. Long list appraisal process

FCERM Options Appraisal

- Appraisal process needs to shape-shift / adapt to future changes
- Technical feasibility is important
- Weighting categories – need to weight differently in certain parts of the frontage
- Prioritise maintenance – how will this be incorporated?
- Maintenance requirements also really important – future proofing
- Potentially combine maintenance / operational requirements into one if required
- Residual risk is less important (can be designated out)
- Option design life – change to life of defences
- Raising awareness – can this be wrapped up into the process at all – add community awareness of long list options
- Combinations important for options
- Do nothing / do minimum
- Flood risk / erosion risk / cost / environment
- SMP policy – perhaps remove
- SMP process / policies – perhaps not that relevant – not weighted highly
- Rethink alignment with SMP policy
- Erosion / flood risk – should we split these out for different areas?
- Rename broader outcomes
- Broader outcome – awareness
- Community impact – social impact
- Communication is important – want to get buy-in from stakeholders
- Stakeholder grouping
- Stakeholders – need transparency in process – community is aware of decision-making process
- Political uncertainty – going to have another election – there is some uncertainty in this. We need to ensure decisions are apolitical

Environmental

- Opportunities for environmental enhancement – have this as a separate category
- Environmental enhancements
- Environmental – split into ecology, landscape, cultural heritage - could even have 3 sub-categories
- Carbon

Amenity / Access / Heritage

- Recreation / amenity also important – could be weighted highly
- Broader outcome potential is also important: demand for car parking for visitors

- Cultural heritage impacts – coastal projects could include
- Heritage impact – no process for replacement / compensation – need a better approach to ensure it is picked up better – it's not like saltmarsh compensation etc
- Recreation and amenity and carbon impact
- Hurst Spit
- Nice to haves

Funding / Contributions

- Weighting may change site to site – ie Stanpit environment is important
- Flood / erosion risk, cost, environmental – highest importance weighting
- Weighting can work negatively and positively
- Potential for partnership funding should be weighted – is important
- Cost (indicate cost should be bottom) – parish level last thing to be considered – can hold back

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CHRISTCHURCH BAY & HARBOUR FLOOD AND COASTAL EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT (FCERM) STRATEGY

PHASE 4 ENGAGEMENT

28 November 2022 to 15 January 2023

Report January 2023

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary



- 76 responses in total
 - 75 online (PC Laptop – 57, Smartphone – 14, Tablet – 5)
 - 1 paper survey
 - 8 other responses via email that will be considered alongside the main responses to the engagement
 - Most respondents were BCP and NFDC residents
 - Most respondents who provided their postcode live outside BCP
 - 258 people attended 3 public engagement events held between 5-13 December 2022

- Respondents said they wanted to comment on Milford on Sea (Zone 6) the most (n=31) and Taddiford (Zone 5) the least (n=23)

- Respondents said they would like to comment on:
 - Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2) most for Zone 1 (n=24)
 - Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) most for Zone 2 (n=17)
 - Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12) most for Zone 3 (n=17)
 - Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14) (Zone 4) (n=22)
 - For Zone 5, respondents could only comment on Taddiford (ODU15) (n=19)
 - Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18) most for Zone 6 (n=21)



- **Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with 'beach recycling' being on the short list of measures (n=19)
 - Disagree most with 'rock revetment' (n=7) and 'gabion baskets filled with rock' (n=6) being on the short list
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list (n=2)
- **Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=21)
 - Disagree most with 'rock revetment' being on the short list of measures (n=8)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=6)
 - Selected 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list (n=2)



- **Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) - Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=15)
 - Disagree most with 'setback floodwall' being on the short list of measures (n=4)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=7)
 - Selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)

- **Wick (ODU4) - Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=11)
 - Disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)', and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (both n=4)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=6)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list (n=1)



- **Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=11)
 - Disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (both n=3)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=6)
 - Selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)

- **River Avon, West bank (ODU6) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=10)
 - Disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' and 'seawall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (both n=4)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=6)
 - Selected 'flood storage areas' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)



- **Rossiters Quay (ODU7) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'crest raising (of existing defences)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (both n=8)
 - Disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' and 'seawall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (both n=3)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'dredging deeper harbour channels' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)

- **River Avon, East bank (ODU8) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (both n=8)
 - Disagree most with 'setback embankment' and 'setback floodwall' being on the short list of measures (both n=1)
 - Selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as the favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (n=1)



- **Stanpit (ODU9) – Respondents:**
 - Most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (n=12)
 - disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (both n=6)
 - Selected 'saltmarsh restoration' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'dredging deeper harbour channels' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)

- **Mundeford (ODU10) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'saltmarsh restoration', 'crest raising (of existing defences)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (all n=12)
 - Disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (both n=5)
 - Selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'small scale patch repairs' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (n=2)
 - list



- **Muddeford Quay (ODU11)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates) being on the short list of measures (n=12)
 - Disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' being on the short list of measures (n=5)
 - Selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=4)
 - Selected 'small scale patch repairs' and 'vertical seawall' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)
- **Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (n=16)
 - Disagree most with 'setback floodwall (flood defence)', 'land raising', and 'rock revetment' being on the short list of measures (all n=5)
 - Selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'saltmarsh restoration/buffer zones' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=1)



- **Highcliffe (ODU13)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage', 'rock groynes', 'beach nourishment' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (all n=11)
 - Disagree most with 'rock revetment' being on the short list of measures (n=2)
 - Selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=6)
 - Selected 'small scale patch repairs' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (n=2)
- **Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)** – Respondents:
 - Agree most with 'beach nourishment' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (both n=17)
 - Disagree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' being on the short list of measures (n=3)
 - Selected 'cliff slope stabilisation' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=11)
 - Selected 'slope armour and reinforcement' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (n=2)



- **Taddiford (ODU15) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'beach recycling' being on the short list of measures (n=15)
 - Disagree most with 'beach nourishment' being on the short list of measures (n=2)
 - Selected 'beach nourishment' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=8)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (both n=3)



- **Cliff Road (ODU16) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' being on the short list of measures (n=12)
 - Disagree most with seawall' being on the short list of measures (n=5)
 - Selected 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage', 'seawall', and 'timber/rock groynes' as their favoured most important measures on the short list (all n=3)
 - Selected 'sloping concrete revetment', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'offshore breakwater' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (all n=1)
- **Rook Cliff (ODU17) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage', 'rock revetment', 'timber / rock groynes' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures (all n=16)
 - Disagree most with seawall' being on the short list of measures (n=4)
 - Selected 'rock revetment' as their favoured most important measure on the short list (n=5)
 - Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences', 'raise crest height of existing defences', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'protect individual properties at flood risk' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (all n=1)
- **Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18) – Respondents:**
 - Agree most with 'timber / rock groynes' being on the short list of measures (n=18)
 - Disagree most with 'offshore breakwater/reef', 'setback floodwall (local flood risk)', and 'land raising (flood risk)' being on the short list of measures (all n=4)



- Selected 'timber/rock groynes' as their favoured most important measures on the short list (n=4)
- Selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list (n=3)

- Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through email newsletters (n=50)

- Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by working in partnership (n=20)

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1 Introduction and background

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new Strategy to protect coastal communities from tidal flooding and erosion risk. It will guide how the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.

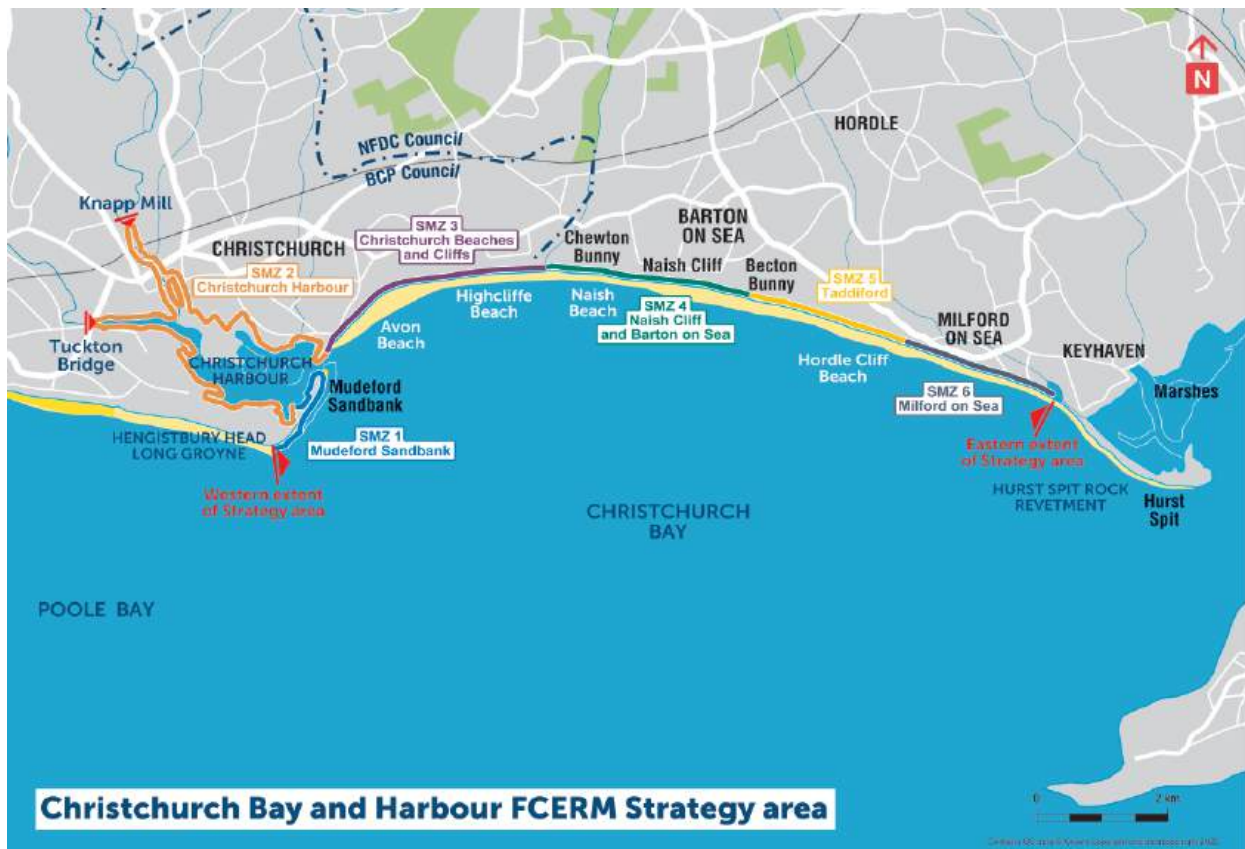
As Coast Protection Authorities, BCP and NFDC have permissive powers to enable management of coastal erosion risk where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. In addition, along with the Environment Agency, BCP as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk; Hampshire County Council are the LLFA covering the NFDC area.

In Autumn 2020, BCP Council successfully secured £450,000 of government Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA) to produce the Strategy on behalf of the partners. The council appointed specialist consultant AECOM to help support this work and anticipate the final Strategy will be adopted by Spring/Summer 2023.

A phased approach has been developed to deliver the Christchurch Bay & Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy by Spring/Summer 2023. It will identify where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to protect this coastline from flooding and erosion.

We have developed a phased approach to deliver the Strategy by early 2024. It will identify where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to manage the risks of coastal flooding and erosion and what they may cost. It will also consider the effects of predicted climate change on coastal communities, including sea level rise and increased levels of storminess.

1.1 Strategy area



The Strategy area stretches from immediately east of Hengistbury Head long groyne to the western end of Hurst Spit and encompasses Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour, and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

We initially identified five key coastline areas for the Bay and Harbour to aid early stages of the strategy development, but these have now evolved into six Strategic Management Zones (SMZs) as they each have their own specific coastal risks. The SMZs help us to identify and manage the links between each coastal area. These will be referred to from now on as "zones". The smaller Option Development Units (ODUs) in each zone, of which there are 18, allow us to carry out an options appraisal process to consider how we can best manage local requirements.

1.2 Engagement Phases 1-3

To date, we have gathered information, research and technical data to understand what would happen if we do nothing to defend our coast. Along with public and stakeholder views from three previous engagements, we produced a long list of potential coastal risk management measures to do something to ensure our coastal communities are more resilient to flooding, erosion and the impacts of climate change over the next 100 years.

You can view more information on the FCERM Strategy project and on previous engagements on the main engagement page: haveyoursay.bpcouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy.

1.3 Engagement Phase 4

The fourth engagement phase for the FCERM Strategy asked the public and key stakeholder's for their views on the proposed short list of measures for managing coastal flooding and erosion risk at local level across the Christchurch Bay and Harbour frontage. After receiving the responses to this engagement, the final short list of measures will be further appraised to ensure they are technically, economically and environmentally viable. Our phased approach aims to deliver the Strategy setting out the final preferred approach by early 2024.

1.4 Methodology

The engagement was hosted on the BCP [Engagement HQ](#) platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- [Press release](#)
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter)
- [Virtual and face-to-face public engagement events](#)
- Details of engagement rates can be found in the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) and [Two Bays Website Analytics](#) sections
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for the Phase 2 engagement can be found in the [Communications Report](#)

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project: <https://haveyoursay.bpcouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase4>.

The engagement was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the software for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Consultation and Research Team's secure area.

The online survey was designed in 'Snap' (survey design software). The online responses were downloaded into Snap for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the BCP Council Consultation and Research Team's secure area. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Snap to identify the frequencies for each question.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. **The numbers of**

people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

1.5 Support

Respondents were encouraged to read the [information document](#) and complete the online survey by **midnight on Monday 15 January 2023**. Alternatively, they could collect a paper copy of the survey and information document from the following libraries:

- [Christchurch Library](#) - Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch, BH23 1AW
- [Highcliffe Library](#) - Gordon Road, Highcliffe, BH23 5HN
- [Tuckton Library](#) - Wick Lane, Tuckton, Bournemouth, BH6 4LF
- [New Milton Library](#) - Gore Road, New Milton, BH25 6RW
- [Lymington Library](#) - North Close, Lymington, SO41 9BW

They could also download a copy of the paper surveys and information document from our main engagement page:

haveyoursay.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase4.

If they had any queries or needed support responding to the engagement, they could email coastal@bcpccouncil.gov.uk, ask questions at our [virtual public engagement event](#), and refer to our [Image Glossary](#) in the consultation document.

2 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the engagement for Phase 4.

2.1 Public engagement events

In addition to the main methods for responding, people could attend a virtual and/or face-to-face public engagement event:

- We held a face-to-face public event about Phase 4 at Milford Village Community Centre on Sea which 170 people attended on **5 December 2022**
- We held a face-to-face public event about Phase 4 at Christchurch Library which 60 people attended on **12 December 2022**
- We held a virtual public event about Phase 4 at on **13 December 2022** which 28 people attended. To watch a recording of the event, click [here](#).

A total of 258 people attended the public engagement events.

2.2 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform '[Engagement HQ](#)'. There were 3,200 visits to the [consultation page](#) with 2,682 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 883 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



Visitors engaged with the content on the main consultation page as follows:

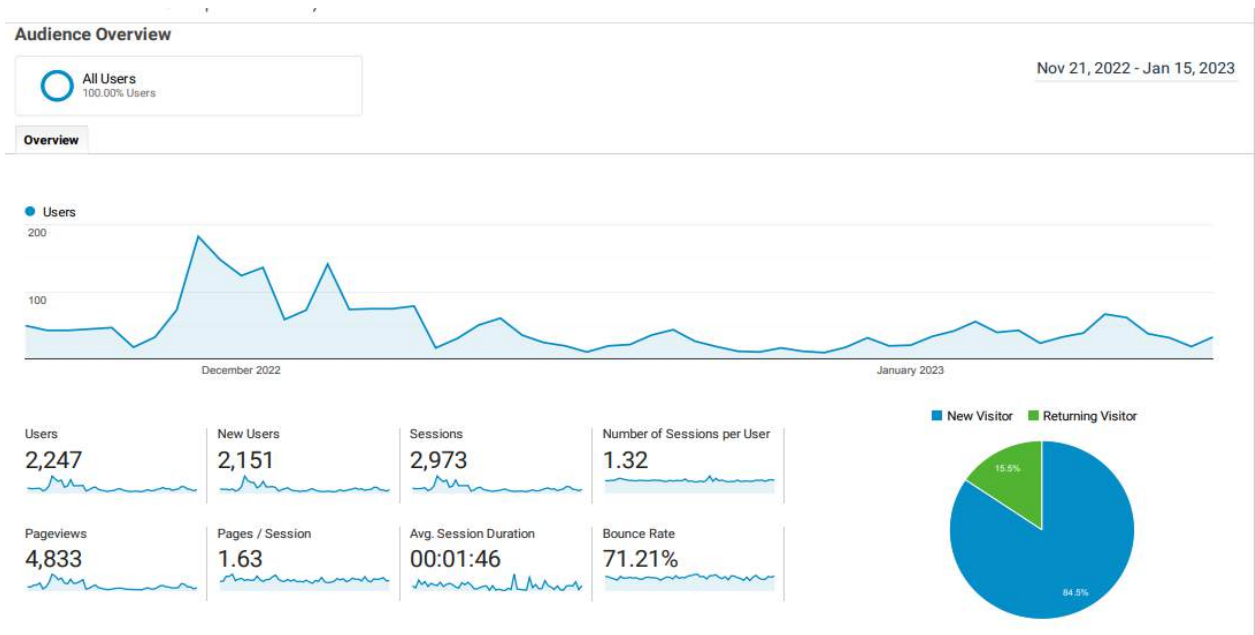
- 895 visitors downloaded a document, including:
 - 290 downloads of the Information Document
 - 282 downloads of the **Zone 1: Mundeford Sandbank** paper survey
 - 132 downloads of the **Zone 2: Christchurch Harbour** paper survey
 - 68 downloads of the **Zone 3: Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs** paper survey
 - 119 downloads of the **Zone 4: Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea** paper survey
 - 41 downloads of the **Zone 5: Taddiford** paper survey
 - 89 downloads of the **Zone 6: Milford on Sea** paper survey
 - 278 downloads of the **Short List Options Report**
 - 76 downloads of the **Long List Options Report**
 - 15 downloads of the **Information Boards**
 - 8 downloads of the **Option Development Unit Report**

The majority of visitors to the engagement page on Engagement HQ came via Facebook (2,131 visits), followed by the Two Bays (154 visits) and BCP Council (58 visits) websites. A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

REFERRER URL	Visits
m.facebook.com	1379
lm.facebook.com	390
l.facebook.com	362
twobays.net	154
www.bpcouncil.gov.uk	58
www.google.com	47
newforest.gov.uk	40
www.google.co.uk	22
linktr.ee	11
www.moscommunitycentre.org.uk	10
email.bt.com	9
android-app	8
online1.snapsurveys.com	6
t.co	6
www.bing.com	5

2.3 Two Bays Website Analytics

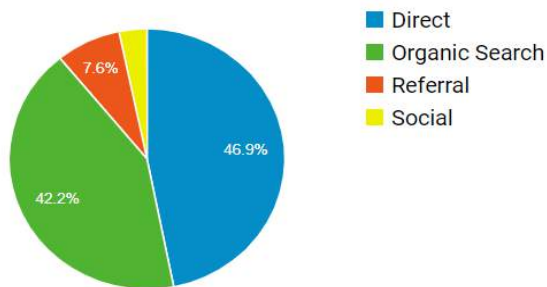
Below is a breakdown of the web statistics from the [twobays.net](https://www.twobays.net) website which was used to promote the engagement:



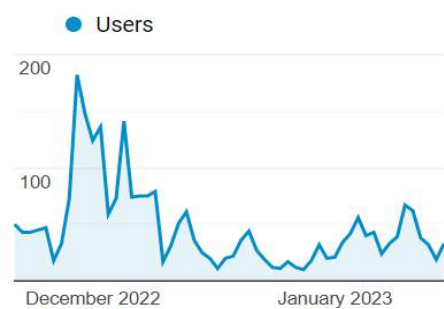
Definitions:

- **Users** - Number of people visiting twobays (with a unique IP address).
- **Sessions** – *The measure of traffic a website has.* One session can contain multiple activities, e.g., viewing pages, downloading information etc.
- **Page Views** – Number of pages people have viewed in total.
- **Pages/session** – The average ranges from 1.2 –10 pages.
- **Bounce Rate** – Single page visits in which a user left from the entrance page. The lower the score the better.

Top Channels



Users



- **Referrals** - Facebook, Have Your Say page, BCP Council
- **Social referrals** - Facebook – 85%, Twitter – 7%, LinkedIn - 6%
- Visitor spike occurs on 29th November 2022 (one day after engagement goes live) with 182 users.

User demographics

Gender: Male 56% Female 44%
Ages: Fairly even spread from 18-65 years.
Age bracket with highest users is 45-54 years.

Top 3 web pages with highest page views:

1. Homepage
2. Christchurch Strategy
3. Shoreline Management Plan

Top users geographical location

68% of users were from the UK

User device category:

Desktop (54%) Mobile (46%) Tablet (0%)

3 Communications Report

Below is a breakdown of the communications activity carried out by BCP Council and Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) to promote the engagement as widely as possible.

3.1 BCP Council Communications Activity

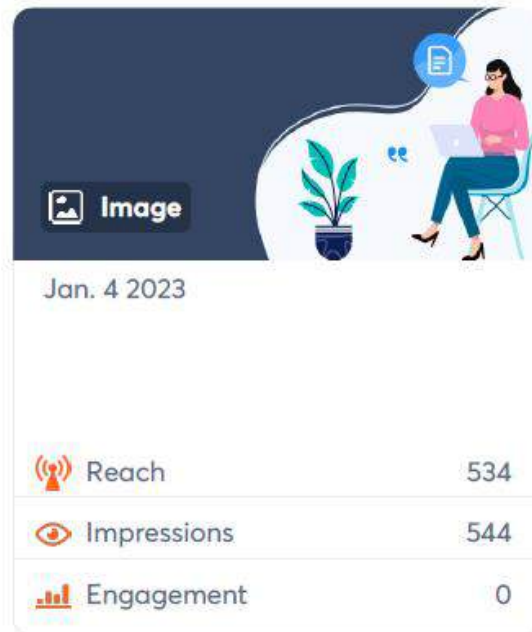
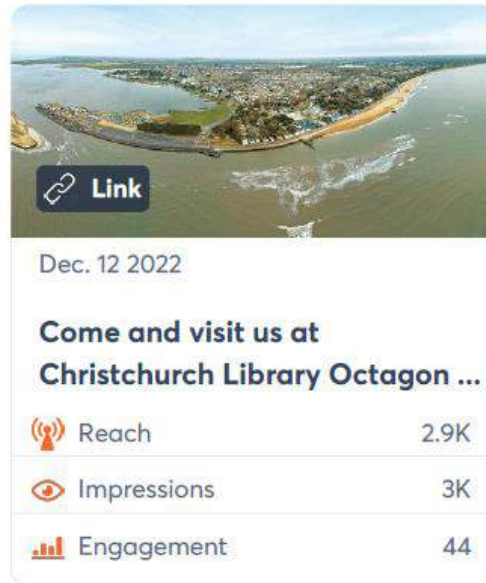
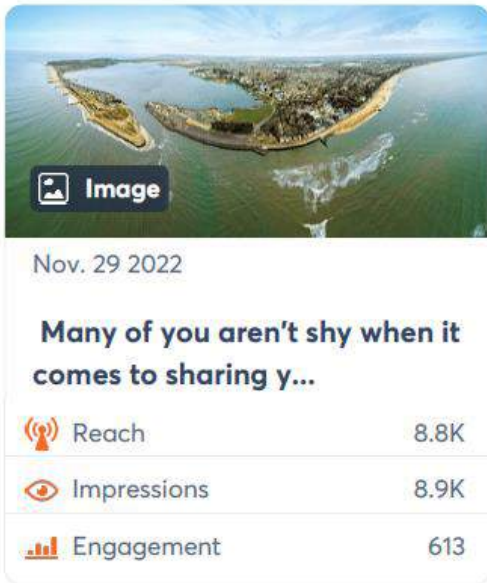
Almost 67,000 people viewed the content on the Facebook posts that we used to promote the engagement, while over 3,000 people viewed our posts on Instagram. There was a total of 925 interactions across Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn.

Below are the engagement figures for each platform:

 Facebook	 Instagram	 LinkedIn	 Twitter
Reactions 32	Likes 52	Likes 14	Likes 3
Clicks 129	Saved 1	Clicks 32	Retweets 3
Other clicks 553	Comments 1	Comments 0	
Comments 91		Shares 2	
Shares 12			

Below are the best performing social media posts based on reach¹ and engagement:

¹ The total number of people who see the post.



Below are the best performing social media posts based on impressions² and engagement:

² The number of times your content is displayed, no matter if it was clicked or not.



3.2 DCF Communications Activity

1. Communications/Social Media

Newsletter/website

- Included in [DCF eNews](#) on 1st December sent to DCF members (450 members), as the headlining image and promoting drop-in events on 5 & 12 December, online event on 13 December and online survey.
- Public online meeting shared on [DCF events page](#).

Social media posts

Date shared	Platform	Detail	People reached	Engagements	Likes/Shares
30 Nov	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 29 Nov with DCF quote	111	1	3
30 Nov	Twitter	Retweeted BCP post from 29 Nov with DCF quote	62	3	0
12 Dec	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 12 Dec with DCF quote	58	5	1
12 Dec	Twitter	Retweeted BCP post from 12 Dec	?	0	2

Councillor Briefing, 21st November 2022, 6-7.30pm, Online Teams Meeting

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

Alan Frampton, Strategy & Policy Manager, BCP Council

Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM

Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council

Panel:

Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council

Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement Lead, BCP Council

Dave Picksley, Senior Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency

Recording of meeting: <https://youtu.be/Lu1NXeYCJP8>

Number of views (as at 20-Dec-22): 19 views

Number of attendees:

Number registered via Teams	17
Participants attended	9
Project team attended	11
Total attended	20

Q&A Transcript

**Q1: Who are the stakeholders you talking about, partners or the community?
We seem to be having communications after communications over here, so I'm interested to know whether it's a community one or not?**

A1: This is open to the community – we will touch on this towards the end of the meeting summarising exactly what we're going to be doing. Starting next week but we have got two drop-in sessions for the community to find out more, we've got a public webinar similar to this event as well in December for the public to come along and contribute again as they have done to date.

Q2: Will the next resident consultation be similar to what you did last time in Christchurch Library?

A2: Yes, it will be drop-in event, and this is about again seeking views and bringing everyone along with the journey. People have contributed their ideas to date, and we want to update them and check in with them again. This isn't the formal statutory consultation on the options that will be next summer. This is again an informing event to inform where we're going also seek views back to make sure we haven't missed anything crucial at this stage before we get into the detailed appraisal in the new year.

Q3: When you say 'hold the line' on some of those places does that actually mean hold the line or does it mean you are trying to leave it?

A3: 'Hold the line' is a policy option which the intent is to continue to defend and broadly along the existing alignment of where you have got an existing defence. It's about continuing to defend and protect against erosion or reduce the risk of flooding. In Shore Management Plans (SMP) terms when you set that policy it supports then going forward with a business case to develop and implement a scheme and the strategy is looking at what we do with that. What it doesn't do is guarantee the funding, this is why we're doing the strategy and then the scheme business cases. It also doesn't in terms of flooding say what standard of protection you would be afforded, it's just the premise that the intent here is to continue to defend, there is merit in doing so and the intent is to do so.

Q4: On the charts you have a line of defence up to where you think the erosion is going to be. How is that determined?

A4: The mapping here is based on National Coastal Erosion Risk Map which is a product produced nationally by the Environment Agency. It takes and projects on historic data. These are for what is called the NAI which means no active intervention so it's assuming you don't manage the frontage in any way over the next hundred years and what does the modeling think will be the likely band within which erosion will occur. These maps aren't saying all of the coast will be back to the far edge of each of those zones in those time frames, but the expectation is the cliff will be within that banding for the most part within that kind of time frame. It is a nationally consistent methodology that's applied, and that product is actually in the process of being reviewed and updated to capture the latest science. So, these maps in a couple of years' time will probably be updated anyway but this is the best available evidence at the moment.

Q4 cont. Historically have they proven that the levels that they've chosen is correct and that what they're doing now?

A4 cont. The experience of these has been different around the country particularly where you've got rapidly eroding coasts which we don't particularly have here quite so much. Sometimes the mapping can be underestimating, sometimes it can be overestimating. It is a little bit of a dark art with the science on this a little bit. There is science behind it in part based on historic rates so there is that element where you

can just project forward what the historic rate's been but again with climate change and other factors there are changes that happen that you just can't pick up in the historic rates. There is an element of trying to factor in for sea level rise in these for an accelerated rate in the future but again it's not quite so firm under science.

Q5. I just wanted to comment on your presentation on Christchurch Harbour where you mentioned debris maybe coming down the Avon and the Stour. From my experience there's quite a bit of debris coming down there which is because of the lack of management of the of the Riverbanks, particularly of the Stour which I'm more aware of. Is there nothing that we can do to better manage that position? Also, the properties on the sand bank at opposite Mudeford are extremely expensive and is there any contribution that they could make to the preservation of their beach huts?

A5: There's two parts to this, there's how we value the beach huts in our economic appraisal which we have to in order for this to be approved and signed off by the Environment Agency and be supported by them we need to ensure that our economic appraisal follows the guidance that they provide. This isn't just by the Environment Agency it's HM Treasury that writes the green book. Unfortunately, a beach hut is not considered to be a permanent dwelling or property and therefore we can't include those damages to the beach huts in our economic appraisal. We can include lots of income to the council through renting beach huts and things like that, but when you compare that to the actual value of the huts it is minuscule really.

The second part of that is yes, the ethos of partnership funding and the way coastal protection is funded in this country is it's all about partnership funding and trying to work with local communities and other key stakeholders to draw from different parts of money to help fund work. If there's an opportunity to work with the beach hut community to help potentially fund management of the sandbank, I'm sure that would be something that we would look at to do in the future.

The idea of the partnership funding is to draw more funding for measures that pay for by those who benefit most from them. What we've done is try to draw the link between the benefit the sandbank provides to the rest of the harbour, but that is a relatively small amount that we can gain from that. So, any substantive measures if we don't get contributions are going to be relatively small that we'll be able to justify in the strategy. That will be an ongoing discussion. It will be the same for all of the strategy area, we can get different amounts we think of benefits which then limits what options you can afford. If you're going to rely solely on central government granting aid and if you want to go beyond that you're going to need contributions from places which is much the case around the country.

Your other comment was around the Stour and the debris coming down the Stour, we are working with Environment Agency and others doing projects on the Stour at the moment. Obviously, we are going up to Tuckton Bridge in terms of the strategic options we're looking at but, we have ongoing dialogue with those project teams working further up to Stour to understand what they're looking at and what the

interactions are between what we're trying to do and everything, there is ongoing dialogue there.

Q5 cont. I am aware that there are fairly large trees that are just getting neglected on the side of the Stour and are being allowed to fall into the Stour and then just make their way down, trees and debris.

A5 cont. That is beyond what we'll be looking at just from the strategy point of view, but we do have ongoing dialogue with the fluvial side as well coming down the rivers so that's something we can take away.

Q6: What do you do when you consult with the public as this is such a technical issue that most of the public, I don't think will be able to understand all the technical side of it. So how much of a change are you expecting to make as a result of all the public consultation and where the public consultation is leading us?

A6: We take all the feedback from all the engagement we've done so far, and we analyse it, summarise it and written up the learning from the feedback. That is all available on our Have Your Say website. We have pulled information through each stage, so some of the information we've had to date has actually helped us refine and add to our baseline technical assessments. Some of the feedback we've had has actually gone into the long listing process and we've put those into our appraisal process and it's informing that process. We've tried to make the survey for this stage of the project fairly simple and signposts to the key information people would need to read be able understand it. But all the technical work is there if people have the time and desire to read all the technical information as well. We are trying to give the information in several different ways to try and make it as accessible as possible.

Comment (Matt Hosey): The events presented, we do make sure they're well attended so that we can translate any of the information that's on the wall, so if it is relatively technical, we make sure that we make it as untechnical as possible. We do take the time to describe and discuss and really try to find out what the community's preferences are. It is our job to try and make it as easy as possible for them to make an informed choice or to give that preference.

Q7: Is there any chance of getting the leaflets or doing something in Tuckton library?

A7. We have got flyers and some posters going into the local coastal libraries and Tuckton is definitely on the list.

Comment (Matt Hosey) The importance of the strategy is that we've got a really varied frontage that we're looking at. There are going to be areas which we're delivering the policies in SMP might be less affordable than other areas. But what's important for us is that it starts providing us for those answers and the solid evidence basically, so that when we either get the questions from our constituents, why don't we do 'XYZ' on this frontage or what are the chances of a project, we've got the answers there as to what we can and what we can't do. And importantly the

partnership funding methodology there will be areas where we might need contributions but at least we know how much we would get from flood defence grants and aid and what sort of funding we might need to look for. It might be fully funded in some areas but without doing the strategy we wouldn't know that, and it would just be finger in the air. So, this is a really big part of that understanding so that we can then lobby for other areas of funding. It might be we can join them with other funding routes for other types of projects. We've had projects like Swanage where we're talking about High Street funding and other government type funding that can come in. It's part of the equation really it might not answer all the questions, but it will get us a long way down, it might answer the whole question in some areas but in other areas it will start that journey of understanding how we can deliver for those frontages and what portion of that might come from flood defence grant and aid.

Q8: How do you let everybody know about the statutory three-month consultation?

A8. There will be similar event to this Councilors briefing for the public. This will be advertised widely, and we've got a lot of other events planned.

It's more of the same as what we've been doing. What we've been finding is that the Facebook campaign that we've been running really helps get the message to people in the local community because we can target messages. When we've asked people how they found out about what the work we're doing Facebook seems to come highest on the list followed by the email newsletters which people subscribe to. We are working with Communications teams in BCP and New Forest areas to use the comms tools that already exist to promote the messages about this about this strategy and encourage people to get involved. As presented today, 81 000 people in the last round of Engagement have had access to see this information, but it's actually then getting them to look at that information and complete a survey which is something that we'll try and encourage more people to do. Now we're talking about the actual options it makes that easier for people to understand 'oh that's what we mean' rather than the more technical side of things. We are looking at how we help people and make the information accessible. The survey is designed to do that this time and pulls out those key pieces of information in each of the separate units across the coastline with the options and so that they can give us their comments. We then put all that information together and that's considered as a team to make sure that the stakeholder feedback is looked at and reviewed and used all the way through the development of this strategy.

Q9: My question is for the people that don't use computers?

A9. This is partly why we're doing a lot of briefings and face-to-face events as well because we do understand that people don't have access to computers. By doing these kinds of briefings we're trying to encourage everybody to talk to other people about it. In the libraries we are putting posters up, now that in libraries there are areas where consultations and engagements are promoted. We've got flyers going out but not to all residential properties as it's not financially viable to do that, but we're doing it in coastal businesses and public buildings like libraries and anywhere

where we can get in where it would make sense for us to put something and post. When we get to the statutory consultation next year, we will target more and more people and try and do different things to target through different ways as well. The engagement process at the moment is giving us some really good feedback and each time we're testing different things to make sure that by the time we get to the consultation then we've got the most effective ways of targeting as many people as possible.

Q10: Is SCOPAC linked to this work, or have they now finished?

A10: Yes, we are still members of SCOPAC. SCOPAC and the Southern Coastal Group merged, and we are members of that. We work together as local authorities and the Environment Agency and through that we undertake research projects with SCOPAC as well so things like the Sediment Transport Study. That's a key bit of evidence and we've been doing a lot of work with numerical modeling to enhance the understanding of the sediment transport gives us on the dynamics around the bays as well. SCOPAC is very much a live active organised body and we're active participants both BCP, New Forest and the Environment Agency.

Q11: Who is the BCP councilor that attends the SCOPAC meetings?

A11. Councillor Anderson attends SCOPAC.

Matt Hosey is the vice chair of the Southern Coastal Group. The merger was SCOPAC which was the member-led group and then the officer group was Southern Coastal Group, so the meetings are both together. That group is all about sharing best practice, it's not about delivering strategies like we're doing. Each of the authorities that are members within SCOPAC will be doing similar types of work for their own authority area, like delivering a strategy or delivering schemes.

Q12. Can we have a copy of these slides we are recording?

A12. There will there is a recording of today's meeting which will be shared as a link with the presentation slides to all Councilors.

All Councilors can complete the survey as a councilor or a resident which will be on the Have Your Say website from Monday 28th November:

<https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase4>.

Public Meeting, 13 December 2022, 7-8.30pm, online Zoom Meeting

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council

Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM

Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council

Panel:

Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement Lead, BCP Council

Dave Picksley, Senior Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency

Recording of meeting: <https://youtu.be/wtOwS8dN6wY>

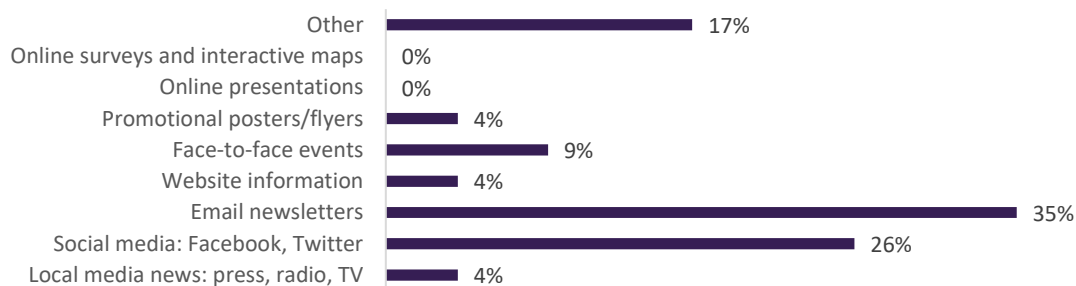
Number of Views (as at 20-Dec-22): 10 views

Number of attendees:

Number registered via Eventbrite	48
Participants attended	28
Project team attended	9
Total attended	37

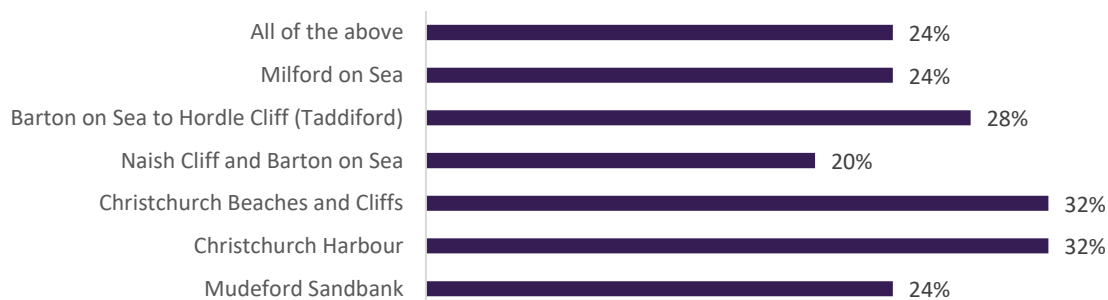
Poll 1: How did you find out about today's event?

(Single choice)



Poll 2: Which area are you most interested in?

(multiple choice)



Q&A Transcript

Q1: How is a property at risk defined? About to be lost to the sea, lost within a decade or so or other?

A2: There are two types of risk we're talking about, there's flood risk and there's erosion risk. The risk of flooding is looking at those zones where water depths would reach thresholds of properties. Once it's reached a threshold, that's when it's counted as a flood risk. Erosion risk is when erosion is reaching a property or cutting off access to properties. In a cliff zone we are well aware that once it get to within a certain distance from a property then that could be too late for properties at work as a cliff's not just going to stop if you put a project in place. But the economics that we put in place do address discounted benefits as well. They do look at when a property would go, and the economics are applied to the business cases and economic evaluations depending on what year they would be shown as being lost. Flood risk is different because a house can be flooded and then and then the flood waters recede to a tidal flood risk so there are different risks to different properties.

Q2. Is managed retreat a term you use and if so for which frontage or frontages?

A2: Managed retreat is accommodated within the Managed Realignment Policy. It's just a change of wording on that, it allows a bit of fluctuation on what we mean by realignment, it doesn't necessarily mean you're retreating backwards. The pink lines on the SMP (Shoreline Management Plan) show managed realignment.

The managed realignment option is on the list for the whole open coast part of the bay recognising the geology of the cliffs and how hard it can be to actually stop cliff erosion. It's an option but it won't necessarily mean that we'll go with that option but it's there for us to appraise.

Q3: Does the number of interested parties help support the case when going for funding? I.e., if you had a local community of a thousand people that wanted putting forward a case for this, is that stronger in your presentation case to Defra and to the communities in terms of funding. If it was just a community a couple of hundred people, would it be less compelling for them in terms of spending their money. Is the amount of people more inclined that your case is going to be stronger?

A3: Put simply, yes, it's the number of properties. When I showed that those number of properties that were at risk, that's a real key one for the economics. In the sense of amount of interest, then no, it wouldn't. The partnership funding calculator has a standard format to what's put into the into the bid, they are called outcome measures. The key one for us for this is the number of properties at risk from erosion and the number of properties at risk of flooding. There are also other aspects that go into that, more indirect aspects to do with people costs and well-being etc, which are a more recent introduction to the partnership funding calculator. As is the environment and the impact on habitats or the ability to create habitats that can be

taken into account as well. So, there's a number of elements but not the sort of a registered number of people showing interest. When it comes to partnership funding that's all about looking at different ways of funding a project as well. If a project didn't qualify for 100% flood defence grant and aid, then if there are a number of high number of parties that are willing to contribute towards a scheme then that makes quite a big difference. That's a different type of way of looking at it and you're often talking about quite serious contributions for a bigger scheme, but nonetheless that's often the case. That depends on frontages, so it could have an impact if it meant that there was a higher likelihood of contributions. For flood defence grant and aid as the general bid, then then that would be straight down to the numbers of the economic case.

Q4: I appreciate the chance to hear the updates and I have a couple of points to make. One is I think a comment or a suggestion I made at the last session which I respectfully don't see implemented which is fine, it's their prerogative. It strikes me again like the last time that that the status of planning efforts is to a large extent where things sit right now, as opposed to what I suggested last time which is starting the understanding of the public and other stakeholders by going back in history to where data takes us. I'll give you a few examples; I grew up in this area and so I'm speaking from historic experience. For example, the run at Mudeford, when I visited the Red House Museum in May in Christchurch, it was clear from maps they have on record widely available that various storms back in the first half of the last century relocated that run and so they didn't swing out into Christchurch Bay but rather it hugged the coast and stayed there until nature repositioned it. I'll go to another couple of locations at Naish Farm. It was clear that managed retreat is already occurring where the holiday premises have been removed from at least the first hundred feet from the cliff top. That's a cost already occurred that Barton on Sea where I grew up and made studies at school. There have been building groyne attempts there since the 1930s I'm now talking a hundred years later probably a billion dollars plus has been spent so far just trying to fix you the toe damage and the cliff subsidence that Barton on Sea. The last area is at Hordle where the road that goes from New Milton to Mudeford, somewhere like the Military Road on the Isle of White near Freshwater that road has gotten within about 50 feet of the cliff Edge, maybe even 30 feet of the cliff edge. To take a bus on the upper deck along that road is quite an adventure because you can basically peer right down onto the beach from the road. These examples I've given in each case, I think it would be very informative for the reports to start as it were chronologically going backwards to not only chronicle what has occurred in these spaces, but also importantly the cost.

Lastly, I just mentioned that the first reference in the last presentation to the sandbank at Mudeford, geologically sediments are logically which is my profession. It seems to me that with Hengistbury Head and the long groyne at the head of Hengistbury Head and the convergence on the coast at Mudeford with its concreted banks that that with the prevailing winds coming from behind Hengistbury Head from the southwest not the east. I don't know that there has been any significant retreat of that sandbank. I asked in the chat, but it seemed like there hadn't been, has there been any historic wash over to cut

through where there are those beach huts? I believe it would be helpful for these studies to go back in time and talk about what has occurred or has not occurred and what has been the cost so far, it's not all for starting now it started way back when efforts began.

A4: There was quite a lot within your statement, and I just want to give the confidence that we definitely do look at historic data whether it be erosion data or cost data. That all feeds into choices and knowledge in why some of the shortlisting might be good solutions for us. I think that you're absolutely right, the run at Christchurch Harbour entrance is a very complex area and it has sometimes extended kilometres along the coastline. Or the aerial photography that we've done that we've looked at in our analysis of that shows a lot of change even in recent years. What we would likely do within solutions for that area is look at potential ways of giving more consistency on the run alignment. Potentially if that could be done in line with the preferred option when it comes about then for example, there are groyne structures within beach management which is one of the shortlisted and one of the more likely options. Those types of structures could be designed in such a way to encourage consistency on flow rates.

I'd also mention I know our senior Coastal Scientist, Dr Matt Wade, he keeps an in-house beach numerical model which is for Poole Bay and Christchurch Bay. All of the coastal processes and characteristics of that will all feed into the option appraisal process and the short listing. There's an awful lot of science behind why we might make certain choices and how that how the sediment processes might benefit that. It's not a simple case of putting a table together like Ben's got on the screen at the moment and making a choice. All of the history and knowledge to date and costs today have fed into those choices. For the Barton frontage, a few million pounds is what would have been spent so far. Naish frontage, I did an engineer's report there when I first worked for New Forest when I first graduated, and we were looking at over 2m year of Cliff top erosion. Again, with our choices when we're looking at economics there's no benefits on the top which allow us that access to flood defence grant and aid. We work under the constraints of how we can access central government funds using our permissive powers to make those choices. Please rest assured I completely agree with what you're saying, and we do look at that historic data.

Q5: What's fluvial risk?

A5: It's the risk of flooding from the rivers within the harbour.

Q6: On the list that I'm looking at now (long list option appraisal slide), there are only three rows with a score of nine. So, my question is should the score nines also be added to the shortlist?

A6: It's a fair point, we need to draw the line in the sand somewhere. We don't want to end up with a short list that is actually just a long list because we've got a huge amount of measures to include. Generally speaking, the way we've identified that the top measures is the highest scoring ones and if there's multiple highest scorings. For example, on this one there's multiple scores of 10, we've used that as our way of

capturing the most appropriate options and taking them through to the shortlist. It's valid point and as a project team can always go back to that and that on board and reconsider if we need to.

Q6 cont. I went to one of the July stakeholder meetings and I'm aware of exactly how much effort's been put in this so far. So, it just occurred to me that when you look at that scoring chart as it stands at the moment, there are lots of eights lots of sevens but only a few nines it and it just occurred to me that perhaps we should in an ideal world, have them all done. The nines could be as effective as some of the tens.

A6 cont. Looking at the ones which are at Barton on Sea, it's mainly the timber groynes which are coming out as nine.

Q6 cont. We did discuss timber groynes during the stakeholder sessions that perhaps some people thought they were effective and relatively cheap, but I don't know the costings.

Q7: Observation from phase 3 stakeholder engagement. When I read the output of that there's various comments in there and one seemed particularly inflammatory which jumped out at me, which was Hurst Spit is more important for wider area than protecting Milford! So, it was just to provide feedback from me as a member of the public and resident of Milford. Both Milford and Hurst Spit are important to me. So, it was just on the basis of the stakeholders in the room when making things is that are they speaking from their own bias when they're making comments like that or is it evidence-based comments. Just be aware, I'm very I'm thankful that there is transparency and that you've given that but also just be careful when we're reading that cold, we have a reaction to documents like that or comments like that. It would be useful to understand behind some of those comments, are they evidence-based is there biased or was it just everybody throws their thoughts up on a board kind of thing.

A7: They are individual comments that that are just logged on those so that it's not speaking on behalf of parties at all, we're just collating all of the various comments that are made and they're taken in that context. I get the feeling that the one with Hurst Spit, the comment is probably referring to is if impact of something that happened to Hurst, let's say Hurst was allowed to roll back or it breached or disappeared, the impacts are broader than Milford. It's not to say that Milford is not important. It was to say that actually if something happened to Hurst, there's recognition that that there's a widespread impact on a lot of different frontages, including in the western Solent, behind Milford and the potential for areas broader than Milford to the West as well, because of the difference that would be there with the with the coastal processes and how the shingle would move around the system. So, it was more around the scale of impact should something happen to Hurst rather than Milford's not as important.

Q8: I just noted with interest that mention of made of the local councils but not until 2024. Are you going to be seeking adoption of selected ways forward whether it's short-term intervention or not etc, by way of planning applications or are you writing documents for the council to approve? How is this going to be managed, could the planning authorities walk all over you and refuse stuff?

A8: We would certainly look to get it adopted by the council. It would go to Cabinet, it's on the forward plan already, I know that for BCP to go to cabinet for agreement and ultimately if that happens if we've got preferred options for managing then this would be taken into account by planners. They use the Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) as guidance for their own planning decisions anyway and obviously the strategy management options are in line with the policies in the SMP. There should be no reason why planners would refuse options that are in line with those policies.

With adoption the next stage is to develop schemes for individual areas that are contained within the agreed strategy. They then drill down more local levels where there'll be more influence in consideration for actual works or things actually appearing on the ground. That's where the planning aspect might start to come in with some of the outlines. The adoption process within the council is a key part and we've been keeping councils engaged all through this process with updates. They want to see that we do a very thorough engagement and consultation process to show that we've got out to as many people as possible and potentially have a good support for these leading options.

We have been keeping all Councillors in the different councils, including Town and Parish Councils, as well as BCP and New Forest informed about the development of the strategy. That includes our internal services as well, such as the Regeneration teams and also the Planning Services as we have a lot of internal stakeholders as well as external.

To come back to the point made at the beginning of the presentation this evening, that although the numbers of people interested in this strategy doesn't necessarily affect the amount of funding that we might receive for the proposed short list of options and measures to tackle coastal flooding and erosion. It is very important for both BCP Council and New Forest District Council that we do share the development of the strategy with our local communities and involve them. That's why we've had a number of stakeholder engagement events all through the strategy from the outset of its development. That's also important for the Environment Agency as well who we've been working with through the development of the strategy who will be also looking at how we've developed the strategy after it goes through both council cabinets and then it will go to be presented to the Environment Agency as well. Community involvement is really important, and we really value your feedback so please everyone take some time to fill out the survey. We've got the information document to support what you've seen tonight so that will remind you of the key points which will help you answer the questions and that's the best way that you can give your formal feedback.

Q9: Why were offshore break waters discounted?

A9: The example we showed on the slide is just one of the locations along the frontage. They haven't been discounted everywhere but the example we were looking at was at Burton on Sea. Generally, in that location other options scored more favourably than the offshore break waters. They didn't score particularly well in the environmental category and also the cost category, they're typically quite an expensive solution. From an environmental point of view, they are an offshore structure that would be constructed below the mean high water springs level. The issue we have with a lot of the bay is a special area of conservation below mean high water springs. So, it has a high international designation status, if our footprint is encroaching into that area, it can lead to some challenges getting it through the consenting process secured with Natural England. Generally, it is just that it's outscored by other options.

Q10: What is the earliest we might see physical things happening?

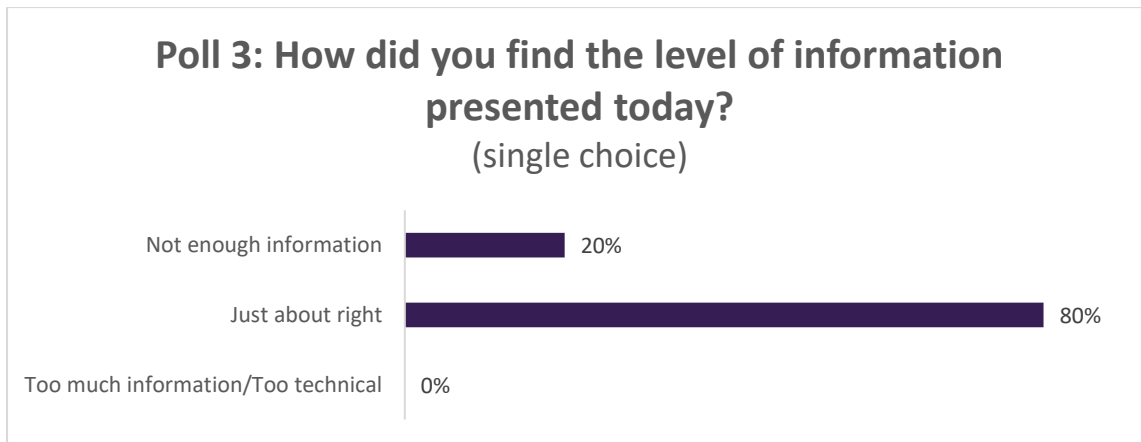
A10: Just to reflect on the process for getting funding and projects delivered. We use our permissive powers to bid for funding. The Environment Agency have the strategic overview of stage they have the purse strings for that £5.2 billion that is available over the 6-year period. The next stages for us once the strategy is complete, which will be the end of next financial year, we then look at which areas are our priorities and look to do the outline business cases. Typically, an outline business case would take 18 months or so to fully complete with outline designs. We then look to get that on the program for funding for the actual design and project delivery. We've got projects already on the program because we look forward.

The first for the Christchurch BCP area is Friars Cliff which is our earliest one, which I think we're looking at 2025 for intervention or as soon as we can. Then for Christchurch Harbour we were a couple of years after that but that was a more significant, again it's more finger in the air with values at the moment, because we're only on the strategy stage but that would be a bigger scheme for the Christchurch Harbour. That's a much more complex and broader area. I would say if we've got the strategy approved by late 2023, then typically 2025 is probably the earliest we will see project delivery.

Similarly, New Forest District Council has funding to undertake to look at schemes and develop a business case as well, particularly around Milford on Sea area. Again, we need to have this strategy in place first because that gives a lot more support for the schemes to be delivered. If it's through the agreed strategy, there's far more chance that we will be get some of funding that we need.

It's quite likely that that Hurst would be considered relatively early on in that process as well because we know that it needs addressing. Hurst has a Beach Management Plan (BMP) and we're looking to update that plan. Again, it all needs to fit into the overall strategy. Initially the council wanted to further that and to undertake the next recharge, but it needs to be factored into the whole system of the western Solent. It's quite complicated actually but at least by the fact that we have that desire to want to

further works there, that has directed the work that we've been continuing with the Environment Agency in that area. Once that comes to fruition, we'll be able to undertake that work hopefully but we are doing a lot of work in the background doing some studies that are going to feed into that.



Zoom Chat:

- 1:07:38 What does FCERM mean?
- 01:07:56 Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management
- 01:12:24 Good evening if you joined late - if you have any questions please do feel free to pop them in the chat or raise your hand virtually during the Q&A sections, thank you
- 01:16:38 How is a 'property at risk' defined? - about to be lost to the sea? loss within a decade or so? or other?
- 01:18:15 Is 'managed retreat' a term you use? And if so, which frontage(s) please?
- 01:18:20 Which web site?
- 01:18:37 Does the number of interested parties help support the case when going for funding...?
- 01:18:58 The easiest website is www.twobays.net
- 01:19:10 The website details will be given at the end
- 01:20:05 A box will pop up on the homepage and you can click the 'find out more' link which will take you to the strategy page. From here you can access the information document to help you complete a strategy and view the information boards we shared at the face to face events.
- 01:20:15 In reading Phase 3 Workshop output, it was concerning to see some comments such as "Hurst Spit is more important for wider area than

protecting Milford!", these are potentially inflammatory and may not represent the community feeling.

- 01:21:50 Shoreline Management Plan information and the map is on twobays.net - go to the Strategies and Plans link on the top.
- 01:28:33 As well as the website is there a newsletter that I can subscribe for please?
- 01:29:09 Good question Anne - we will check for you with Catherine!
- 01:29:26 And a planning contact email please.
- 01:29:32 You can sign up to either BCP email newsletters or NFDC newsletters - go to the Council websites to do this.
- 01:30:34 Thanks Catherine - should Emlyn use a particular email contact for planning?
- 01:33:30 I couldn't find a specific BCP email newsletter for FCERM?
- 01:34:58 What's the fluvial risk?
- 01:35:29 Questioned noted Jan, we will come back to that in the Q&A, thanks.
- 01:35:36 Have there been any historic breaches by storm waves of the Mudeford Sandbank and/or what has been the extent of any measured recession of this Sandbank?
- 01:36:03 HURST SPIT TO LYMINGTON - STRATEGY NEWSLETTER is a regular posting via email and this can be requested by registering at www.hurstspit2lymington.co.uk
- 01:36:30 NFDC planning service can be contacted through this link: <https://www.newforest.gov.uk/article/2001/Duty-planner-service>
- 01:36:31 I believe the FCERM information will be included within the newsletters Catherine signposted you to.
- 01:37:19 Emlyn question noted.
- 01:40:12 There isn't a specific newsletter for the flood and coastal team unfortunately. The best way to keep up to date on our schemes is on www.twobays.net. There are a number of planning emails in BCP so maybe best if you can give some details in the Q&A so I can find the best one.
- 01:43:59 Dave Picksley: I'm not aware of any breaches of Mudeford Sandbank in more recent times, however its possible that in the past there may have been periods of breach and natural regrowth. Historically the sandbank has been very dynamic and is shown on old maps at times to stretch all the way up to Highcliffe Castle. Since it was stabilised and

actively managed, it has become much more stable, largely through human influence and management.

- 01:44:38 Thanks Dave for that info.
- 01:49:59 On the Shortlist document, there were only TWO Score 9's. Because of this, should the Score 9's also be included in the Shortlist being prepared?
- 01:51:03 Actually, I think its THREE as there is a Score 9 down the bottom of the screen, which I didn't see originally!
- 01:51:30 It wasn't originally shown, I meant!
- 01:56:29 Kay Kitcatt: Red House Museum kindly shared their wealth of historical data with us when we visited in the summer.
- 02:01:47 We shall move onto the next section now everyone, but there will be Q&A later too.
- 02:09:39 On the website is it possible to post some photos of examples of breakwaters/ artificial reefs so we can understand what they look like.
Thanks
- 02:11:22 The information document has some photos in the glossary to help.
- 02:11:51 Thank you to the team, for an informative session!
- 02:12:55 Why were offshore breakwaters discounted?
- 02:13:08 Please do pop any questions in the chat, or put your hand up.
- 02:15:13 What's the earliest we might see physical things happening?
- 02:15:45 Thanks all - that was helpful
- 02:21:09 Thank you
- 02:22:50 Any last questions please anyone?
- 02:23:29 Thank you all.

3.3 NFDC Communications Activity

Below is a summary of New Forest District Council's communications during the engagement period:

1. Facebook social posts:

- **10 January 2023** – 714 people reached, 2 likes
- **2 January 2023** – 1,326 people reached, 6 likes, 1 comment
- **13 December 2022** (re-share of BCP Council post): 1,630 people reached, 4 likes
- **5 December 2022** - 823 people reached, 2 shares
- **1 December 2022** - 789 people reached, 3 shares

2. Twitter social posts:

- **10 January 2023** – 3 likes, 2 retweets, 1 reply and 506 views

3. Media release:

- **29 November 2022** - issued release to the press

4. Email newsletters

- **10 January 2023**
- **2 December 2022**

4 Analysis and results

A total of 76 people responded to the engagement survey. Please see the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the project aside from those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated.

Due to small numbers for most questions, we have reported counts instead of using percentages to avoid misinterpretations of the data. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

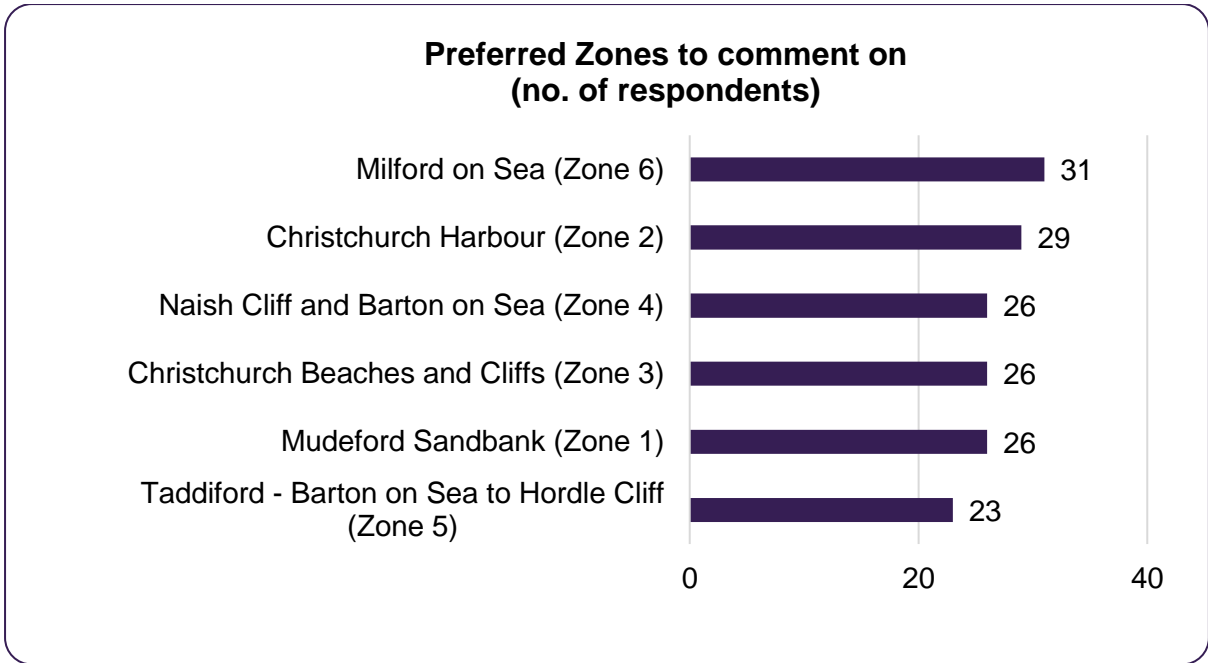
Results are broken down by respondent type, (legacy) council area and equalities groups (where sample sizes are large enough), to show any significant differences. Only differences that are statistically significant are shown in the report. **If the results are significant but at a low level (30 or less respondents), we will identify these with an asterisk (*) next to the relevant figure.**

Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

4.1 Preferred zones to comment on

Respondents did not have to complete all the sections of the survey; they instead could only select the zones relevant to them.

Respondents said they wanted to comment on 'Milford on Sea (Zone 6)' (n=31) the most, followed by 'Christchurch Harbour (Zone 2)' (n=29).



Base: 75 respondents.

4.1.1 Zone 1 - Preferred ODUs

They could also select the Option Development Units (ODUs) within each zone that were relevant to them. For Zone 1, respondents said they would like to comment more on 'Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2)' (n=24) than 'Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)' (n=23).

4.2 Zone 1 – Mundeford Sandbank



Zone 1 stretches from Hengistbury Head, immediately to the east of the Long Groyne, and Mudeford Sandbank including both the open coast and harbour sides.

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.2.1 Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1).

Key facts

- The area runs 400m immediately east of Hengistbury Head
- It is the stabilising anchor of the two bays of Poole and Christchurch
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) (SMP) policy is 'managed realignment' to 2105
- Current flood / erosion measures include rock armour and gabion baskets at the cliff toe. The condition of defences is poor with a residual life is less than 10 years
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: Not applicable because of the limited impact on infrastructure.

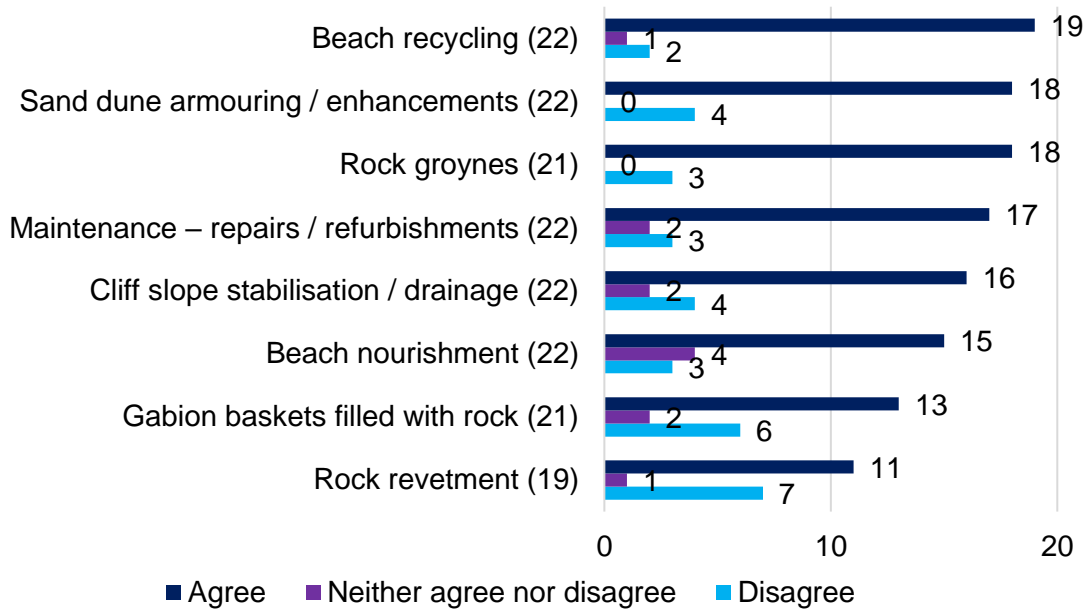
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1), are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Rock groynes
5. Rock revetment
6. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage
7. Gabion baskets filled with rock
8. Sand dune armouring / enhancements.

Q1. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'beach recycling' being on the short list of measures for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) (n=19), followed by 'sand dune armouring / enhancements' and 'rock groynes' (both n=18). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'beach nourishment', while they disagree or strongly disagree most with 'rock revetment' (n=7) and 'gabion baskets filled with rock' (n=6) being on the short list of measures for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1).

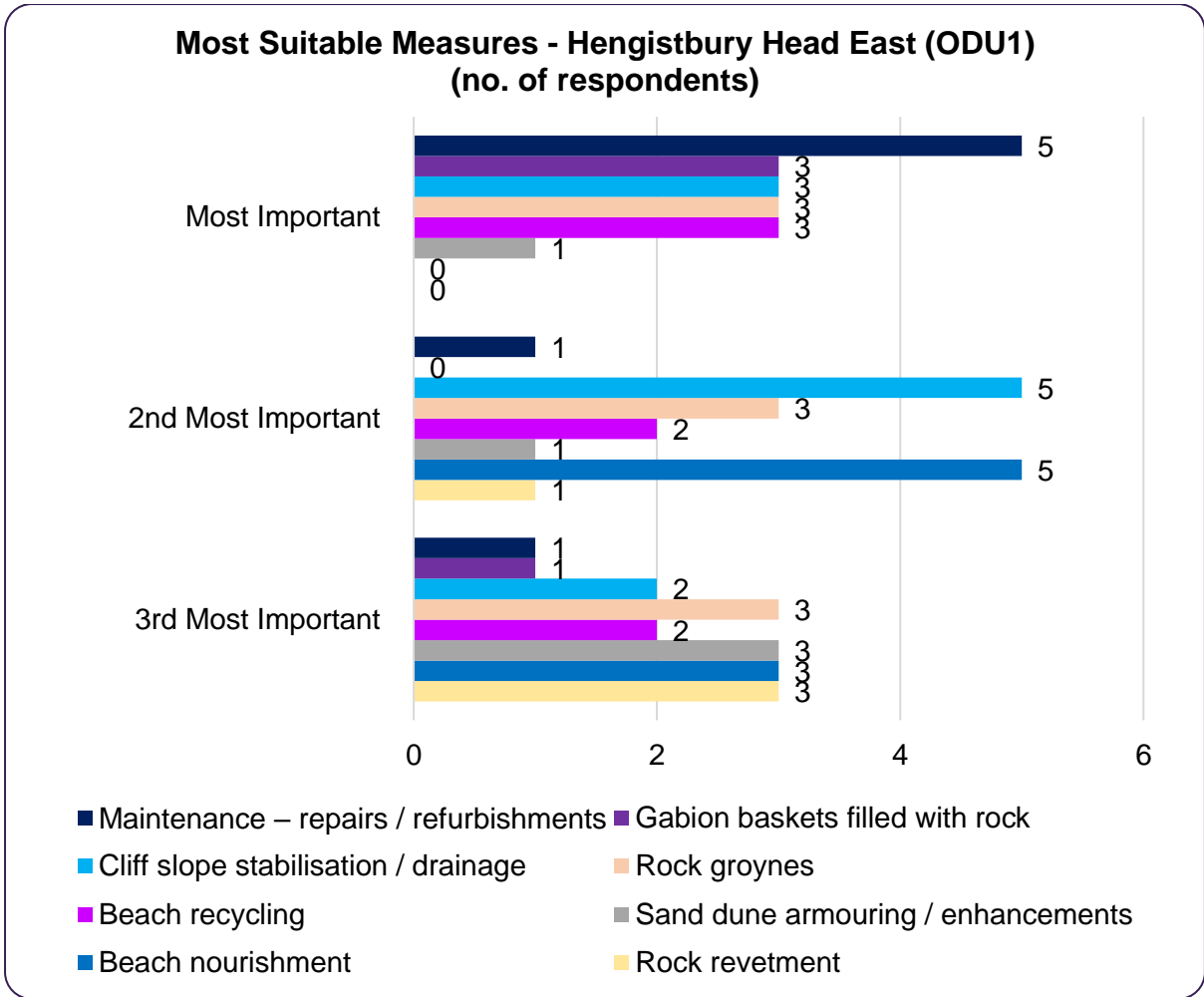
**Agree/Disagree - Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) Proposed Short List
(no. of respondents)**



Bases: as labelled.

Q2. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' and 'beach nourishment' (both n=5). Respondents favoured third most important measures were 'rocky groynes', 'sand dune armouring/enhancements', 'beach nourishment' and 'rock revetment' (all n=3).



Base: 18 respondents.

Q3. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)?

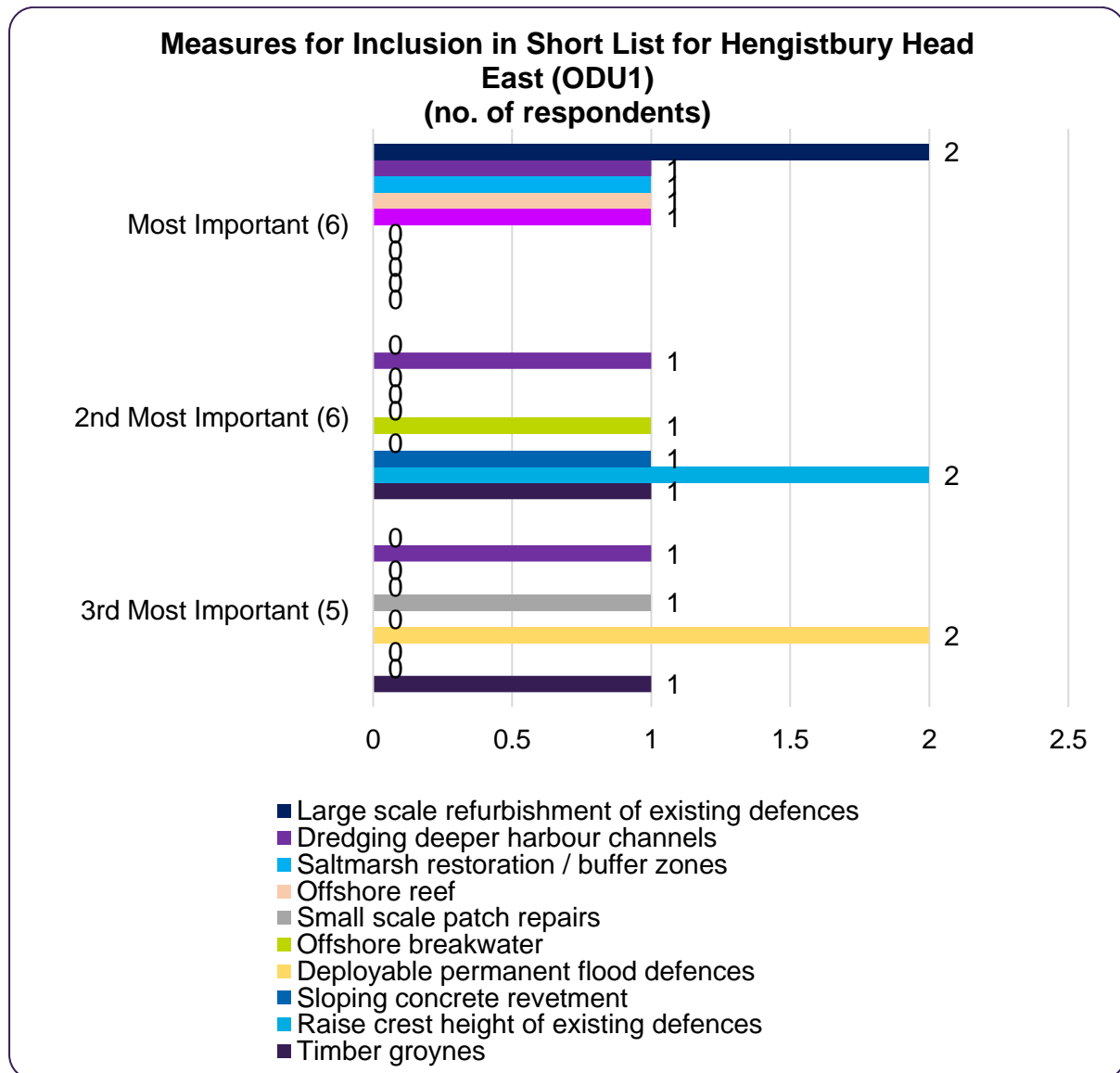
7 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1).

Q3 Response	Count
Yes	7
No	11
Don't know	4

Base: 22 respondents

Q3a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (n=2) as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'raise crest height of existing defences' (n=2). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'deployable permanent flood defences' (n=2).



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q3b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



5 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1):

"Consideration of the potential to reduce wave impact on the shoreline through offshore structures should be given some thought. The predominant wind and wave direction from the [South-West] exposes this section of the coast to significant forces. Whilst replenishment of sand to the east in the BCP district [helps] to reduce erosion risk through longshore drift, the majority of this sediment is lost past long groyne over time. Feasibility studies / modelling of a series of offshore structures across the western reaches between Southbourne and [Hengistbury Head] could be considered as a possible method to reduce loss of sediment from the bay."

"Look at changing long [groyne] direction so the sand is not pushed out to sea. Beach nourishment does not work and upsets the natural banks and breakwater."

"Economy of effort with Cody analysis. Essentially saltmarsh will protect inland areas, but nothing will stop the sea and it's [a] part of climate change which will happen regardless of the reason you prefer to use as your argument. Essentially any money spent must be in proportion to the damage it will prevent. If you move next to the sea you have to be realistic; [you're] going to get wet!"

"These comments are based on overall concerns of the current online consultation and should be read in conjunction with each of the following sections selected. This is the third attempt to complete this survey as it does not automatically save and any accidental key stroke seems to erase the entire record. Not a very satisfactory way to run a survey! Coastal erosion has been a subject of discussion for many decades. Earliest records show that discussions were underway as far back as 1670. In March 1869, meetings took place discussing the same matter. My concern with these early discussions and indeed the current strategy development is that whilst there is examination of individual elements impacting coastal erosion, there is little evidence (at least as seen in Aecom public consultation sessions, of recognition of the overall effect of each element on other elements. The strategy review focuses on [Hengistbury Head] to Hurst but does not seem to reflect the impact of elements such as longshore drift, and replenishment of beaches in Bournemouth causing sand drift into Christchurch Bay. The current groyne replacement work in Bournemouth does not appear to extend the groynes beyond [the] existing line with the result that at low tide, the groynes finish well short of water line increasing impact of longshore drift. Whilst the long groyne [affords] some protection to Mudeford Spit, it also means that as a result of longshore drift [removed] sediment is deflected out around the ledge and lost into Christchurch Bay (based on prevailing [south-west winds] and [removed] of no use to Mudeford Sandpit. Additionally, [the] impact of Terminal

Groyne Syndrome does not seem to be addressed in the strategy documentation. Pluvial sedimentation from Rivers Avon and Stour also have significant impact on the overall situation resulting in increased sedimentation in both the harbour and in the channel outside the Run. I believe it is therefore important that all these elements are not only examined in isolation but also as a whole, examining what impact (positive or negative) one element may have on the overall coastal erosion issue. Some elements may not in themselves appear significant but when viewed in terms of influence on other elements can be highly significant. In conversation with Aecom consultants at Christchurch Library consultation, it did not appear to be a well-recognised issue which is a concern."

"This must be [the] top priority in the need to protect the sandbank, harbour and Christchurch town centre." (selected 'Large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as most important in previous question)

4.2.2 Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2).

Key facts

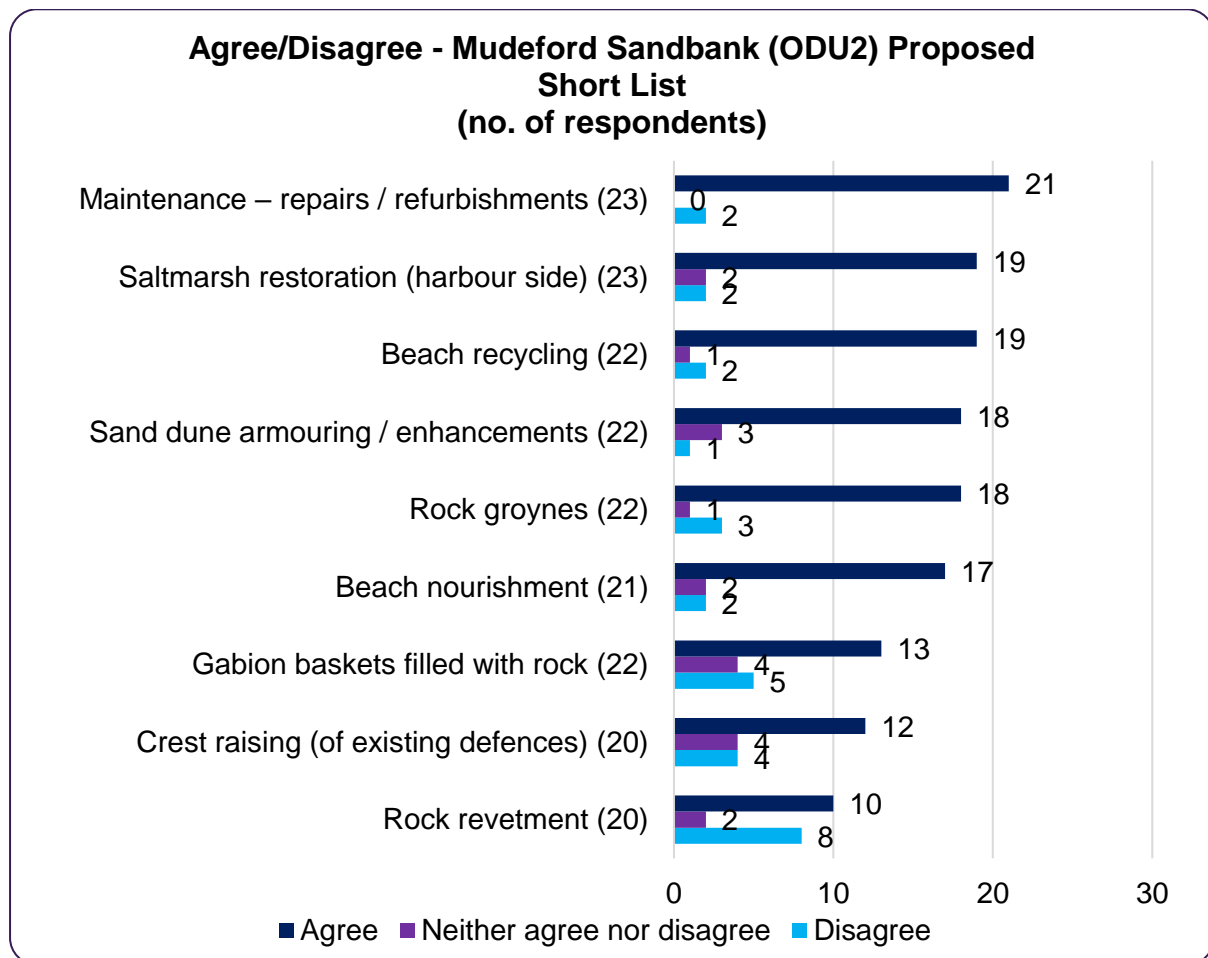
- The area covers the entirety of Mundeford Sandbank
- It is home to many beach huts and several non-residential properties
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' until 2055 and then managed realignment to 2105
- Current flood / erosion measures include rock groynes and a small seawall on the narrowest part of the sandbank, which is at risk of breaching in the future
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £0.1-£0.2 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2), are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Rock groynes
5. Rock revetment
6. Sand dune armouring / enhancements
7. Crest raising (of existing defences)
8. Gabion baskets filled with rock
9. Saltmarsh restoration (harbour side).

Q4. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

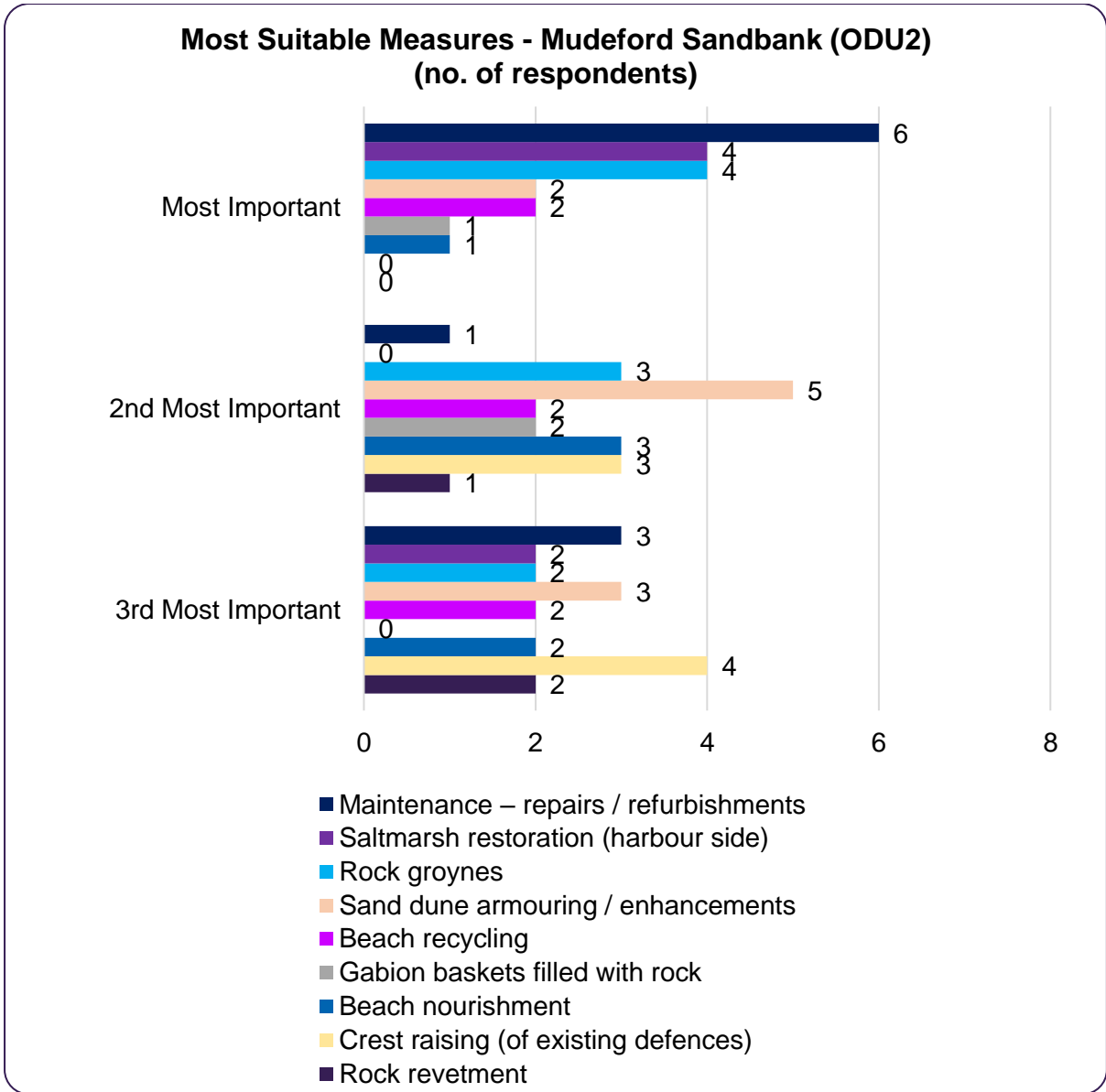
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2) (n=21), followed by 'saltmarsh restoration (harbourside)' and 'beach recycling' (both n=19). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'gabion baskets filled with rock' and 'crest raising (of existing defences)' (both n=4), while they disagree or strongly disagree most with 'rock revetment' (n=8) being on the short list of measures for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2).



Bases: as labelled.

Q5. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=6) as their favoured most important measure for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'sand dune armouring/enhancements' (n=5). Respondents favoured third most important measure was crest raising (of existing defences) (n=4).



Base: 20 respondents.

Q6. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

4 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2).

Q6 Response	Count
Yes	4
No	12
Don't know	7

Base: 23 respondents.

Q6a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

Respondents selected 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=2) as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2), whilst their favoured second most important measures was 'timber groynes' (n=3). Respondents favoured third most important measures were 'small scale patch repairs', 'dredging deeper harbour channels', 'deployable permanent flood defences' and 'timber breastwork' (all n=1).

Q6b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2):

“Cost against result. You could spend millions but eventually you will get flooded. If you choose to live by the sea, you can’t expect everyone else to pick up the tab so your house is safe. The financial cost is [too] high.”

“See overall comments under ODU1. It is important to understand impact of Terminal Groyne Syndrome on the sea side of [Mudeford] Spit with suitable strengthening to offset.”

4.3 Zone 2 – Christchurch Harbour

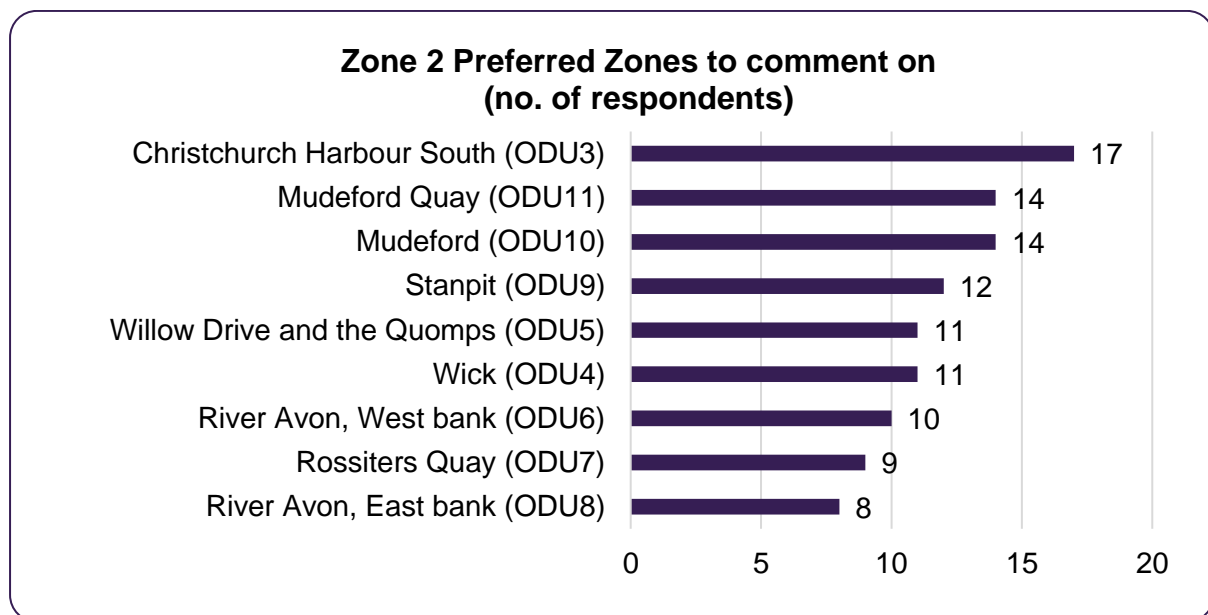


Zone 2 covers the shoreline around Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.3.1 Zone 2 - Preferred ODUs

Respondents said they would like to comment more on 'Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)' (n=17) the most and 'River Avon, East bank (ODU8)' the least:



Base: 25 respondents.

4.3.2 Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3).

Key facts

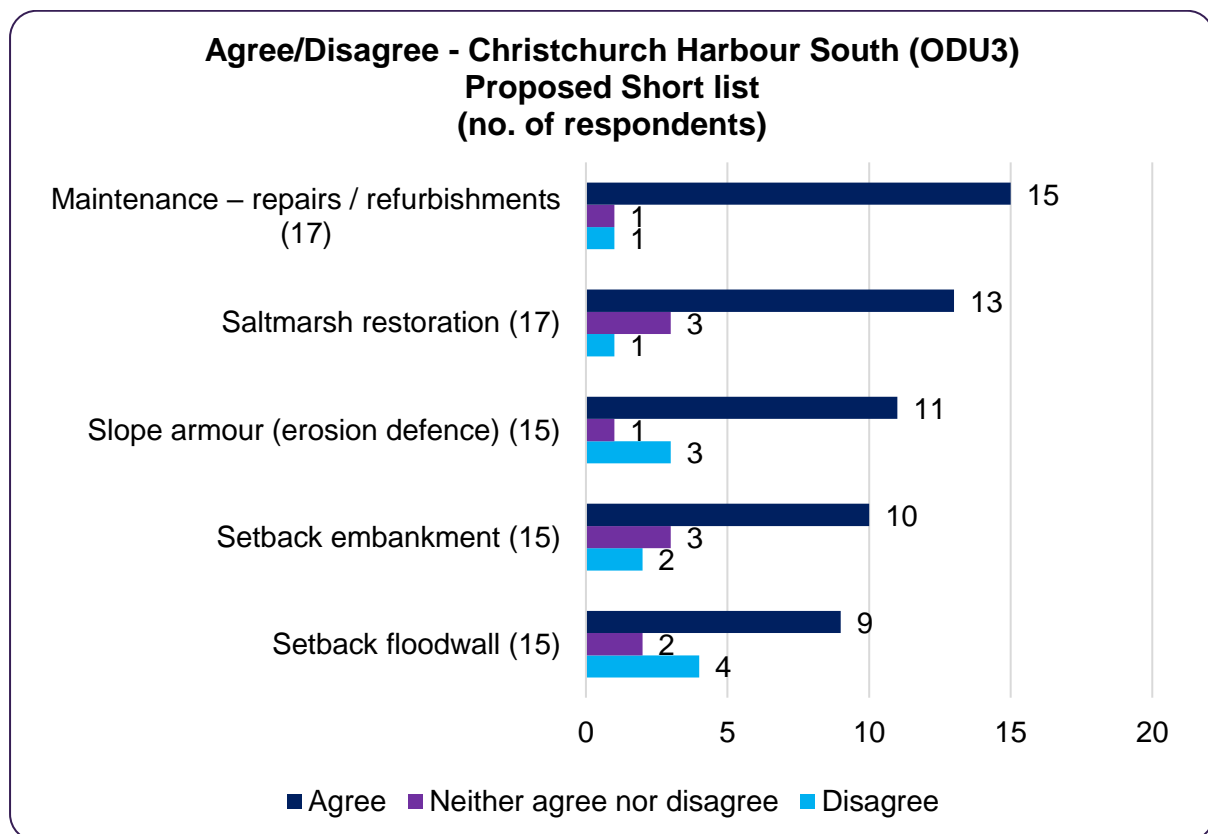
- The area spans 5km along the south side of Christchurch Harbour
- It has many important environmental designations and two historic landfill sites
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'no active intervention' to 2105
- There are no formal coastal flood / erosion defences. The risk of erosion is expected to be low given the sheltered estuary environment
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £0.9 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Setback floodwall
3. Setback embankment
4. Slope armour (erosion defence)
5. Saltmarsh restoration.

Q7. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)?

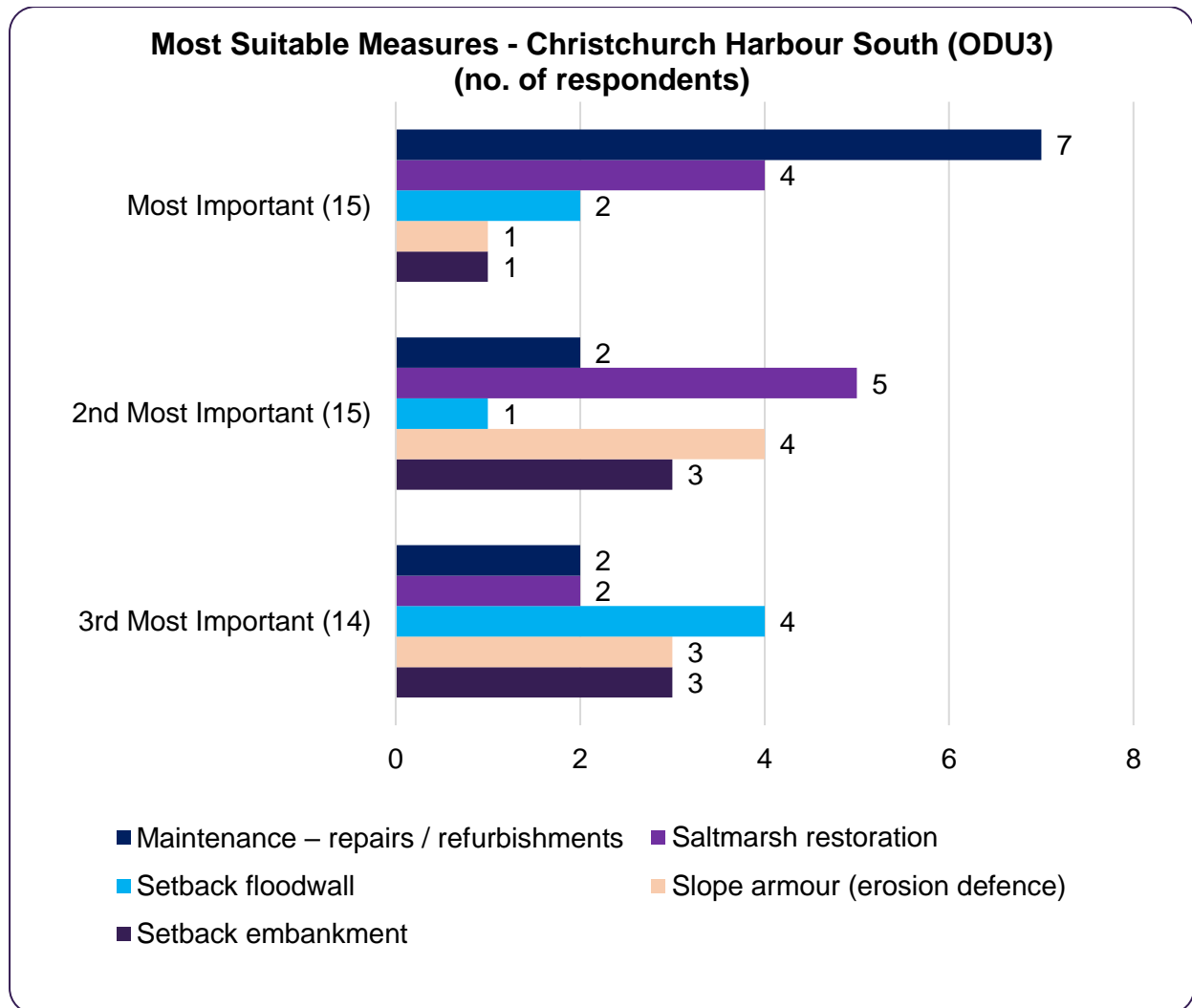
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) (n=15), followed by 'saltmarsh restoration' (n=13) and slope armour (erosion defence)' (n=11). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'saltmarsh restoration' and 'setback embankment' (both n=3), while they disagree or strongly disagree most with 'setback floodwall' (n=4) being on the short list of measures for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3).



Bases: as labelled.

Q8. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=7) as their favoured most important measure for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'saltmarsh restoration' (n=5). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'setback floodwall' (n=4).



Bases: as labelled.

Q9. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3).

Q9 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	11
Don't know	4

Base: 17 respondents.

Q9a. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)?

Respondents selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3), whilst one respondent selected 'flood storage areas' as their second most important measure and another respondent selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' as their third most important measure.

Q9b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3):

"The Romans kept the channels clear by dredging. We need to go back to regular [dredging] of the channels from the rivers down to the sea. This will improve the waterflow and maintain navigational access to the harbour."

" Protection of current shoreline whilst at the same time allowing managed flood zones to protect sensitive areas."

4.3.3 Wick (ODU4)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Wick (ODU4).

Key facts

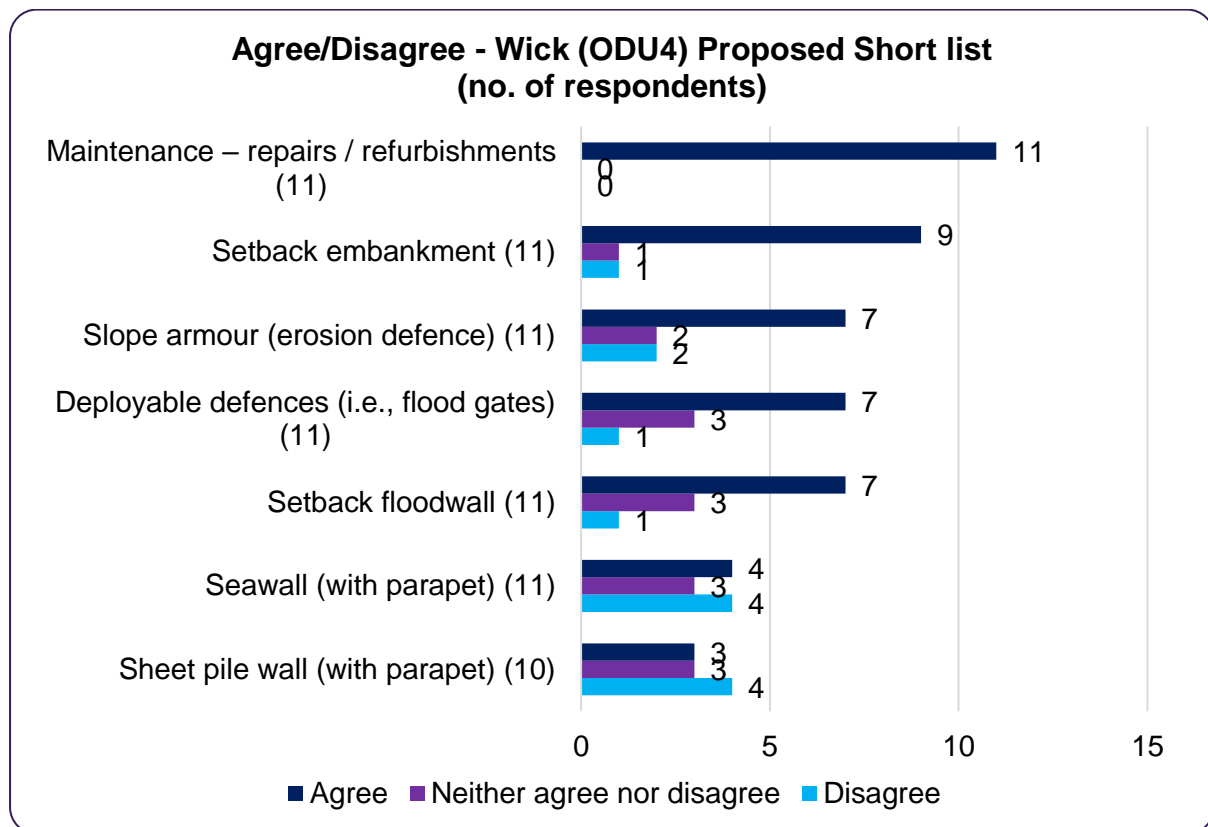
- The area spans the south side of the River Stour up to Tuckton Bridge
- It is largely residential with historic landfill sites located to the north. It is adjacent to areas with important environmental designations
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is 'hold the line' to 2105
- The two main types of flood / erosion measures include a natural verge in the east part and a steel sheet pile wall in the west. Flood risk will need to be mitigated from the north and east which will increase the length and cost of defences, relative to the benefits it delivers
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £4.3 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Wick (ODU4) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Seawall (with parapet)
3. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
4. Setback floodwall
5. Setback embankment
6. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
7. Slope armour (erosion defence).

Q10. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Wick (ODU4)?

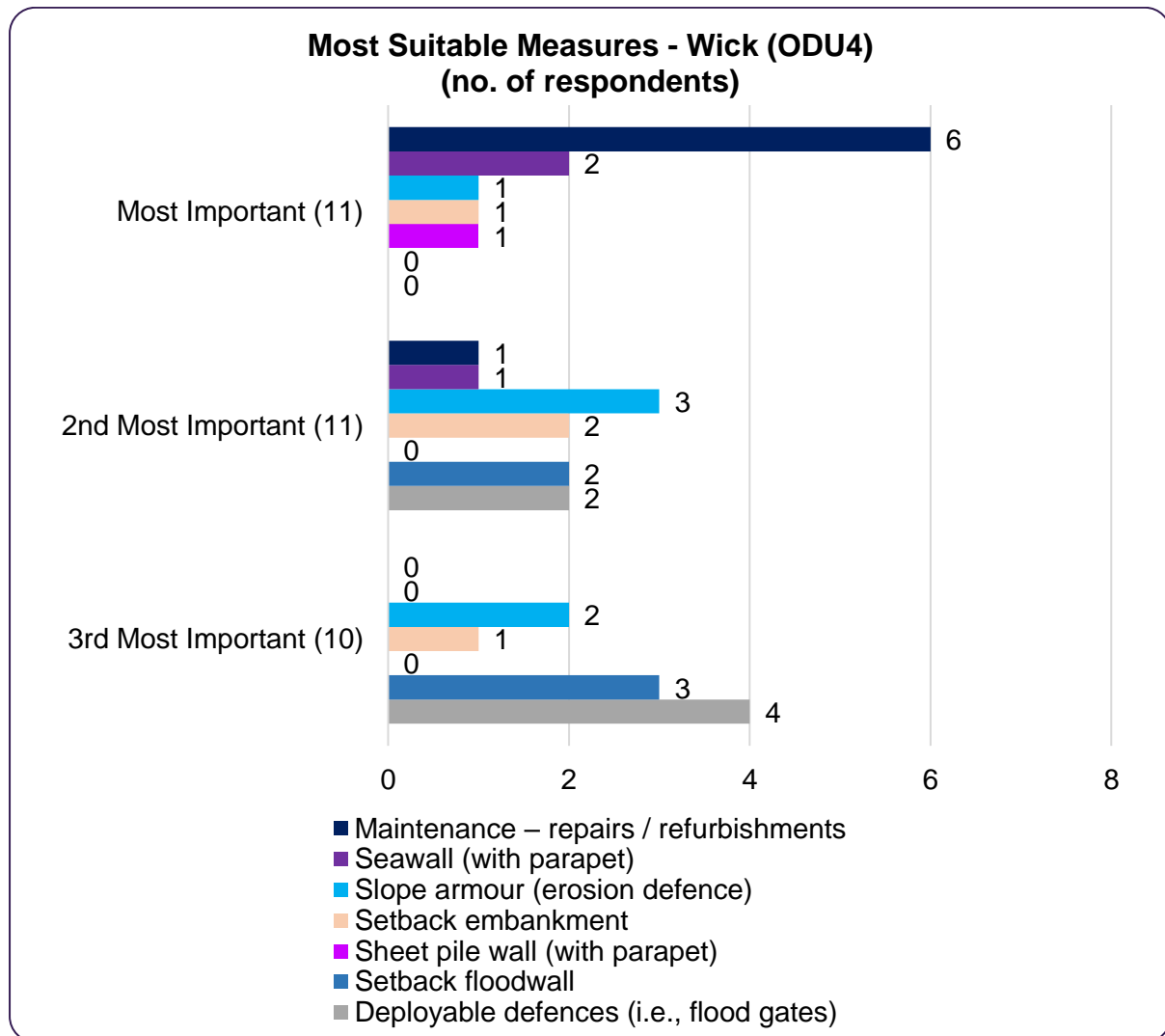
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures for Wick (ODU4) (n=11), followed by 'setback embankment' (n=9). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)', 'setback floodwall', 'seawall (with parapet)', and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (all n=3). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (both n=4) being on the short list of measures for Wick (ODU4).



Bases: as labelled.

Q11. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Wick (ODU4)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=6) as their favoured most important measure for Wick (ODU4), whilst their favoured second most important measures was 'slope armour (erosion defence)' (n=3). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' (n=4).



Bases: as labelled.

Q12. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Wick (ODU4)?

1 respondent felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Wick (ODU4).

Q12 Response	Count
Yes	1
No	6
Don't know	3

Base: 10 respondents.

Q12a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Wick (ODU4)?

1 respondent selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list for Wick (ODU4), 'dredging deeper harbour channels' as their second most important measure and 'saltmarsh restoration/buffer zones' as their third most important measure.

Q12b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



1 comment

This respondent gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Wick (ODU4):

"See notes under ODU1. These comments relate to protection of [existing] properties and shoreline through appropriate mechanisms reflecting the sensitivity of this conversation area."

4.3.4 Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5).

Key facts

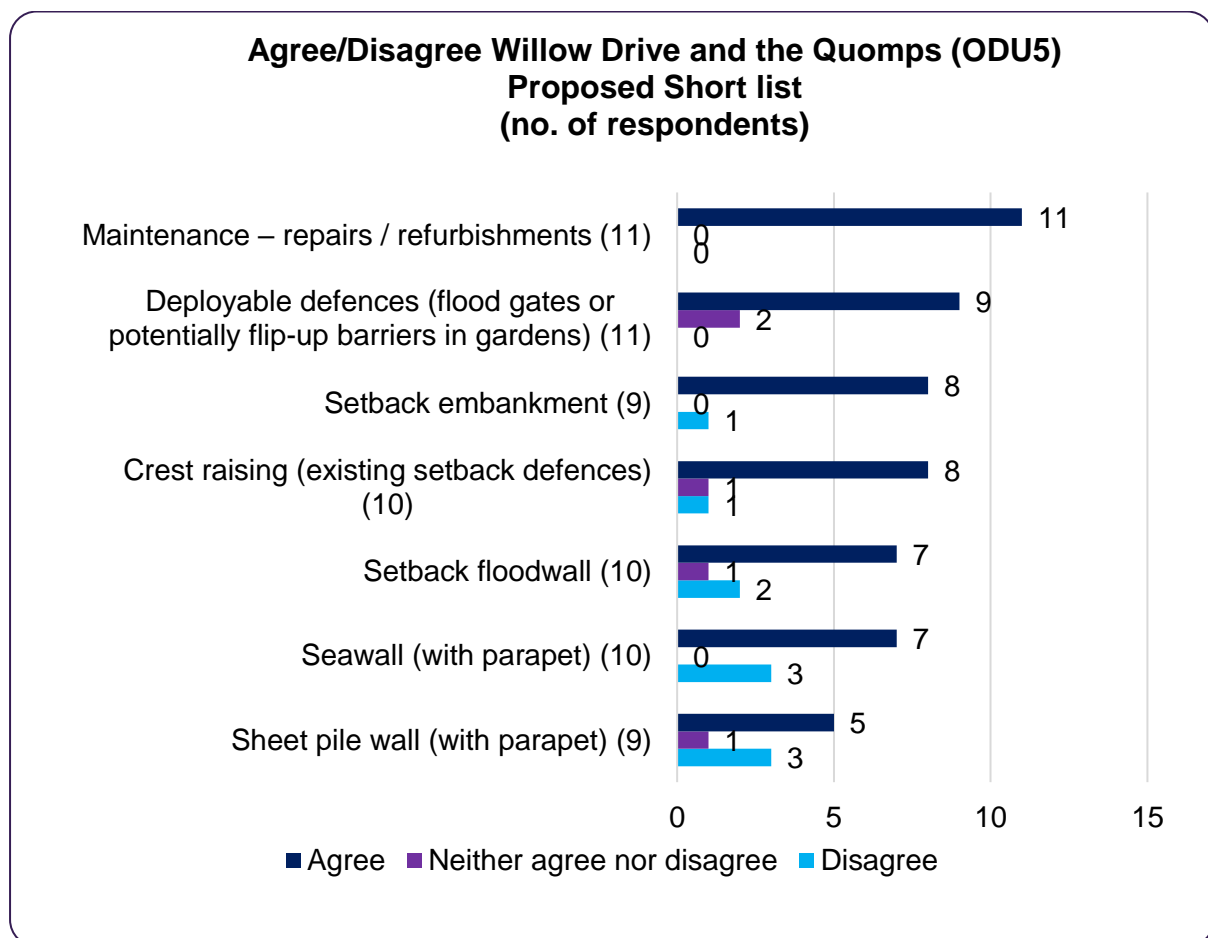
- The area spans the north side of the River Stour from Tuckton Bridge to the eastern end of the Quomps
- The area in the west is largely residential properties with gardens and moorings. The eastern part is the Quomps recreational ground. It is adjacent to areas with important environmental designations
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is 'hold the line' to 2105
- The current condition of defences ranges from between good to poor, meaning some defences are estimated to have a residual life of 10-15 years
- Liaison with numerous private landowners in the west of this area will be required to take frontline defences forward
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £37 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Crest raising (existing setback defences)
3. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
4. Seawall (with parapet)
5. Setback floodwall
6. Setback embankment
7. Deployable defences (flood gates or potentially flip-up barriers in gardens).

Q13. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)?

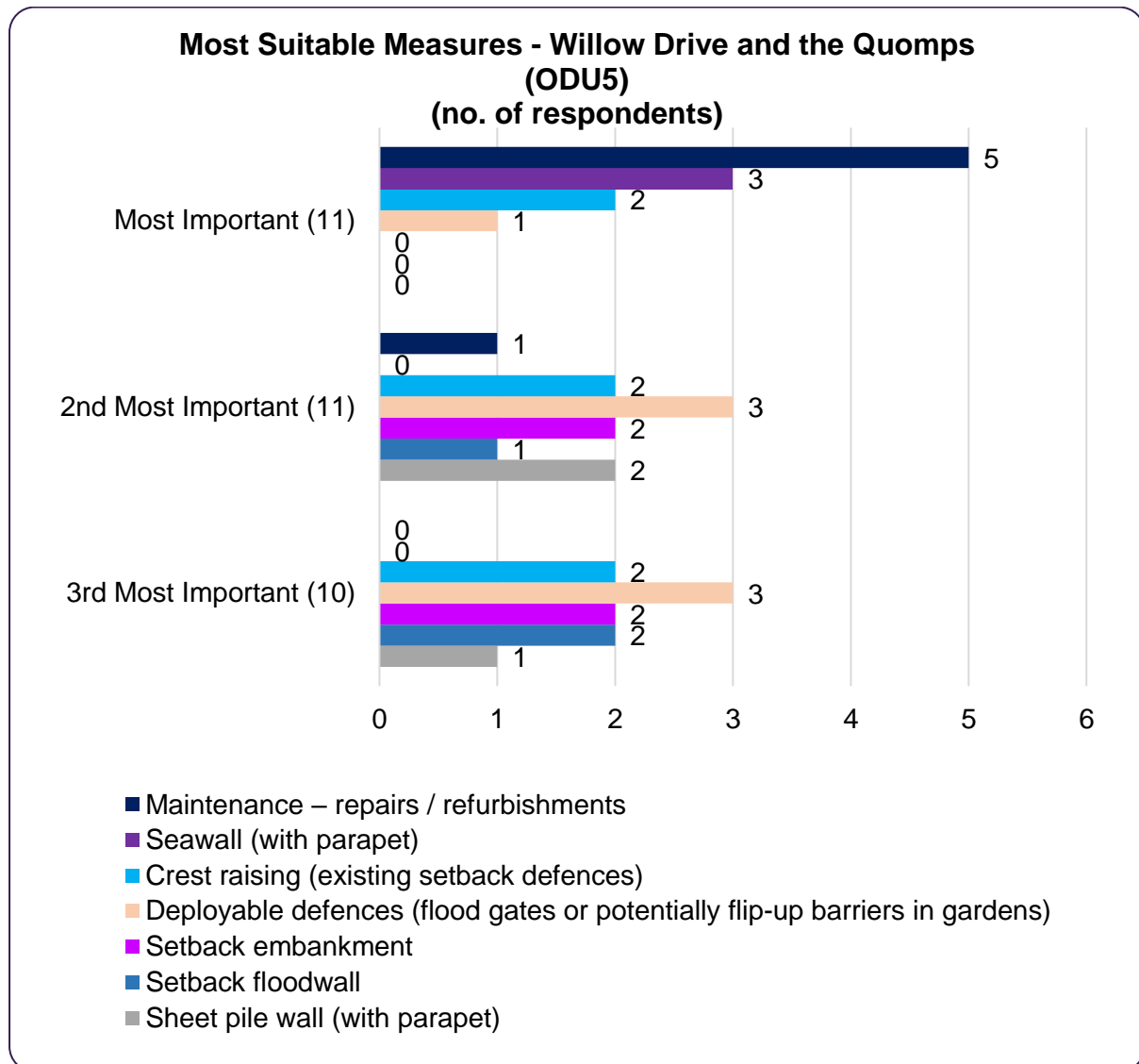
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) (n=11), followed by 'deployable defences (flood gates or potentially flip-up barriers in gardens)' (n=9). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'deployable defences (flood gates or potentially flip-up barriers in gardens)' (n=2). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (both n=3) being on the short list of measures for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5).



Bases: as labelled.

Q14. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=6) as their favoured most important measure for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'deployable defences (flood gates or potentially flip-up barriers in gardens)' (n=3). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'deployable defences (flood gates or potentially flip-up barriers in gardens)' (n=3).



Bases: as labelled.

Q15. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5).

Q15 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	5
Don't know	4

Base: 11 respondents.

Q15a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)?

Respondents selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5), while they selected 'slope armour/reinforcement' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (both n=1) as their second most important measures. 1 respondent selected 'protect individual properties at flood risk' as their third most important measure.

Q15b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5):

"Dredging will improve the waterflow and ensure the continuity of the sailing club and all the boat owners and small businesses that rely on them."

"See ODU1 comments. Given close proximity of a large number of properties, it is important to ensure no further erosion of [the] shoreline and second line [defences] such as setback embankment / slopes where appropriate."

4.3.5 River Avon, West bank (ODU6)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for River Avon, West bank (ODU6).

Key facts

- The area spans from the west bank of the River Avon at Quay Road (just to the east of the Quomps) to Knapp Mill
- The area to the south is an urban environment with residential and commercial properties including historic and listed buildings. Further north, the bank of the River Avon has more open green space. It is adjacent to areas with important environmental designations
- This area is not covered by the [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy
- Current flood / erosion measures include: a concrete seawall, masonry walls, a sheet pile wall, Gabion baskets filled with rock and natural verge. Flood risk is most prominent at the south end and central area
- Condition of defences: varies between good and poor
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £6.6 million.

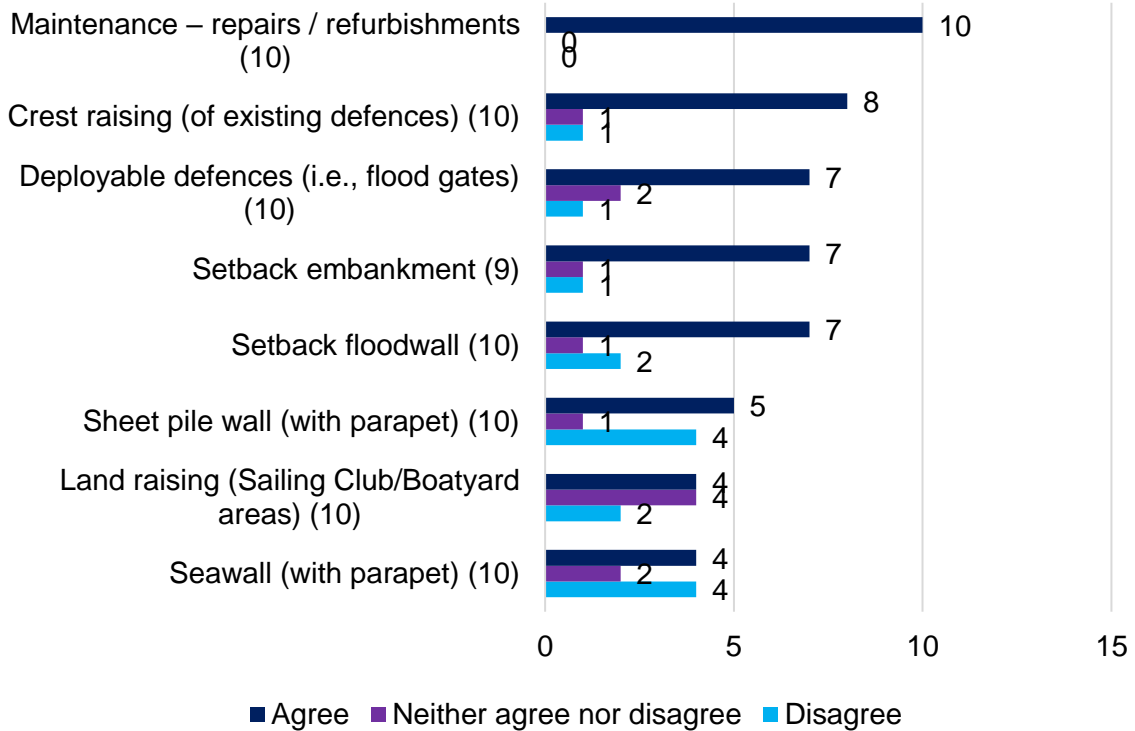
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for River Avon, West bank (ODU6) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Crest raising (of existing defences)
3. Seawall (with parapet)
4. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
5. Setback floodwall
6. Setback embankment
7. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
8. Land raising (Sailing Club /Boatyard areas).

Q16. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for River Avon, West bank (ODU6)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' being on the short list of measures for River Avon, West bank (ODU6) (n=10), followed by 'crest raising (of existing defences)' (n=8). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'land raising (Sailing Club/Boatyard areas)' (n=4). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' and 'seawall (with parapet)' (both n=4) being on the short list of measures for River Avon, West bank (ODU6).

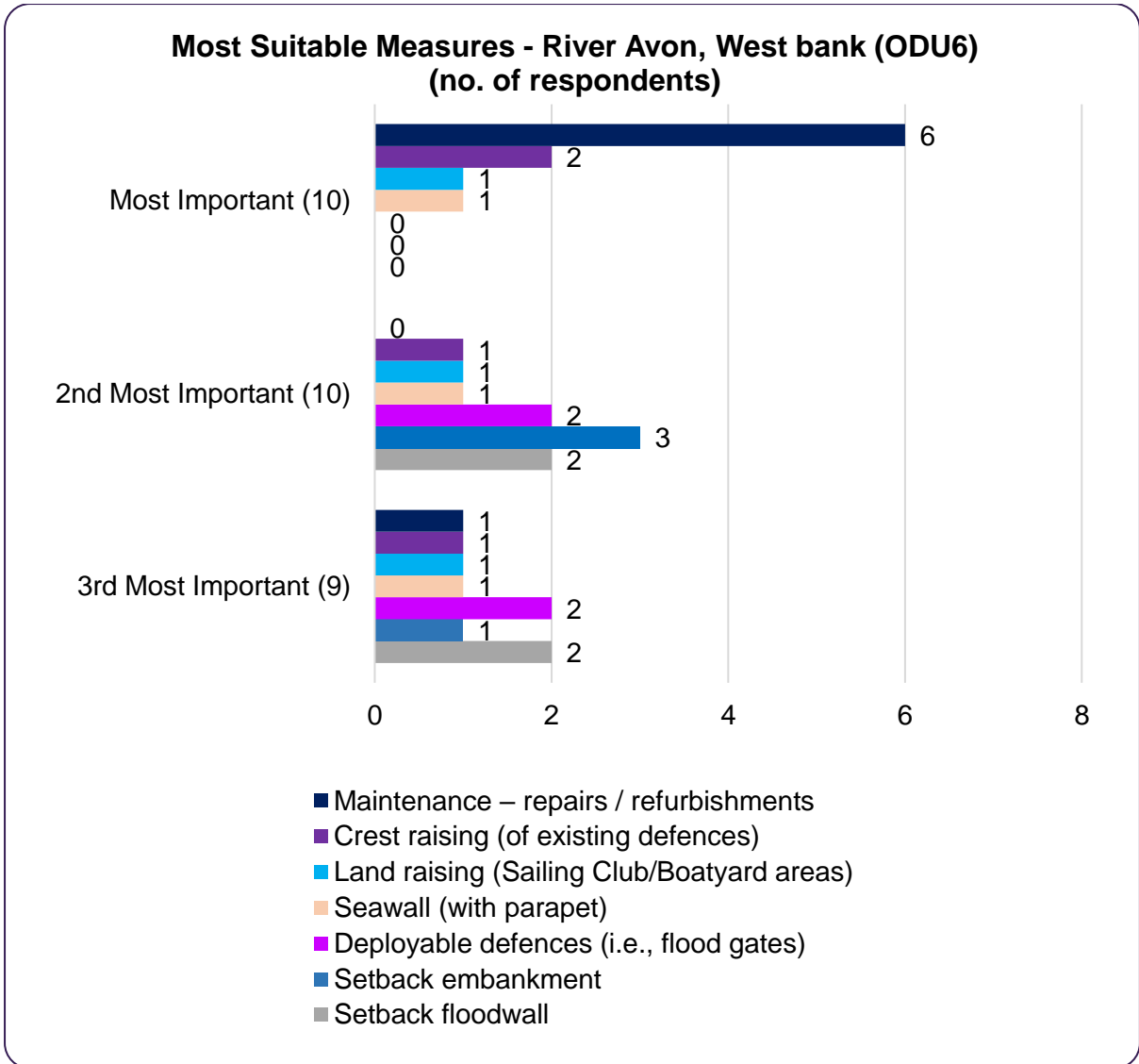
**Agree/Disagree River Avon, West bank (ODU6)
Proposed Short list
(no. of respondents)**



Bases: as labelled.

Q17. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for River Avon, West bank (ODU6)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=6) as their favoured most important measure for River Avon, West bank (ODU6), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'setback embankment' (n=3). Respondents favoured third most important measures were 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' and 'setback floodwall' (both n=2).



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q18. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for River Avon, West bank (ODU6)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for River Avon, West bank (ODU6).

Q18 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	6
Don't know	2

Base: 10 respondents.

Q18a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for River Avon, West bank (ODU6)?

Respondents selected 'flood storage areas' and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for River Avon, West bank (ODU6), while they selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' (n=2) as their second most important measure. Respondents selected 'saltmarsh restoration/buffer zones' and 'improve community resilience' (both n=1) as their third most important measure.

Q18b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for River Avon, West bank (ODU6):

"The Reference Point to measure the effectiveness of new measures is the record of 1.99m AOD, which occurred briefly before the tide fell. This record was created by a unique combination of Spring High Tide, extremely low pressure, Rivers Stour and Avon both in spate and storm force wind from [the south east] holding water back in the harbour. Basically, for the brief period around high tide the water coming into the harbour from the rivers was greater than the water escaping to the sea. Water entering from upstream. It is rumoured that upstream flood defences (flooding of river plains) were NOT deployed. Had they been, what would have been the benefit? For example, if the water level had been lowered by 100mm it would equate to 50 years of climate change induced sea-level rising at 2mm a year. This would postpone the need for new flood defences. Water exiting to Sea. The harbour is also very shallow because it hasn't been dredged for about 30 years. A deeper channel would allow improved water removal ahead of high tide, during high tide and after high tide. Beach replenishment west of Hengistbury causes excess sand to drift across the harbour entrance and restrict escape of water from the harbour. Beach replenishment should be better designed, and improved groynes would stop sand drifting eastwards."

" See comments under ODU1. Many of [the] long list options are not suitable for this area due to [the] proximity of properties and other infrastructure close to [the] river. Therefore, helping to allow unhindered down flow to river floods is important as well as ensuring community resilience measures are improved."

4.3.6 Rossiters Quay (ODU7)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Rossiters Quay (ODU7).

Key facts

- The area covers the Rossiters Quay island in the middle of the River Avon
- It is at risk of flooding and is adjacent to areas with important environmental designations. As properties are located close to the water's edge, there is a lack of space to construct new defences
- The area is not covered by the [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy
- Current flood / erosion measures include natural verges, embankments and masonry walls
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £5.5 million.

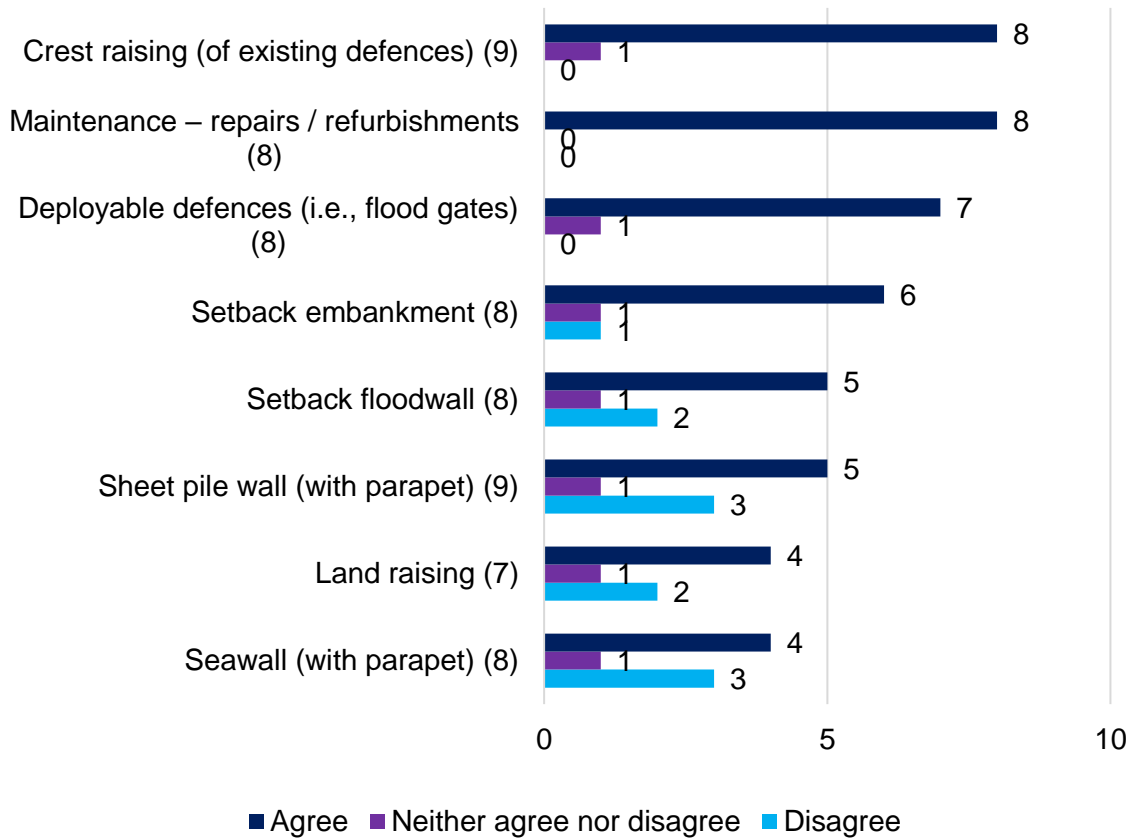
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Rossiters Quay (ODU7) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Crest raising (of existing defences)
3. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
4. Seawall (with parapet)
5. Setback floodwall
6. Setback embankment
7. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
8. Land raising.

Q19. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Rossiters Quay (ODU7)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'crest raising (of existing defences)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=8) being on the short list of measures for Rossiters Quay (ODU7). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'crest raising (of existing defences)', 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)', 'setback embankment', 'setback floodwall', 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)', 'land raising' and 'seawall (with parapet)' (all n=1). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' and 'seawall (with parapet)' (both n=3) being on the short list of measures for Rossiters Quay (ODU7).

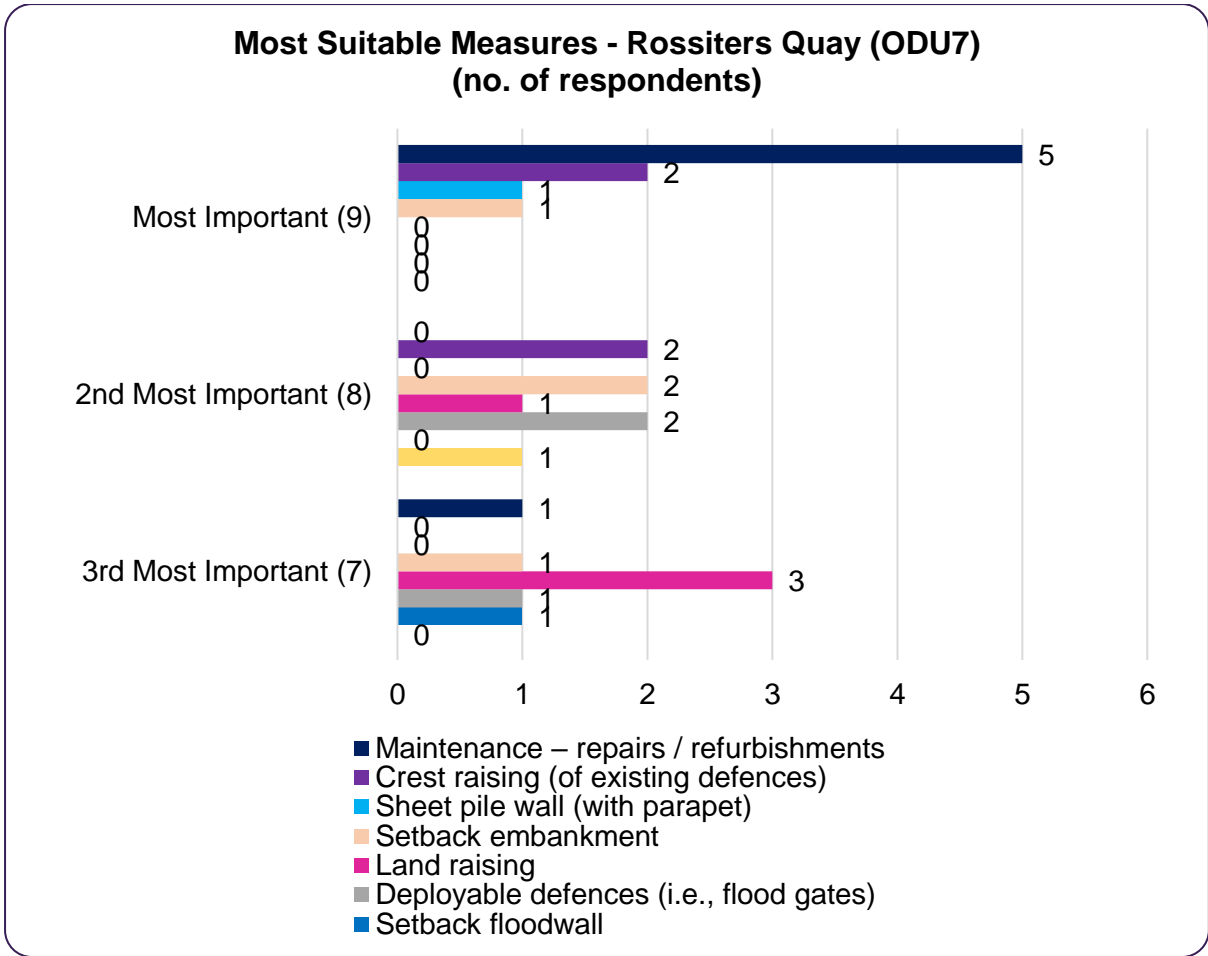
**Agree/Disagree Rossiters Quay (ODU7)
Proposed Short list
(no. of respondents)**



Bases: as labelled.

Q20. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Rossiters Quay (ODU7)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for Rossiters Quay (ODU7), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'crest raising (of existing defences)', 'setback embankment', and 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' (all n=2). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'land raising' (n=3).



Bases: as labelled.

Q21. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Rossiters Quay (ODU7)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Rossiters Quay (ODU7).

Q21 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	5
Don't know	2

Base: 9 respondents.

Q21a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Rossiters Quay (ODU7)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'dredging deeper harbour channels' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Rossiters Quay (ODU7), while one respondent selected 'small scale patch repairs' as their second most important measure. Another respondent selected 'tidal barrier' as their third most important measure.

Q21b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Rossiters Quay (ODU7):

"Necessary for [the] continuation of Rossiters and other businesses in the area. Will improve waterflow from the river."

" See overall comments/concerns under ODU1. Property protection in Rossiters Quay is critical. Therefore, ensuring ongoing maintenance of current defences is important. Today [barriers] could also be considered in appropriate [positions]."

4.3.7 River Avon, East bank (ODU8)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for River Avon, East bank (ODU8).

Key facts

- The area spans 1.1km along the east bank of the River Avon from Knapp Mill to the Christchurch Bypass
- It is a natural flood plain on the east bank of the Avon characterised by open space and grass land
- The area is not covered by the [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy
- Current flood / erosion measures include a privately maintained natural verge
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £0.4 million.

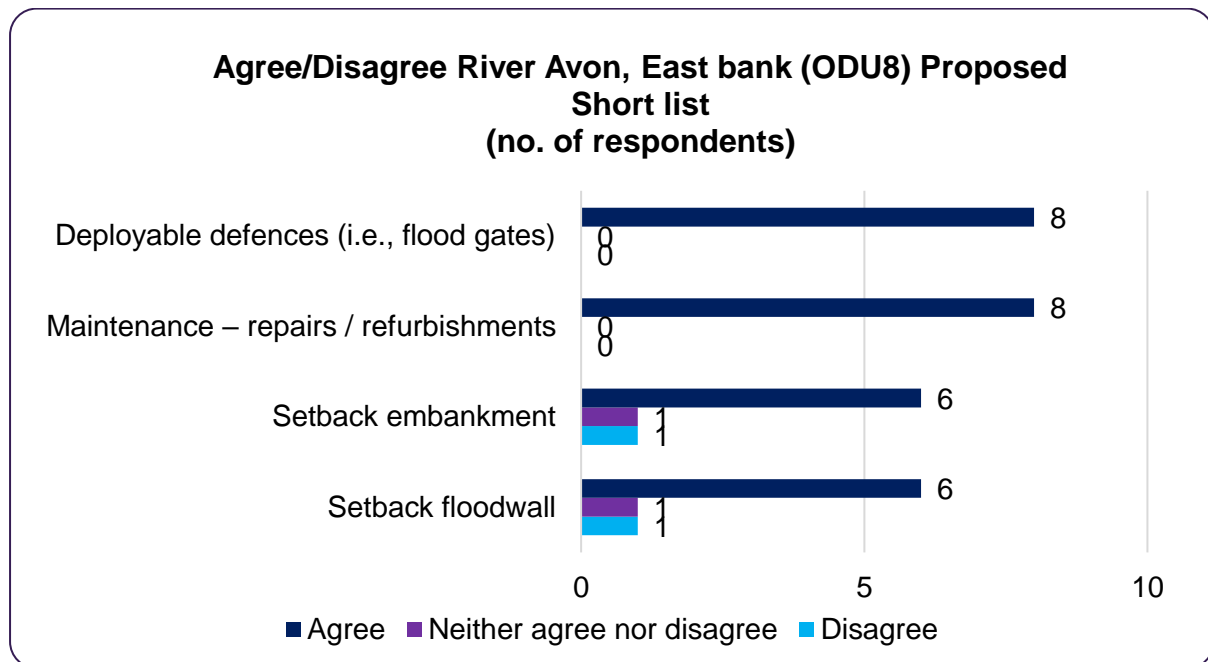
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for River Avon, East bank (ODU8) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Setback floodwall
3. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
4. Setback embankment.

Q22. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for River Avon, East bank (ODU8)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=8) being on the short list of measures for River Avon, East bank (ODU8). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'setback embankment' and 'setback floodwall' (both n=1).

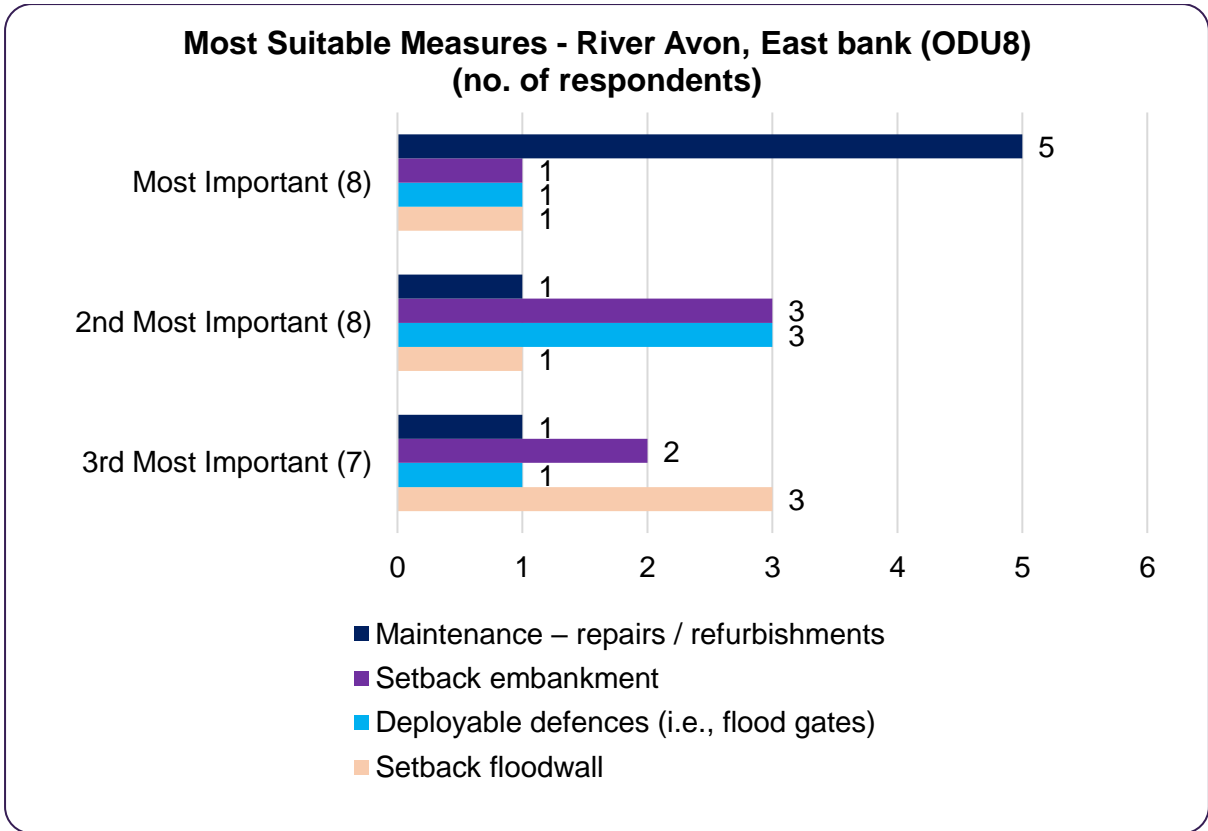
Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'setback embankment' and 'setback floodwall' (both n=1) being on the short list of measures for River Avon, East bank (ODU8).



Base: 8 respondents.

Q23. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for River Avon, East bank (ODU8)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for River Avon, East bank (ODU8), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'setback embankment' and 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' (both n=3). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'setback floodwall' (n=3).



Base: 8 respondents.

Q24. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for River Avon, East bank (ODU8)?

1 respondent felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for River Avon, East bank (ODU8).

Q24 Response	Count
Yes	1
No	5
Don't know	2

Base: 8 respondents.

Q24a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for River Avon, East bank (ODU8)?

1 respondent selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for River Avon, East bank (ODU8), 'raise crest height of existing defences' as their second most important measure and 'saltmarsh restoration/buffer zones' as their third most important measure.

Q24b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



1 comment

This respondent gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for River Avon, East bank (ODU8):

“See overall comments / concerns under ODU1. Above is a mix of protection for close proximity of properties east of Avon with allowance to flood suitable areas to reduce pressure both north and south of sensitive areas.”

4.3.8 Stanpit (ODU9)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Stanpit (ODU9).

Key facts

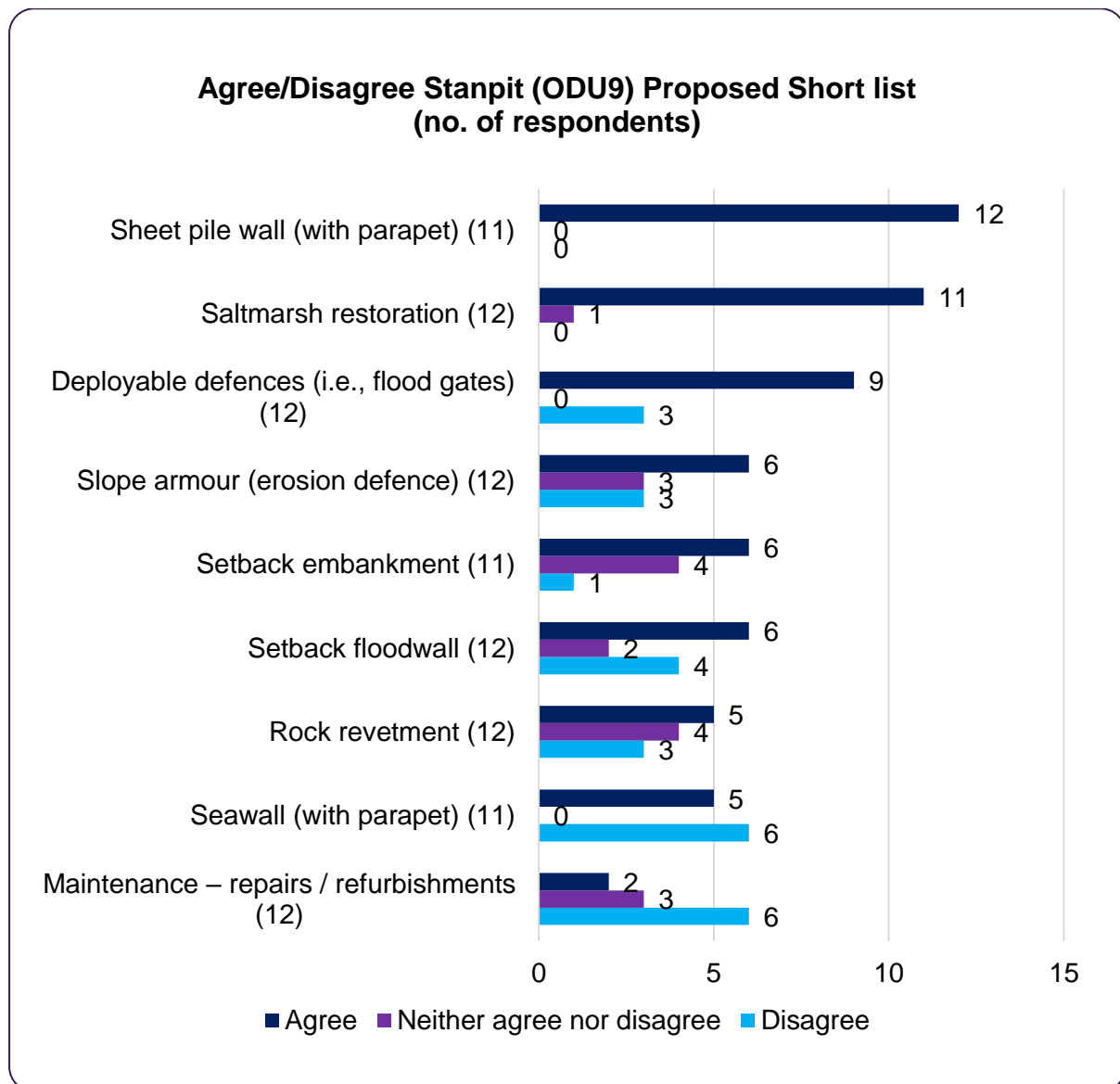
- The area covers the east bank of the River Avon and the north side of the harbour, from Christchurch Bypass to Stanpit Marsh car park
- It is defined by the need to protect the historic landfill sites from erosion which could have environmental impacts
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' for Stanpit Marsh until 2025, then 'managed realignment' to 2105. The national SMP refresh in 2020 recommended this is amended solely to hold the line to defend the landfill site. The remaining area is not covered by the policy
- Current flood / erosion measures include natural verge, earth embankment, masonry wall and sheet piled wall. In future years, there is a flood risk to properties
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £38 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Stanpit (ODU9) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Seawall (with parapet)
3. Rock revetment
4. Setback floodwall
5. Setback embankment
6. Slope armour (erosion defence)
7. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
8. Saltmarsh restoration
9. Sheet pile wall (with parapet).

Q25. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Stanpit (ODU9)?

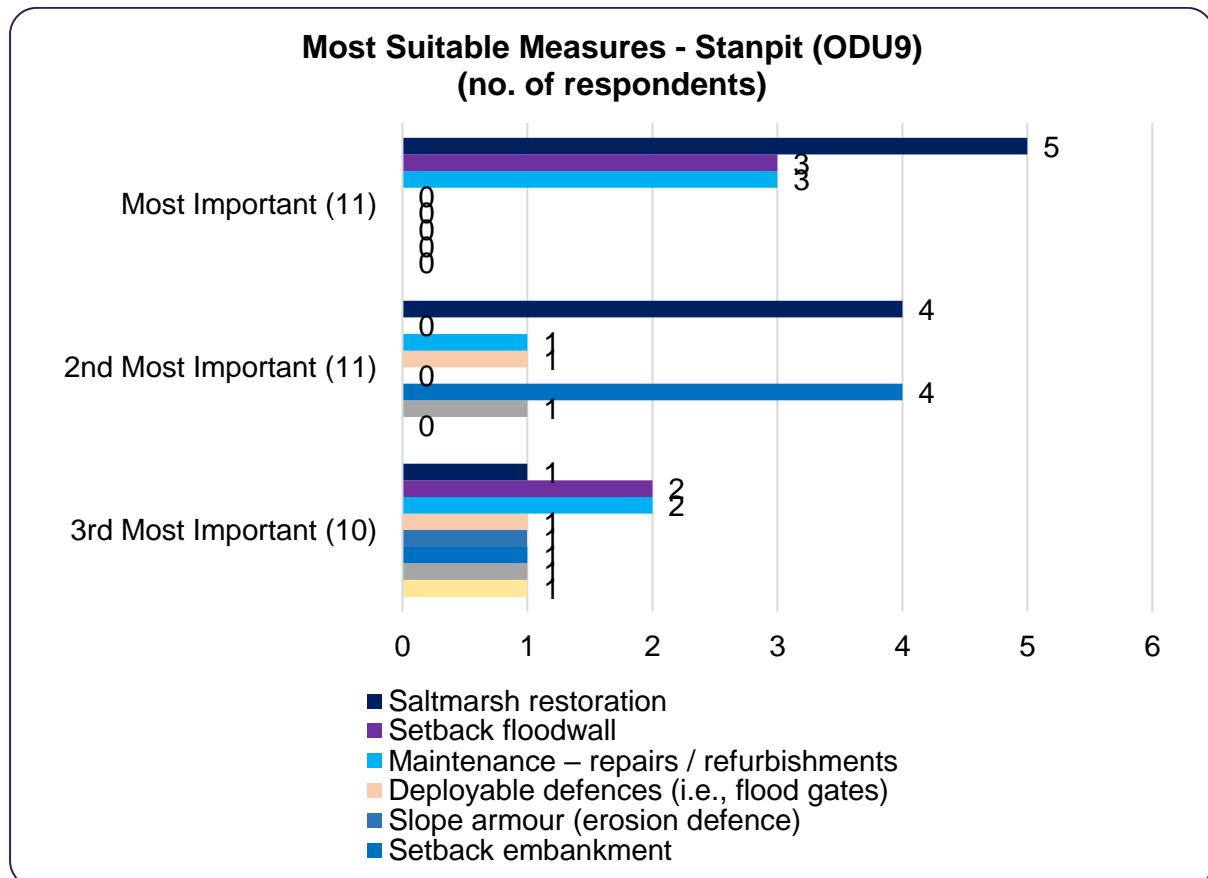
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (n=12) being on the short list of measures for Stanpit (ODU9), followed by 'saltmarsh restoration' (n=11). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'setback embankment' and rock revetment' (both n=4). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=6) being on the short list of measures for Stanpit (ODU9).



Bases: as labelled.

Q26. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Stanpit (ODU9)?

Respondents selected 'saltmarsh restoration' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for Stanpit (ODU9), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'saltmarsh restoration' and 'setback embankment' (both n=4). Respondents favoured third most important measure were 'setback floodwall' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=2).



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q27. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Stanpit (ODU9)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Stanpit (ODU9).

Q27 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	6
Don't know	3

Base: 11 respondents.

Q27a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Stanpit (ODU9)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'dredging deeper harbour channels' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Stanpit (ODU9), while they selected 'raise crest height of existing defences' and 'protect individual properties at flood risk' (both n=1) as their second most important measure. Respondents selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' and 'improve community resilience' (both n=1) as their third most important measure.

Q27b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Stanpit (ODU9):

"The bed of Christchurch Harbour has risen exponentially. This has raised water levels in the harbour in effect drowning the salt marsh and increasing the number of times defences have been overtopped. The properties along the harbour do not all have the same flood risk some are higher some better protected. It makes sense to look at each property and assess what measure would suit. This would be a cost saving rather than a "catch all" approach. Encouraging local residents to be aware and take responsibility for their properties (albeit with expert advice) would be a worthwhile exercise."

" Protection of and reinforcement of existing shoreline."

4.3.9 Mundeford (ODU10)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Mundeford (ODU10).

Key facts

- The area is on the north side of Christchurch Harbour between Stanpit Marsh and Chichester Way
- It is mainly residential property with gardens, commercial properties, hotels and infrastructure such as roads
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' until 2025, 'managed realignment' to 2055 and then it reverts to 'hold the line' again up to 2105 to defend a more sustainable position

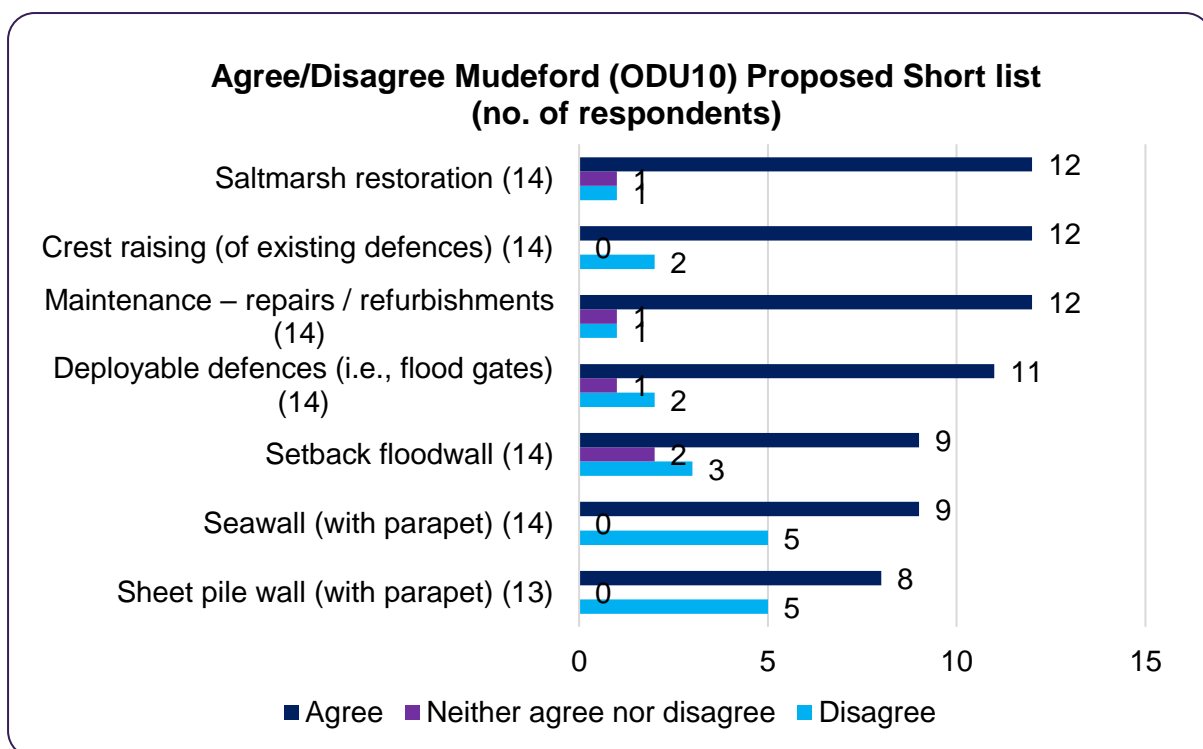
- Current flood / erosion measures include a rock revetment and concrete wall. The intent is to manage flooding through local protection, flood warnings and Setback defences into the future
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £11 million. Liaison with numerous private landowners will be required to take frontline defences forward.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Mudeford (ODU10) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Crest raising (of existing defences)
3. Saltmarsh restoration
4. Seawall (with parapet)
5. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
6. Setback floodwall
7. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates).

Q28. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Mudeford (ODU10)?

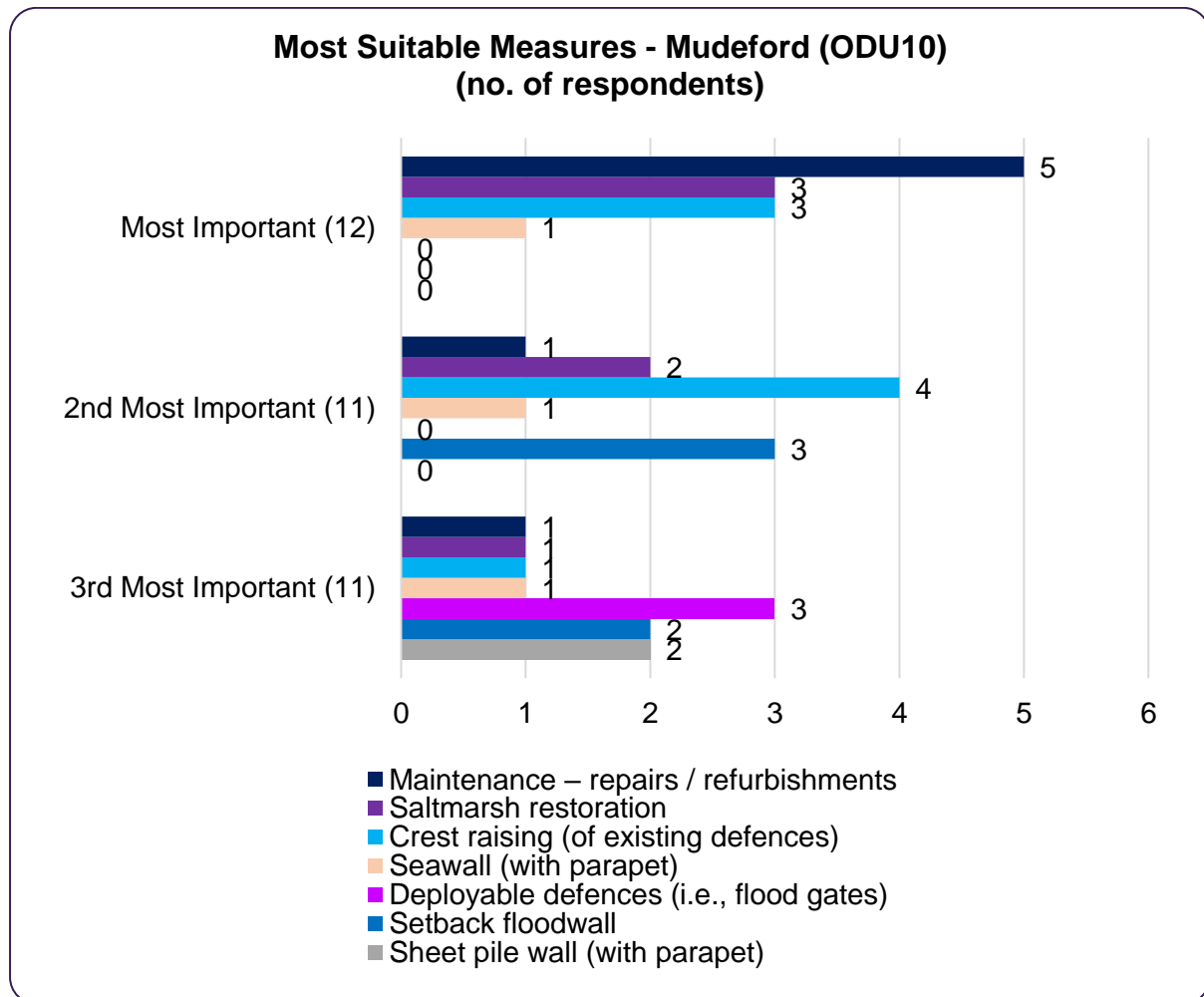
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'saltmarsh restoration', 'crest raising (of existing defences)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (all n=12) being on the short list of measures for Mudeford (ODU10). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'setback floodwall' (n=2). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'seawall (with parapet)' and 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (both n=5) being on the short list of measures for Mudeford (ODU10).



Bases: as labelled.

Q29. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Mudeford (ODU10)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for Mudeford (ODU10), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'crest raising (of existing defences)' (n=4). Respondents favoured third most important measure was 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' (n=3).



Bases: as labelled.

Q30. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford (ODU10)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Mudeford (ODU10).

Q30 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	8
Don't know	3

Base: 13 respondents.

Q30a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford (ODU10)?

Respondents selected 'small scale patch repairs' (n=2) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Mudeford (ODU10), while 1 respondent selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' as their second most important measure and 'rock revetment' as their third most important measure.

Q30b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



1 comment

This respondent gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Mudeford (ODU10):

“Protection and maintenance of existing shoreline. Proximity of properties close to shoreline [means] that setback defences will give no protection to these sites. Strengthen the existing shoreline through appropriate means.”

4.4 Mudeford Quay (ODU11)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Mudeford Quay (ODU11).

Key facts

- The area covers Mudeford Quay between Christchurch Way in the Harbour and the entrance to Mudeford Quay car park
- It has a few residential and commercial properties. The north side is within the harbour and so more sheltered from wave activity but the south side of the quay is exposed to wave action from the open coast. It is alongside the entrance to Christchurch Harbour where strong currents through the Run lead to extensive sediment movement
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' to 2105 but the national SMP refresh in 2020 recommended the potential for localised managed realignment opportunities be explored
- Current flood / erosion measures include a steel sheet piled wall
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £1 million.

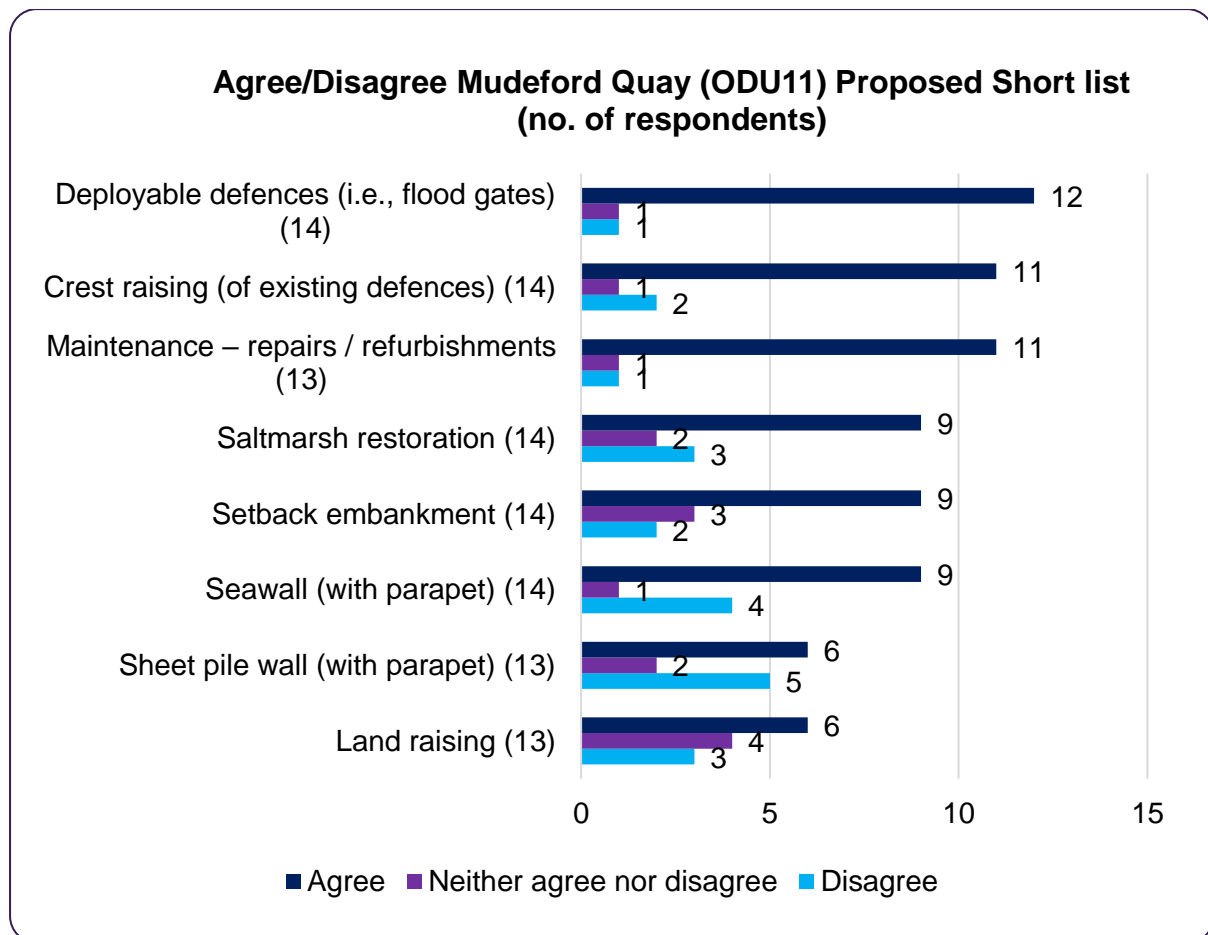
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Mudeford Quay (ODU11) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Crest raising (of existing defences)
3. Seawall (with parapet)

4. Land raising
5. Sheet pile wall (with parapet)
6. Setback embankment
7. Deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)
8. Saltmarsh restoration.

Q31. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Mudeford Quay (ODU11)?

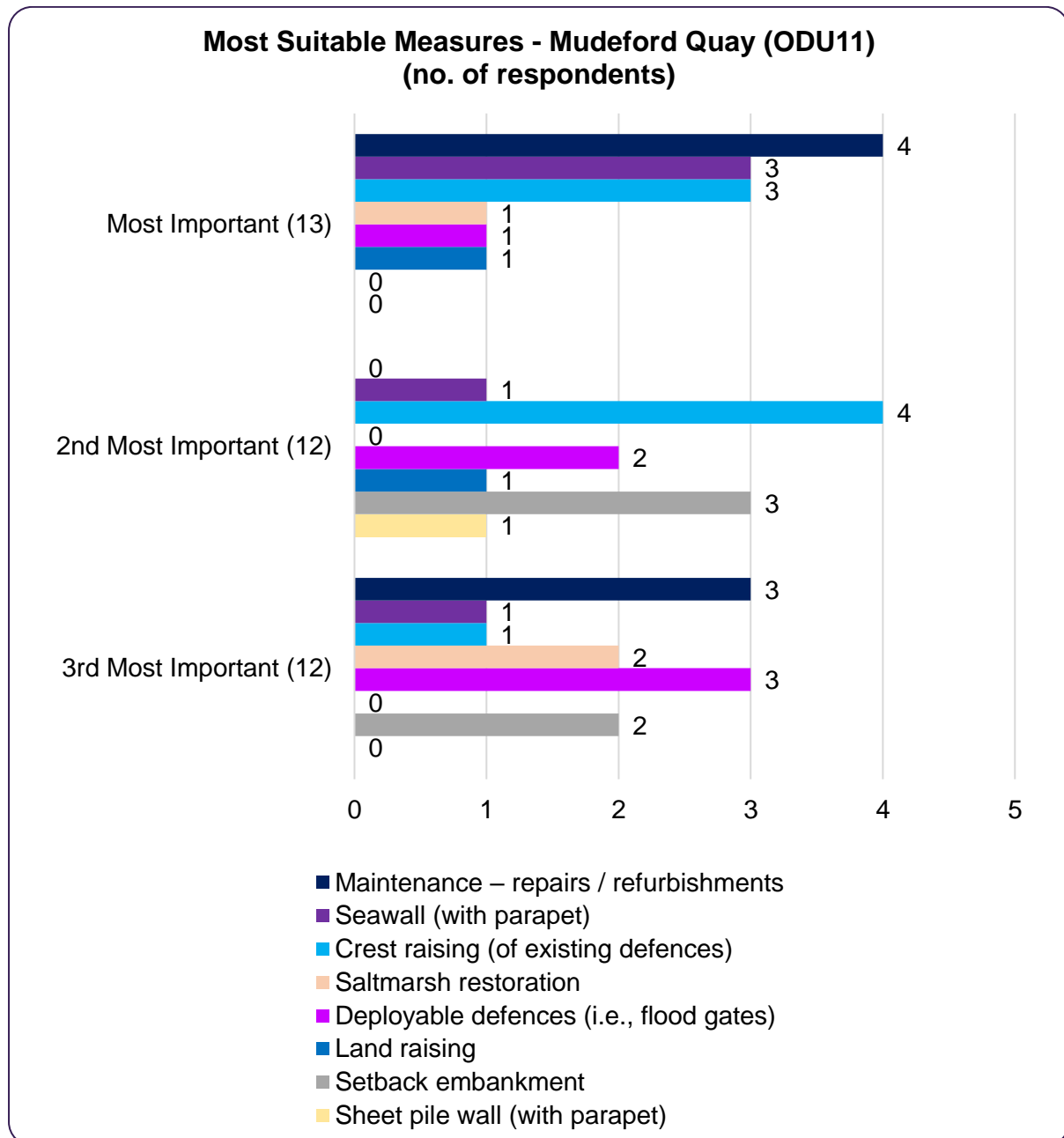
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates) (n=12), followed by 'crest raising (of existing defences)' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=11) being on the short list of measures for Mudeford Quay (ODU11). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'land raising' (n=4) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'sheet pile wall (with parapet)' (n=5) being on the short list of measures for Mudeford Quay (ODU11).



Bases: as labelled.

Q32. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Mudeford Quay (ODU11)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=4) as their favoured most important measure for Mudeford Quay (ODU11), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'crest raising (of existing defences)' (n=4). Respondents favoured third most important measures were 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' and 'deployable defences (i.e., flood gates)' (both n=3).



Bases: as labelled.

Q33. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford Quay (ODU11)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Mudeford Quay (ODU11).

Q33 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	6
Don't know	5

Base: 13 respondents.

Q33a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Mudeford Quay (ODU11)?

Respondents selected 'small scale patch repairs' and 'vertical seawall' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Mudeford Quay (ODU11), while one respondent selected 'dredging deeper harbour channels' as their second most important measure and 'protect individual properties at flood risk' as their third most important measure.

Q33b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



1 comment

This respondent gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Mudeford Quay (ODU11):

“Ensure water flow through the Run is unhindered by either increased sedimentation (and lower harbour water levels) and barriers such as sand bars outside the run causing disruption to unhindered flow through the narrow Mudeford Run.”

4.5 Zone 3 – Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs



Zone 3 covers the coastal frontage from Gundimore beach to the eastern end of Highcliffe beach.

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.5.1 Zone 3 - Preferred ODUs

For Zone 3, respondents said they would like to comment more on 'Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)' (n=17) than 'Highcliffe (ODU13)' (n=14).

4.2.9 Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12).

Key facts

- The area spans the open coast between Mudford Quay and Steamer Point
- It is popular for recreation and is used by people visiting the beach and beach huts. It is adjacent to areas with important environmental designations
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' to 2105, which assumed this could be implemented with beach control structures and beach recycling
- Current flood / erosion measures include rock groynes, timber groynes, hybrid groynes, rock revetment and seawalls and the condition of these varies between good and poor. The main risk is from coastal erosion although there is some localised flood risk from the west

- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £8.7 million.

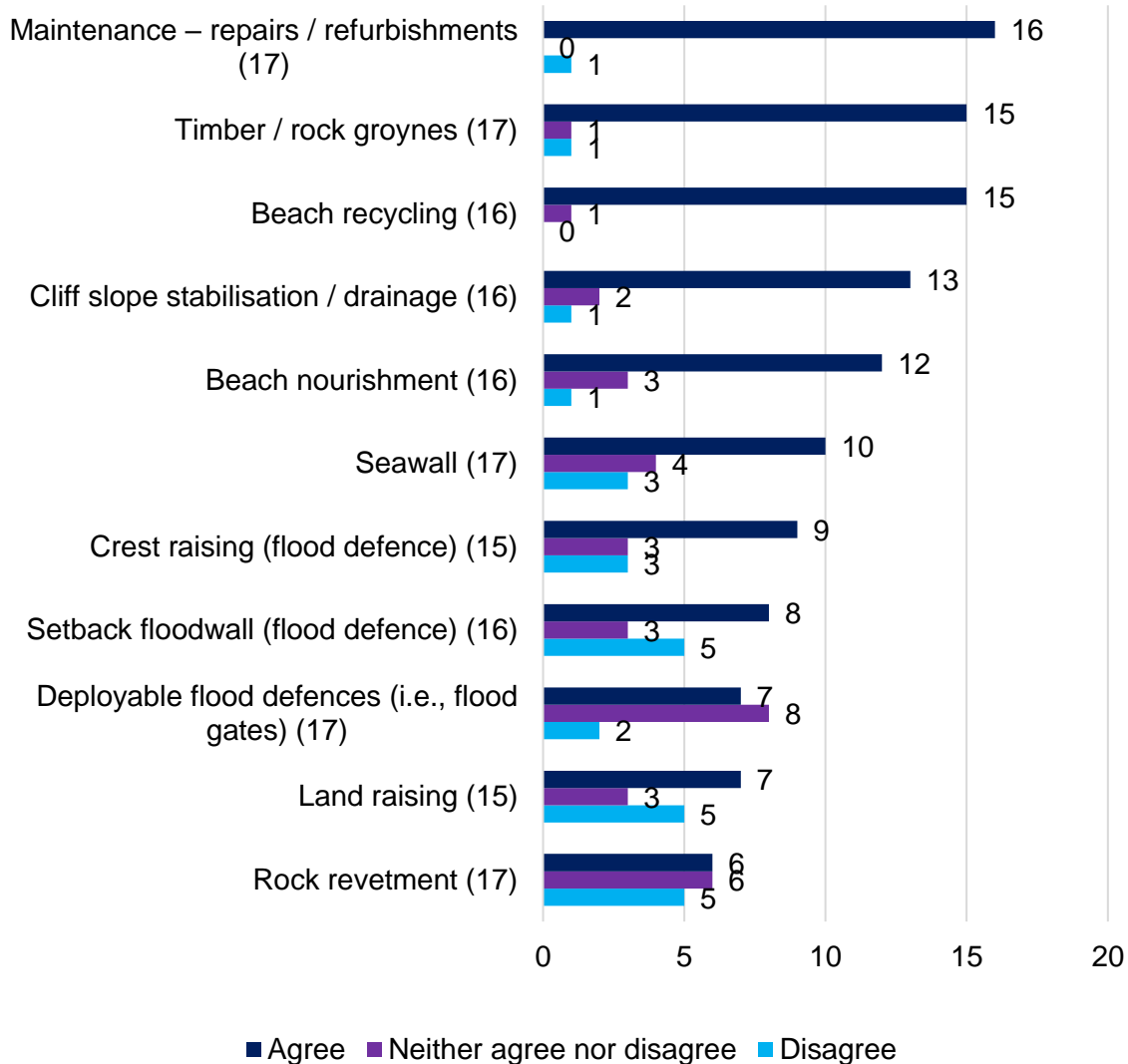
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Timber / rock groynes
5. Seawall
6. Rock revetment
7. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage
8. Land raising
9. Setback floodwall (flood defence)
10. Crest raising (flood defence)
11. Deployable flood defences (e.g., flood gates).

Q34. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=16), followed by 'timber/rock groynes' and 'beach recycling' (both n=15) being on the short list of measures for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'deployable flood defences (i.e., flood gates)' (n=8). Respondents disagree or strongly disagree most with 'setback floodwall (flood defence)', 'land raising', and 'rock revetment' (all n=5) being on the short list of measures for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12).

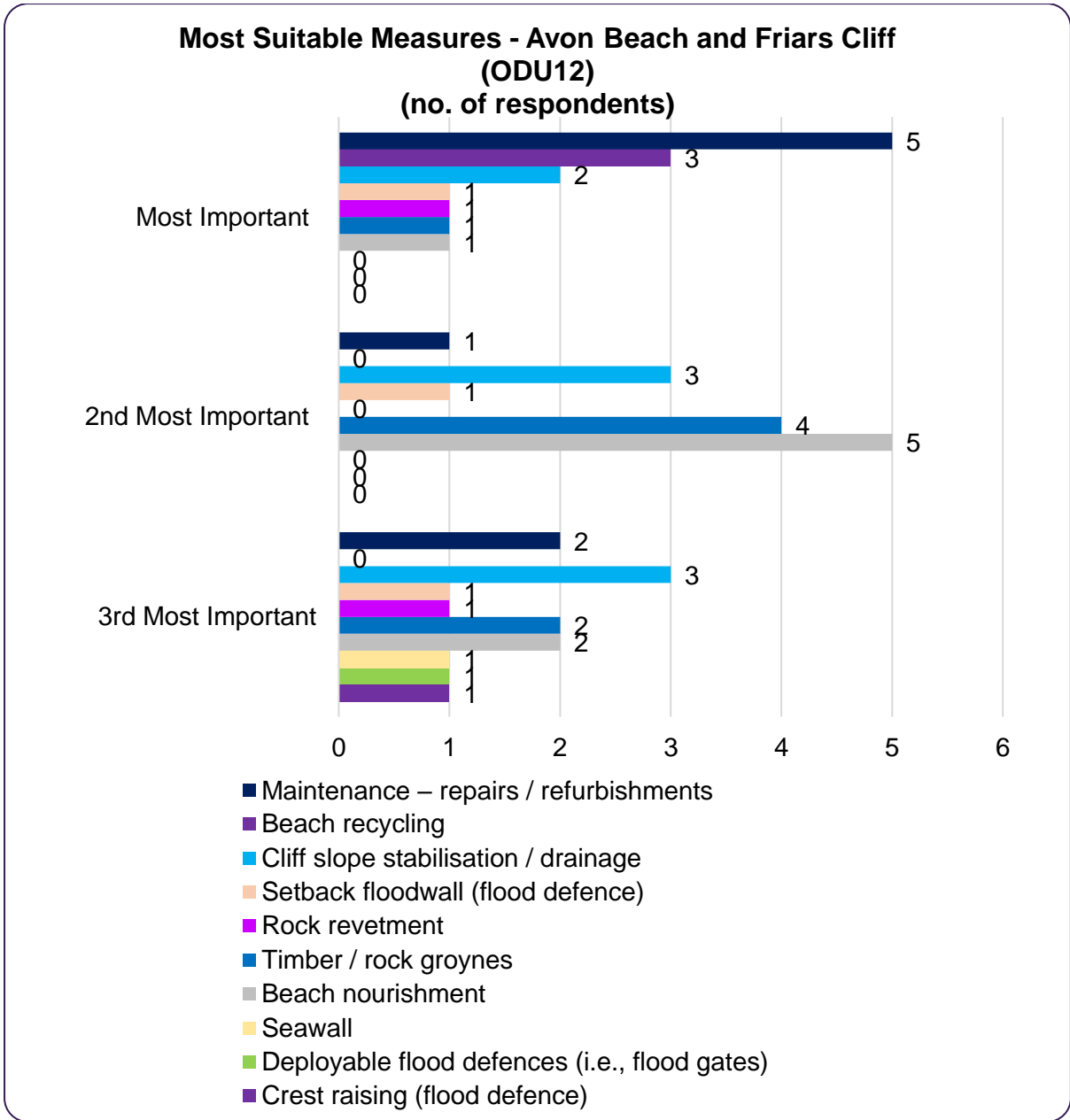
**Agree/Disagree Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)
Proposed Short list
(no. of respondents)**



Bases: as labelled.

Q35. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=5) as their favoured most important measure for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12), whilst their favoured second most important measures was 'beach nourishment' (n=5). Respondents favoured third most important measures was 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=3).



Base: 14 respondents. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q36. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12).

Q36 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	10
Don't know	5

Base: 17 respondents.

Q36a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'saltmarsh restoration/buffer zones' (both n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12). They selected 'small scale patch repairs' and 'tidal barrier' (both n=1) as their second most important measure and 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'improve community resilience' (both n=1) as their third most important measure.

Q36b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Avon Beach and Friars Cliff (ODU12):

"Community should be prepared to take charge of the risk present. Weather that is by moving house or [improving] your current house to make it flood resistant, that's up to the homeowner. The wider community should not pay for defences that inevitably will fail. Groynes are mentioned a lot but you really need to know what [you're] doing when you place them. Look at the Preston beach problem."

"Given geography of this area ensuring maintenance of existing beach levels and mechanisms to protect erosion of cliff faces through winter storms. Shoreline resilience measures should be improved."

4.5.2 Highcliffe (ODU13)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Highcliffe (ODU13).

Key facts

- The area covers the frontage between Steamer Point and Chewton Bunny
- It is popular for recreation and is used by people visiting the beach. There are a number of important environmental designations including the cliffs due to their geological importance
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy is 'hold the line' to 2105 with a note to consider the need for defences at Highcliffe Castle in the long term. However, there may not be a strong economic case for this approach (to be determined during the next stage of appraisal). Also, there is a need to consider the transition of the coastline to a new more sustainable position into the currently undefended Naish Cliff (in [Zone 4](#)) to reduce the outflanking risk which may be aided by some realignment in this ODU

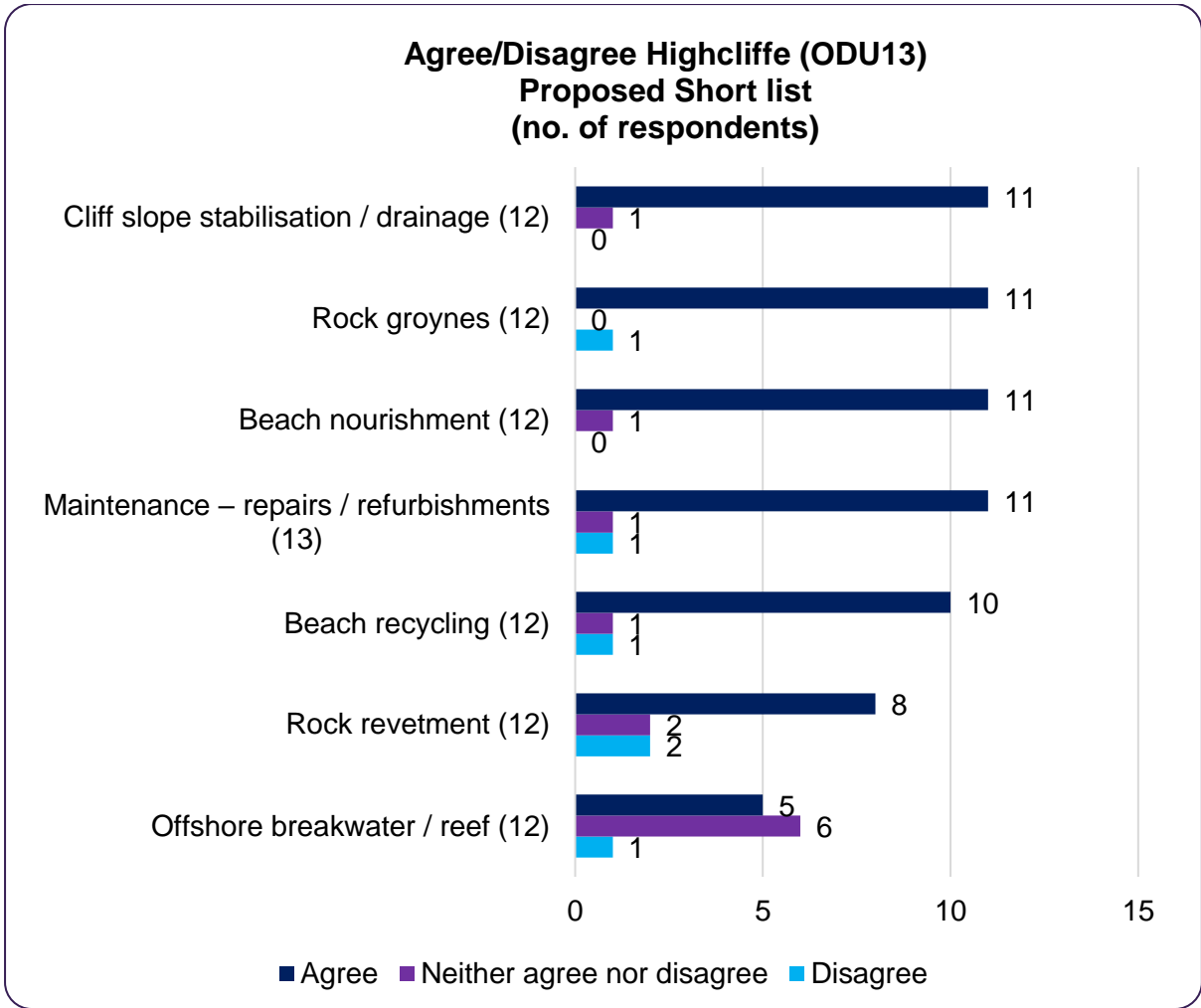
- Current flood / erosion measures include no hard coastal defences in the western end, with the beach providing the only protection to the cliff toe. To the east of Highcliffe Castle, measures include slope stabilisation (Highcliffe counterfort drains), a rock revetment and rock groynes which are in good condition
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £6.8 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Highcliffe (ODU13) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Rock groynes
5. Rock revetment
6. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage
7. Offshore breakwater / reef.

Q37. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Highcliffe (ODU13)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage', 'rock groynes', 'beach nourishment' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (all n=11) being on the short list of measures for Highcliffe (ODU13). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'offshore breakwater/reef' (n=6) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'rock revetment' (n=2) being on the short list of measures for Highcliffe (ODU13).

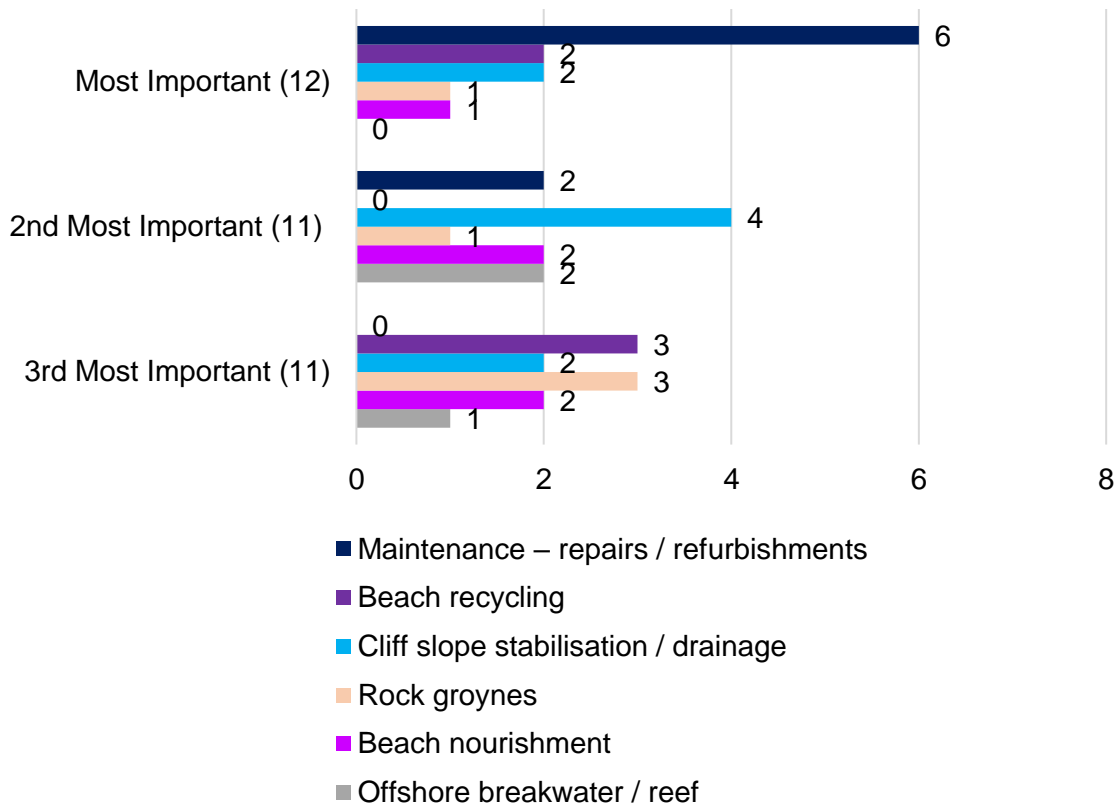


Bases: as labelled.

Q38. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Highcliffe (ODU13)?

Respondents selected 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=6) as their favoured most important measure for Highcliffe (ODU13), whilst their favoured second most important measure was 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=4). Respondents favoured third most important measures were 'beach recycling' and 'rock groynes' (both n=3).

Most Suitable Measures - Highcliffe (ODU13)
(no. of respondents)



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q39. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13)?

2 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13).

Q39 Response	Count
Yes	2
No	9
Don't know	2

Base: 13 respondents.

Q39a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13)?

Respondents selected 'small scale patch repairs' (n=2) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13). 1 respondent selected 'improve community resilience' as their second most important measure and another respondent selected 'timber groynes' as their third most important measure.

Q39b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



1 comment

This respondent gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13):

"It's not so much I want them it's seems to be the best option for cheap results. Salt marsh are best for low laying land and reducing building in inland flood [plain] will reduce flooding but the sea will still cause damage that will overwhelm them in time. Probably sooner than you think. Don't waste the money."

4.6 Zone 4 – Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea



Zone 4 covers the area between Chewton Bunny to the eastern end of the Barton on Sea coastal defences.

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.6.1 Zone 4 - Preferred ODUs

22 respondents said they would like to comment on Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)'.

4.6.2 Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14).

Key facts

- The area covers Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea
- In the west part of the ODU at Naish Cliff, there is a beach in front of the cliff line that is used for recreation and a privately owned caravan park at the top of the cliff. At Barton on Sea, there are properties along the cliff top and beach huts. A cliff path is located landward of the coastal defences. The full length of this area is fronted by a marine Special Protection Area (SPA) designation and the cliffs are designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to their geological importance
- The area's cliff is complex. Erosion of the cliff toe is caused by the sea but groundwater also causes cliff instability leading to land sliding. The influence of groundwater instability is linked to levels of rainfall. A combination of cliff toe protection and cliff slope drainage and stability measures are required to manage the rate of cliff top recession. There is a risk of outflanking the defences in [Highcliffe \(ODU13\)](#) to the west if Naish Cliffs continue to erode and the defences in ODU13 remain in place. Therefore, the interaction with Highcliffe (ODU13) is crucial
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is generally 'managed realignment', but there are three policy units (B2, B3 and B4) and the intent is slightly different for each:
 - In B2 (east), the policy intent is to maintain and improve the drainage system but acknowledge that the cliff top will continue to erode over time
 - In B3 (central), the intent is to initially maintain the areas with defences and drainage, allowing this to adapt to provide a transitional defence to Naish Cliff
 - At B4 (west), a potential way forward is a limited intervention with 'beach nourishment' to allow adaptation of use but this needs further clarification.
- There are a variety of current flood and erosion measures:
 - In the west at Naish Cliffs, the coastline is currently undefended and actively eroding
 - At Barton on Sea in the east, there is a rock revetment (fair/poor condition) at the toe of the cliffs and rock groynes (varied condition).
- In addition, various cliff drainage schemes have been undertaken in the past at Barton on Sea. There is an extensive drainage system (approximately 2km long) consisting of a sheet pile cut off wall and perforated drainage pipes. The system requires regular maintenance and the majority of it is still intact, although failures have occurred at the western end of the system and

opposite Marine Drive, west of Barton Court. There is generally a lack of beach material in front of the Barton on Sea defences

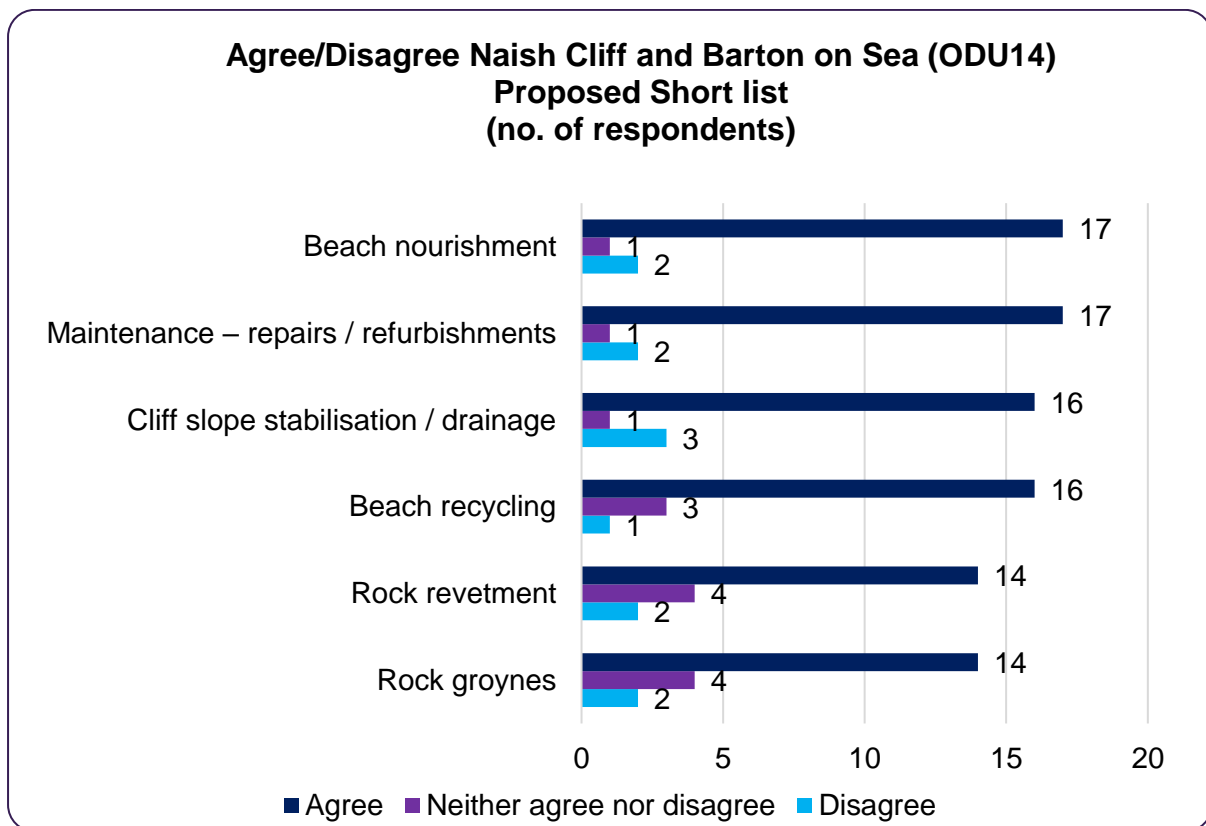
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £28 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Rock groynes
5. Rock revetment
6. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage.

Q40. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

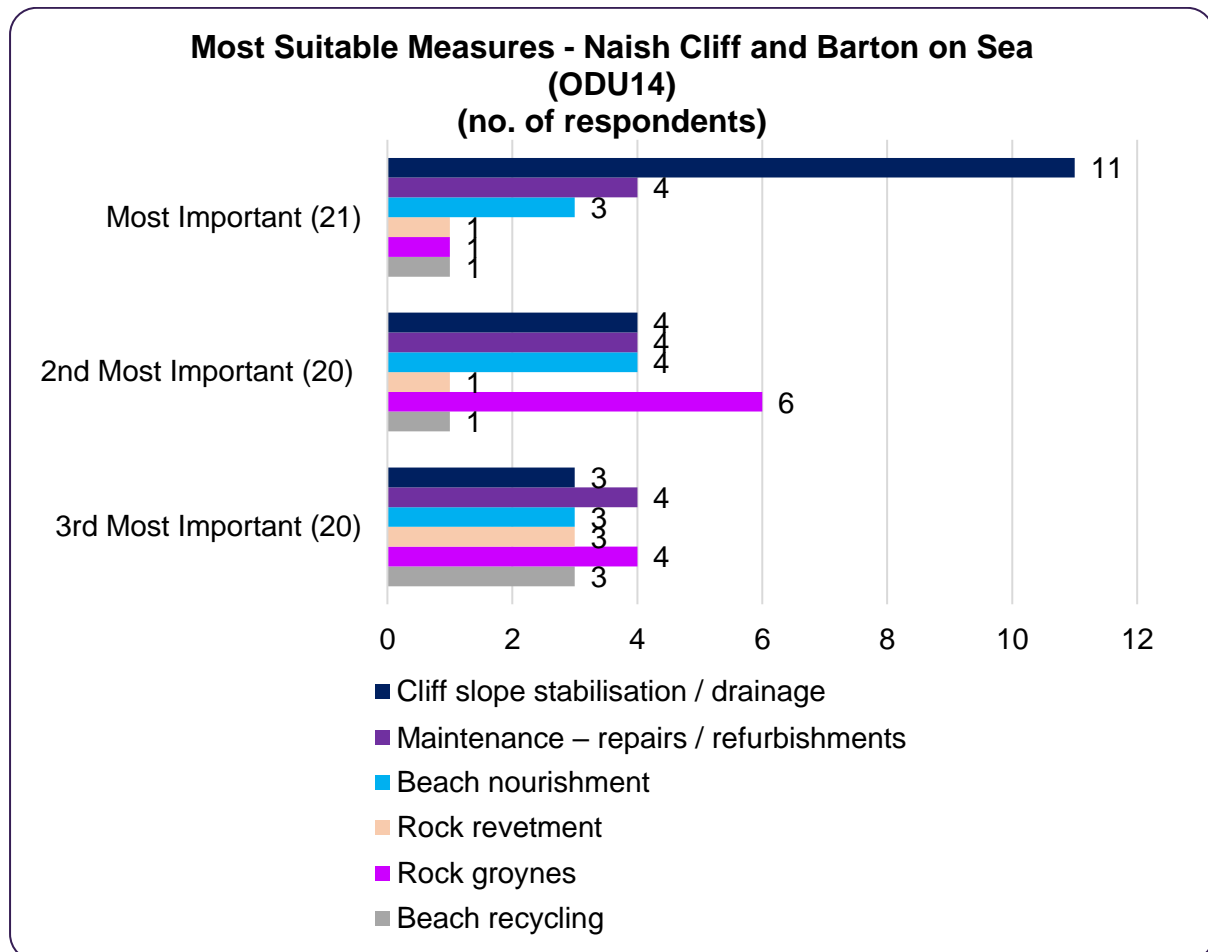
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'beach nourishment' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=17) being on the short list of measures for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'rock revetment' and 'rock groynes' (both n=4) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=3) being on the short list of measures for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14).



Base: 20 respondents.

Q41. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

Respondents selected 'cliff slope stabilisation' (n=11) as their favoured most important measure for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14), whilst their favoured second most important measures was 'rock groynes' (n=6). Respondents favoured third most important measure were 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments and 'rock groynes' (both n=4).



Bases: as labelled.

Q42. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

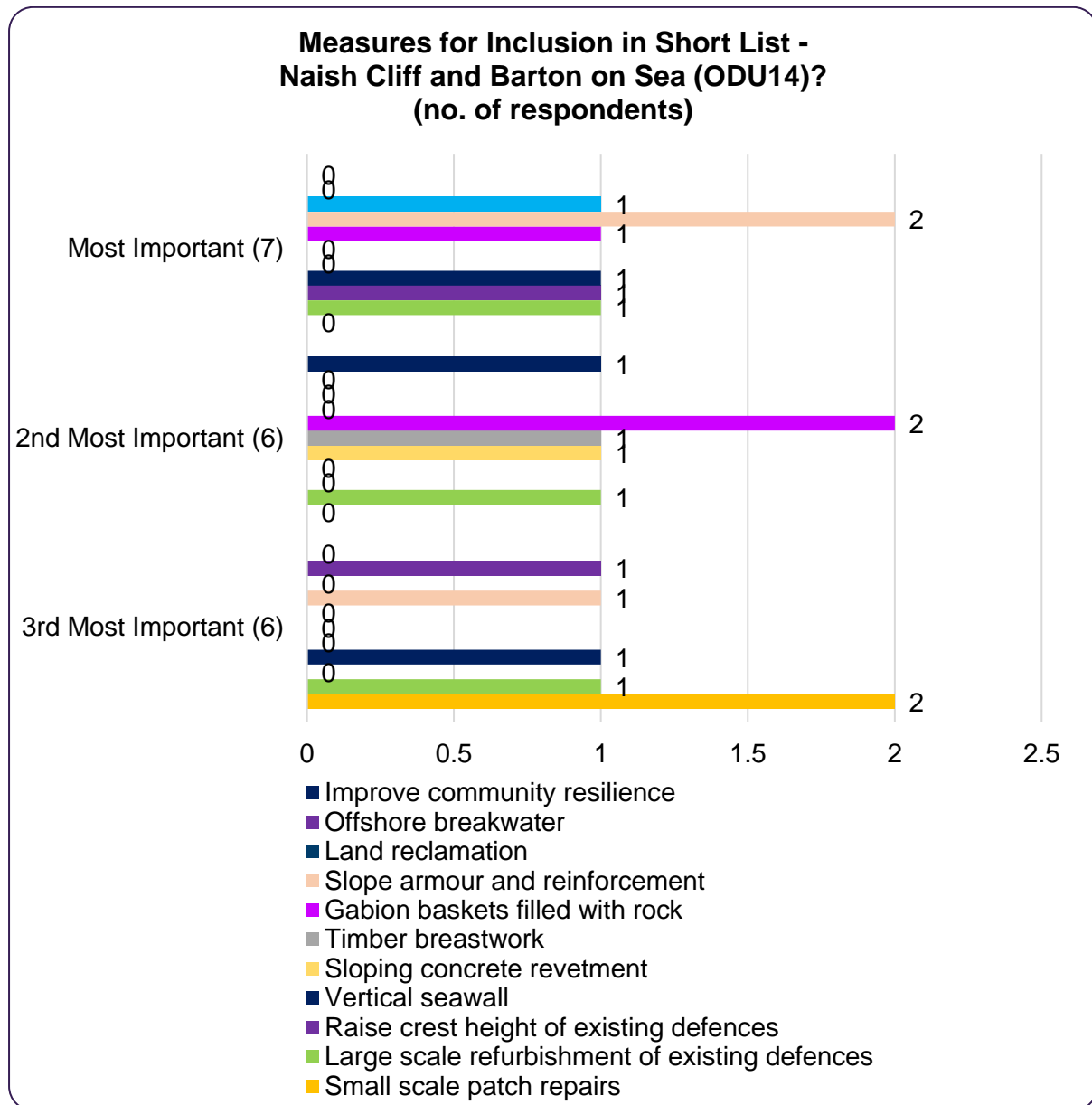
7 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Highcliffe (ODU13).

Q42 Response	Count
Yes	7
No	11
Don't know	4

Base: 22 respondents.

Q42a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

Respondents selected 'slope armour and reinforcement' (n=2) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14), while they selected 'gabion baskets filled with rock' (n=2) as their second most important measure and 'small scale patch repairs' (n=2) as their third most important measure.



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q42b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



7 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14):

"Less cost in the long run."

" Land claimed in the past for development that is now in need of protection at vast expense year-on-year should be allowed to return to saltmarsh/coastal grazing marsh. Remove artificial and costly to maintain defences in strategic locations. Re-create lost habitats."

" Natural aesthetic and realistic cost implication."

" Sacrifice of the cliff top to form an angle of repose would stabilise the cliff preventing storm wind undercutting and would improve health and safety issues."

" Critical cliff protection."

"These are more likely to be affordable & done more quickly."

"They would contribute to the stabilisation of the cliff face and reduce erosion."

4.7 Zone 5 – Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)



Zone 5 covers the Taddiford area between Barton on Sea and Hordle Cliff. The west boundary of the ODU is at the eastern end of the Barton on Sea defences and the east boundary is at West Road (western end of the Hordle beach huts).

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.7.1 Zone 5 - Preferred ODUs

19 respondents said they would like to comment on 'Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff'.

4.7.2 Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff.

Key facts

- The area spans over 2.5km along the open coast
- It is used for recreation and amenity purposes. Landward of the cliff line the open space is used for agriculture and a golf course. The full length of this area is fronted by a marine SPA designation and the cliffs are designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest due to their geological importance. Additionally, a permissive path exists along the cliff top (part of 'European long distance path - route E9')
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is 'no active intervention' to 2105, allowing the cliffs to erode under natural coastal processes

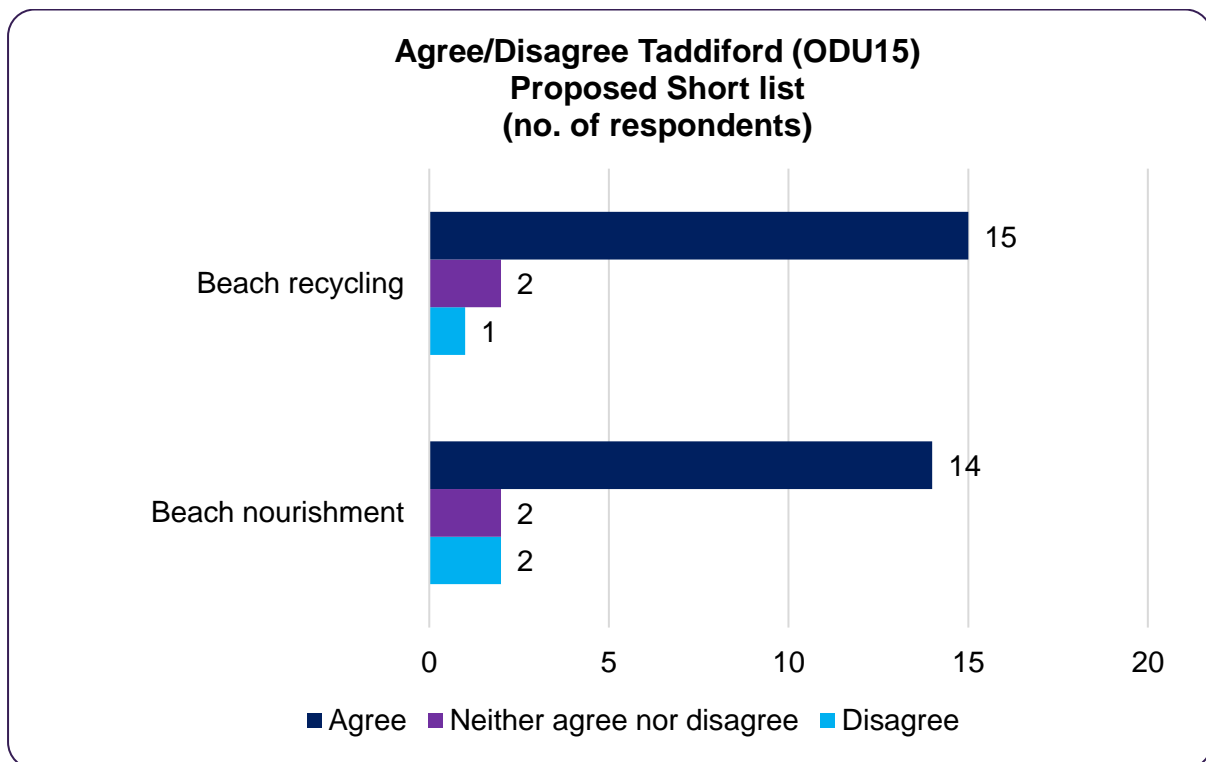
- The beach in front of the cliffs provides the only protection to the cliff toe. There are no linear coastal defences. A single rock structure is located in the west which was constructed to protect a decommissioned storm outfall but which now acts as a terminal groyne. No properties are at risk from erosion in this area until after 2055
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £0.4 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff are:

1. Beach recycling
2. Beach nourishment.

Q43. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff?

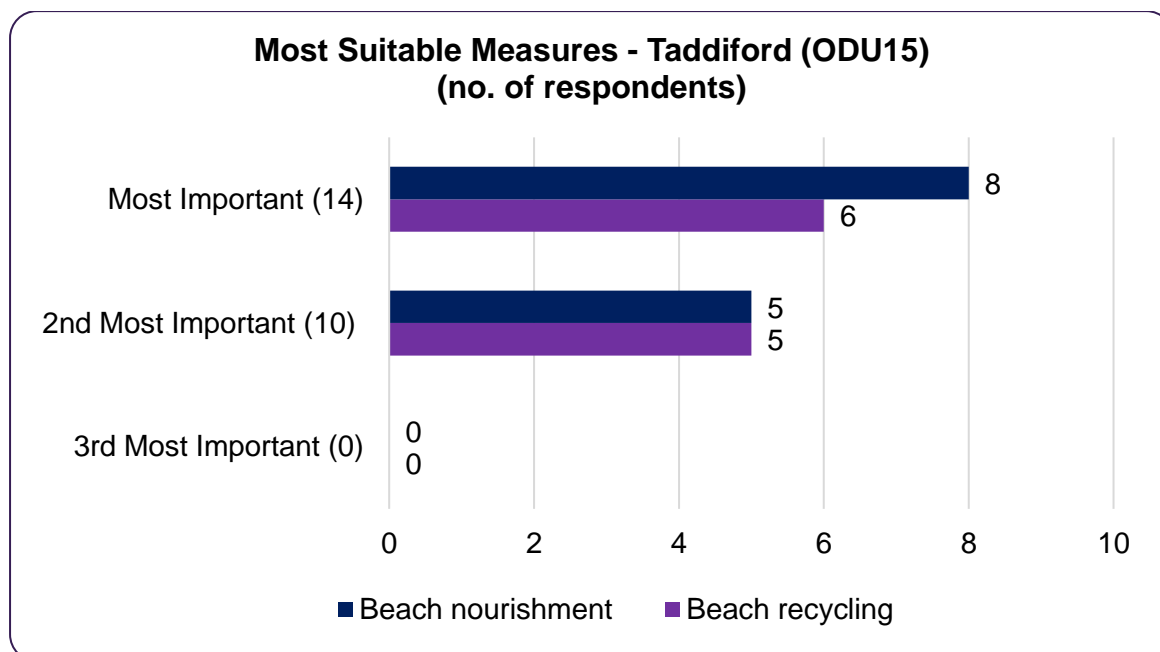
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'beach recycling' (n=15) being on the short list of measures for Taddiford (ODU15). Respondents neither agree nor disagree with 'beach recycling' and 'beach nourishment' (n=2) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'beach nourishment' (n=2) being on the short list of measures for Taddiford (ODU15).



Base: 18 respondents.

Q44. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff?

Respondents selected 'beach nourishment' (n=8) as their favoured most important measure for Taddiford (ODU15), whilst their favoured second most important measures were 'beach nourishment' and 'beach recycling' (both n=5). Respondents did not select any measures as their third most important measure.



Bases: as labelled.

Q45. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff?

8 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Taddiford (ODU15).

Q45 Response	Count
Yes	8
No	8
Don't know	3

Base: 19 respondents.

Q45a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (both n=3) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Taddiford (ODU15). They selected 'gabion baskets filled with rock' (n=2) as their second most important measure, followed by 'timber breastwork' and 'rock revetment' (both n=1) and 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=2) as their third most important measure.

Q45b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



8 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Taddiford (ODU15) - Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff:

"Long term measurements."

"To try to keep the coastal path accessible without the farmers having to keep moving their boundaries back."

"The cliff is falling way in this area which will impact on rights of way and enjoyment of the landscape. Loss of the cliffs is detrimental to the area and tourism."

"A lot of damage has already happened at Hordle Cliffs and these measures would secure and stop the erosion happening further."

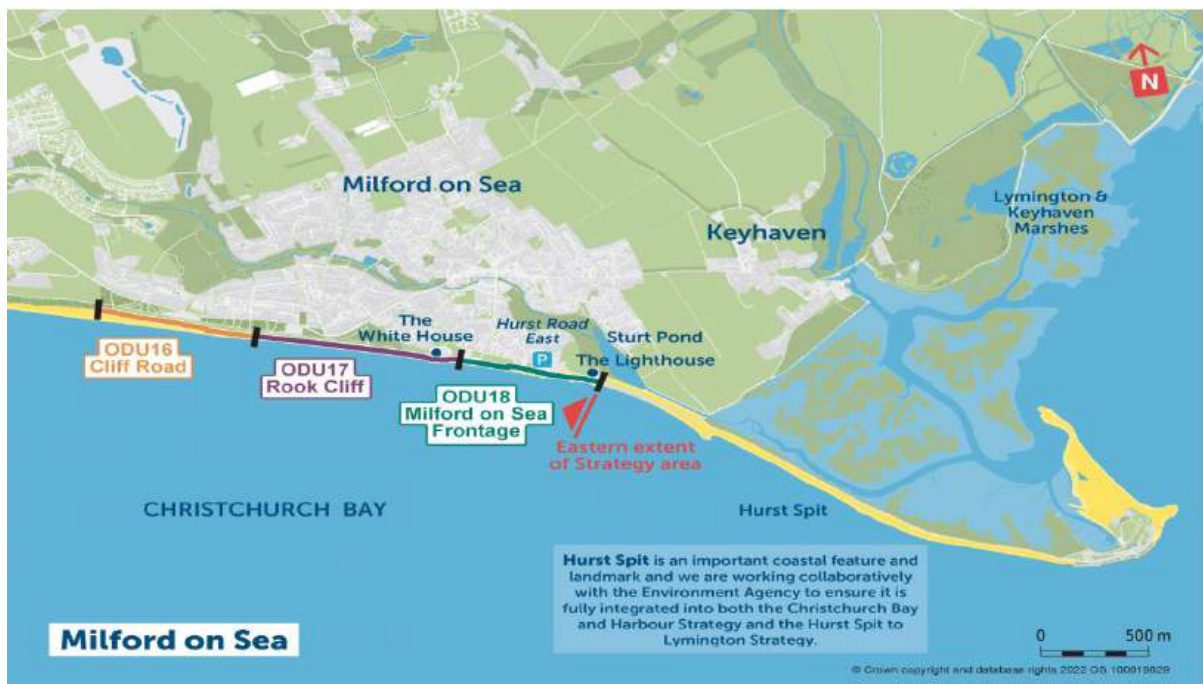
"I [believe] the cliffs require protection from a safety [point of view] as well as the protection of the fauna and flowers."

"I feel it is important to save the beach and its defences. The council are letting the maintenance of the cliff face run away with them. [It] needs some serious reinforcement and investment to keep the sea from eroding it any further. We have a beautiful and often used shoreline. [It's] time to save it."

"Pushing the cliff top over would create an angle of repose, stabilising the cliff, improving health and safety whilst allowing storm winds to escape rather than undercutting the cliff wall."

"Protect toe of cliff to slow erosion."

4.8 Zone 6 - Milford on Sea



Zone 6 covers the coastal frontage between Hordle Cliff and the eastern end of Milford on Sea.

Respondents were asked to view the map and read the information in the [information document](#) for this section before responding.

4.8.1 Zone 6 - Preferred ODUs

For Zone 6, respondents said they would like to comment on 'Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)' (n=21), more than 'Rook Cliff (ODU17)' (n=19) and 'Cliff Road (ODU16)' (n=16).

4.8.2 Cliff Road (ODU16)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Cliff Road (ODU16).

Key facts

- The area spans over 700 metres between Hordle beach huts and the west end of the defences at Rook Cliff
- Beach huts are located at the top of the beach and the base of the cliff, and these are used extensively for recreation and amenity. A number of beach huts were lost in the winter 2014 storms
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is 'managed realignment' until 2105. The policy intent is to maintain Cliff Road (B3058) and residential properties. The policy refresh in 2020 recommended that a detailed study was undertaken to re-examine the policy

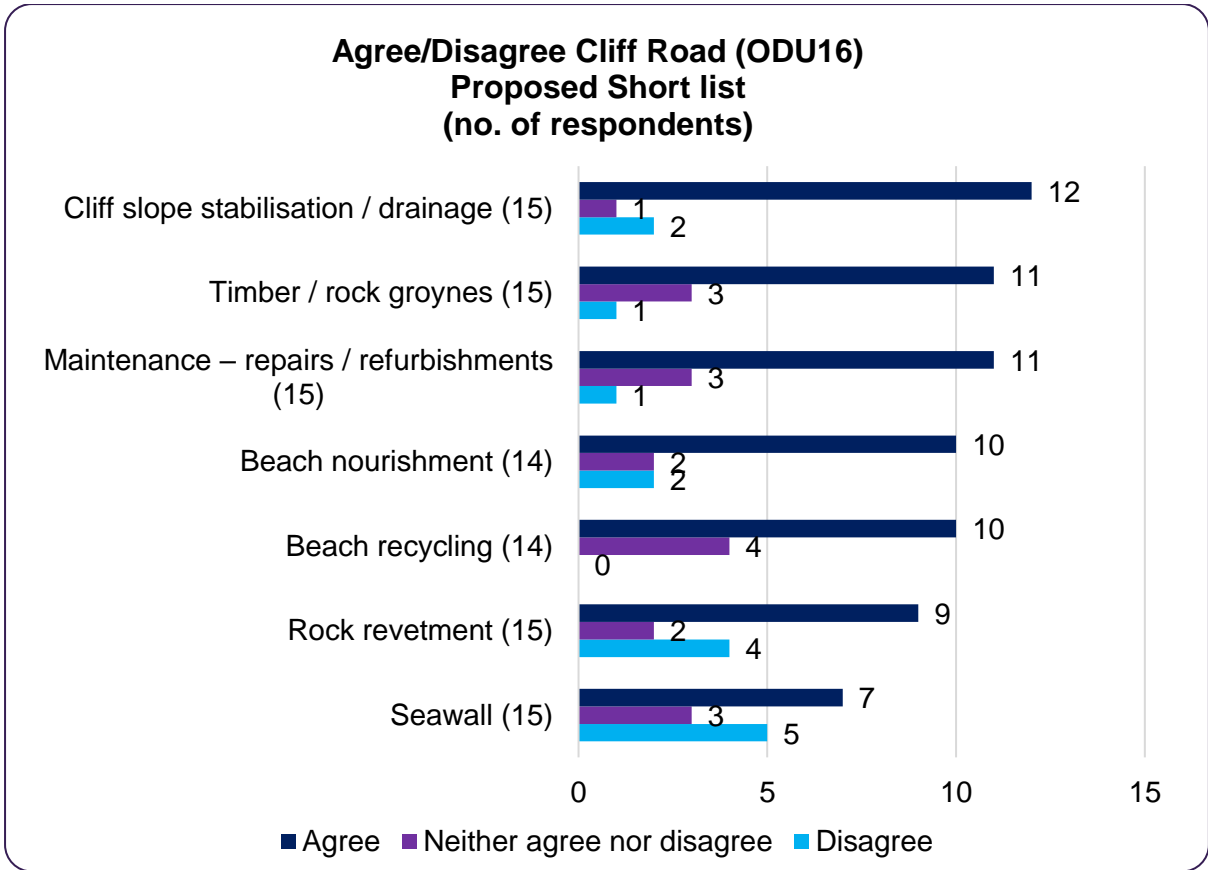
- The majority of this area has no existing coastal defences. The beach in-front of the cliffs provides the main defence to the cliff toe. At the eastern end of the unit there is a wall and groynes providing localised protection. The main risk to this area is from coastal erosion
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £5.2 million.

The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Cliff Road (ODU16) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Timber / rock groynes
5. Seawall
6. Rock revetment
7. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage.

Q46. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Cliff Road (ODU16)?

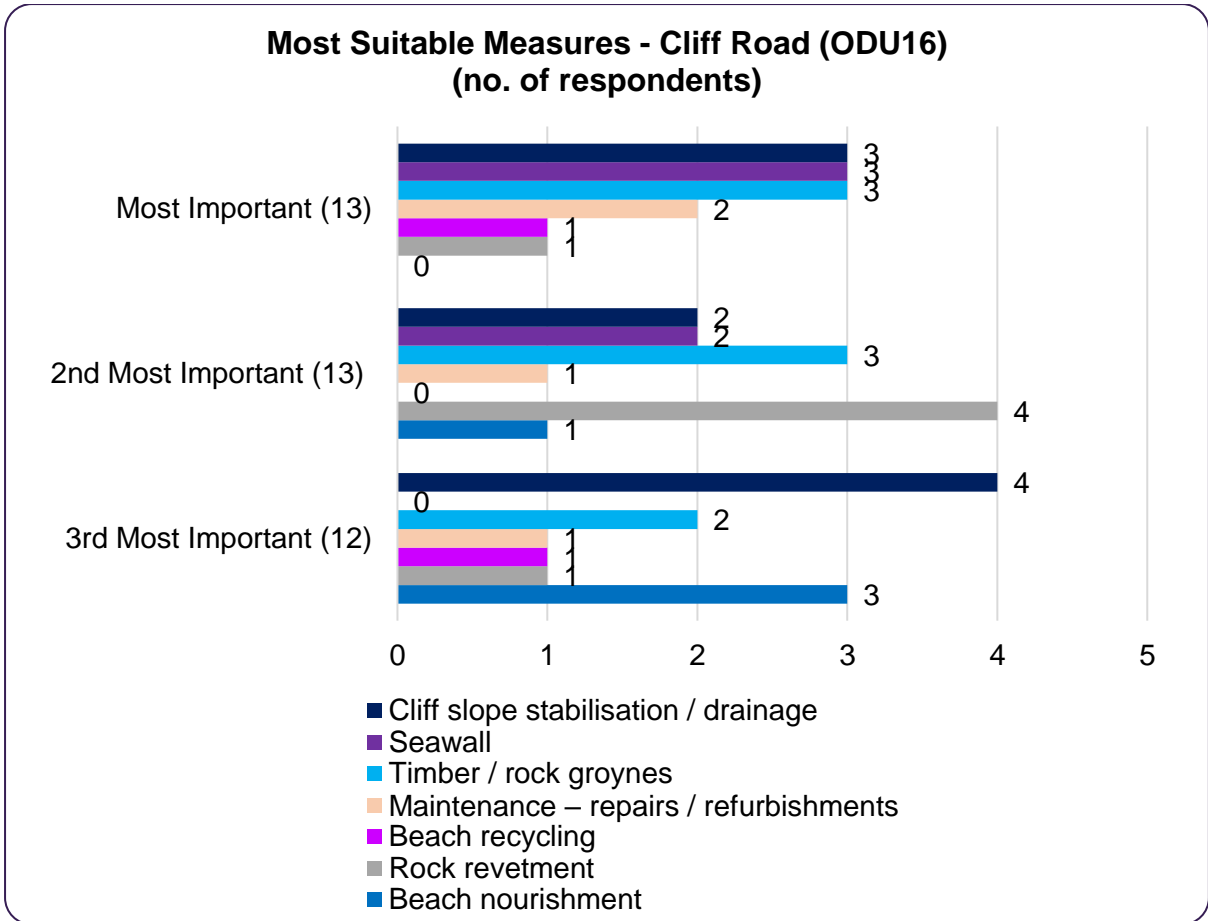
Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' (n=12) being on the short list of measures for Cliff Road (ODU16), followed by 'timber/rock groynes' and 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (both n=11). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'beach recycling' (n=4) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'seawall' (n=5) being on the short list of measures for Cliff Road (ODU16).



Bases: as labelled.

Q47. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Cliff Road (ODU16)?

Respondents selected ‘cliff slope stabilisation/drainage’, ‘seawall’, and ‘timber/rock groynes’ (all n=3) as their favoured most important measures for Cliff Road (ODU16), whilst their favoured second most important measure was ‘rock revetment’ (n=4). Respondents selected ‘cliff slope stabilisation/drainage’ as their favoured third most important measures (n=4).



Bases: as labelled.

Q48. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Cliff Road (ODU16)?

3 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Cliff Road (ODU16).

Q48 Response	Count
Yes	3
No	10
Don't know	1

Base: 14 respondents.

Q48a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Cliff Road (ODU16)?

Respondents selected 'sloping concrete revetment', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'offshore breakwater' (all n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Cliff Road (ODU16). They selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' and 'steel sheet-piled wall' (both n=1) as their second most important measures and 'raise crest height of existing defences'

and 'slope armour and reinforcement' (both n=1) as their third most important measures.

Q48b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



2 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Cliff Road (ODU16):

"The cost of doing nothing does not calculate the damage to beach huts and the impact that will have to local businesses."

"It seems to be a sensible option."

4.8.3 Rook Cliff (ODU17)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Rook Cliff (ODU17).

Key facts

- The area stretches from Rook Cliff defences to the Hurst Road West car park (just to the east of the White House)
- The main use of the landward side of the coastal defences is open space, car parks and a coastal footpath along the top of the cliff. There are residential properties located further back from the cliff top. At the eastern end, the White House building is located immediately landward of the defences and further inland there are residential properties
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy for this area is 'hold the line' to 2105. The national SMP refresh in 2020 recommended investigating options for future management due to serious damage to defences during the 2019/20 storms
- There are a variety of defences including a concrete seawall, rock revetment, timber groynes and a rock groyne. The defence condition varies, with some being in a poor condition with a low residual life. Recent emergency work has been undertaken in this area to repair the defences following a sea wall failure at Westover. The main risk in this location is from erosion and, by 2105, over 300 properties are expected to be at risk
- Value of 'do nothing' damages over the next 100 years: £13.2 million.

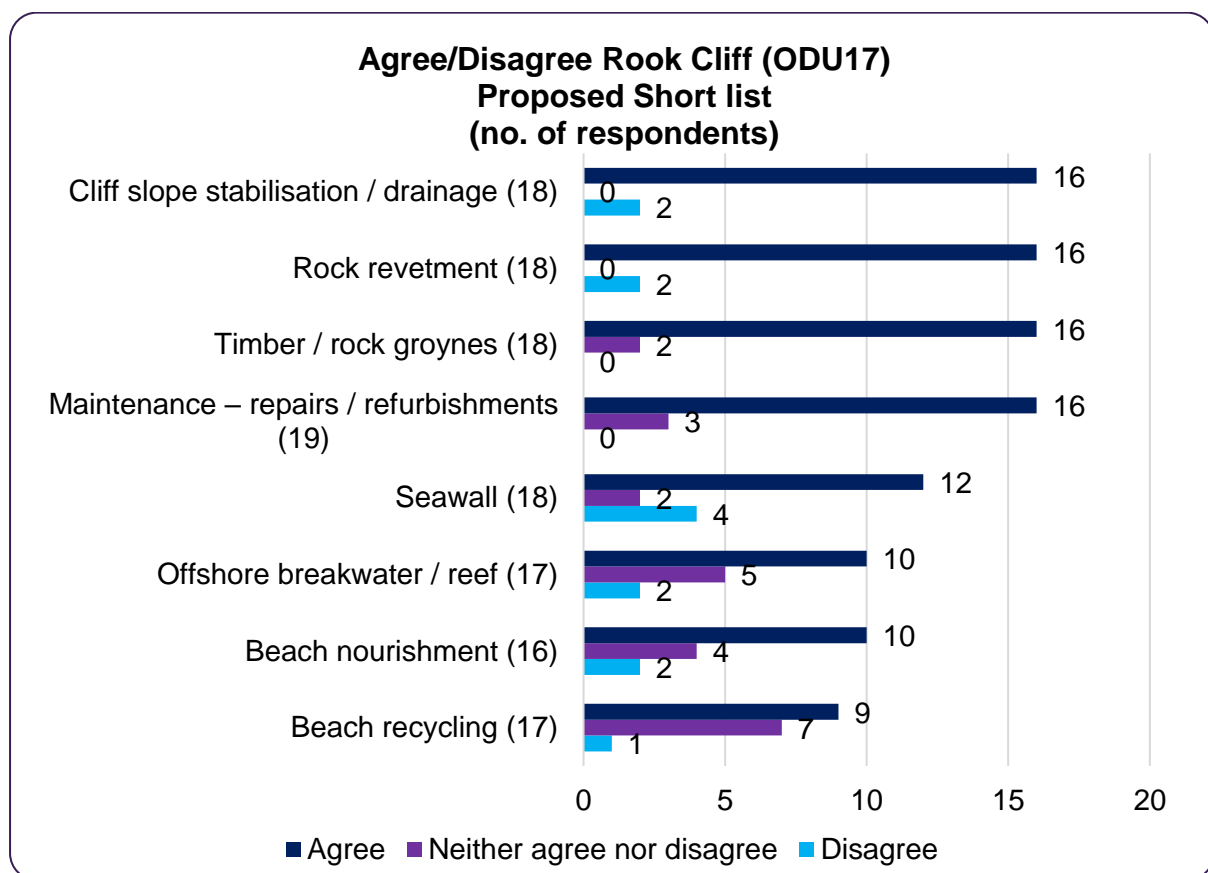
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Rook Cliff (ODU17) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
2. Beach recycling
3. Beach nourishment
4. Timber / rock groynes

5. Seawall
6. Rock revetment
7. Cliff slope stabilisation / drainage
8. Offshore breakwater / reef.

Q49. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Rook Cliff (ODU17)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with ‘cliff slope stabilisation/drainage’, ‘rock revetment’, ‘timber / rock groynes’ and ‘maintenance – repairs/refurbishments’ (all n=16) being on the short list of measures for Rook Cliff (ODU17). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with ‘beach recycling’ (n=7) and disagree or strongly disagree most with seawall’ (n=4) being on the short list of measures for Rook Cliff (ODU17).

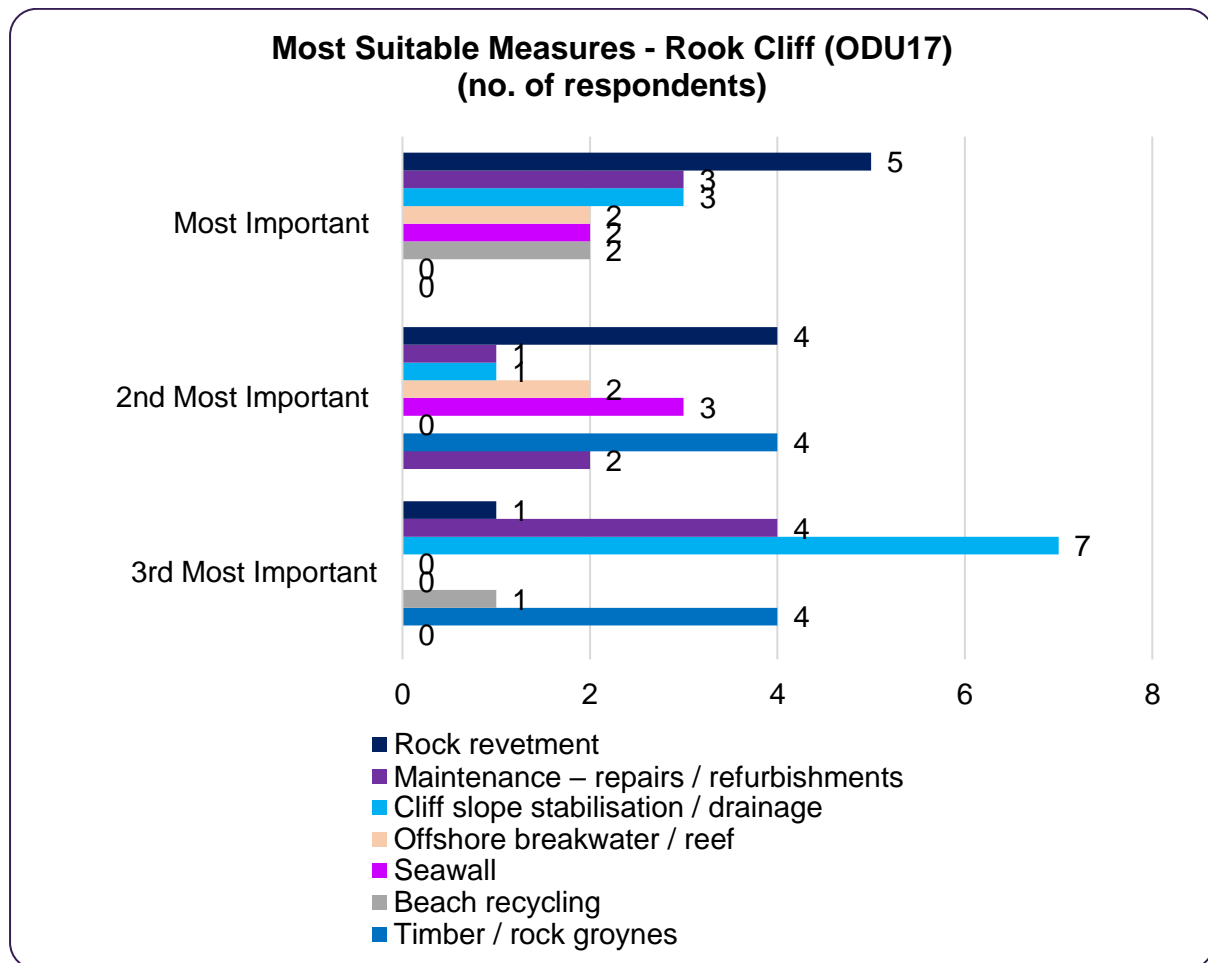


Bases: as labelled.

Q50. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Rook Cliff (ODU17)?

Respondents selected ‘rock revetment’ (n=5) as their favoured most important measures for Rook Cliff (ODU17), whilst their favoured second most important measures were ‘rock revetment’ and ‘timber/rock groynes’ (both n=4). Respondents

selected 'cliff slope stabilisation/drainage' as their favoured third most important measures (n=7).



Base: 17 respondents.

Q51. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Rook Cliff (ODU17)?

5 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Rook Cliff (ODU17).

Q51 Response	Count
Yes	5
No	11
Don't know	2

Base: 18 respondents.

Q51a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Rook Cliff (ODU17)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences', 'raise crest height of existing defences', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'protect individual

properties at flood risk' (all n=1) as their favoured most important measures for inclusion on the short list for Rook Cliff (ODU17). They selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (n=2) and 'raise crest height of existing defences' (n=1) as their second most important measures and 'gabion baskets filled with rock', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'protect individual properties at flood risk' (all n=1) as their third most important measures.

Q51b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



4 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Rook Cliff (ODU17):

"It seems like a very sensible idea - to protect the coastal path used by thousands of people and to protect homes on the frontline."

"To hold back cliff top erosion."

"There is a 'gap' in the current sea defences directly in-line with the worst erosion at the top of the cliff - this is closest to our property and is a considerable cause for concern."

"There is a significant 100 metres where the recent rock revetments were insufficient, and the existing sea wall is under threat. It represents a weakness in much longer stretches east and west of this "gap" and would be a pretty cheap and quick fix. Also stabilising the cliff with plants that bind the soil would help as this is caused by rain and wind weathering the cliff, not tidal action."

4.8.4 Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)

Respondents were asked to read the key facts below and give us their views on the short list of proposed coastal risk management measures for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18).

Key facts

- The area is at the eastern end of the strategy frontage and spans from between Hurst Road West car park to the eastern end of Hurst Road, adjacent to the start of the rock revetment on Hurst Spit
- The beach in this area is used for recreation. Beach huts are located at the top of the beach and also on the promenade at the western end
- The [Shoreline Management Plan](#) Policy for this area is hold the line to 2025 followed by managed realignment to 2105, but with options for considering a continuous beach between Rook Cliff and Hurst Spit

- There are a variety of defences including rock groynes, timber groynes and a concrete seawall. The estimated residual life of most of the defences in this unit is less than 10 years
- The beach in this location has undergone significant erosion. Beach volumes continue to decline despite small scale renourishments, and with increased frequency after the seawall failure. The main risk is from coastal erosion, but there is also flood risk from wave overtopping along the frontage, particularly at the east end, and tidal inundation from the behind Hurst Spit in the Keyhaven direction
- Value of 'do nothing' damages from erosion over the next 100 years is £9 million. Flood risk data is not sufficient to calculate the economic damages but options to manage the flood risk in this area will be considered.

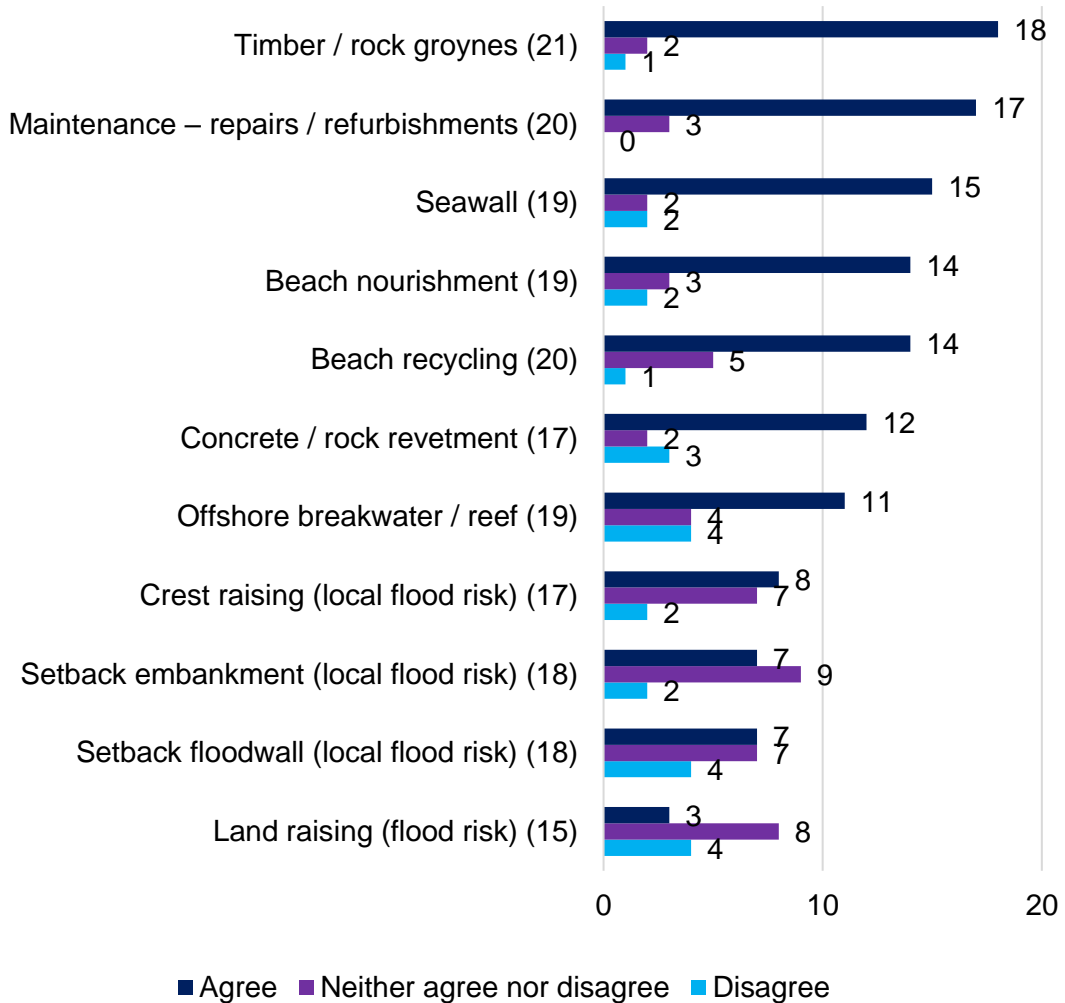
The short list of potential coastal risk management measures, most suitable for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18) are:

1. Maintenance – repairs / refurbishments
 1. Beach recycling
 2. Beach nourishment
 3. Timber / rock groynes
 4. Seawall
 5. Concrete / rock revetment
 6. Offshore breakwater / reef
 7. Setback floodwall (local flood risk)
 8. Setback embankment (local flood risk)
 9. Crest raising (local flood risk)
 10. Land raising (flood risk)

Q52. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the potential short list of measures for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)?

Respondents said they strongly agree or agree most with 'timber / rock groynes' (n=18), followed by 'maintenance – repairs/refurbishments' (n=17) being on the short list of measures for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18). Respondents neither agree nor disagree most with 'setback embankment (local flood risk) (n=9) and disagree or strongly disagree most with 'offshore breakwater/reef', 'setback floodwall (local flood risk)', and 'land raising (flood risk)' (all n=4) being on the short list of measures for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18).

**Agree/Disagree Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)
Proposed Short list
(no. of respondents)**



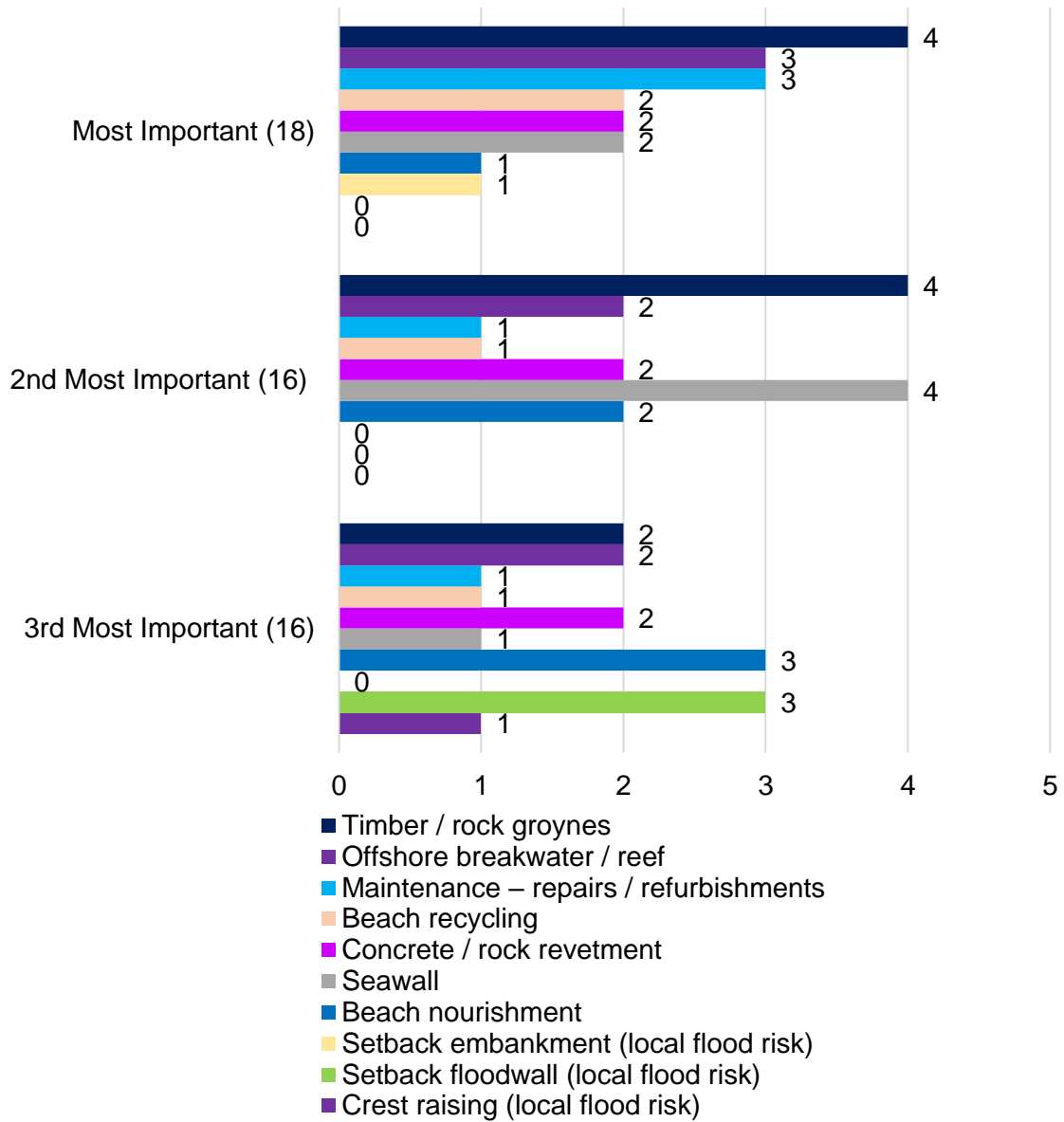
Bases: as labelled.

Q53. Of the short listed measures, which ones do you think are the most suitable for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)?

Respondents selected ‘timber/rock groynes’ (n=4) as their favoured most important measure for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18), whilst their favoured second most important measures were ‘timber/rock groynes’ and ‘seawall’ (both n=4).

Respondents selected ‘beach nourishment’ and ‘setback floodwall (local flood risk)’ (both n=3) as their favoured third most important measures.

**Most Suitable Measures - Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)
(no. of respondents)**



Bases: as labelled. Please note that measures that were not selected at all have not been included.

Q54. Having read the long list of measures in the information document, are there any that you feel should still be included in the short list for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)?

6 respondents felt some of the long list measures should be included in the short list for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18).

Q54 Response	Count
Yes	6
No	10
Don't know	3

Base: 19 respondents.

Q55a. Are there any measures from the long list that you feel should still be included in the short list for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18)?

Respondents selected 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences' (n=3) as their favoured most important measure for inclusion on the short list for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18), followed by 'deployable temporary flood defences', 'slope armour and reinforcement' and 'land reclamation' (all n=1). They selected 'protect individual properties at flood risk' (n=2) and 'gabion baskets filled with rock' (n=1) as their second most important measures and 'large scale refurbishment of existing defences', 'timber breastwork' and 'steel sheet-piled wall' (all n=1) as their third most important measures.

Q55b. Please tell us why you want to include the additional measure/s you have selected.



5 comments

These respondents gave reasons for selecting additional measures from the long list for inclusion in the short list for Milford on Sea frontage (ODU18):

"Because very recent beach replenishment works have already been destroyed by sea. Existing defences could be improved in addition to new scheme."

"In order to hold and protect the existing lines of defence."

"We must preserve our beach and be able to access it. If there are too many rocks, we cannot use the beach."

"Because that helps to protect the properties liable to flooding especially the bags on the footpath and where possible narrow the car park entrance thus holding back water on the car park using it as a water container."

"Need to address long term coastal erosion issues caused by longshore drift disruption to the west. Rock revetment needed for 'gaps' that currently exist including repair of wall along to Hordle."

5 Considering Equalities and Human Rights

BCP Council has a duty to take into account the impact of their decisions on human rights and protected groups (age, disability, sex/gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy, maternity, race religion or belief, and sexual orientation) as defined under the Equality Act 2010.

Q56. Are there any positive or negative impacts of these proposals that you believe that BCP Council should take into account in relation to equalities or human rights? If so, are you able to provide any supporting information and suggest any ways in which the organisation could reduce or remove any potential negative impacts and increase any positive impacts?



30 comments

These respondents gave insights into any positive or negative impacts in relation to equalities and/or human rights, while several said no/not applicable:

"N/a."

"The future flood risk at Friars Cliff is not well known. Appropriate information should be provided to residents so that they can take action and/or influence future flood prevention measures."

"The Phase 4 engagement document, and with it the short listed options, does not mention, and as [a consequence] does not seem to have considered the [longshore] connection of the coastline, in [particular] the open coast. Basically, an updrift option will have a limiting impact on the choice of the downdrift option, and to some degree this applies also in the updrift direction. Presenting this 'which flavour of defence would you like' (and already ignoring other management options such as CCMAAs) as if it is an independent pick & mix exercise is fundamentally flawed and dishonest towards consultees."

"I'd like you to protect our human right to enjoy the coastline and coastal path for everybody, regardless of gender/race/age/ability etc."

"No."

"No."

"Important that the shoreline in Milford on Sea remains accessible to the same extent as now, as access in other areas is difficult for those with disabilities."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"Unknown (and frankly unnecessary wokism)."

"No."

"No impact, stupid question."

"My suggestion is a flood barrier similar to the one on the Thames at London sited on the entrance to The Run at Mundeford from Christchurch Bay. Additional flood defences to West and East of The Run to deflect rising water levels when the Run is closed. All other ODUs within Christchurch harbour would be protected."

"None. Put natural processes and wildlife first for a change."

"As a Poole resident, I believe that this is not a matter I should be allowed to have a say in. It weakens the rights of Christchurch residents to have their opinions acted upon."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"Why should only a few [businesses] and homes get a great deal of money spent on [their] defence which in the end will fail. Local people should pay for their own defence. No. The wider public who will suffer from loss of services so someone else can sit in [their] house for a few more years."

"No."

"No."

N/A."

"None."

"Whilst the European long distance footpath, E9, is mentioned in ODU16 Cliff Road (Milford on Sea), it also applies to ODU17 Rook Cliff and ODU18 Milford on Sea Frontage (you need to correct your Information Document [to] reflect the E9 footpath aspect for the entirety of SMZ6 Milford on Sea). This section from ODU16 to ODU18 Milford on Sea is one of the unique areas of the entire bay where direct access is available to disabled people (from the seafront car parks which directly border the path), so that they can enjoy the amenity of the seafront and use the E9 footpath. This amenity needs to be preserved for them (and of course all other Milford residents and visitors).

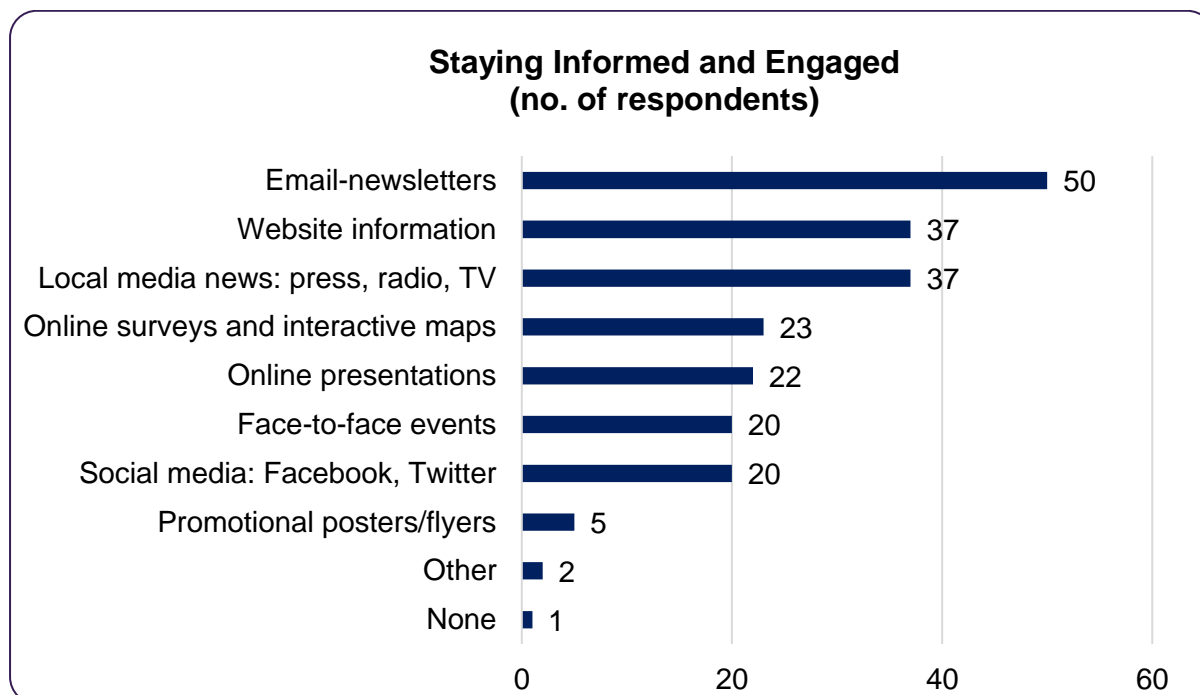
"Reduce the risk to holiday [homeowners]. Holiday [homeowners] need reassurance as to the long and short term future of their investment."

"No."

6 Staying Informed and Engaged

Q57. How would you like to be kept informed about the Strategy development as we progress this work?

Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through 'email newsletters' (n=50), followed by 'website information' and 'local media news: press, radio, TV' (both n=37). They would like to be kept informed and engaged through promotional posters/flyers the least (n=5).



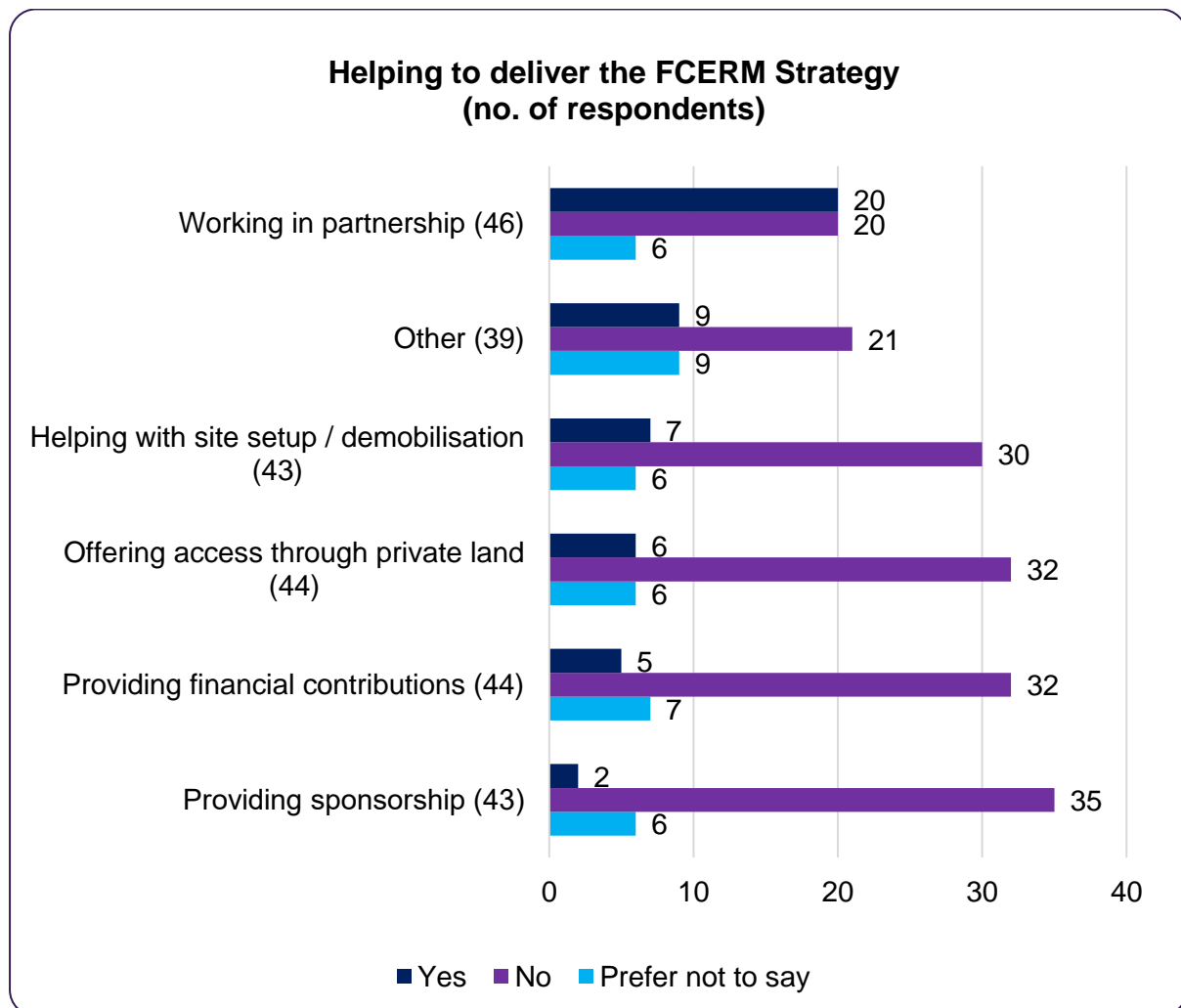
Base: 73 respondents.

7 Helping us to deliver the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy

Q58. Please select how you might be willing to help as we begin to deliver the Strategy in the future.

Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by 'working in partnership' (n=20). Respondents were least interested in helping to deliver the Strategy through 'providing sponsorship' (n=2).

Name and email addresses that were submitted by respondents have been provided separately to the project team to keep respondent's personal information confidential in line with GDPR regulations.



Bases: as labelled.

8 Other responses

In addition to the main responses received through the online and paper surveys, 3 people sent emails to share their views on the engagement. Their responses have been anonymised and outlined below:

Response 1

“Thank you for allowing me to provide some comments. It took me a while to get through the documents and so I’d be very grateful if the below could be considered.

Zone 4 (Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea)

As the report states, this is an important recreational area and as such, should be heavily defended and monitored. To prevent property loss, I feel the ‘Improve’ strategy should be implemented, or failing that, the ‘Maintain then Improve’ option. This could be achieved through beach nourishment, improving rock revetment, cliff stabilisation and by maintaining and improving the drainage system.

Zone 5 (Taddiford)

I feel monitoring of this area is essential because of its close proximity to the proposed gravel extraction site less than a mile away at Ashley Manor Farm proposed by NMSB. I am very worried this will increase the erosion rates in this zone and feel this should be monitored regularly. Beach nourishment and recycling would be better than doing nothing. This area could be subject to significant changes as a result of the proposed gravel site and therefore needs to be actively monitored at least.

Given the already rapid rate of erosion in this zone, I feel it would be advisable to implement some form of active strategy. From visiting this area regularly, the rate of erosion is evident. A ‘Maintain’ strategy appears more sustainable rather than doing absolutely nothing. This is important recreational land.

Zone 6/7 (behind the White House)

“Due to significant future risk to the properties behind The White House (over 300 properties are expected to be at risk in this area by epoch 3) it seems the only logical strategy is to adopt the ‘Improve’ strategic option and heavily defend and monitor this area going forward.”

Response 2

“As a resident of Milford on Sea, I recently attended the online event and face to face drop in session about the FCERM strategy for Christchurch Bay, prior to completing the online survey section relating to Milford. I was disappointed to find that the survey did not provide any opportunity for comment and have therefore decided to send this additional letter.

I found the survey quite difficult to complete in advance of a strategy being chosen. I think that we should have been given an opportunity to express an opinion as to which strategy we would prefer but, as we were not, I tried to convey my opinion by choosing only those options which would fit with my preference for a strategy which would provide for a long term benefit. It seems pointless to me to spend large sums of money on options which will not reduce the risk in the long term.

I was also disappointed that the documents made no reference to the importance of the coastal area in the life of the village as a whole and to the residents of surrounding areas and tourists from further afield. The coastal path in particular is one of the major reasons that people want to live in or visit Milford and yet did not seem to have been taken into account (unless it came under the very vague criterion of “broader outcomes” in the multi criteria appraisal).

Finally, I am concerned that there has been no new information about Phase 2 of the protection works at Rook Cliff. When Phase 1 of the works to protect the sea wall and adjacent area was undertaken, two years ago, it was acknowledged that a Phase 2 would be necessary to provide the required protection across the whole frontage. I understood at the time that funding was being sought for this phase and that it was hoped that it would be completed in two to five years. Can you please tell me whether this project is still going to go ahead, or has it been abandoned until the strategy for the entire bay has been decided, by which time significant further damage may well already have occurred as the waves frequently overtop the existing defences?

I look forward to an answer to this question and to learning the results of the online survey.”

Response 3

“Further to my previous emails about the FCERM Engagement. As noted in the council’s Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of October 2017, the defences along the Wick riverside around Wick Farm were built in 1992 and then raised in height and extended [in] 2014 to provide increased protection from the slipway along Wick Lane to the horse field.

At the 14th February 2014 flood event, reaching a height of 1.9m AOD, the water reached towards the top of the existing 1992 flood bank, across the horse field to the gate opposite Wick Farm, across the lower section of the golf driving range and up Wick Lane to Wick Green as far as the door step of No 2 Wick green – the old white cottages at the corner. The 2014 improvements dealt with the riverside, increasing the height to 2.25m – but at that time it was decided not to implement the more expensive additional defences across the whole of the horse field to the golf driving range to meet the higher ground.

I and a neighbour have recently measured heights along Wick Lane up to Wick Green using the water-level technique from a known datum. We found that the eastern part of Wick Green adjacent to the cottages (No 2 Wick Green) is at approx.

2.1m AOD rising to 2.2m at the eastern corner of the Green. There is clearly a low section at the edge of the Green and a channel down to Wick Farm, which renders the added height to 2.25 and extension into the horse field irrelevant - any flood water can get to Wick Farm at 2.1m via Wick Green.

It is requested that as part of the current consultation, a survey of the area at Wick Green is carried out to accurately determine the levels across the Green (or if this data from 2014 exists, it is made available). If it is found that the levels are below 2.25m a solution to the lack of defences at Wick Green should be implemented as a priority. Going forward, looking at the threat from increased sea levels, it is clear that the 2014 bank in the horse field will need to be extended to meet the higher ground in the golf driving range.”

Response 4

This response was made in reference to Zone 2 – Christchurch Harbour:

“I live [near] Wick Farm [removed] and was involved with the consultation prior to the 2014 Flood Defence improvements at Wick village. My basic question is given your predicted sea level rise of 1.03m in the next 100 years (10cm per decade) - when is further improvement to the scheme going to be conducted?”

Looking at past flood events – 2000 & 2014. The 2000 event reached 1.99m and the February 2014 event reached 1.9m. We were fortunate in 2014 that it was on a Neap tide – i.e., with a tidal height at high tide of around 2.1m or less. If the storm had coincided with a higher Spring tide tidal height of 2.2m there would have been another 10cm or more river height. What can be established is that the storm surge gave an added water height of over 80cm. What is also clear is that the events of 2000 & 2014, while classified as 1 in 200 year events were only 14 years apart – we have to expect these [types] of event every 15 to 20 years.

During the 2014 Flood Defence improvements, the bank around [Wicks] Farm was raised by 20 cm to 2.25m and extended to the slipway and into the ‘horse field’. However, Using the figures for sea level rise on your website – which works out at 0.83cm per year the bank height of 2.25m will be overtopped by [an] 80cm surge from 2047 onwards. By 2050, each high tide of nearly 1.5m will flow across the grass parkland up to the base of the flood defence bank (there will be 1 foot of free water covering much of the parkland every day). By the end of the century every high tide would overflow the current defence.

Clearly the flood defence bank needs increasing in height and extending further to encompass the whole of Wick Lane. The question is when. All low-lying coastal areas of [the] UK will be facing the same problem, so each area cannot leave it to the last moment. The EA (central govt) have a limited annual budget, so the nationwide effort will need to be carried out over many years – even decades. In some areas, work will need to be done to raise defences to seemingly unbelievable heights – to prepare for sea levels in 20 years time – otherwise each project will need to be revisited every decade if defences are only raised to what at the time

seems an appropriate level. So, we need to start now – before other areas catch on to the need (or believe in sea level rise!).

Regarding the survey, which asks for our opinion on which type of defence is most suitable – I am not an expert on structures of flood defence, so I will not offer an opinion – however, I am convinced that our defences need dramatically increasing.

I missed the December 2022 event you held at Tuckton library – but would be very keen to take part in future events.

I've just re-read my email & seen that I made 2 mistakes regarding tidal height in the 2nd paragraph – I mentioned a Spring & Neap height of tide of 2.2 & 2.1m, which is clearly wrong – I of course meant 1.2 & 1.1m respectively. Could you please pass this onto the team.”

Response 5

This response was made in reference to Christchurch Quay:

“What has been notable down on the Quay, are the virtual daily flood warnings and from our window, we can see that the incidence of very high waters is now a continuous daily hazard.

It is certainly giving rise to concern and we would like to know what plans BPC have for improving the protection from these continuous high tides. When we have heavy rain accompanying a high tide, there is nowhere for the water flowing down Bure Brook to go, and so it rapidly raises the height of water and pushes it back up the drains until we have a small lake directly behind our back walls. The old wall has protected us so far, but I cannot help but think some [urgent] reinforcement of the wall in question is needed.

More obviously the tarmac path along the waterside, which was reinforced last year, is not going to last long if the tide keeps rising on such a continuous basis. Really what is needed is a proper and much higher wall along the [removed] water/pavement meeting so that it really provides proper protection.

Please can you provide some detail as to the action BCP is taking, before we get serious flooding? Your help in this matter will be much appreciated.”

Response 6

This response was made in reference to Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14):

“I am a Barton resident and familiar with the Barton-Naish stretch of the coast than I am with Highcliffe but, as a layman, it seems to me that the cliffs at Barton and at Highcliffe are behaving very differently. The cliffs at Highcliffe (at least below the principal car park near the Cliffhanger Café) appear more stable [than] they are at Barton where there is evidence of frequent cliff falls. I have tried unsuccessfully to find the results of the ground surveys that will have been undertaken as part of the preparation of the FCERM so it could be that the behaviour of the two cliffs is

different because strata exposed at Highcliffe and at Barton are different. But my comments/questions are these:

- Could the differential have something to do with the planting that took place on the Highcliffe cliffs some years ago? (No planting seems ever to have been carried out at Barton.)*
- I can see that the principal issue at Barton is not so much erosion of the cliffs by the sea at the toe but rather the collapse of cliffs through water hitting the relatively impervious clay and weakening the yellow-coloured beds above. Has there historically been better management of ground drainage at Highcliffe? (I see pipes extending out of the cliffs at Barton which would seem to be the remnants of some historic drainage scheme which has failed.)*

Response 7

This response was made in reference to Hordle beach huts:

“We went to the meeting in Christchurch a few weeks ago to view and talk about protecting the coastline.

We have a beach hut [removed] at Hordle Cliffs [removed]. Where we are, the erosion is starting to show signs but not as bad as it is a little further east where many families have lost their beach huts. These are not just wooden sheds; they are generations of family's history. We often here stories from previous beach hut owners of their loses.

By moving a beach hut to a safer area would keep an income coming in for the council and keep the beach busy.

By doing a temporary fix would only waste money. I am sure if the council asked hut owners for a donation to help save their beach huts. I'm sure you might get a good response.

Also, I feel where the concrete wall to the east of [the beach huts] at Hordle Cliffs has been erected is causing the damage where many huts have fallen. When the sea is coming in during a strong storm, [it's] hitting the end of the concrete guiding it into the cliff face causing the erosion.

Sorry to go on but when you see families lose their [family's] history [it's] not good.

Thank you for reading this far.”

Response 8

This response was made in reference to the SUDS/Flood Water Management Act:

“I would appreciate if my comments in this e-mail can be included in you “Have Your Say” consultation. My comments don’t really fit into any particular box but are very relevant for the time when planning officers are considering planning applications for new developments in the areas included in this consultation.

In January 2019, Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 came into force in Wales. The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are considered and used to manage surface water, so ensuring resilient drainage systems for new developments in both urban and rural areas. We understand, so far, that Schedule 3 is not in force in England.

Only recently, Mr Terry Fuller, Chief Executive, The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM) wrote to the Prime Minister requesting that Schedule 3 became law in England. This letter was signed by senior representatives of another forty planning, engineering and environment groups. For your information, I attach a copy of Mr Fuller’s letter.

We would agree with Mr Fuller and the other signatories that “Implementation [of Schedule 3] is essential to addressing growing surface water flood risk, tackling the sewage pollution problem and is complementary to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and nutrient neutrality. It will provide a level playing field and certainty against which to deliver sustainable and resilient development at all scales”.

I would be very interested to learn what action BCP is prepared to undertake to incorporate Schedule 3 in its Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy as a binding condition when planning applications are being considered.

I shall welcome your sharing this and consulting with others at BCP as appropriate. I and Dorset CPRE colleagues look forward to your reply.

[removed].”

9 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

The equalities profile is shown below. Counts, and not percentages, are shown due to the small sample size.

Equalities	Group	Number
Age	25 - 34 years	1
	35 - 44 years	3
	45 - 54 years	13
	55 - 64 years	18
	65 - 74 years	27
	75 - 84 years	9
	Prefer not to say	2
Gender	Female	20
	Male	48
	Prefer not to say	5
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosexual	61
	All other sexual orientations	2
	Prefer not to say	10
Disability	Yes - limited a little	5
	No	62
	Prefer not to say	7
Ethnic Group	White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	67
	BME	1
	Other Ethnic Group	1
	Prefer not to say	5
Religion	No religion	21
	Christian	45
	Prefer not to say	8
Armed Forces	Yes, previously served in Regular or Reserve Armed Forces	6
	No	63
	Prefer not to say	3
Respondent Type	BCP resident	32
	NFDC resident	30
	Organisation/Group BCP	3
	Prefer not to say	3
	Beach hut tenant	2
	Other	2
	Coastal Business NFDC	1

10 Appendix 2 – Image Glossary



Beach Recycling



Beach Nourishment



Cliff Slope Stabilisation



Deployable defences
(e.g. flood gates)



Gabions



Rock Groynes



Rock Revetment / Armour



Timber Breastwork



Saltmarsh Restoration



Sand Dune Enhancements



Seawall



Embankment



Setback Floodwall



Slope Armour

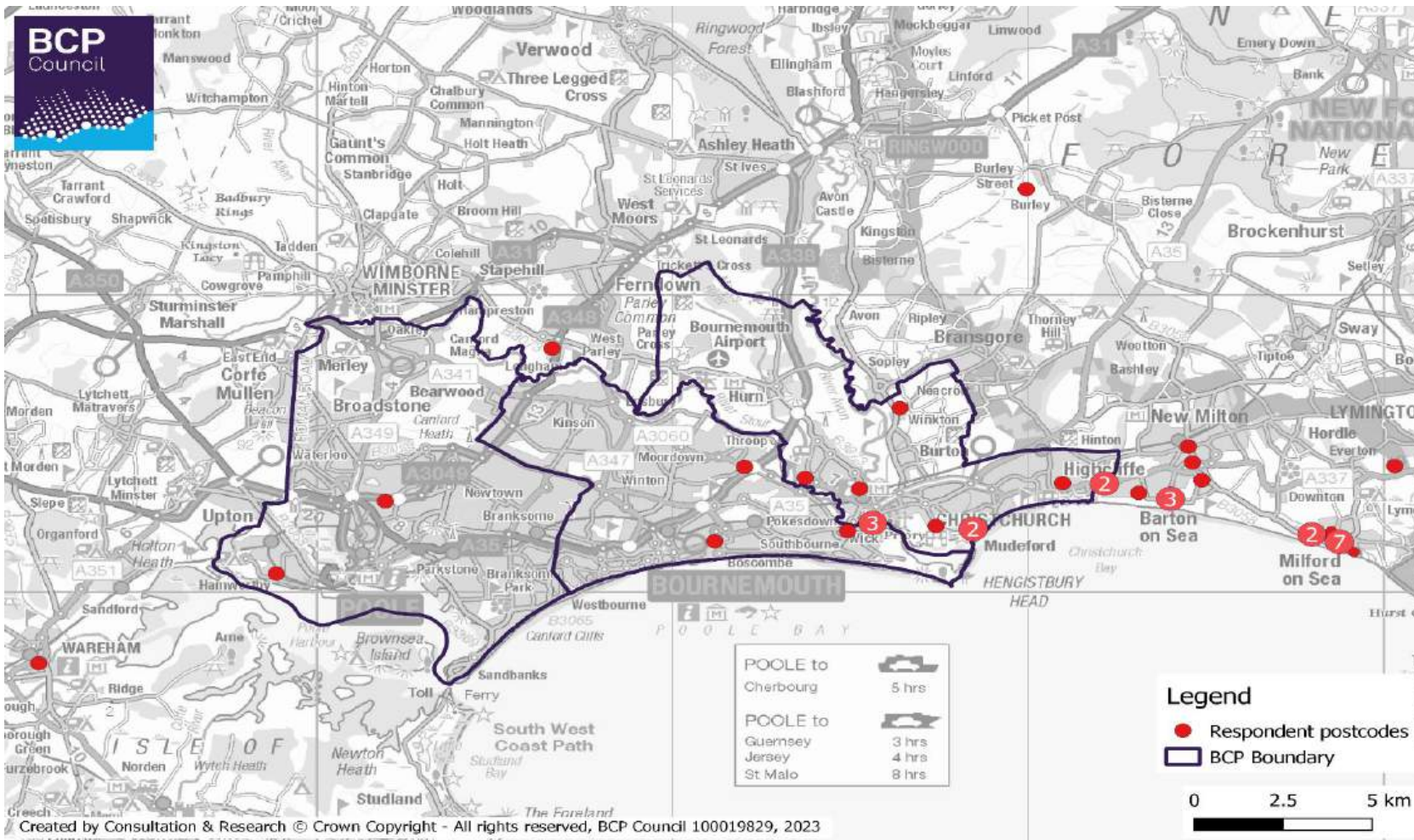


Timber Groynes

You can find an explanation of the shoreline management plan policies, e.g., hold the line, managed realignment etc [here](#).

11 Appendix 3 - Respondent postcodes by area

A full breakdown of respondents' postcodes by Ward/area can be found on the next page:



Ward	Count
Outside BCP	23
Christchurch Town	3
Mudford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	3
East Southbourne & Tuckton	2
Highcliffe & Walkford	2
Boscombe West	1
Burton & Grange	1
Commons	1
Hamworthy	1
Muscliff & Strouden Park	1
Oakdale	1
Blanks	37
Total	76

Please note that 'blanks' represent those respondents who did not provide a postcode or a postcode that could not be matched.

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CHRISTCHURCH BAY & HARBOUR FLOOD AND COASTAL EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT (FCERM) STRATEGY

PHASE 5 CONSULTATION

5 June to 27 August 2023

Report March 2024

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary

The formal Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy public consultation ran for 12 weeks during June to August 2023. Activities, led by the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) team, resulted in high levels of engagement across the strategy area. Over 4,000 people viewed our website content, approximately 20,000 people viewed our social media posts, over 3,000 people interacted with our Facebook content, around 700 people came to our face-to-face and online events, and 91 people completed a survey.

Below is a breakdown of our engagement activity:

1. Senior Management briefing sessions – BCP Council and NFDC
2. Councillor briefings – BCP Council and NFDC – 169 invited, 27 attended
3. Employee / Councillor drop-in session – NFDC
4. Press release / media interviews – 4 positive press articles + radio coverage
5. Social media & e-newsletters – Almost 20,000 people viewed content posts
6. Stakeholders – email information sent to +450 contacts
7. Flyer distribution – +2,000 to council venues and local businesses / orgs
8. Community magazine adverts – 4 publications distributed to +23,000 homes
9. Online public meeting – 91 registered, 53 attended
10. Facebook campaign – reached +7,500 people with +3,000 interactions
11. Face to face events – 2 events attended by +120 people
12. New Forest County Show – +500 people viewed Strategy displays
13. BCP Council Youth Forum – Strategy discussion and feedback session
14. STEM Resources – +25 curriculum information downloads by schools
15. BCP consultation website – +3,000 users viewed the content
16. Strategy website – +1,000 new users viewed the content (twobays.net)
17. Online and paper surveys – 91 responses.

This report shows the detail of the Phase 5 Consultation and includes stakeholder responses which have been considered during this final stage of Strategy development before it is presented to Council for adoption in 2024. Consultation feedback highlighted above is in addition to the 4 phases of engagement feedback received while the Strategy was being developed (see [section 1.2](#)) This has helped shape the Strategy from the outset. All feedback can be viewed on the BCP Council Strategy webpage: haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy.



- 91 survey responses in total:
 - 82 online (PC Laptop – 53, Smartphone – 24, Tablet – 5)
 - 9 paper surveys
 - 3 other responses via 2 emails and 1 letter that will be considered alongside the main responses to the consultation
 - Most respondents were BCP and NFDC residents. See a full demographic breakdown in [Appendix 1](#)
 - See a full breakdown of respondent postcodes in Appendix 5



- Respondents commented on Christchurch Harbour (Zone 2) and Mundeford Sandbank (Zone 1) the most. Taddiford (Zone 5) was commented on the least.
- Respondents agreed most with the proposed Leading Options for:
 - **ODU3**: Christchurch Harbour South in Zone 2
 - **ODU13**: Highcliffe in Zone 3
 - **ODU6**: River Avon West Bank in Zone 2
 - Detailed breakdown in [Appendix 2](#)
- Respondents disagreed most with the proposed Leading Options for:
 - **ODU2**: Mundeford Sandbank in Zone 1
 - **ODU1**: Hengitsbury Head East in Zone 1
 - **ODU11**: Mundeford Quay in Zone 2.
- Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through email newsletters.
- Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by working in partnership.

Note – Zones refer to identified Strategic Management Zones (SMZs) across the Strategy area which are split further into smaller Option Development Units (ODUs). See [Section 1.1](#) for further explanation.

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1 Introduction and background

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new Coastal Strategy. It will guide how flood and coastal erosion risk along the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.

As Coast Protection Authorities, BCP and NFDC have permissive powers to enable management of coastal erosion risk where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. In addition, along with the Environment Agency, BCP as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk; Hampshire County Council are the LLFA covering the NFDC area.

In Autumn 2020, BCP Council successfully secured £525,000 of government Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM-GiA) to produce the Strategy on behalf of the partners. The council appointed specialist consultant AECOM to help support this work. It is anticipated that the final Strategy will be adopted by the end of 2024.

A phased approach was developed to deliver the Strategy identifying where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to manage the risks of coastal flooding and erosion and what they may cost. It will also consider the effects of predicted climate change on coastal communities, including sea level rise and the increased frequency of storm events.

The final adopted Strategy will enable BCP Council and New Forest District Council to bid for government funding to develop and deliver viable and realistic coast protection schemes to implement [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy. Although there is no guarantee that 100% funding would be received for schemes, it will help us to understand the level of partnership funding required to deliver them.

1.1 Strategy area



The Strategy area stretches from immediately east of Hengistbury Head long groyne to the western end of Hurst Spit and encompasses Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour, and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

Five key coastline areas for the Bay and Harbour were initially identified to aid early stages of the strategy development. Later these evolved into six Strategic Management Zones (SMZs), because each one has their own specific coastal risks. The SMZs help us identify and manage the links between each coastal area. These will be referred to from now on as "zones". The smaller Option Development Units (ODUs) in each zone, of which there are 18, allow us to carry out an options appraisal process to consider how we can manage the local requirements.

1.2 Engagement Phases 1–4

Four engagements took place to support the development of the strategy, spanning from July 2021 to January 2023.

In that time we gathered information, research and technical data to understand what would happen if we 'Do Nothing' to defend our coast. Along with public and stakeholder views from the first three engagements, we produced a long list of potential coastal risk management measures to 'Do Something' to ensure our coastal communities are more resilient to flooding, erosion and the impacts of

climate change over the next 100 years. Feedback on the long list of options was considered by the Strategy Team and a short list of options was proposed in the fourth engagement period. Following this engagement, the final short list of measures was further appraised to ensure that they would be technically, economically and environmentally viable.

Engagement phases 1–4, saw that nearly 12,000 people viewed our website info, approx. 5,500 engaged with our social media posts, around 680 people attended our face-to-face and online events and over 250 people completed a survey.

Go to haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy for more information on phases 1-4.

1.3 Engagement Phase 5 – Consultation

The fifth engagement for the FCERM Strategy was a formal public consultation. It ran from 5th June to 27th August 2023 and asked the public and key stakeholders for their views on the proposed leading options for managing coastal flooding and erosion risk across the Christchurch Bay and Harbour frontage.

In each ODU, up to three types of proposed leading options were identified. The National Economic Leading Option formed the basis of the appraisal. In some locations a Local Aspirational Option was also identified. This option delivers wider / local benefits (compared to the National Economic Option) and was developed using public and stakeholder feedback. In some cases, the funding shortfall to deliver both of these options was expected to be large, and therefore a Backup Option was also identified. This is typically lower cost, has lower capital investment and the requirements should be easier to deliver but does not deliver long-term protection against the risk of coastal flooding and erosion. Each option type outlined the planned flood / erosion interventions during the short, medium and long term.

The [findings](#) from the phase five consultation will be used to firm-up the leading options for each ODU which will be included in the final Strategy.

1.4 Methodology

The consultation was hosted on the BCP [Engagement HQ](#) platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- [BCP \(and NFDC\) Council Press Release](#)
- [Virtual and face-to-face public engagement events](#)
- [Distributed over 2,000 flyers across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole and the New Forest](#)
- [Paid for adverts in four community magazines sent to 23,000 homes](#)
- A [Have your Say Strategy Hub was created so that people could easily follow the Strategy development and engagement](#)

- Details of online engagement rates can be found in the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) and [Two Bays Website Analytics](#) sections
- E-newsletters
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn) by BCP Council, NFDC Council and [Dorset Coast Forum](#)
- [Paid for Facebook campaign](#)
- Emails to over 450 public and commercial stakeholders
- [News articles](#)
- [Councillor briefings](#)
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for the Phase 5 consultation can be found in the [Communications Report](#).

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project:
haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5.

The consultation was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the software for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Insight Team's secure area.

The online survey was designed in 'Snap' (survey design software). The online responses were downloaded into Snap for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the BCP Council Insight Team's secure area. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Snap to identify the frequencies for each question.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. The numbers of people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

1.5 Support

Respondents were encouraged to read the [information document](#) and complete the online survey by **midnight on Sunday 27 August 2023**. Alternatively, they could collect a paper copy of the survey and information document from the following libraries:

- Christchurch Library - Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch, BH23 1AW

- Highcliffe Library - Gordon Road, Highcliffe, BH23 5HN
- Tuckton Library - Wick Lane, Tuckton, Bournemouth, BH6 4LF
- New Milton Library - Gore Road, New Milton, BH25 6RW
- Lymington Library - North Close, Lymington, SO41 9BW.

They could also download a copy of the paper surveys and information document from our main consultation page:

haveyoursay.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5.

If they had any queries or needed support responding to the consultation, they could email coastal@bcpccouncil.gov.uk, ask questions at our [virtual public engagement event](#).

2 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the consultation for Phase 5.

2.1 Public engagement events

In addition to the main methods for responding, people could attend virtual or face-to-face public engagement events where they could view the proposals in detail, speak to officers and collect paper copies of the consultation materials. Around 200 people attended and/or engaged with the public events, with an additional 500+ people viewing the display at the New Forest Show. Events included:

- **Milford on Sea Community Centre** - 13 June 2023 at 10am-4pm. The address is: Milford on Sea Village Community Centre, 9 Sea Rd, Milford on Sea, Lymington SO41 0PH – **80+ people attended**.
- **Christchurch Library** - 19 June 2023 at 10am-5:30pm. The address is: Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch, BH23 1AW – **40+ people attended**.
- **Public on-line event** - 27 June 2023 at 7:00-8:15pm. Hosted by [Dorset Coast Forum](#). Free tickets could be booked by any interested parties. 91 people registered and **53 attended**.
- **New Forest Show** - 25-27 July 2023 at The Showground, New Park, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, SO42 7QH. **Over 500 people visited** the marquee over the three days and had a clear view of the consultation display.



- In addition to the public events, the Strategy Team presented at:
 - A special Councillor Briefing on 12 June 2023. 169 invites were sent out for Councillor briefings with 27 Councillors attending.
 - [BCP Youth Forum](#) on 19 July 2023 where 8 members provided feedback.

2.2 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform [Engagement HQ](#). There were over 3,300 visits to the [consultation page](#) with 2,215 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 611 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



Visitors engaged with the content on the main consultation page as follows:

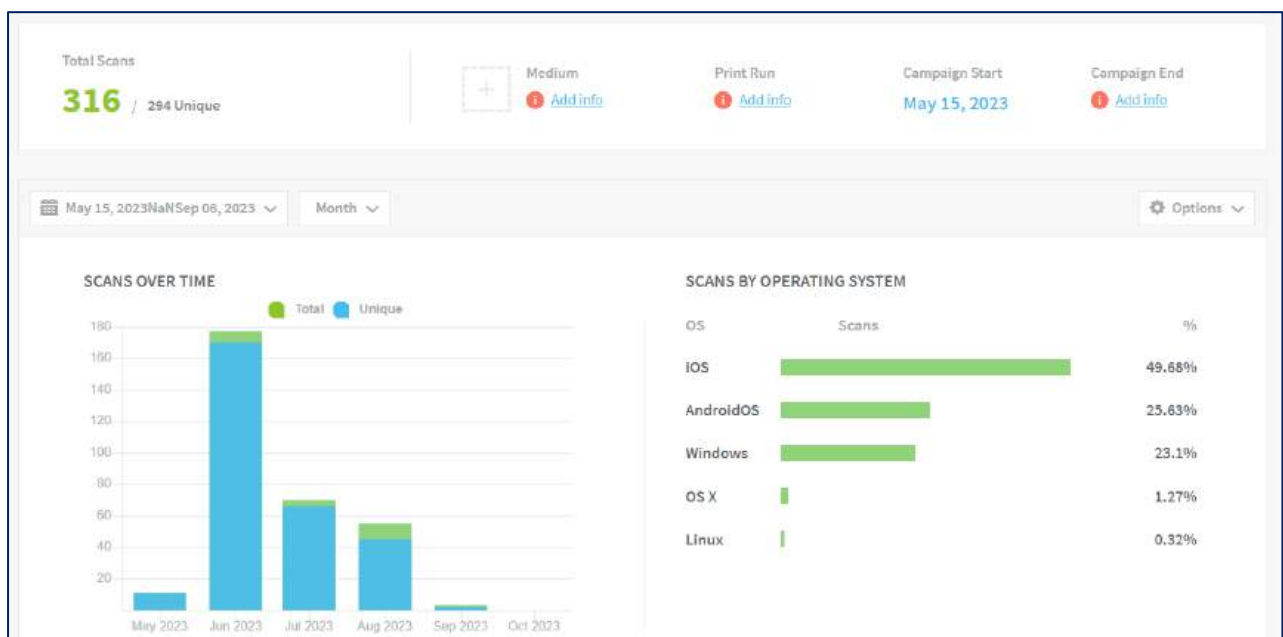
- 449 visitors downloaded documents 816 times, including:
 - 507 downloads of the [Consultation Information Document](#)
 - 68 downloads of the [draft FCERM Strategy Document](#)
 - 52 downloads of the [paper survey](#)
 - 37 downloads of the [ODU1: Hengitsbury Head East Information Board](#)
 - 22 downloads of the [Christchurch FCERM SEA Environment Report](#)
 - 18 downloads of the [ODU2: Mundeford Sandbank Information Board](#)
 - 16 downloads of the [ODU3: Christchurch Harbour South Information Board](#)
 - 16 downloads of the [ODU14: Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea Information Board](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [ODU9: Stanpit Information Board](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [ODU18: Milford on Sean Frontage Information Board](#)
 - 8 downloads of the [ODU12: Avon Beach and Friars Cliff Information Board](#)
 - 8 downloads of the [ODU15: Taddiford Information Board](#)
 - 7 downloads of the [ODU4: Wick Information Board](#)
 - 6 downloads of the [ODU6: River Avon, West Bank Information Board](#)
 - 6 downloads of the [ODU10: Mundeford Information Board](#)
 - 5 downloads of the [ODU16: Cliff Road Information Board](#)
 - 5 downloads of the [ODU17: Rook Cliff Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU5: Willow Drive and the Quomps Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU7: Rossiters Quay Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU11: Mundeford Quay Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU13: Highcliffe Information Board.](#)

The majority of visitors to the consultation page on Engagement HQ came via Facebook (222 visits), followed by the Two Bays (204 visits) and BCP Council (58 visits) websites. A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

REFERRER URL	Visits
twobays.net	204
m.facebook.com	150
online1.snapsurveys.com	69
www.google.com	67
lm.facebook.com	46
l.facebook.com	26
www.google.co.uk	20
t.co	19
bcpcouncil.sharepoint.com	16
www.bing.com	16
www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk	13
instagram.com	12
www.linkedin.com	11
android-app	11
www.newforest.gov.uk	7

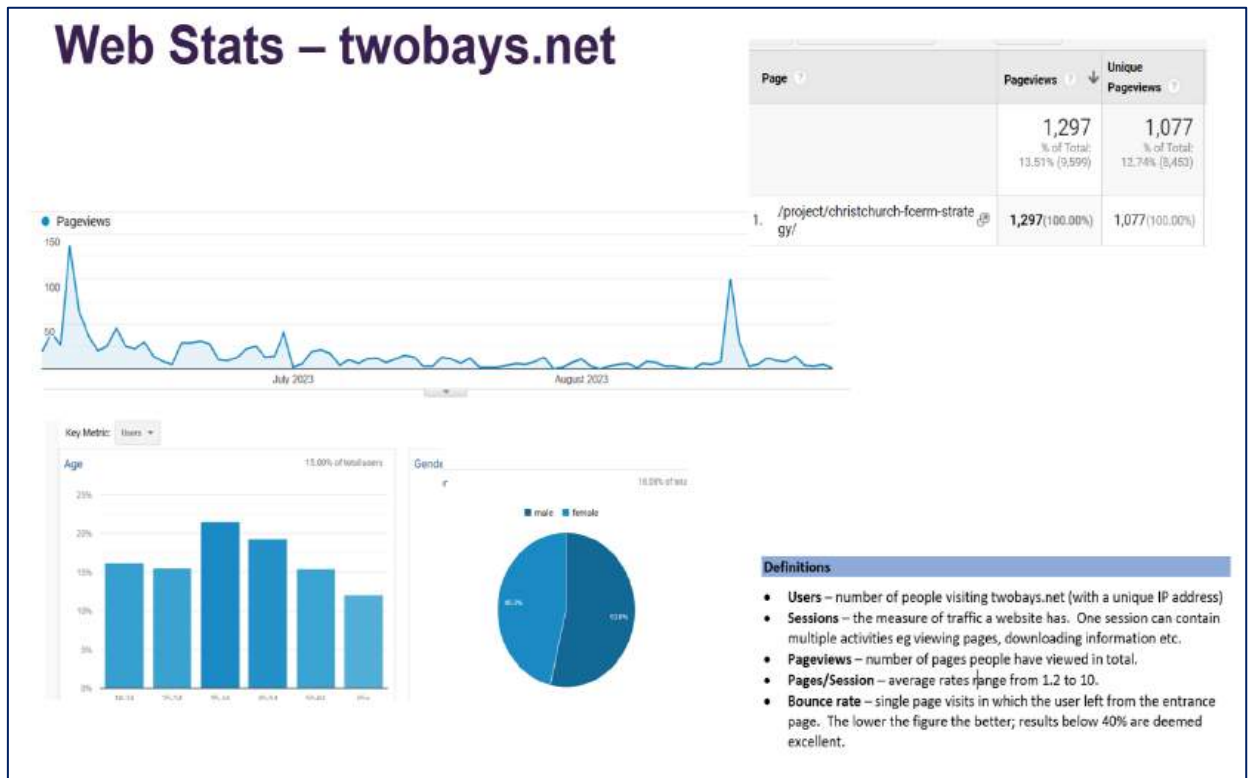
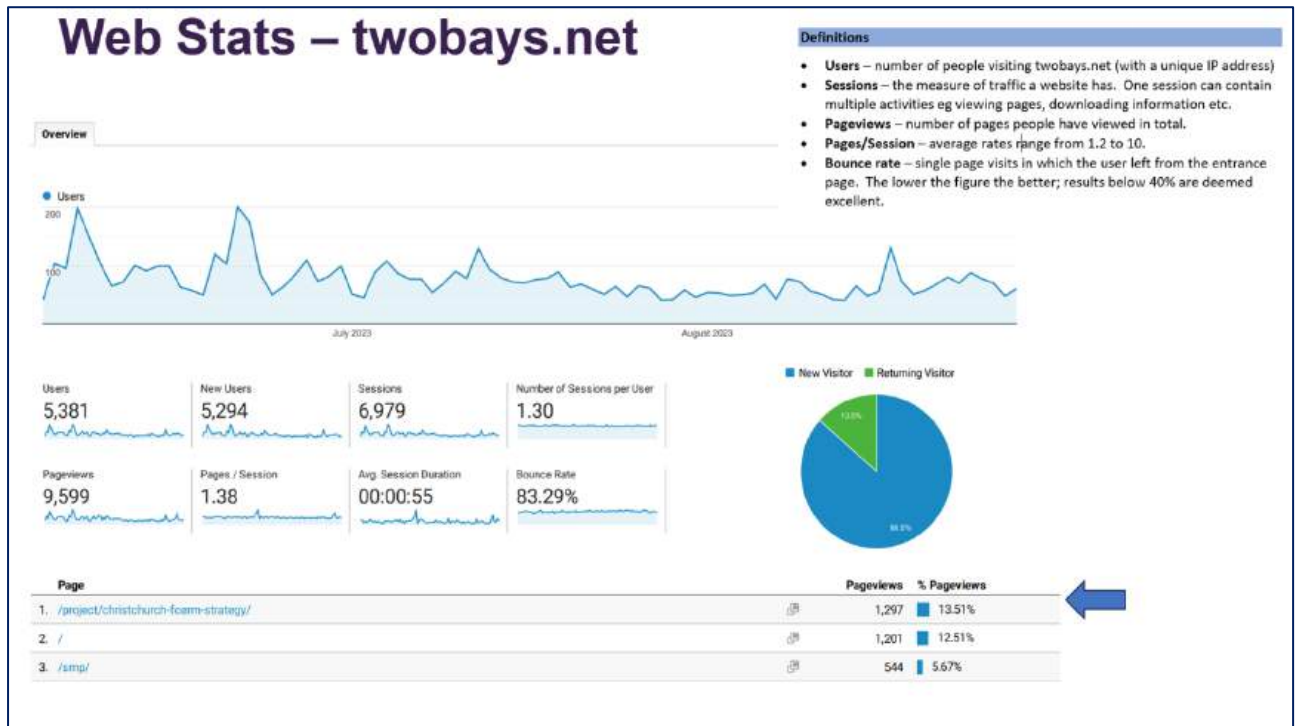
2.3 QR Code Analytics

Below is a summary of how members of the public interacted with the QR code on posters in libraries and on flyers promoting the consultation. The code could be scanned using a smartphone camera which then linked directly to the main Engagement HQ consultation page. In total, the QR code was scanned 316 times by 294 people:



2.4 Two Bays Website Analytics

Below is a breakdown of the web statistics from the twobays.net website which was used to promote the consultation:

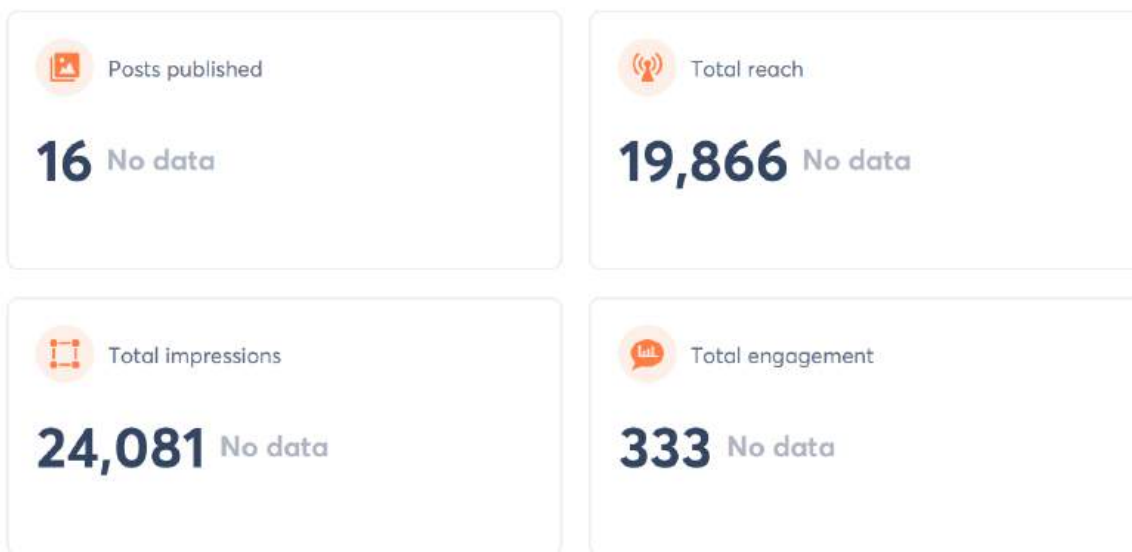


3 Communications Report

Below is a breakdown of the communications activity carried out by BCP Council, NFDC and Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) to promote the consultation as widely as possible.

3.1 BCP Council Communications Activity

Almost 20,000 people viewed the content across all the social media posts used to promote the consultation. The posts were displayed 24,081 times while over 300 people engaged with the social media posts.



There was a total of 333 interactions across Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and Twitter. Below are the engagement figures for each platform:

Facebook	Instagram	LinkedIn	Twitter
Reactions 16	Likes 60	Likes 7	Likes 15
Clicks 81	Saved 3	Clicks 30	Retweets 7
Other clicks 90	Comments 3	Comments 0	
Comments 3		Shares 2	
Shares 15			

Below are the best performing social media posts based on reach¹ and engagement:

Jun. 15 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

Reach	3.3K
Impressions	4.3K
Engagement	39

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

Reach	3.1K
Impressions	3.2K
Engagement	74

Jul. 21 2023

We will be at the New Forest Show from 25-27 July ...

Reach	2.3K
Impressions	2.5K
Engagement	18

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

Reach	4.6K
Impressions	4.9K
Engagement	49

Jun. 15 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

Reach	1.3K
Impressions	1.4K
Engagement	6

Jun. 8 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

Reach	1.3K
Impressions	1.4K
Engagement	11

Below are the best performing social media posts based on impressions² and engagement:

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

Impressions	1.1K
Engagement	27

Jul. 21 2023

We will be at the New Forest Show from 25-27 July ...

Impressions	616
Engagement	11

Jun. 22 2023

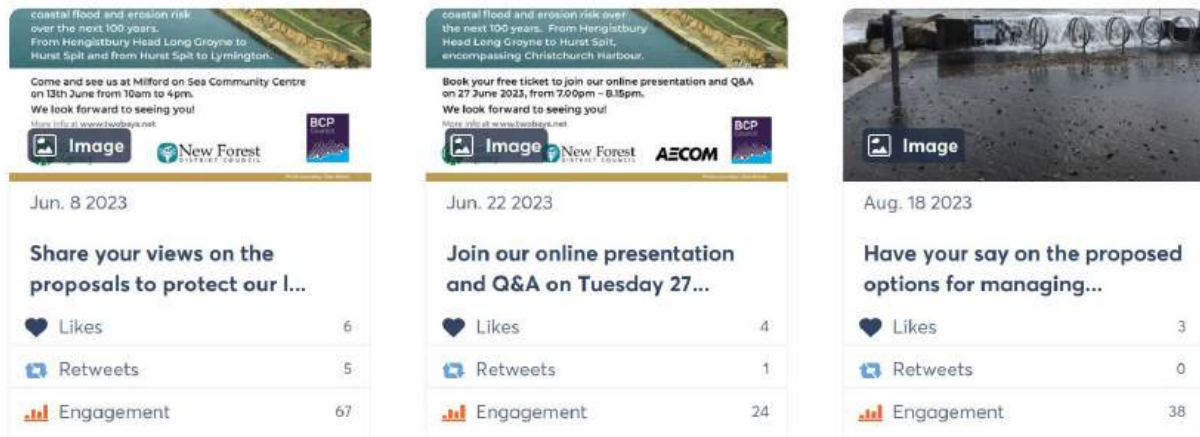
Join our online presentation and Q&A on Tuesday 27...

Impressions	230
Engagement	1

¹ The total number of people who see the post.

² The number of times your content is displayed, no matter if it was clicked or not.

Below are the best performing social media posts based on likes and engagement:



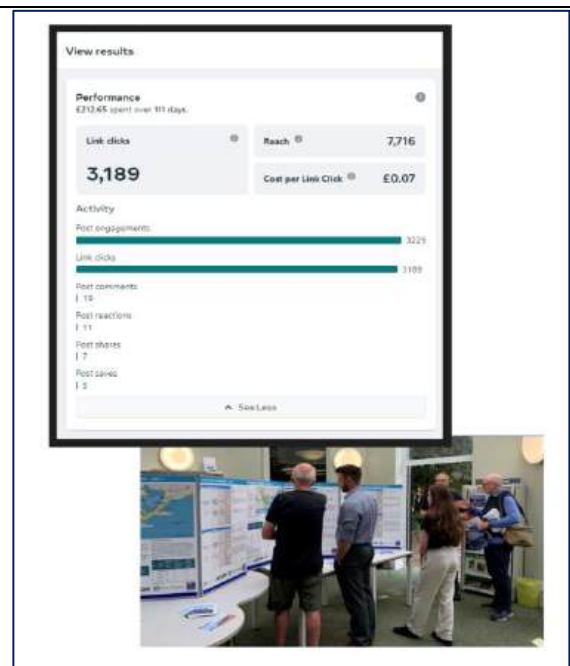
3.2 BCP Facebook Campaign

Utilising paid for advertising within the strategy area...

- Targeted local reach = +7,700 people
- Number of people clicking to content = +3,100 people

Although Climate Change and its impacts can be a contentious issue (favoured by Facebook algorithms), our content and engagement approach did not trigger a negative reaction.

The complexity of specific issues and risks in each ODU may explain the high attendance at the face-to-face events.



3.3 DCF Communications Activity

Below is a summary of Dorset Coast Forum's communications during the consultation period:

Newsletter/website

- Included in DCF eNews July 2023 sent to DCF mailing list (485 members) - [DCF eNews July 2023](#).
- Shared on [DCF events page](#) promoting drop-in events, online event, and online survey.

Social media posts

Date shared	Platform	Detail	Reach	Comments	Likes	Shares
24 Aug	Facebook	DCF post to promote survey before closes	62	0	0	0
17 Aug	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 21 July with DCF quote	89	0	0	0
26 June	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 22 June with DCF quote	64	0	1	0
26 June	Twitter	Retweeted BCP post from 22 June	97	0	0	0
22 June	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 22 June with DCF quote	1001	0	5	3
19 June	Twitter	DCF post to promote public event	54	0	0	0
16 June	Twitter	Retweeted BCP post from 8 June with quote	80	0	0	0
13 June	Twitter	Retweeted BCP post from 15 June	64	0	0	0
8 June	Facebook	Shared BCP post from 8 Jun with DCF quote	49	0	1	0

Councillor Briefing, 12th June 2023, 6:00pm–7:30pm, Online Teams

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

- Alan Frampton, Strategy, Policy & Environment Manager, BCP Council
- Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM
- Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council.

Panel:

- Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council
- Steve Cook, Service Manager Coastal, New Forest District Council
- Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement & Comms Lead, BCP Council.

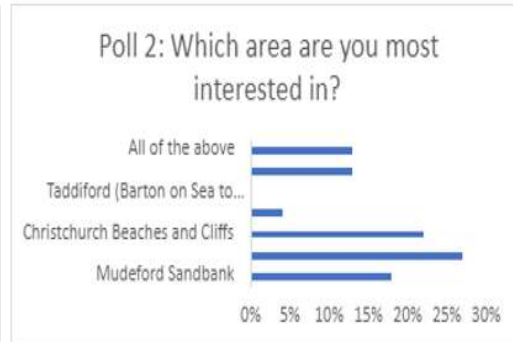
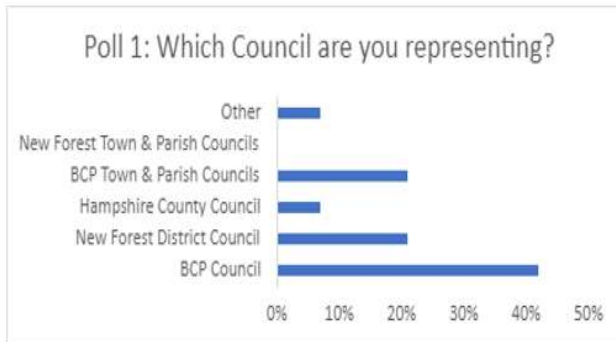
Recording of meeting: [Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy Engagement Phase 5 Councillors Briefing 12 June 2023 – YouTube.](#)

Number of Views (as at 10-Jul-23): 22 views

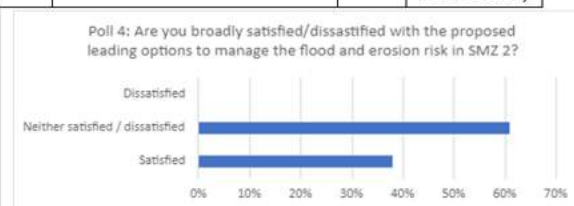
Number of attendees:

Number registered via Eventbrite	22
Participants attended	27
Project team attended	9
Total attended	36

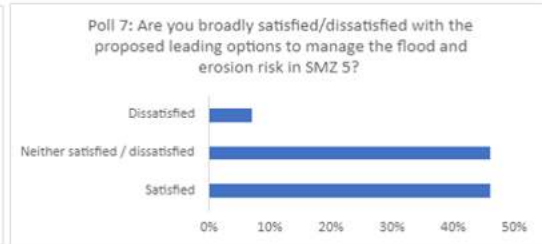
Quick Poll Results



Poll 1. Which Council are you representing?	%	No. of responses	Poll 2. Which area are you most interested in? (multiple choice)	%	No. of responses
BCP Council	42%	6	Mudeford Sandbank	18%	4
New Forest District Council	21%	3	Christchurch Harbour	27%	6
Hampshire County Council	7%	1	Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs	22%	5
BCP Town & Parish Councils	21%	3	Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea	4%	1
New Forest Town & Parish Councils	0%	0	Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)	0%	0
Other	7%	1	Milford on Sea	13%	3
			All of the above	13%	3
		14			22 (14 individuals)



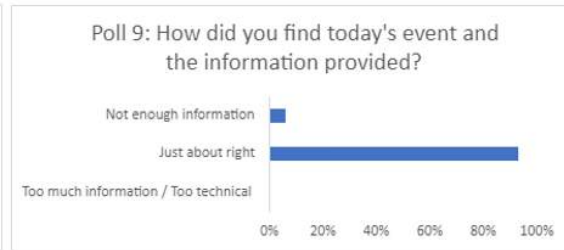
Poll 3. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 1?	%	No. of responses	Poll 5. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 3?	%	No. of responses
Satisfied	46%	6	Satisfied	30%	4
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	53%	7	Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	69%	9
Dissatisfied	0%	0	Dissatisfied	0%	0
		13			13



Poll 3. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 1?	%	No. of responses	Poll 5. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 3?	%	No. of responses
Satisfied	46%	6	Satisfied	30%	4
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	53%	7	Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	69%	9
Dissatisfied	0%	0	Dissatisfied	0%	0
		13			13



Poll 6. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 4?	%	No. of responses	Poll 7. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 5?	%	No. of responses
Satisfied	40%	6	Satisfied	46%	6
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	46%	7	Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	46%	6
Dissatisfied	13%	2	Dissatisfied	7%	1
		15			13



Poll 8. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 6?	%	No. of responses	Poll 9. How did you find today's event and the information presented?	%	No. of responses
Satisfied	40%	6	Too much information / Too technical	0%	0
Neither satisfied / dissatisfied	46%	7	Just about right	93%	14
Dissatisfied	13%	2	Not enough information	6%	1
		15			15

[CB-P9]

Councillor Briefing, Q&A Transcript

[CB-Q1] Q1: The difficulty with these historic landfill sites is that there is no money from government to protect them, and the figures look costly so, we will need to find out the time frame and how can we lobby central government to fund it?

A1: It is certainly an issue that is gaining more awareness and prominence on a nationwide basis. For the Strategy we will be developing some funding profiles for these options so there is clear visibility of when money will be needed for these options to help and take a partnership funding approach.

[CB-Q2] Q2: How confident are you that the projected sea level rise is realistic, and is there any sign of increase in the rate of sea level rise in recent years?

A2: We are basing our estimates off National guidance developed by the Environment Agency in DEFRA using the latest research available. It is based on the UK CP-18 projections, so it is the industry leading data that we are using. With any of these projections there is uncertainty, and they provide a range of sea level rise projections based on confidence intervals. The guidance that we have followed is based on the 70th percentile so that means there is 70 percent confidence that it would not be exceeded. We have sensitivity tested all the options with a sea level rise value much higher and it leads us to the same conclusions in terms of the strategic option selection, particularly around the harbour. The challenge would mean we have to do that work sooner and faster and the costs would need to be found earlier. From a strategic point of view, we have the flexibility to deal with that

for the next 100 years. (The question mark is what the risk is longer term beyond but that is not what we are guided to appraise during this project).

Generally, there is new information coming out all the time and direction of travel of sea level rise might happen higher and faster, but the sensitivity test led us to the same strategic options in the main. The challenge will be that it could mean that we have to do all that work sooner and faster and the costs would need to be found earlier and the funding profile would have to be condensed. From a strategic point of view, we have the flexibility to deal with that here for 100 years, but the question mark is, “what is the risk longer term beyond that?”

[CB-Q3] Q3: At Highcliffe ground water schemes have been very successful over the years, even though the geology may change, intervention on schemes would seem to be something which needs to really be pushed forward, what are your views?

A3: I completely agree. The geology does change as you move from Highcliffe to the east. Barton on Sea potentially being the most challenging area of geology to manage. The Highcliffe groundwater drainage system that is in place on that cliff has worked successfully in managing groundwater and stabilising that area but as you move to the east of Barton it is more challenging. Our leading option at Barton on Sea does include groundwater management and cliff drainage to manage that risk, but it is accepted that it is more challenging and more costly to do it hence the high cost along the Barton frontage.

The drainage is older at Barton than at Highcliffe, so it has been installed for a longer period and has failed in some areas although it has been there for 50 plus years. There are differences in the geology and there is more instability potentially with those slip surfaces as you move around the bay. Another issue is there is a SSSI through the whole section of cliffs and that does have a bearing on what defences can be installed and particularly the drainage so that there is a balance between what is environmentally acceptable and what is possible. So, it has changed over time and the goal posts and situation are now different.

[CB-Q4] Q4: As you move round to Barton, that is where the properties start to kick in. So, I am struggling to get my mind around why it has been so successful at Highcliffe, then suddenly we get to Chewton Bunny where nothing was done and we go into an area of instability, but am I oversimplifying it?

A4: Clearly there is a link of the coastal process side of things by defending the Highcliffe section, that has reduced and had an impact on the sediment movement through there and Naish has particularly been affected as a result, so it is a combination of things, and it is complex as you say. As the council we are looking at a number of measures to try and investigate what type of drainage (at Barton on Sea) could be taken forward. We need the strategy in place properly until we can then further those better, but work is certainly underway already on looking at developing some of the options.

For clarification, some of the timings when some of these schemes were put in place were around funding and funding rules. It is more difficult now to get funding, which is part of the reason why there are different approaches. The Naish section has not got properties on top and has not had the case for a scheme before but with the strategy being finalised, would allow us to lobby where there are funding rules which do not favour areas like Barton on Sea. So, you are right to challenge that, there is a buffer zone on top of the cliff which means that the cost benefit analysis is affected because of the time frame before properties are affected. Why would we leave it until we are eating into the properties before we make a decision on building a scheme, surely this should be done sooner than that? We completely understand the situation and it should allow us to demonstrate to Defra and Environment Agency where the funding rules have a negative impact on certain types of frontages like Barton. Hopefully in the future, we might see funding rules changed to recognise that constraint.

[CB-Q5] Q5: There is no doubt based on underwater filming that longshore drift is impacting both Beerpan Rocks and Christchurch Ledge. The drift then flows into Christchurch Bay where with increasing sandbars seen at low tide, this potentially could impact areas such as Mudeford Quay due to potentially high swell overtopping?

A5: Longshore drift is certainly something we see across the two bays, we have got a two bays model of sediment transport which our principal scientist hosts (MIKE 21 model). It has always been a phenomenon of the bay. In a sense of controlling that where we are we have the two scheme areas as well as Poole Bay area and the beach management there. We have the long groyne at Hengistbury Head which gives us some element of control of sediment bypassing Hengistbury Head itself. That is due to be rebuilt next spring, we are doing the design now and have suppliers on board for the construction. The changes of Christchurch Bay and the mouth of Christchurch Harbour have always been a known factor there, there has been recycling of some of the offshore sandbars in the past. The local option that we talked about for that frontage could include recycling in the form of taking material from the sandbars like we have done in the past.

The other part of your question (which you put into chat) was around the risk of breach of Mudeford Spit. We have talked about that at project level and the ability potentially for us in the future to bed in the Mudeford spit part into the broader Poole Bay beach management. We also recognise that a breach of Mudeford Quay could have impact for Hengistbury Head and the Poole Bay area management scheme as well. Until recently there used to be borders (boundaries between) each of the individual authorities, but now at BCP we are not delivering projects with those borders (boundaries), and we are working jointly with neighbouring New Forest as well. Looking at that more holistically, maybe bedding in recycling and beach management on the Mudeford Spit area as part of the Poole Bay area management scheme could be a way of bringing in funding more broadly to allow that to happen.

Councillor Briefing, Teams Chat

12/06 18:29 (Guest)

Hi, for information, I'm unable to vote on the various polls as my screen is not showing any tick boxes. I have accessed via a different computer and the same issue.

[12/06 18:30] Sara Parker

Okay - I will make sure you are given the poll questions and choices so we can record your answers, thank you.

[12/06 18:39] Sara Parker to Guest

I have emailed you, we will sort your answers to all polls. Sara

[12/06 18:39] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Coastal landfill sites > Featured on BBC's Panorama on 22 May 2023 - Available on BBC iplayer... Panorama: Landfill, Britain's Toxic Secrets.

[12/06 18:47] (Guest)

Comment really. Firstly, thanks to Sara for sending me the polls etc. My concern with ODU1 and ODU2 - do minimum is that whilst obviously there are few properties in this area, a breach along either of these areas would potentially impact and make flooding in the harbour, particularly if this coincided with a large fluvial flow from the Stour and Avon. We are already seeing underscoring of the Hengistbury Head around the Coastwatch station due to both pluvial and tidal impacts. My concern basically is that a do minimum strategy in ODU1 and ODU 2 may result in potentially catastrophic flooding and later interventions may therefore be too late.

[12/06 18:48] Sara Parker - we will have Q&A time so can raise that but will be noted in the transcription of this meeting.

[12/06 18:49] (Guest)

If the undermining of Coastwatch station is from the sea, this is part of the Poole Bay strategy, the Long Groin is part of defending that.

[12/06 18:53] (Guest)

I totally agree, hence my concern expressed at previous meetings that our strategy needs to be interlinked between the different areas, rather than what comes across as somewhat discrete projects. There is no doubt based on underwater filming that longshore drift in impacting both Beerpan rocks and Christchurch ledge. The drift then flows into Christchurch Bay with increasing sand bars seen at low tide. This potentially them could impact area such as Mudeford Quay due to potentially high swell overtopping.

[12/06 18:55] (Guest)

How confident are you that the projected sea level rise is realistic? Is there any sign of an increase in the rate of sea level rise in recent years? – responded in the Q&A

[12/06 19:02] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Sediment transport modelling shows that sediment, either deposited naturally through erosion, or placed on the beach, passes Hengistbury Head and into Christchurch Bay, where it continues to travel eastwards before eventually being deposited about 7km offshore at Dolphin Sands. You can read more about sediment transport in Poole and Christchurch Bays here. See map on page 2 [Gallop et al, SCOPAC Final Report Offshore sediment transport pathways in Poole and Christchurch Bays.pdf \(southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk\)](#)

[12/06 19:06] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Hengistbury Head Long Groyne works 2021/22 - [Poole & Christchurch Bays Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management \(twobays.net\)](#)

[12/06 19:09] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

A note about Climate Change. As sea levels continue to rise, it is anticipated there will be an increase in stormy weather too. In January 2021, Dr Matt Wadey, BCP Council's Principal Coastal Scientist delivered the findings of a SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study* to the Royal Geographical Society. The study helps us to better understand how our region is affected by storms, how their frequency and intensity is changing, and their potential impact on beach loss and asset failures.

*The SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study technical report is available at [southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk](#)

[12/06 19:11] (Guest)

Could the links to other documents be circulated please?

[12/06 19:11] Sara Parker

Yes, we will.

[12/06 19:12] Sara Parker

We will need to move onto next section but everything in the chat you have raised will be included, sorry about the tech issues.

[12/06 19:14] (Guest)

No problem, I hope my comments explain my concern, but in summary my concern is the potential impact of a breach of Mudeford Spit or collapse of Hengistbury Head impacting suddenly the water levels in the harbour. Whilst it is perhaps ad hoc evidence as someone who spends a lot of time both on and around the harbour, it is noticeable that at low tide (especially with Spring tides (there seems to be more sand showing). At the same time, we are seeing increasing incidents with boats going aground in the channel leading to the run. The concern here being as previously

outlined that a large swell will impact increasingly the Quay etc. Sorry with issues with Apple connection but leave comments here for inclusion. responded in the Q&A

[12/06 19:18] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Sara, when we get to Q&A might be worth touching on Cllr Luscombe's comment at 18:53. The areas in the strategy need to be interlinked (Alan or Ben may want to comment) and longshore drift (Matt H may want to comment).

[12/06 19:26] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest) <https://twobays.net/> shows past projects including Beach Recycling on Christchurch Beaches and Beach renourishments in Poole Bay.

[12/06 19:29] (Guest)

Thank you!

Public Meeting, 27th June 2023, 7:00pm–8:30pm, online via Zoom

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

- Alan Frampton, Strategy, Policy & Environment Manager, BCP Council
- Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM
- Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council.

Panel:

- Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council
- Steve Cook, Service Manager Coastal, New Forest District Council
- Dave Picksley, Senior Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency
- Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement & Comms Lead, BCP Council.

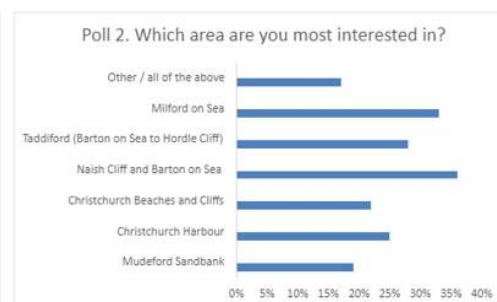
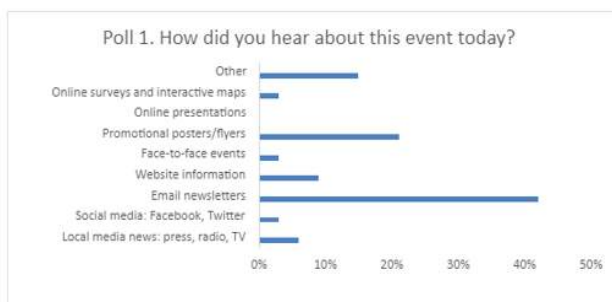
Recording of meeting: [Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy Phase 5 Public Meeting 27June23 - YouTube](#)

Number of Views (as at 10-Jul-23): 33 views

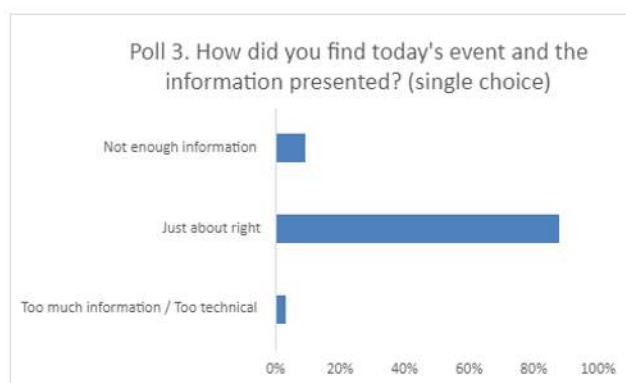
Number of attendees:

Number registered via Eventbrite	91
Participants attended	53
Project team attended	9
Total attended	44

Quick Poll Results



Poll 1 – How did you hear about this event?	% of Votes	Poll 2 – Which area are you most interested in?	% of Votes
Local media news: press, radio, TV	6%	Mudford Sandbank	19%
Social media: Facebook, Twitter	3%	Christchurch Harbour	25%
Email newsletters	42%	Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs	22%
Website information	9%	Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea	36%
Face-to-face events	3%	Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)	28%
Promotional posters/flyers	21%	Milford on Sea	33%
Online presentations	0%	Other / all of the above	17%
Online surveys and interactive maps	3%		
Other	15%		



Poll 3. How did you find today's event and the information presented	% of Votes
Too much information / Too technical	3%
Just about right	88%
Not enough information	9%

[PM-P3]

Public Meeting Q&A Transcript

[PM-Q1] Q1: Which of the six is the most vulnerable zone?

A1: It depends how you view vulnerable. When we go through the slides in a moment you will see the numbers of properties and things at risk in each zone so that might become evident as we go through.

[PM-Q2] Q2: Will that have an effect on which zones and which order that you do them in?

A2: In terms of schemes and prioritisation, once we have gone through this consultation phase, we'll take on board feedback, we will maybe make adjustments depending on the feedback we get. Once we have got a final preferred option for each area we will pull together a prioritised forward plan and we will come back once

everything is approved to share what the next steps are and what that is looking like but it will depend on a number of factors in terms of whether the funding is available, what the condition of the defences etc, as well as when is the risk of rising. Those things will probably become more evident as Ben talks through the options but happy to come back to that question at the end.

[PM-Q3] Q3: I know we will come on to funding but I am wondering whether any additional funding resourcing might be possible, like some sort of crowdfunding locally? Can the funding that is available be supplemented by fundraising?

A3: That has certainly been done in other areas, so it is certainly something to explore, probably once the strategy is adopted and you start looking at developing schemes in local areas you start drilling into that more. I know other places have tried that with limited success but certainly every option is open from that point of view as long as it is legal.

A little further clarification for when we go through, so what we are setting out within this is the funding that is available from the flood defence grant in aid, using the FCERM AG?? rules. We will certainly look at other forms of funding other than public crowdfunding as well. There are other areas of funding, like local levy, like CIL and other pots that we would look at. The strategy is all about building up the foundation to know where we sit, know how much we can get from central government so that we can plan our way forward once we have got that known from the strategy.

[PM-Q4a] Q4a: In the analysis of the Mudeford sandbank, whilst there are no properties there, if that sandbank is eroded and breached then other properties in the harbour are at risk, once that happens the cost of replacing the sandbank would be quite high. Has that been factored into the assessment?

A4a: Yes, as part of developing our baseline understanding we modelled in a hydraulic model, a breach of the sandbank approximately 100 meters wide just to understand what impact that would have on the wave activity in the harbour. What we found with even a breach that wide, the waves would not increase significantly in the areas where you have got properties at risk, it was all in the order of 10 – 20 centimetres maximum. The full-scale loss of the sandbank is another issue given that there is some sediment movement around the long groyne to replenish the sandbank at the moment naturally. Our feeling is that overtime it would almost self-repair and it would not necessarily be a permanent loss.

[PM-Q4b] Q4b: Historically there have been breaches of that sandbank and the concrete wall that was installed but there has been obviously work done to reinforce and strengthen that sandbank and protect it from those sort of breaches?

A4b: The basis for the scheme was that what we have there was installed in the 2000s, so the idea with the local option is to maintain that scheme that is there now

to reduce that risk from happening. The other question we have is, if we did stop managing that and the breaches were to develop is, the wider implications for the sudden increase of sediment released into and hydrodynamics for the wider area as well so it is quite a lot of uncertainty if we did that. Models can tell you so much but there is a still inherent uncertainty in that and the principle we have had with the long groyne is that it is too uncertain to do anything other than replace it like for like. So, if that principle holds on the adjacent bit of coast as well you would say managing the spit at the sandbank in its current form is the least risky option.

[PM-Q4c] Q4c: I wonder why it did not quite pass the national hurdle, is it just because there is no immediate housing? Even though housing could be at risk?

A4c: Yes, it is going to sound blunt but beach huts in the National guidance are not worth anything, and I know that is controversial given how much those beach huts transact for, but we are not allowed to count that in the economics; they are temporary structures. We can only count permanent buildings which is the six that we have counted. *(After meeting note > beach hut income is considered in non-FCERM GiA compliant wider benefits).*

[PM-Q4d] Q4d: I was more interested in in the knock-on effect on the harbour side and all the properties on that side?

A4d: The modelling we have done indicates it is very low additional impact in the harbour, it does not really tick any significant extra properties from doing it.

[PM-Q4e] Q4e: When you do hydraulic modelling is that with surge conditions from the sea or is that just with static pressure?

A4e: We have modelled an extreme storm event with a breach in place just to see. What we did is a range of return periods, but we certainly look at the 1 in 200-year storm return period, which is a very extreme event and modelled the waves during that return period.

Further answer: Just to reinforce some of the bits that have been mentioned and to go back to the fact that we use this as a foundation for us to understand our next steps. One of the things we have talked about for the spit is recognising how it interacts with the broader environment and Hengistbury Head itself and the long groyne. We may look in the future to try and embed that with the Poole Bay beach management type business case, so we are playing with the national funding rules. We know that the Mudeford spit feature has its dependencies with the long groyne and also with how the harbour side of Double Dykes could be affected. As a team we are looking at other options to find funding to allow us to do those maintenance works if we need them.

Comment to A4c: Building on the previous point about the model not allowing beach huts an economic value because they are temporary structures, but it occurs to me that actually the sandspit is a special case in terms of the extremely high value of them. Therefore, it might be something that the owners of the beach huts might be

prepared to fund a levy, especially if it is over 25-30 years. £15 million is a big number but over 30 years split between everyone it might well be that there is an affordable levy with some top-up funding. It is worth noting that it is something quite quirky and you might be able to fund through alternative things such as a levy.

Further comment to A4c: We certainly recognise that and with this being the foundation it does allow us to have that conversation because it obviously represents quite an income stream to the council. If you were to allow it to breach, then we need to understand those impacts and where contributions may come from because you know there are various methods, we could look at to raise incomes to do the works and that could be one.

Further answer to A4c: As part of the strategy and part of the baseline evidence we have looked at, we have valued the local economic impact of tourism and recreation to the whole strategy frontage, including Mudeford sandbank. Whilst that is not included in the numbers shown on these slides, it can provide the evidence base moving forward to help with those funding discussions just to illustrate how important areas are.

[PM-Q5] Q5: Is the first planned choice always the national option? I have noticed for all ODU in zone six the local option delivers more for less money, so in that case the local preferred option would save money compared to the national option. Funding could then be used for other zones?

A5: Generally speaking, the preferred or leading option has to be the national one, because that is the consistent one that we have defined for each section. There is some flexibility between the two, but you may be referring to SMZ 6 rather than ODU 6 because some of the local options are lower cost.

[PM-Q6] Q6: Is the whole life cost calculated over the 100-year period from 2023 – 2123? And is the estimated government funded amount for the same period, or is it for a shorter time horizon for instance five years?

A6: For the whole life costing, you are correct; it is based on the full 100-year appraisal period. The amount of central government funding that we are estimating is based on the major capital scheme, that is part of an option. For example, we have an option that involves upgrading the defences in year 20, that major capital scheme in year 20, that is what the funding amount is referring to.

[PM-Q7] Q7: Is it the choice for Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour as the boundary for Christchurch Harbour and would Iford Bridge not be better?

A7: The choice of Tuckton Bridge is to align with the existing shoreline management plan and remain consistent across our strategic plans. Further upstream is covered by the Lower Stour strategy, being developed by the Environment Agency at the moment.

[PM-Q8] Q8: Why are the historic landfill sites so relevant?

A8: Mainly from an environmental perspective. At the moment there is a huge amount of uncertainty as to what materials are in those historic landfill sites, and if we were just to leave them undefended there is a real risk that some potentially nasty stuff could be released out into the environment. From a water body perspective, we need to be mindful of the water framework directive, and it is not ideal to be potentially leading to the detriment of any bodies of water on the coastline. It is a national issue, and it is gaining more focus, the real challenge we have at the moment is the funding system is not necessarily set up to help defend historical landfill sites. It is all focused on protecting properties so that is often why it is our local aspirational option around Christchurch Harbour to defend the historical landfill sites, whereas the national option; it is not.

Further A8: We are lobbying as a team around funding for landfill sites. The scientists on our team have led on research on that, so it is something that we are actively seeking funding for, but it is not fitting with the government rules at present.

[PM-Q9] Q9: How far back do these landfill sites go?

A9: In time they go back over the last century, and some are certainly 19th century.

(After meeting note > you can read more about the Landfill Study here: [SCOPAC Coastal Landfills Study • The Southern Coastal Group and SCOPAC \(southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk\)](https://southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk)).

[PM-Q10] Q10: Can we see a breakdown of the national versus local whole life cost, and available government funding broken down across short / mid / long term, as the information document only provides the overall totals? It will be useful to see the spend versus the shortfall in the short-term period, as for the public it is easier for us to get our heads around shortfall funding for the next 20 years rather than looking over one hundred years.

A10: There is no report currently that has that, but we are preparing an economics report and I will make sure it includes that information.

(After meeting note > This information is in the process of being prepared and will be provided as part of the final strategy reports and papers submitted to BCP and NFDC for cabinet approvals).

[PM-Q11] Q11: It seems a bit crazy delaying intervention for 20 years resulting in the national option being more expensive than the local option?

A11: There are two parts to this question. I will start with ODU 16; the national option involves delaying the intervention, as you say, between block two, with that we have assumed that a larger strong point in which a nourishment scheme would be needed to help control the rates of erosion from that point forward, because there would be an element of erosion that has happened between now and then which you would not necessarily have with the local approach. That is why the costs are higher for the

national option. Deviating from this a little bit, when we look at it from an Environment Agency perspective, we have to provide our costs in discounted terms, which means that when you look at things in discounted terms, because your national intervention is being delayed into the future it has a higher discount rate applied to it. From an Environment Agency perspective, the local option would remain the least cost but from a cash perspective without any discount. You're right it does seem crazy to delay it and I think that is something we are pushing for, is to do the local aspirational option rather than the national one.

Further A11: Just to expand on that point as well, we have recognised that exact point. This is one of the cases where national funding laws do not seem fair, and having a discounted approach to a cliff zone, where if something goes over the cliff it is gone, it is lost. It is not like a flooding event where houses are recoverable, so I totally agree with the point. We have talked about doing some sensitivity testing once the strategy is finished, so that we can take that message nationally and have that debate with the national funding laws and how they are set, to show that sort of vulnerability. We also spoke about this at the consultation event, when we get LPRG (the large project review group) on site to talk about the strategy it is something that we plan on discussing and seeing if there is any potential in lobbying for rule changes.

(After meeting note – as part of finalising the Strategy, we are doing some sensitivity testing to show vulnerability alongside national funding laws. We aim to demonstrate this in the final strategy).

[PM-Q12] Q12: What are the whole studies estimated minimum and maximum totals of its projected funding needs?

A12: With the numbers that have been presented today, for BCP it is in the order of £100-140 million and for the New Forest area it is in the order of £90-95 million in cash terms over the next one hundred years. So, you are roughly looking at £200-250 million thereabouts, give or take £10 million.

Public Meeting Zoom Chat

Guest: I cannot hear anything. Is anyone else having issues?

Guest: Working fine here

Catherine Corbin: Please leave and come back in to see if this clears the problem - thanks

Sara Parker: Can you hear now?

Guest: Reacted to "please leave..." with 👍

Sara Parker: If you cannot see how to raise your hand (virtually) during Q&A sessions, the 3 dots titled 'more' on your screen will take you to reactions where you can raise your hand. Thank you

Guest: Thanks -all good now. I have sound

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Thanks -all good n..." with 🙌

Guest: Is the first planned choice always the national option? Asking as noticed for all ODU in Zone 6 the local option delivers more for less money. So, in that case local preferred option would save money compared to the national option, which funding could then be used for other zones.

Sara Parker: Welcome if you have just joined the meeting - please use the chat function to ask any questions or 'raise' your virtual hand during Q&A times, thanks

Guest: The choice of Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour seems a bit random as the boundary for Christchurch Harbour would Iford Bridge not be better as it forms a greater restriction of the watercourse + I think there is a weir there? (Upstream of which tidal effects are minimised). + properties on the south bank of the river would then be taken into consideration between the two bridges.

Dave Picksley: Replying to "The choice of Tuckto..." The choice of Tuckton bridge is to align with the existing Shoreline Management Plan and remain consistent across our strategic plans. Further upstream is covered by the Lower Stour Strategy being developed by the Environment Agency at the moment.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "The choice of Tuck..." with 👍

Catherine Corbin: Hi Everyone. If you want to refer to these slides again, you will be able to see them in the Information Document on the right-hand side of this webpage > <https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5> Please also complete the survey so we have your views - thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Hi Everyone. If yo..." with 👍

Guest: Why are the historic landfill sites so relevant?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Why are the histor..." with 👍

Guest: How far back do these landfill sites go?

Sara Parker: Hi Jan - we will make sure the team see that question and answer, thanks

Dave Picksley: <https://southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk/scopac-research/scopac-storm-analysis-study/> great piece of work locally which highlights some of the extreme events that we have been experiencing in recent times and a look at the impacts of sea level rise and increasing storminess.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "https://southernco..." with 👍

Guest: yes

Guest: Can we see a breakdown somewhere of the National vs Local whole life cost and available Govt funding, broken down across short/mid/long term as the Information Document only provides the overall totals. It would be useful to see the spend vs shortfalls in say the short-term period only as for the public it's easier for us to figure out how to plug shortfall funding for the next 20 years rather than looking out 100 years?

Guest:Replying to "Can we see a breakdo..." Thanks for answering.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Thanks for answeri..." with 👍

Guest: Apologies, my computer crashed when we got to ODU 16, did my question get answered?

Guest: For SMZ6, seems crazy delaying intervention for 20 years resulting in National being more expensive than Local option?

Guest: On local cheaper than national and what gets done.

Guest: Thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "apologies, my comp..." with 👍

Sara Parker: Reacted to "thank you" with 👍

Guest: When will the final strategy be ready?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "when will the fina..." with 👍

Guest: What are the whole study's estimated min/max totals of its projected funding needs please?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "What are the whole..." with 👍

Sara Parker: Is that enough info for you on timings?

Guest: Yes thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "yes thank you" with 👍

Guest: Thank everyone for info.

Guest: Thank you, I look forward to the next instalment, as a Coastal Engineer myself and Cllr I found it very interesting.

End of chat.

This report was prepared by the Dorset Coast Forum.

The Strategy is being developed by BCP Council in partnership with New Forest District Council, AECOM and the Environment Agency.

3.4 NFDC Communications Activity

Below is a summary of New Forest District Council's communications during the consultation period:

Facebook

2023					
Date	Link	Reach	Likes	Shares	Comments
July 2023	Christchurch Bay consultation online... - New Forest District Council Facebook	1,107	2	4	0
27 June	There's still time to register to... - New Forest District Council Facebook	934	1	1	0
25 June	New Forest District Council Facebook	668	1	1	0
23 June	Christchurch Bay consultation online... - New Forest District Council Facebook	1,107	2	4	1
19 June	ICYMI at Milford on Sea last week,... - New Forest District Council Facebook	750	1	0	0
9 June	Join us at Milford-on-Sea Community... - New Forest District Council Facebook	837	2	2	0
5 June	Coastal flood and erosion risk for... - New Forest District Council Facebook	898	4	2	0
2 January	We are working with Bournemouth,... - New Forest District Council Facebook	1,439	6	0	2
2022					
2 June	Do you live or work near the coast... - New Forest District Council Facebook	2,124	6	6	7
2021					

9 August	We're developing a plan with BCP... - New Forest District Council Facebook	96	9	2	7
8 July	Together with BCP Council, we're... - New Forest District Council Facebook	7	5	2	0

Twitter (now called X)

2023					
Date	Link	Reach	Likes	Retweets	Comments
12 July	https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1679140522403803137	285	0	0	0
27 June	https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1673725934468317185	669	0	0	0
23 June	https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1672167613416501249	975	0	2	0
22 June	https://twitter.com/BCPCouncil/status/1671805723846516736	1,844	4	2	0
9 June	https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1667170110883221504	428	1	0	0
5 June	https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1665758487387701271	741	0	1	2

NextDoor

Date	Link	Reactions	Shares	Comments
5 June 2023	https://nextdoor.co.uk/p/P7tRzTyY7zjj?utm_source=share&extras=MTc1OTlyMDIzNjY2NDg%3D	4	0	7
1 December 2022	https://nextdoor.co.uk/p/RhFr75cngMfp?utm_source=share&extras=MTc1OTlyMDIzNjY2NDg%3D	5	0	2

LinkedIn

Date	Link	Reactions	Reposts	Comments
8 August	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7094606498256838656	8	1	0

6 June	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7071524228688138240	12	2	0
12 January	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7004043382326972417	12	2	0

NFDC Residents' Email Newsletters

22 June 2023: Christchurch Bay and Harbour online consultation event

Share your views on proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years, from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Book your free ticket to join an online presentation and question and answer session.

27 June 2023, from 7-8:15 pm. <https://twobays.net/have-your-say-on-draft-christchurch-bay-and-harbour-strategy/>.

8 June 2023: Christchurch Bay and Harbour online consultation event

This article is about the coastal flood and erosion risk for Christchurch Bay and Harbour over the next 100 years and how you can have your say on the options.

Climate change is putting significantly more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Assessments indicate that, if there is no action, the coastal frontage in the Christchurch Bay and Harbour area will suffer around £1 billion in damages over the next 100 years. This includes erosion risk to around 1,600 properties, and coastal flood risk to over 2,200 homes and non-residential buildings.

A 'Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy' is being produced by BCP Council and New Forest District Council, in partnership with the Environment Agency and AECOM (technical consultants).

The strategy will allow a bid to government for coast protection funding.

Complete the Christchurch Bay and Harbour survey at <https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5>.

You can meet the Strategy Team at face-to-face and online events:

- **Tuesday 13 June 2023** – Milford-on-Sea Village Community Centre, 10am to 4pm

- **Monday 19 June 2023** – Christchurch Library, Octagon Space, 10am to 5.30pm
- **Tuesday 27 June 2023** – online event, 7-8:15pm, hosted by Dorset Coast Forum, book your free ticket at <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/christchurch-bay-harbour-strategy-engagement-phase-5-public-event-tickets-642029987977>.

Discover more about the project at <https://twobays.net/project/christchurch-fcerm-strategy/>.

Media coverage

- [One billion pounds required to rectify coastal erosion damage in Christchurch Harbour area if ignored – Dorset Eye](#)
- [Strategy launched to protect Dorset and New Forest coastline | Bournemouth Echo](#)
- [Coastal erosion could cost £1 billion damages over next 100 years if action is not taken now warn councils who are inviting public to have their say on how it should be tackled \(advertiserandtimes.co.uk\)](#)
- [Coastline to suffer £1bn in damages and risk thousands of homes if we ‘do nothing’ \(yahoo.com\).](#)

4 Survey analysis and results

A total of 91 people responded to the consultation survey. Please see the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the project in addition to those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated.

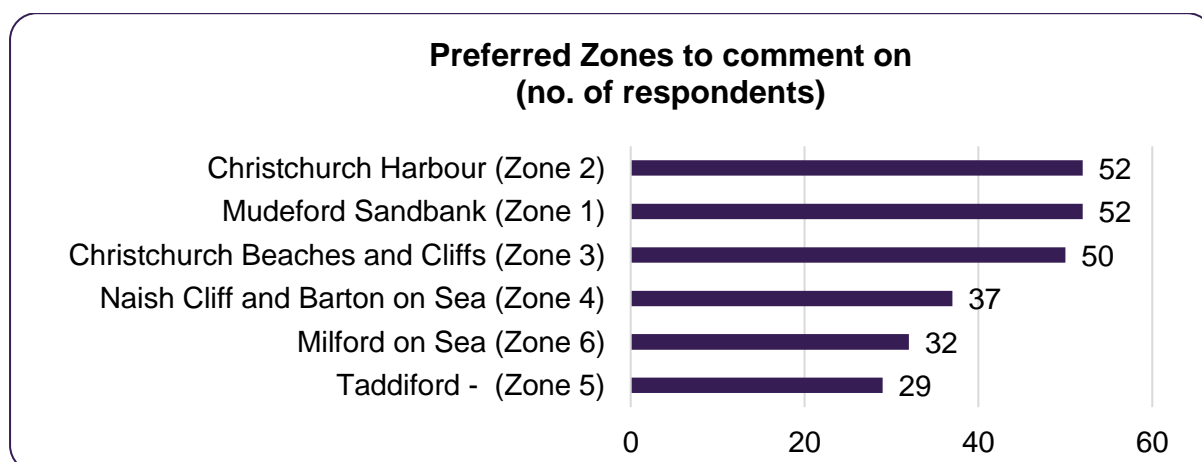
As there are 18 ODUs, responses to most questions are low so counts are reported instead of percentages to avoid misinterpretations of the data. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

The Strategy Team has considered all the feedback received during the consultation period. Responses to the consultation comments have been included in this report and have been allocated a reference number. A summary of consultation responses will be referred to in the final Strategy document and the reference numbers enable easy cross-referencing with this report.

4.1 Preferred zones to comment on

Respondents did not have to complete all the sections of the survey; they instead could simply select the zones relevant or of interest to them. Respondents said they wanted to comment on 'Christchurch Harbour (Zone 2)' and 'Mudford Sandbank (Zone 1)' the most (both n=52), followed by 'Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs (Zone 3)' (n=50).



Base: 89 respondents.

4.2 Zone 1 – Mudeford Sandbank



Zone 1 stretches from Hengistbury Head, immediately to the east of the Long Groyne, and Mudeford Sandbank including both the open coast and harbour sides.

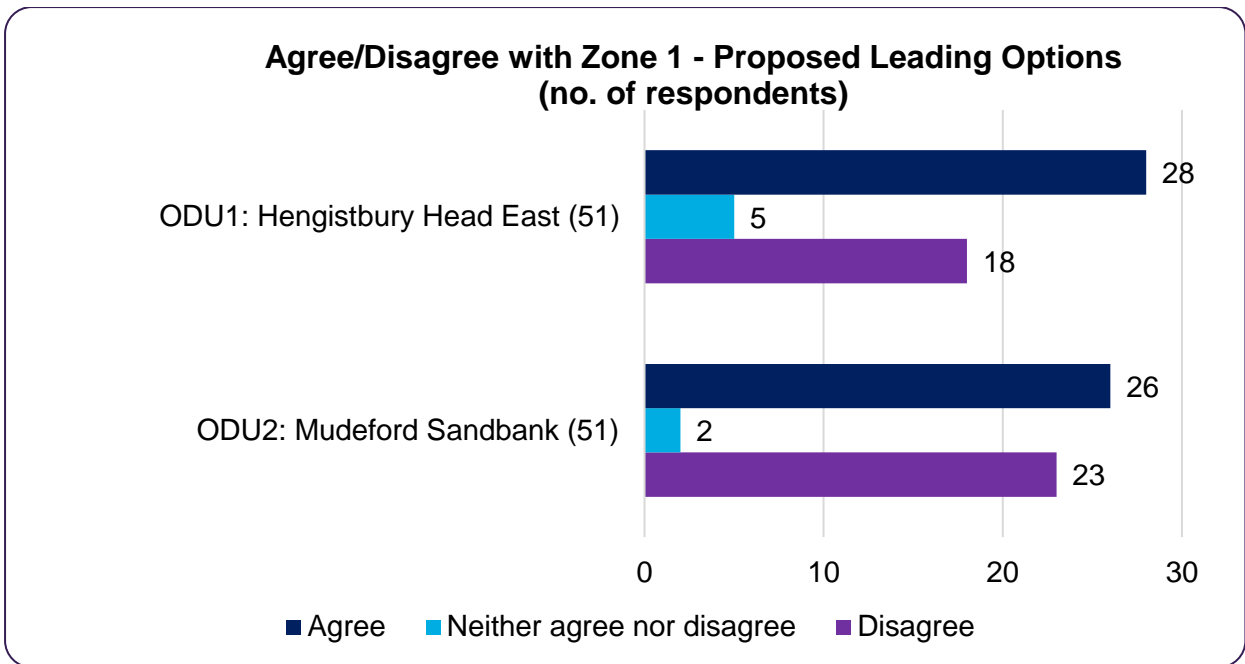
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.2.1 Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

Over half of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) (n=28), while over a third 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=18), and five respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

Over half of respondents also said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2) (n=26), while less than half 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=23), and two respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Bases: as labelled.

Q2. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudford Sandbank (ODU2).



10 comments by survey respondents

These respondents provided additional comments that were mainly ‘suggestions’ (6 comments) for alternative options at Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudford Sandbank (ODU2). Other suggestions related to beach huts, funding, urgency of implementing preventative measures and doing more than proposed options:



[SMZ1 a] "ODU1: **There is no mention of the beach huts** which provide a large income for BCP through licensing. The money generated could be used in the short-term for defences and coastal strategies in the immediate area and protect the licencing income in the long term."



[SMZ1 b] "ODU1: **The harbour needs to be protected by the maintenance of this area.** ODU2: The harbour needs to be protected by the maintenance of this area."



[SMZ1 c] "ODU2: Mudford Sandbank - do a "one-off" beach re-charge, stabilise the material by planting Marram-grass/Sea Lime-grass, section-off areas with no access to the public (to prevent erosion) and leave alone. Tell holiday homeowners what's going to happen and then they're aware of the plans that after that, no more money will be spent on defending this section."



[SMZ1 d] “ODU2: I think it's **imperative to take pro-active actions to maintain sea defences** in this Zone to reflect how important the Spit is to the protection of Christchurch Harbour and the numerous properties within. No good waiting for a breach particularly during Autumn/Winter storms.”



[SMZ1 e] “Both **Hengistbury and the Mundeford need urgent attention to ensure their maintenance and continued existence** both for wildlife and for the local economy. They are important for tourism and for areas of interest for the local community and need urgent careful attention.”

[SMZ1 f] “You need to do more to protect the area.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Feedback has been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

We acknowledge that beach huts generate an income. However, the government's funding rules that we must adhere to and apply to this Strategy do not allow us to count them in the proposed National Option because they are not permanent dwellings. However, in Hengistbury Head East (ODU1), the beach huts and their ability to generate income was included in the proposed Local Aspirational Option. It is the Strategy Team's preference to deliver the Local Aspirational Option, providing a better outcome for coastal communities, where it is feasible to do so.

Beach huts have been considered in the Local Aspirational Option for maintenance of Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2). The Sandbank is also an important feature for the protection of the wider harbour. In the past, areas of the Sandbank have been topped-up with recycled beach material and sea defences have been repaired on an ad-hoc basis. When adopted, the Strategy will allow a well-defined Beach Management Plan to be developed which considers neighbouring areas. A priority order scheme of delivery will be allocated depending on the level of risk from tidal flooding or erosion.

4.3 Zone 2 – Christchurch Harbour



Zone 2 covers the shoreline around Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.3.1 Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3), Wick (ODU4), Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5), River Avon West Bank (ODU6), Rossiters Quay (ODU7), Stanpit (ODU9), Mudford (ODU10) and Mudford Quay (ODU11)

Q3&Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for:

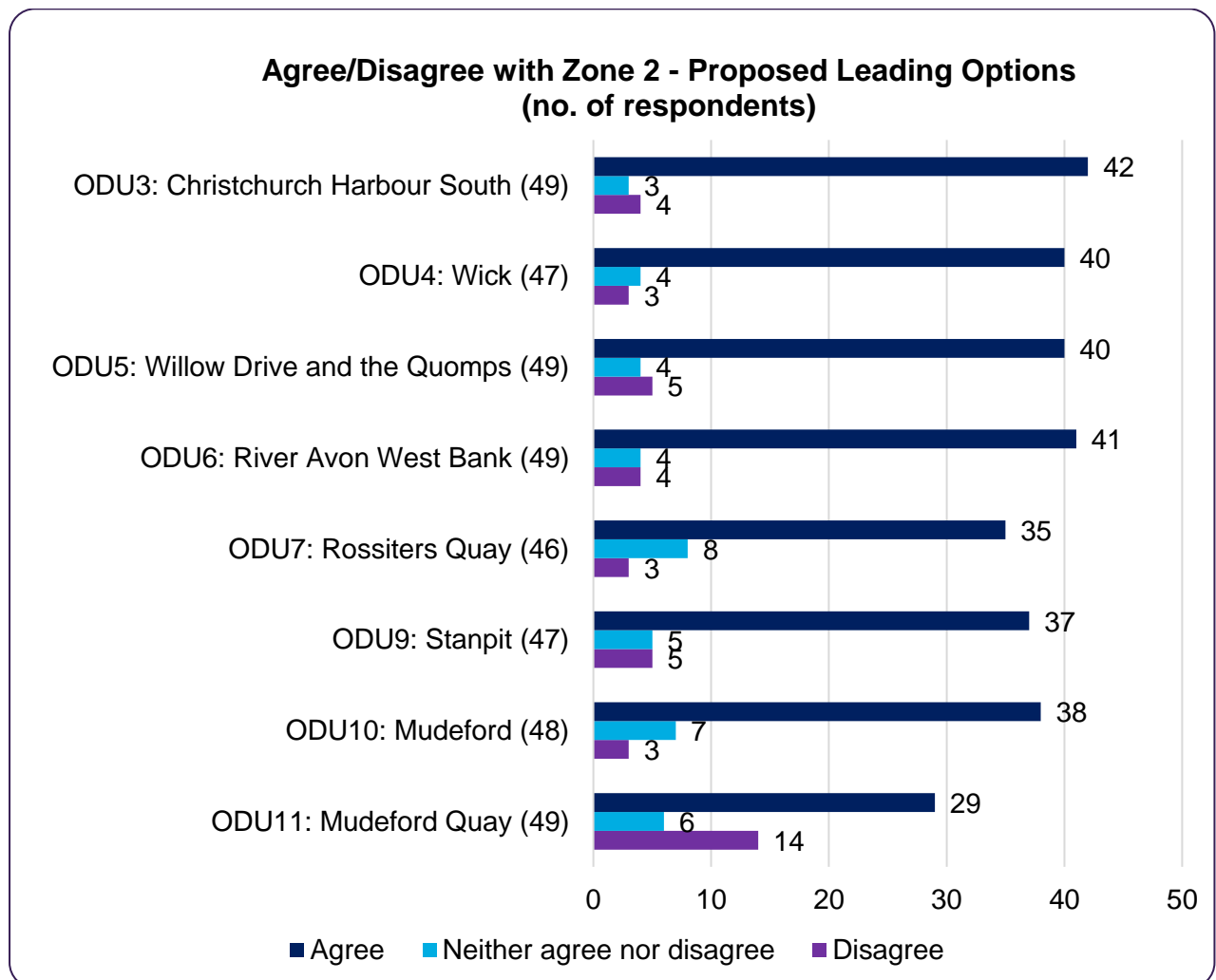
- Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)
- Wick (ODU4)
- Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)
- River Avon West Bank (ODU6)
- Rossiters Quay (ODU7)
- Stanpit (ODU9)
- Mudford (ODU10)
- Mudford Quay (ODU11)

Almost nine-tenths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) (n=42), while four respondents said they ‘strongly disagree’ or ‘disagree’, and three respondents said they ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Two-fifths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Wick (ODU4) (n=40), Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) (n=40) and River Avon West Bank (ODU6) (n=41). The highest level of disagreement for these ODUs was for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) (n=5).

Less than two-fifths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Rossiters Quay (ODU7) (n=35), Stanpit (ODU9) (n=37) and Mundeford (ODU10) (n=38). The highest level of disagreement for these ODUs was for Stanpit (ODU9) (n=5).

Respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ the least (n=29) and ‘strongly disagree’ or ‘disagree’ the most (n=14) with the proposed leading options for Mundeford Quay (ODU11).



Bases: as labelled.

Q4&Q6. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for:

- Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)
- Wick (ODU4)
- Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)
- River Avon West Bank (ODU6)
- Rossiters Quay (ODU7)
- Stanpit (ODU9)
- Mundeford (ODU10)
- Mundeford Quay (ODU11).



20 comments

These respondents provided additional comments that were primarily 'suggestions' (14 comments). These comments have been coded into sub-themes to make them easier to interpret. The main sub-codes to emerge are 'Saltmarsh' (6 comments), 'Flooding' (5 comments), 'Dredging' (3 comments), 'Embankment' (2 comments) and 'Funding' (2 comments):

Saltmarsh (6 comments)



[SMZ2 a] “ODU3 - **more should be done to prevent the erosion of the marsh**, dredging the harbour to ensure better flow of water out to sea.”



[SMZ2 b] “ODU3 - landfill seepage monitoring would seem sensible, from both Wick and Stanpit recreation ground. **Important to work up feasibility and practicality saltmarsh** (and 'above mhw' in-harbour shingle banks) for both flood defence and ecological reasons asap. Dredging of main channel is not mentioned but **this could generate material for building up land/saltmarsh creation**, as it has in the past. You could also explore the idea of in harbour seagrass bed restoration (a habitat that has been lost locally in the last c50 years) See:<https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/learn/seagrass-restoration-handbook/>.”



[SMZ2 c] “ODU3 - Whilst it is important to protect the road and the former landfill site from coastal erosion, it will be important to let natural processes take their course elsewhere to ensure that coastal habitats for birds and other wildlife are maintained. **The need to protect and restore habitats such as saltmarsh is very important and should form an integral part of any approach to dealing with coastal flooding.**”



[SMZ2 d] “ODU 10 Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. Each



property has a different level of flood risk, height above sea level existing walls and banks etc. **The regeneration of the saltmarsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury bank by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.**

[SMZ2 e] “ODU9 - **Need to make additions to sandpit marshes** which is currently sinking and disappearing this loss of land mass warrants more efforts than the current proposal.”



[SMZ2 f] “Protection of the various in-fill sites especially at Stanpit [is] essential. **Loss of the Saltmarsh is happening before our eyes** in this supposedly protected area! This is as much to do with water pollution creating an excess of phosphate and nitrates. **This is an urgent issue requiring action NOW.**”



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The dredging of Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) is not necessary for managing the tidal flood risk that the Strategy is considering, instead it is more of a navigation issue. However, saltmarsh regeneration has been proposed where appropriate in the Local Aspirational Option and a future project to address this in combination with the navigation issue could be considered by others. With newly introduced legislation to increase Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), it is likely that saltmarsh regeneration will more frequently be considered but water quality and funding for it will be challenging. The Strategy’s proposed options to deliver appropriate flood defences around Christchurch Harbour provide opportunities for the Council to work in collaboration with other organisations to improve the local habitat and navigation at the same time.

Currently, there is no national provision in the funding rules for protecting old landfill sites, so funding is not available for this. BCP’s FCERM Team along with others around the country are lobbying for a rule change. The proposals in the Local Aspirational Option for Stanpit Marsh (ODU9) would continue to protect the former landfill site from erosion and would provide certainty of the defence line. As with other harbour areas, the provision of new defences provide opportunities for multiple benefit collaborations including flood protection, habitat creation and water quality improvements. To give saltmarsh a chance to survive and thrive, a reduction in the levels of nutrients within the Harbour, from the two rivers would be vital.

On the inner harbour at Mudeford (ODU10) the proposed measures would benefit from regeneration of the saltmarsh but the Strategy is primarily focussed on ensuring that the hard flood defences are at the correct height to provide the required

standard of flood protection to protect homes and businesses. Wave action in the harbour is relatively minor but further reductions would be most effectively addressed by works to Mudeford sandbank, rather than smaller banks within the harbour.

Flooding (5 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 g] “ODU10 - Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. **Each property has a different level of flood risk, height above [sea] level existing walls and banks etc.** The regeneration of the salt marsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury Bank by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.”



[SMZ2 h] “These areas all need attention to ensure their maintenance and to stop any damage to property due to flooding etc in extreme weather conditions. **If flooding is not prevented it will cost more money to ensure future damage is repaired.** More money needs to be spent on prevention to stop excessive costs in reparations.”



[SMZ2 i] “The information document **doesn't mention the sea level rise assumptions that the proposals are based on.** It should be noted here that the currently available scientific evidence suggests that **generally accepted projections are an extreme underestimate of the likely sea level rise to be encountered by the end of the century,** in view of exponentially increasing melting of the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world. Under the circumstances it may make more sense to abandon the most vulnerable areas and to focus resources instead on those that are easier to save.”



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

Providing individual flooding advice to property owners will be included as a Strategy action. BCP Council plans to engage with residents to support them in considering flood mitigation measures because it is only properties with a very high risk of flooding who qualify for nationally funded Property Level Resilience grants.

Sea level rise projections were provided in previous baseline coastal reports shared in [Phase 2](#) of the engagement. It will also be included as supporting evidence for the final strategy.

Identifying funding for flood defence works is only eligible where it is considered to be a national loss. Additionally, the on-going maintenance of old and new defences is not funded by the government and instead relies on funding from Council revenue budgets.

Dredging (3 comments)



[SMZ2 j] “ODU3 - more should be done to prevent the erosion of the marsh, **dredging the harbour to ensure better flow of water out to sea.**”



[SMZ2 k] “ODU3 - landfill seepage monitoring would seem sensible, from both Wick and Stanpit recreation ground. Important to work up feasibility and practicality saltmarsh (and 'above mhw' in-harbour shingle banks) for both flood defence and ecological reasons asap. **Dredging of main channel is not mentioned but this could generate material for building up land/saltmarsh creation, as it has in the past.** You could also explore the idea of in harbour seagrass bed restoration (a habitat that has been lost locally in the last c50 years) See:<https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/learn/seagrass-restoration-handbook/>.”



[SMZ2 l] “ODU 10 Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. Each property has a different level of flood risk, height above [sea] level existing walls and banks etc. The regeneration of the salt marsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury bank **by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.**”



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

Harbour dredging was considered in the FCERM Strategy’s long list of options, but it would not prevent flooding on its own. The environmental implications on wildlife would also need to be considered. In the past, council activities around the harbour inlet have only included moving (and re-using) sediment from the intertidal area to top-up the Mudeford Sandbank, never for navigation purposes. Since the formation of BCP Council in April 2019, we have not extracted materials from the Run because it can destabilise it in a way which is not useful for managing coastal erosion or navigation. In 2021, local fishermen, the RNLI and other harbour users welcomed this approach. The material in the ebb-tide deltas has increased providing better erosion protection and larger beaches at Gundimore and Avon Beach.

Embankment (2 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 m] “I believe that it is **essential to lengthen the existing embankment in the Wick 'horse field' in the short term** because the 2014 flood event showed that water enters Wick [Lane] and travels to Wick Green at its eastern end/ golf driving range. The land at Wick green is lower than the embankment outside Wick Farm - so this is the weak point.”



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

An embankment would be part of an adaptive approach but the challenge will be securing funding the works.

Funding (2 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 n] “These areas all need attention to ensure their maintenance and to stop any damage to property due to flooding etc in extreme weather conditions. If flooding is not prevented it will cost more money to ensure future damage is repaired. **More money needs to be spent on prevention to stop excessive costs in reparations.**”



[SMZ2 o] “The East Side of the river seems to be bending a lot [not] than Hengistbury Head and the west side. **Funding and works should be more evenly spread.**”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The Strategy sets out a clear direction of what we plan to achieve over the next 5,10 or 20 years. Council approval is subject to funding with the commitment to then quickly develop a funding strategy to deliver the most appropriate / preferred option for each ODU, be it the National, Local Aspirational or the Back-up option. These

options allow for flexibility according to the available funding at the time of delivery. The Strategy identifies how much they cost and the current funding shortfall but importantly it also makes clear what will happen if we do nothing. The impacts, opportunities and benefits that can be realised across neighbouring zones are also highlighted.

Without a Strategy, these appraisals would need to be repeated each time a flood defence or coastal erosion scheme is developed within the strategy area. This would make delivery slower and much more costly. An adopted Strategy also removes the funding cap that would otherwise be applied for delivering ad-hoc schemes without a Strategy.

Q7. Coastal flood risk and erosion for ODU8 will be identified as part of the Lower River Avon Project, led by the Environment Agency. If you would like to add comments here, we will share them with the Environment Agency.

***Note**, comments for River Avon, East bank (ODU8) have been shared with the Environment Agency for inclusion and they will consider this information in any future Lower River Avon Project.*



7 comments

The majority of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) for ODU8 that focused primarily on the 'environment/wildlife', 'saltmarshes', and 'flooding', followed by suggestions for 'management/implementation', 'erosion', and 'defences'.

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 p] “Any work **needs to be completed urgently** to avoid coastal erosion and the expense of floods both in monetary terms but also environmental terms. **Things needs to be completed sensitively to ensure the least impact on all wildlife in the areas.**”

“Better management and husbandry of the rivers is needed. Better control and protection of floodplains, i.e., don't build on them.”

Answer: River and watercourse owners must let water flow naturally. They are responsible for removing blockages, fallen trees or overhanging branches from the watercourse. Trees and shrubs on the banks should also be cut back if they could reduce the flow or cause flooding to other landowners. Flood risk management authorities will permit dredging and desilting if it clearly demonstrates a reduction in flood risk, is economically viable, and will not harm the environment



[SMZ2 q] “If the habitats used by birds in Christchurch Harbour are going to be affected by coastal squeeze, then **consideration needs to be given to whether wetland habitats further inland could be**



managed to support bird populations of species such as Black-tailed Godwit. Since most of ODU8 is undeveloped, it is not entirely clear why this area needs to be protected from flooding[?] Perhaps it could play a more positive role in dealing with the effects of coastal squeeze.”

Answer: The options proposed would involve constructing defences on the east bank of the River Avon to reduce the risk of flooding to Christchurch Bypass and the connecting B3347 (Stony Lane). The defences would also defend the properties and sewage treatment works at risk in this unit. The properties at risk are located to the west of the B3347 in the north part of the unit, and to the east of the B3347 in the south part of the unit.



“Sponge city adaptation – [Sustainable drainage systems] (SUDS) - Saltmarsh - Vegetation / trees / grasses.”

[SMZ2 r] “Environmental literacy for all. Bangladesh has a Climate Resilience Fund, where's ours? Trees, SUDS, beavers, rewilding, saltmarsh, sponge cities, rainwater capture, decarbonisation at speed and scale. [removed]. Atmospheric gas chambering to be reduced from 424 ppm CO2 to 280 or at least 350.”

Answer: We agree that environmental improving literacy is essential. As part of this strategy, we have developed A level and GCSE resources in collaboration with Geography Southwest.

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

This ODU is within the Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy area but following discussions with the local Environment Agency Flood Risk Team, it was agreed that the options for managing the flood risk in ODU 8 would be developed through their remit. As such, comments for River Avon, East bank (ODU8) have been shared with the Environment Agency for inclusion and consideration in any future Lower River Avon Project, however, responses to the comments provided have been made above.

4.4 Zone 3 – Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs



Zone 3 covers the coastal frontage from Gundimore beach to the eastern end of Highcliffe beach.

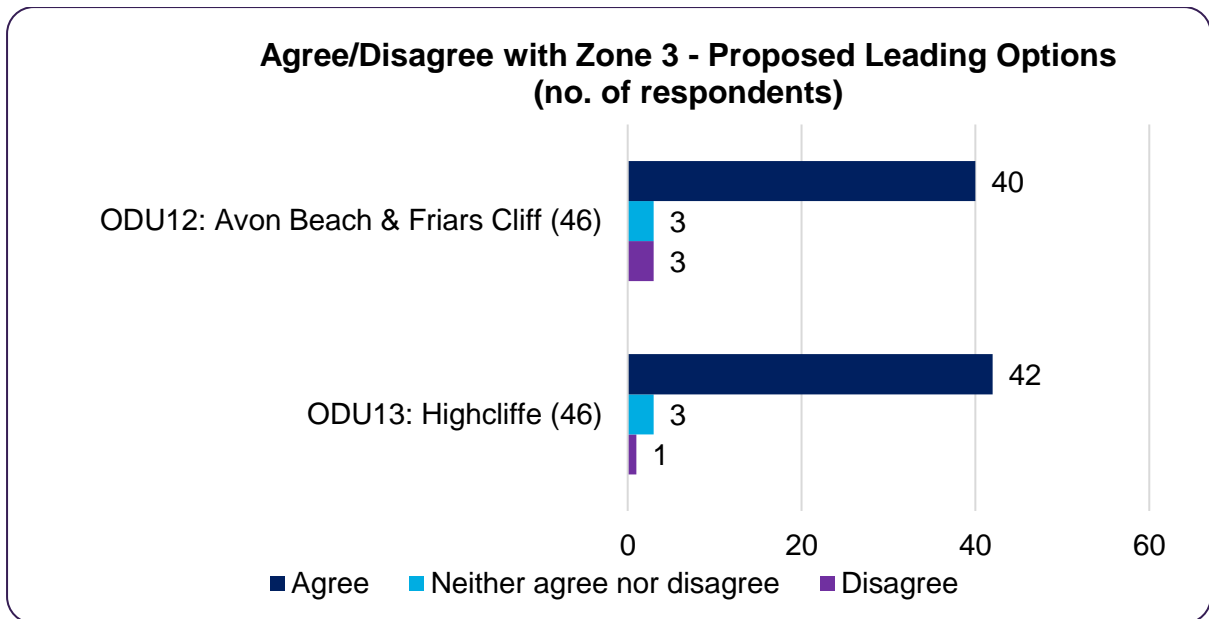
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.4.1 Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13)

Q8. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13)?

Under nine-tenths of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) (n=40), while three respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' and three respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

Over nine-tenths of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Highcliffe (ODU13) (n=42), while one respondent 'strongly disagreed' or 'disagreed' and three respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Q9. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13).



7 comments

These respondents made suggestions (3 comments), ‘criticisms’ and ‘queries’ (both 2 comments) about ODU12 and ODU13.

Below is a selection of these comments:

Suggestions (3 comments)



[SMZ3 a] “ODU 12 - **Should have considerable investment in upgrading the sea defences immediately.**”



[SMZ3 b] ODU12 - See comments above about **vegetated shingle plant communities**. ODU13 - See comments above about vegetated shingle plant communities. In addition, in this section, dune formation and general sand accretion at the toe of the cliff is creating a natural defence, **which should be encouraged and not flattened**. This has ecological benefits as well.”

[SMZ3 c] ODU12 - **Improve sooner! Climate literacy programme - prevention rather than cure!**”



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The Local Aspirational Option for Avon Beach and Friar's Cliff (ODU12) suggests that we should invest in this area sooner, but we acknowledge that the challenge is the funding shortfall and where we can source that from. We will be able to consider other suggestions as we move forward to develop a scheme for this ODU, once the Strategy is adopted.

Criticisms (2 comments)



[SMZ3 d] *"The only issue is that by dramatically improving ODU12 & ODU13, it will make ODU14 suffer more toe erosion."*

[SMZ3 e] *"ODU12 - Page 13 of the Information Document fails to reassure us. "Requires further assessment" is a shocking and desperate admission. Showing the [removed] disrespect for our wellbeing and [illegible] the natural world from leaders. The Climate Genocide Act Now group requests the arrests of those complicit with the Broadmoor policies leading to extinction events."*



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

As a Strategy Team we are committed to being as open, honest and realistic about what the Strategy can deliver using the current national funding rules.

We have acknowledged the need to address the transition zone between Highcliffe (ODU13) and Naish Cliffs (ODU14). We have proposed to modify / construct outflanking defences which would enable an improved flow of sediment to afford better erosion protection on this stretch of coastline. This is a beneficial bay-wide beach management approach.

Queries (2 comments)



[SMZ3 f] *"The options presented don't provide the necessary detail to be able to ascertain the amenity impact - in particular, would 'further beach nourishments' be made with the presently-used material (quarried cobbles), or with dredged sand (as used in Poole Bay)?"*



Would the proposed 'new groynes' be of the same construction as those already existing, only larger? Or some other construction type?"

[SMZ3 g] "ODU 13 - Does the [construction] of outflanking defences at Chewton Bunny have impact on the cliff erosion further East at Naish and Barton?"



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The amenity impacts at Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) are acknowledged but these would be considered more fully at scheme-level once the Strategy is adopted. The Strategy's bay-wide beach management approach between Highcliffe (ODU13) and Naish Cliffs & Barton on Sea (ODU14) provides benefits, especially when the transition between ODUs in this area, sediment flow and modifications to defence structures are considered.

4.5 Zone 4 – Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea

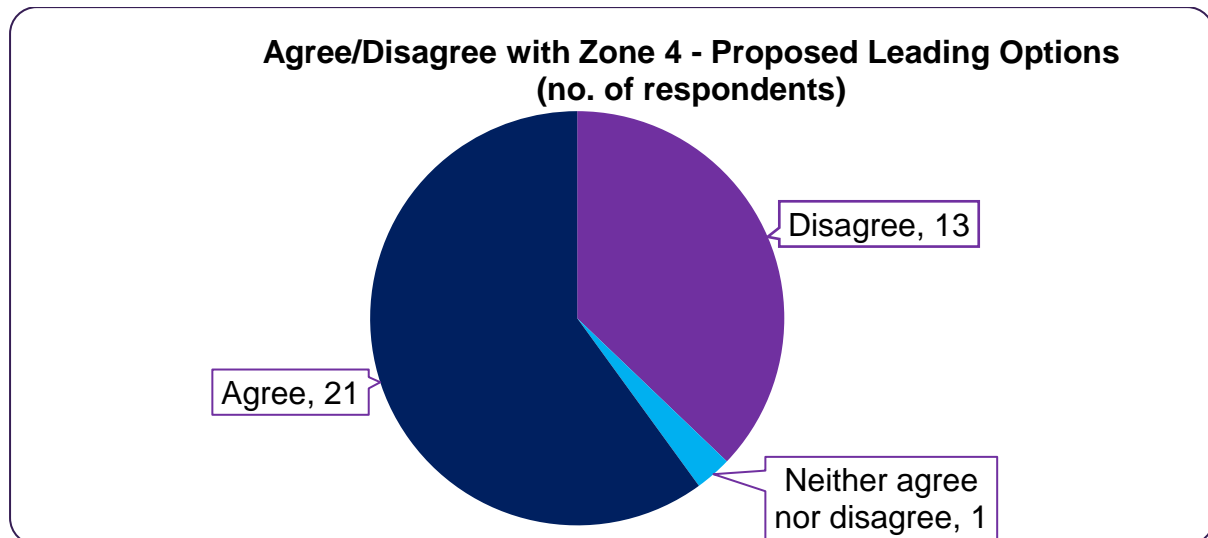


Zone 4 covers the area between Chewton Bunny to the eastern end of the Barton on Sea coastal defences.

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

Over half of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14) (n=21), while over a third 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=13) and one respondent said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Base: 35 respondents.

Q11. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14).



10 comments

Most of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) about ODU14 which referred to financial considerations, drainage and the management/implementation of defences :



[SMZ4 a] *“Urgent action needed now.”*

[SMZ4 b] *“It would be good if there was some kind of footpath down in the Cliff House area down to the beach now that Hobourne have closed their land off to non-resident’s.”*



[SMZ4 c] *“On no account should anyone interfere any more with the cliff-slope drainage anywhere, and only limited beach nourishment should be considered. Let it go and, rightly, explain that loss will occur (perhaps give an estimate when and by how much) so that property owners have a time scale to work to. The artificial boundary of SMZ4 (ODU14/15) is currently Becton Bunny. **This should be further west to the point where the Barton on Sea cliff-top properties end adjacent to the golf course. All groynes/rock***



armour below this section (under the Golf Course) should be left alone (ideally removed). This will allow natural erosion at the toe of the cliff (where little or none exists presently) to provide natural beach material for protection down-drift (ie Milford).”



[SMZ4 d] “More commitment should be placed on clifftop drainage in order to reduce the seepage and undermining of the cliff, which at Barton, seems to be the cause of most of the erosion and not due to sea erosion. Very little has been spent in the Barton area in comparison to Milford and Dorset - it looks like we have been seriously neglected by the NFC and Hampshire Council.”



[SMZ4 e] “Cliff erosion needs to managed carefully to make sure that slows down asap.”

[SMZ4 f] “Really important for local residents and local economy to undertake cliff slop[e] drainage/[stabilisation] urgently to slow loss of cliff top as much as possible. What other sources of funding can be used to support this and what fundraising options are there[?] This can’t wait.

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

We acknowledge that comments are fairly evenly split between ‘Do Something’ and ‘Do Nothing’ at Naish and Barton on Sea (ODU14). These complex cliffs are environmentally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and are notified under Earth Heritage for the geological interest of the cliffs. The policy of managed realignment means that there is the acceptance to allow coastal processes to evolve, whilst managing erosion, where possible. Once the Strategy is adopted, any scheme we deliver would require Natural England agreement (assent) and a careful balance would need to be struck to manage ground water while allowing some controlled erosion. Like the survey comments, it falls somewhere between defending and not defending the coastline.

However, the Strategy highlights that it is not possible to protect everything. New Forest District Council’s Local Plan has policies to prevent new developments in areas of erosion risk (Coastal Change Management Areas). It may be necessary to progress a scheme to plan for how this area might adapt, or transition, in the long term which may mean reducing the erosion rate to minimise future property loss.

Barton has had cliff stabilisation investment in the past. From the 1960-1980s, a drainage scheme was installed along the whole cliff section to manage groundwater and reduce instability, but the 50-year life of these works has since expired. In recent years, New Forest District Council has been investigating the physical condition of these drainage pipes and assessing potential use of new directional drilling technology to intercept water-bearing strata above shears and thus reduce instability alongside environmental restrictions. Currently, the main loss has been the footpath along the undercliff to the west, but stable slopes would be required to reinstate it.

4.6 Zone 5 – Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)



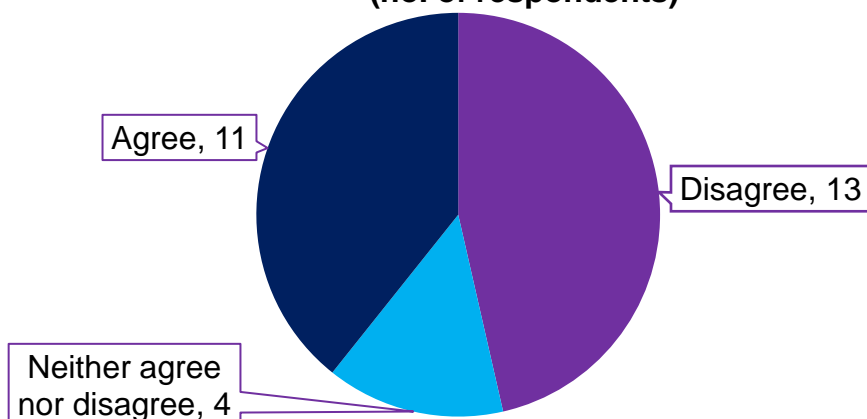
Zone 5 covers the Taddiford area between Barton on Sea and Hordle Cliff. The west boundary of the ODU is at the eastern end of the Barton on Sea defences and the east boundary is at West Road (western end of the Hordle beach huts).

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

Q12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (Taddiford) (ODU15)?

Over a third of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (ODU15) (n=11), while almost half 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=13) and four respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

**Agree/Disagree with Zone 5 - Proposed Leading Options
(no. of respondents)**



Base: 28 respondents.

Q13. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (Taddiford) (ODU15).



10 comments

Half of these respondents made suggestions (5 comments) about ODU14 which referred to financial considerations, drainage and the management/implementation of defences:



[SMZ5 a] *“Let nature do its thing if no impact of flooding/erosion on properties. Play up the environmental benefits [of] this perhaps.”*

[SMZ5 b] *“Put effort and funding into Barton On Sea in preference to here.”*

[SMZ5 c] *“The cliff erosion needs to be managed to make sure that least amount possible is lost.”*

[SMZ5 d] *“Safety and access to King Charles III England Coastal Path will need to be available at all times.”*



[SMZ5 e] *“New Forest Friends of the Earth (NFFoE) would like to object to the "do-nothing" proposal. As the Information Document states, the cliffs are part of the SSSI. They have some endangered flowers and fauna growing there and also some types of birds such as Sandmartins [who] depend on the cliff face during nesting season, the view of which, benefits not only local ornithologists but members of the public [too]. Allowing this habitat to slowly erode away should not be an option just because there is minimal risk to property. No Local Aspiration Option has been proposed for ODU15. In NFFoE's view, there should be a Local Aspiration Option of new rock revetment*



in addition to the potential for beach nourishment mentioned, in order to slow down or even halt the erosion.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



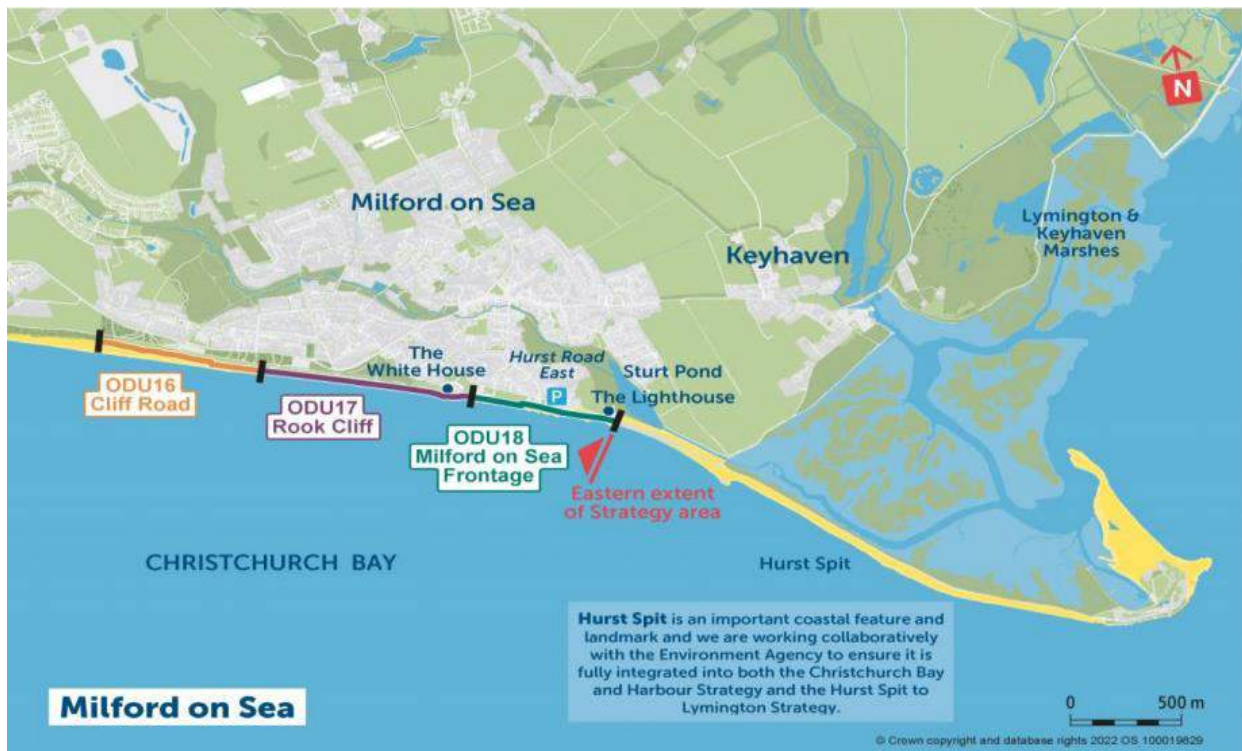
Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

There is no economic or environmental justification to intervene at Taddiford (ODU15). Cliff loss is expected (and accepted) here so a Local Aspirational Option is not viable. Losses to the coastal path on Barton Golf Course would be rectified by relocating it inland as required. This advice applies along the entirety of the Dorset Coast but also forms part of the golf club’s planning conditions to roll the path back. When the landowner does the works, they choose to close the path from time to time.

The Strategy’s eam response to Naish & Barton on Sea (ODU14) provides a response about managing cliff erosion as part of the SSSI and we acknowledge that erosion can impact the habitats which rely on the natural coastal processes which establish them in the first place.

4.7 Zone 6 - Milford on Sea



Zone 6 covers the coastal frontage between Hordle Cliff and the eastern end of Milford on Sea.

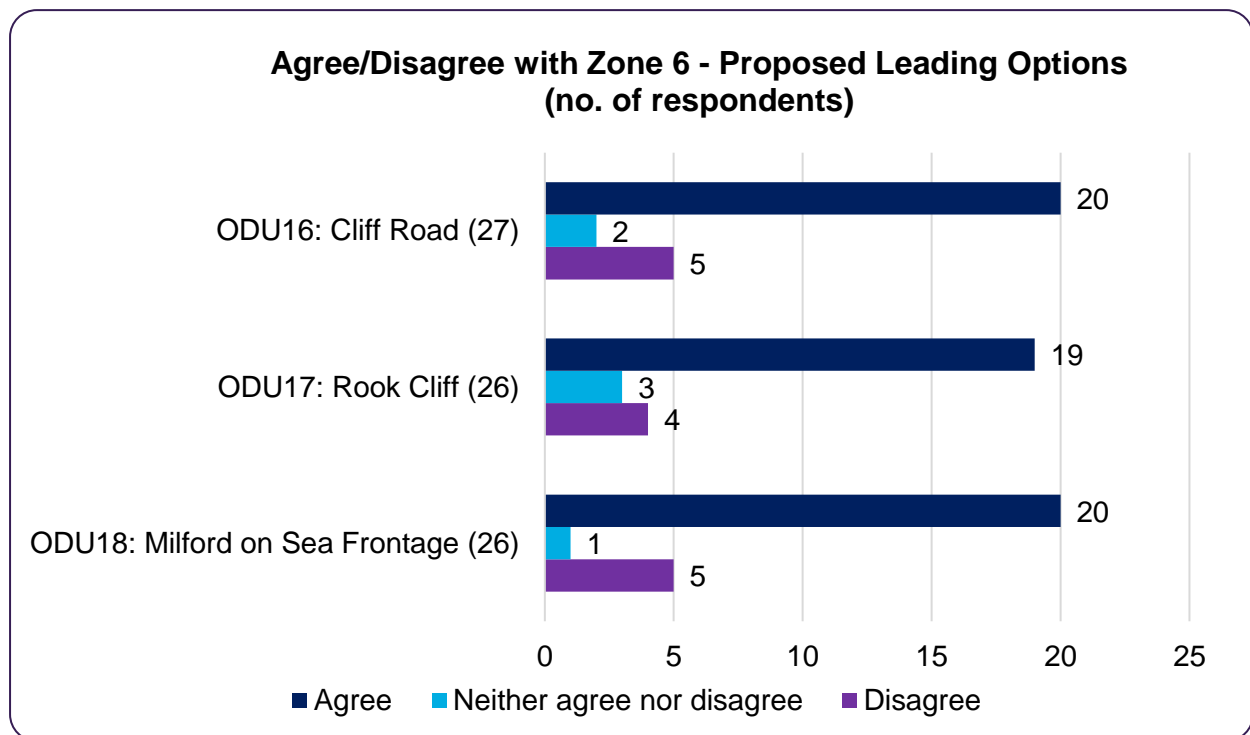
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.7.1 Cliff Road (ODU16), Rook Cliff (ODU17) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18)

Q14. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for:

- **Cliff Road (ODU16)**
- **Rook Cliff (ODU17)**
- **Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18)?**

Over seven-tenths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Cliff Road (ODU16) (n=20), Rook Cliff (ODU17) (n=19) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18) (n=20). The highest level of disagreement for was for Cliff Road (ODU16) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18) (both n=5).



Bases: as labelled.

Q15. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for:

- **Cliff Road (ODU16)**
- **Rook Cliff (ODU17)**
- **Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18).**



10 comments

Most of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) about ODU16, ODU17, ODU18 which referred to financial considerations and the management and implementation of defences:



[SMZ6 a] *“Re ODU 17. I would like to comment on the proposals made for ODU 17. The majority of this frontage is protected by a combination of concrete sea walls and rock revetments. Some 200 metres of rock revetments were installed late 2020/early 2021 along the frontage going westwards from the White House to in front of Nautica Reach and Needles Point. Revetments were installed as part of emergency works following the catastrophic sea wall failures that took place early/mid 2020 along this particular frontage. However, some 50 metres of the fallen sea wall in front of Shingle Bank Drive were not subject to the same treatment due to lack of funding. This has left this 50-metre section very vulnerable to beach erosion and cliff damage. **I would suggest that rock revetments should be installed as a high priority in front of the fallen wall in order to reduce the risk of further damage and raise the standard of protection** to a level similar to the rest of the frontage. This would undoubtedly **reduce the cost of routine maintenance** required for ODU 17 over the next 20 or so years.”*



[SMZ6 b] *“I think urgent short term measures are needed on Milford seafront. **The black rocks in front of the White House need to be extended into the sea to protect both the beach and the listed building. The rock groins also need to be extended down the west end of the beach and also extended along the west end of the sea wall.** The “beach replenishment” is not suitable material (far too small) so gets washed away within 2/3 weeks. There were large cobble stones on the beach when I first purchased my hut and **they would be far more suitable, or even better more large black rocks.** There [needs] to be concrete steps built down onto the beach at western end, **preferably an extension of the steps which are at that end (put in at a late stage for the disabled beach hut owners)** however we (disabled) and the rest of the beach hut owners and beach users that end are denied a safe access to the beach and have to climb through railings and “rock climb down the sea wall”. It’s only a matter of time before there is a serious injury. Also, if we are going to be continued to be denied access to the beach from our beach huts (the whole point of having them!), **we should receive a significant discount on the rates** we pay the council to use our huts which always had access when we purchased them.”*





[SMZ6 c] “*ODU16: Planning for reduced clifftop area needs to happen now, not when this area has already been lost. Planning takes time - canvas local opinion now and try to gain agreement on the extra funding streams already suggested.*”

[SMZ6 d] “*Careful maintenance and management needs to be completed to make sure the areas are maintained so that their futures are ensured.*”



[SMZ6 e] “*ODU16, ODU17, ODU18 - Intervene sooner, SUDS, Sponge city implementation, plant / trees / vegetation.*”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

In 2019/20, NFDC funded the emergency works at Rook Cliff (ODU 17). That winter was particularly stormy with a succession of named storm events rolling in, one after another. The aging infrastructure was not able to sustain the storm forces causing the sea wall to fail. The resulting emergency works put pressure on Council resources but NFDC committed £2 million upfront to cover only the essential urgent stabilisation works and provide some protection to the failing section of seawall. It was recognised that from the outset works would be limited and the funding would not provide a full coastal defence scheme. However, it was delivered in the knowledge that it would protect the area in the short-term while the Strategy was being completed. Once adopted, the Strategy will have set the direction for the best approach to manage the flood and coastal erosion risk over the short, medium and long term for this and neighbouring units. Later, NFDC was successful in recovering over two-thirds of the funding from DEFRA / Local Levy funding.

Other comments will be considered as schemes are developed in the future.

5 Considering Equalities and Human Rights

BCP Council has a duty to consider the impact of their decisions on human rights and protected groups (age, disability, sex/gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy, maternity, race religion or belief, and sexual orientation) as defined under the Equality Act 2010.

Q16. Are there any positive or negative impacts of these proposals that you believe that BCP Council should take into account in relation to equalities or human rights? If so, are you able to provide any supporting information and suggest any ways in which the organisation could reduce or remove any potential negative impacts and increase any positive impacts?



18 comments

These respondents gave insights into any positive or negative impacts in relation to equalities and/or human rights, while several said no/not applicable. These comments mainly related to 'accessibility', 'age', 'disability', and 'communications' (2 comments each).

Below is a selection of these comments:

Accessibility (2 comments)



[CBHS a] "Cliff erosion also affects beach accessibility. **Nothing in the strategy talks about maintaining beach accessibility for either people with or without mobility issues.**"



[CBHS b] "The western end of Milford beach (Westover) needs to be better protected in the short term. The black rocks need to be extended into the sea in front of the White House and along the neighbouring groins and sea wall. Concrete Steps need to extend down onto the beach, **as access down is dangerous because no provision has been made for the western end of the beach for hut owners and beach users.** It is ironic that the councillors agreed to put steps from the higher prom that end for the disabled hut owners to access their huts (when threatened with legal action at a council meeting) but did not give corresponding beach access! Steps need to be put in quickly before there is a serious accident as it is a health and safety issue to try and access the beach there as many people do. [Visitors] to the beach keep asking [why] there is no access to the beach from the lower prom and cannot understand why they have to climb through the railings and try and climb down the wall to access the beach at the western end. The whole point of a beach hut is to be able to use the beach!! We should have a 70 percent discount on the amount we pay





to use our huts at the western end of the beach (backdated) if we are continued to be denied access. **Disabled people cannot walk the length of the prom to get to some steps, and even if they could, they wouldn't be able to keep an eye on the hut as you want to do when you are in the sea.** When the sea wall is rebuilt and made higher (in the [longer] plans) it should be built in front of the existing sea wall with deeper footings thus not affecting the existing prom and beach huts. Some of us have invested many thousands on our privately owned huts. We were told the existing design when they were rebuilt would ensure the huts would last for 100 years. If the council knock them down again (mine was perfect before it was flattened by the council). As a pensioner I cannot afford to keep paying for badly designed replacement huts [made] out of bits of drains."



Age (2 comments)



[CBHS c] "Barton has significant properties at risk. **Majority of residents are elderly and may not be in a position to actively campaign for protection of their homes but should not be disadvantaged because of quieter voices in a noisy system.**"

[CBHS d] "The time intervals described are too long. Councillors and vast majority probably feeding into this consultation won't be alive to see the potentially devastating effects. **We need to plan for our kids and grandkids!!**"

Disability (2 comments)



[CBHS e] "BCP should take into account disability-friendly access to the beach for Zones 3 and 4. For instance, access down the cliffs (mostly steep, easily-eroded compacted stone pathways), access to the beach (the cobbles used for beach recharge **are not easy to navigate for the less able-bodied**), and access to the rock groyne (if this is intended to be a part of the offer for the beach)."

[CBHS f] "Disabled and wheelchair facilities where appropriate. From Highcliffe cliff top, **[it] is virtually impossible for any disabled person to reach the beach. The steps from Beacon Drive are also impossible to use especially by the disabled.**"

Communications (2 comments)



[CBHS g] "No. **This is about positive messaging in the short term. Can I suggest you erect notice boards at key tourist and local beach/dog walker positions along the coasts - and keep them up to date with this info[?]** A lot of people do not read all this stuff online,



but like short snippets they can read regularly each day/week they visit.
WIN THE NARRATIVE BCP Council.”

[CBHS h] “Telling the truth about (a) the system failures/designed to fail; (b) ecosystem failures and the impact on us would be a start. Then activating and mobilising our salvage and survive programmes means each human will be incentivised to help communities decarbonise at speed and scale before hitting tipping points and feedback loops.”

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses and/or a full list of all the comments is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team.



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

All comments have been noted by the Strategy Team for consideration when future schemes are developed after the Strategy is adopted. Where comments fall outside the remit of the Strategy, they have been shared with other Council teams such as Planning, Seafront and Car Parks.

It is recognised that amenity access to some beaches is restrictive for people with disabilities or limited mobility. Others beach locations can provide better access and facilities such as accessible wheelchairs, beach hut hire, parking and toilets.

[Accessible seafront | BCP \(bcpcouncil.gov.uk\)](#). In January 2024, relevant comments from this Strategy’s consultation were also shared with New Forest District Council during the public consultation on beachfront facilities. [Have your say on beachfront facilities - New Forest District Council](#).

The Strategy process has evolved since 2021, the 5 phases of engagement, including a formal public consultation, utilised a variety of mediums to promote the Strategy, and these were continually evaluated for their effectiveness. Online and traditional (off-line) methods were used to ensure that all ages had the opportunity to share their feedback. The team used websites, social media, online meetings, e-surveys, face-to-face events, a presentation at BCP Youth Forum, adverts in community magazines, posters, flyer drops and paper surveys.

The Strategy takes a long-term view of all options available to ensure our coastal communities are more resilient to flooding, erosion and the impacts of climate change over the next 100 years.

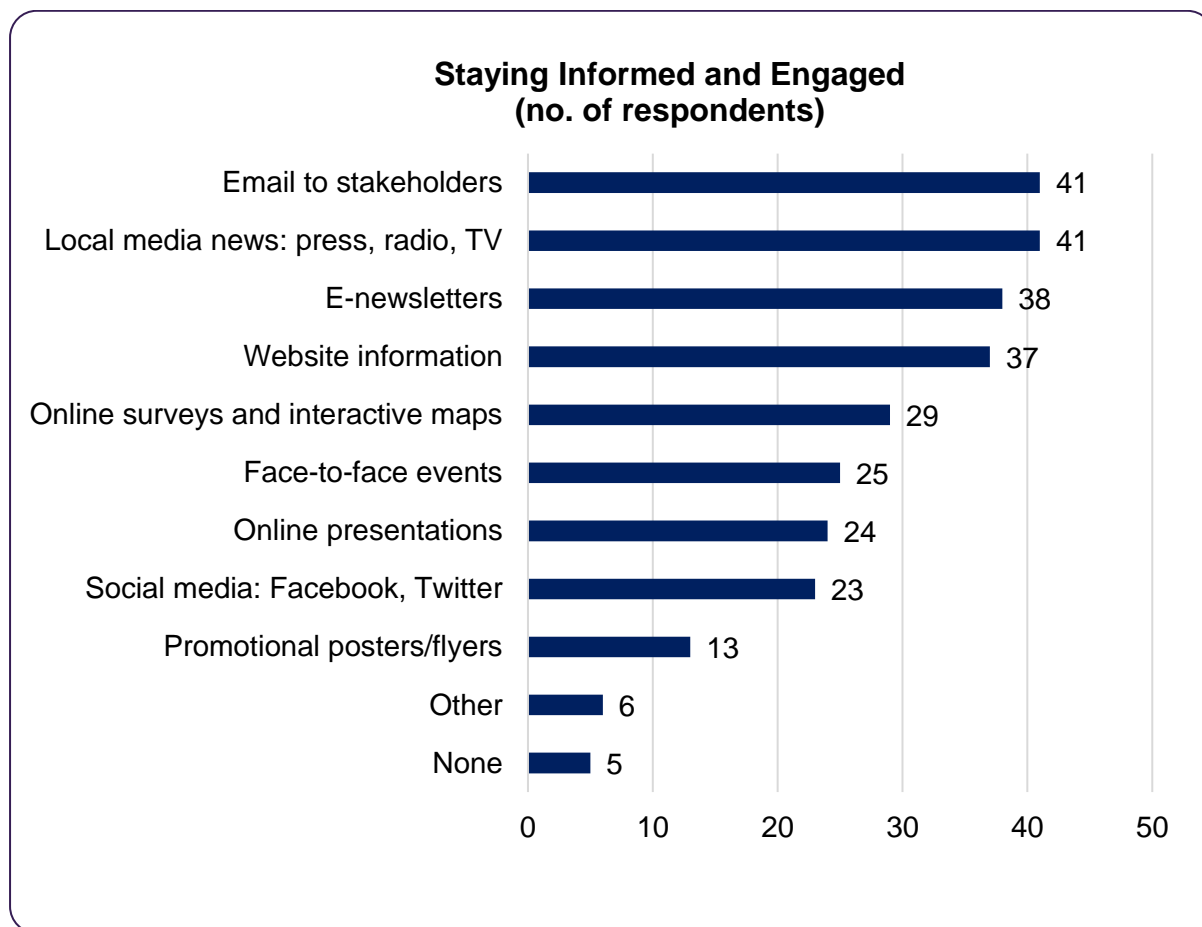
By managing these risks and making enhancements where possible, we are helping future generations continue to enjoy our coasts. To ensure we are being realistic, we have presented a range of options for each ODU, depending on the funding which would be available at the time of delivery.

The National Economic Option shows the works we are able to get funding for whereas the Local Aspirational Option shows what more we would like to do (dependant on additional funding). However, we have also identified a Back-up Option which is the minimum we could realistically do if the required levels of funding are not available for the National or Local options.

6 Staying Informed and Engaged

Q17. How would you like to be kept informed about the Strategy development as we progress this work?

Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through ‘email newsletters’, followed by ‘local media news: press, radio, TV’ (both n=41). They would like to be kept informed and engaged through promotional posters/flyers the least (n=13).



Base: 87 respondents.

Some respondents said they wanted to be kept informed and engaged in different ways:



[CBHS i] “Notice boards along beach. Where printed updates can be displayed. Nothing expensive. Just simple updates.”

[CBHS j] “By post through the letterbox.”

[CBHS k] “National awareness and campaigning.”



[CBHS l] *“Full consultation at every stage BEFORE [removed] decisions are made. The council should actively fund raise for [Milford] Beach defences. We have many visitors who could contribute! Local residents love their village and helped in the community centre [build].”*

[CBHS m] *“Government, BCP portals, webpages.”*



[CBHS n] *“To match up with governmental protection for us all. Climate Chief for BCP - Dr Montgomery page 15 - "we are overshooting Earth's ability to cope." "Stability is no more... conflict".”*



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

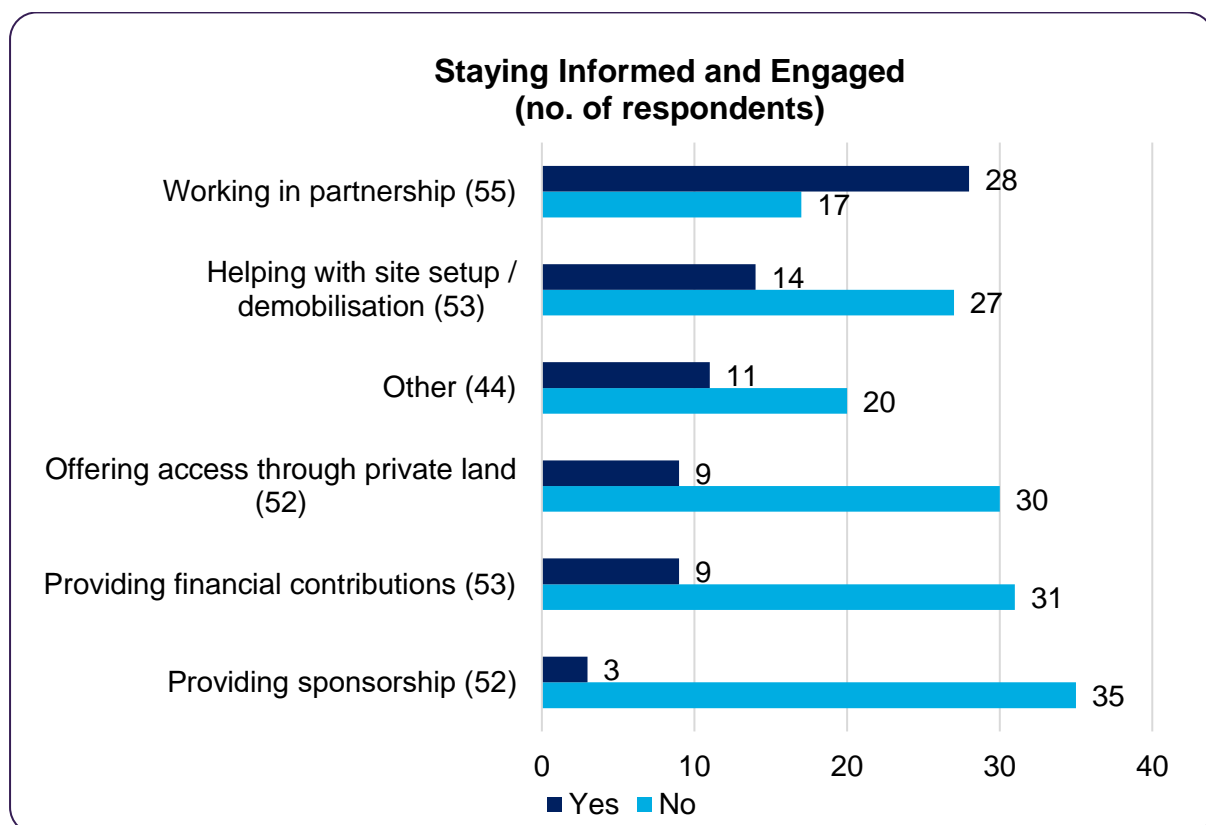
Answers to this section have also been provided in [Section 5](#) above.

7 Helping us to deliver the Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy

Q18. Please select how you might be willing to help as we begin to deliver the Strategy in the future.

Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by 'working in partnership' (n=28). Respondents were least interested in helping to deliver the Strategy by 'providing sponsorship' (n=3).

Name and email addresses that were submitted by respondents have been provided separately to the project team to keep respondent's personal information confidential in line with GDPR regulations.



Bases: as labelled.



Strategy Team's response

Thanks to those who responded to this question. Once the Strategy is adopted by BCP Council, NFDC and the Environment Agency, the team will begin to develop a funding strategy to deliver the options. At this stage we may use the details you gave us to get in touch.

8 Other responses

8.1 Emails and letters

In addition to the main responses received through the online and paper surveys, 2 people sent emails to share their views on the consultation. Their responses have been anonymised and outlined below:

Response 1



"Dear BCP,

Oh dear! Design-to- fail continues. Critical information for environmental literacy is missing.

A summary for residents of Head of Climate Dr Matthew Montgomery's authoritative 89 page wake-up call "Councillor's Workbook on Acting on Climate Change" September/October 2022 is strangely absent from this document.



Dr Montgomery tells us:

- *That Global Ecological collapse is imminent p19*
- *That we are overshooting earth's ability to cope p15*
- *That stability is no moreleads to conflict p7*
- *Limits to growth ...prices are going up....no easy answers...threats to biodiversity...food...the economy.*



Planetary boundaries are being exceeded. There is currently NO GUARANTEE of a future at all p69.

In stark contrast we see an unaccountably LOW KEY APPROACH of your FCERM strategy to the threats we face as Mother Nature continues to be sacrificed to the fossil fuel industry.



Meanwhile, as ever, NO DUNKIRK leadership is evident as Rishi Sunak, while currently naturally keen to protect British Nationals on the incinerating island of Rhodes, yet incoherently tries to row back on climate protective measures for political reasons. Instead of being a proper leader and explaining why Ultra Low Emission Zones are necessary for our clean air and lungs.



Your FCERM document is as sadly full of holes as a Swiss cheese. There's no mention of the cruel damage to life on Earth from the deadly fuels our government still subsidises with our money:



- *No mention of threats to collective well-being as homes are swept away or damaged, lives or livelihoods lost.*
- *No mention of likely climatic tipping points nor feed-back loops.*
- *No costed programmes. Vague hopes of funding are peppered throughout the document. And how much did this document cost us all?*



- *No programme for decarbonisation at speed and scale.*
- *"Don't mention the war on nature" it seems - as your kids' safe future, along with harvests, soils, the natural world and the economy float away or are incinerated.*



PLEASE BCP UPDATE NOW all plans with a proper analysis and a zero-carbon plan for our survival. This is the hopeless softly, softly approach we are subjected to in this document:

"Climate change is putting significantly more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion. Calculations have revealed that if we do nothing over the next 100 years, the coastal frontage will suffer around £1 billion in damages which includes erosion risk to approximately 1,600 properties and coastal flood risk to over 2,200 properties (homes and non-residential buildings). The figures are not designed to alarm but to help us evidence and justify doing something to manage the risks."



As Cllr Joe Salmon, swimming upstream, pointed out at Full Council WE ARE PAINFULLY SLOW at responding to desperate situations. Ex-Nasa scientist James Hansen tells us we are "damned fools" for failing to act on climate. Professor Michael Mann points out we still have our foot on the gas.



Broadmoor policies must stop now. We must Salvage and Survive.

Yours in hope



[name removed] - terrified constituent living in a Dorset Greener Home. Visits welcome by arrangement.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-1] Many of the comments made are broader than the Strategy objectives. This Strategy focuses on flood and coastal erosion risk and is just one of a number of collective efforts both BCP Council and NFDC are working on to help address the climate crisis.

As a Strategy Team we are committed to being as open, honest and realistic about what this Strategy can deliver using the current national funding rules for future works. Once adopted, we will begin to develop an approach to the funding required to deliver the options, ensuring that future generations continue to enjoy our coasts. Carbon impact will be assessed for the leading options in the final Strategy.

Analysis of our engagement stats and audience reach has been very high but communicating the complexities of climate change is challenging. We have used a variety of methods to do this within the available budget and we have also developed Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) resources for schools.

Response 2



"Dear [name removed],

Again, my commendation for your handling of the planning update briefings for Christchurch Bay.

Logistically, my only comment is to please make it easier to locate the Zoom instruction and link on the event notices (these are tucked away in the bottom corner of the last page which one does not necessarily know to scroll down to).



Thank you for offering to relay my big-picture comments in the form of the following observations and recommendations about the Bay-wide planning approach to [name removed]. These conclude with a summary of my related credentials and expertise.

In general

The apparent precision of detailed zone-by-zone planning with an estimated century-long maximum cost of £250 million, in the absence of the extra communications summarized below, may well leave audiences with a misleading level of confidence. In virtually every section of the analysed area, current and/or historic protective measures have been compromised with 'new and improved' measures now being envisioned. Recent national news coverage of ongoing cliff-top residential losses along the north Norfolk coast are stark reminders of the shock that residents express as the problem continues. Planning





authorities, anywhere, rarely muster the courage to confront the likely inevitability of managed retreat behind vulnerable coasts within forthcoming generations. Also, traditional thinking that low-lying coasts are the only vulnerable ones is rendered false when coastal cliffs of soft strata with no or inadequate protective measures are prone to storm wave erosion and/or groundwater outflow and subsidence.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2a] Whilst we respect your view, we believe we are being very up front about the funding challenges and what that will mean if it cannot be achieved by presenting the “back-up” options, whilst also acknowledging that even if we can do something at Barton-on-Sea, some degree of cliff loss is inevitable. That is why alongside this FCERM Strategy, we also work with the Local Planning Authorities to ensure that planning policy is understanding of these risks and seeks to guide development to areas of low risk by defining Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs); and in the case of BCP Council, developing a new integrated cliff management strategy to better understand the risks posed to the highly urbanised cliff areas from drainage/instability related issues (not toe erosion) and how we manage them across multiple council service areas in a changing climate.

Unfortunately there is little national policy / resources yet available to us to progress pro-active adaptation – including relocation – in many areas at risk, largely due to the lack of political will to do so. Many of us in the sector have been and continue to lobby government about the need for this; indeed I sit on several regional/national bodies doing just this, as well as having written national guidance on CCMAs and advising a new Defra funded research project on the North Norfolk coast that is looking at how we do coastal transition planning and implementation.



Looking back

In previous briefings I have recommended that progress updates be preceded by recaps of past zone-by-zone protective measures with retro-assessments of their beneficial and/or detrimental impacts. All stakeholders should be reminded of the comparative returns-on-investments of previous efforts: doing so in event briefings would be time well spent. Ultimately, natural forces are almost always the winners over the best of human ingenuity.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-b] Unfortunately, we needed to balance the amount of time we asked people to attend for with the key information we need to convey. In the recent webinars it was not possible to go into so much detail as you suggest, though we did show where existing defences are present. In previous engagement rounds we have described the understanding of coastal processes and past efforts to provide defences. If we were to do as you suggest, we would also need to describe the changing nature of funding and approvals processes which has evolved over the decades, and whereas in the past schemes needed to be above unity in benefit cost terms, now we need to have a much greater ratio and that is now only part of the picture.

Taking stock



As much as climate warming and extreme weather are increasing and frequently in the news, they also defy comprehension by most people. What climate change means and entails versus what extreme weather means and entails would be time well-spent in both progress briefings and project reports. The same applies to sea level rise and storm surges and the so-called return period frequencies of surges of different scales. In the short term, periodic surges are the concern. In the medium to longer term, relentless gradual global sea-level rise is the concern. The combination of increased but unpredictable storm surge frequency and concurrent and relentless sea level rise is the nightmare planning scenario.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2c]: Communicating this is a significant challenge we agree, and we get a full range of views expressed to us from stakeholders. We are always seeking new ways to do this better but find that simple visual resources are particularly useful and have been trying out different approaches as part of our face-to-face engagement events. At these, we also have a rolling wallpaper showing damage caused by past storms in the area alongside messaging that these will happen again in the future, and probably more often.

In addition, to provide context to storm events, Dr Matt Wadey in our team has led on SCOPAC Storms Analysis research to examine changing trends in storm events. This has included developing an infographic to try and convey this as simply as possible. You can view the SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study by the Southern Coastal Group and SCOPAC here: southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk.



Looking forward

Another concern is an absence of any reference to national and/or international benchmarking in the briefing presentations (unless I missed it, in which case my apologies). Why not openly share the experience of those who have been down this proverbial road already? Christchurch Bay is close to where the world's best water management visionaries: I refer to the Dutch who had their Katrina experience in 1953, <https://www.netherlandswaterpartnership.com/>, and who are revered worldwide consultants. With all due respect to those responsible for coastal and adjacent inland planning in Christchurch Bay, their onsite briefing for an invited Dutch team with a request for critical feedback would surely be worth its proverbial weight in gold.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2d]: The project team includes those who have worked in this sector for many decades all around the UK and overseas and have great experience of the UK framework which has led the way globally in terms of strategic coastal risk management by way of the approach we take to shoreline management planning. With respect to the Dutch they have very different legal and social drivers for what they do, and not all of that is applicable to the UK setting.

It is also worth reflecting on the UK experience of the 1953 storm surge event. Much of UK coastal risk management policy has been driven by the east coast experience of the 1953 and focussed on coastal storm surges. Whilst important to parts of the south coast, many areas are at greater risk of wave energy events rather than storm surges and this is a differential that we are also dealing with that the Dutch and our east coast colleagues are less so.



Relevant experience

I grew up in New Milton and made the study, monitoring and attempted stabilization of the Barton-on-Sea cliffs and beach a childhood hobby and school project, <https://www.cultureoncall.com/memory-lane-returning-to-the-red-house/>. Emigration to Canada led to my doctorate in geology, fieldwork in three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and leadership of four major nature and science museums. A past president of the Geological Association of Canada and an Alumni of Excellence at the University of Ottawa, my focus is on humanity's disruption of the Earth System in the Anthropocene which is a new critical moment in the continuity of time in the Earth's 4½ billion-year-old history. Recent blogs have include <https://www.mos.org/blog/the->





earth-around-us/whats-different-now, <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/sea-level> and <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/first-photograph-earth-from-space>. Recent publications include ones co-authored with colleagues from the University of Cambridge, University of Leicester, and University College London, <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/good-ancestors>. Recent media coverage includes The New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/17/climate/anthropocene-age-geology.html>. Recent invitations for webinars and panel contributions have come from Leadership for Conservation in Africa, the International Association of University Presidents on World Environment Day, and the United Nations for its Life on Land conservation goal.



Sincerely, [name removed].”

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency also sent their comments on the proposed Leading Options in a letter on the 25th August 2023:



“Dear Sir/Madam

Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy Consultation

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the above mentioned consultation. Please find below our comments under our planning and development remit.



We support the approach that the document is taking to deliver strategic flood risk management options that may align with the council's Local Plan work.

The evidence produced should be used to underpin the development and growth agenda to help the council make decisions; specifically on potential allocations whether development can be safe over its lifetime.



Where there are significant funding gaps shown in the document we would recommend that if growth is being proposed through the Local Plan, that may rely on the delivery of flood risk management infrastructure, that this funding gap is aligned to potential contribution mechanisms from development.

We look forward to working with both the Flood Risk Management team and the Planning team as this work progresses.”



Strategy Team's response

The BCP and NFDC Strategy Team have regular dialogue with planning colleagues who are aware of the emerging Strategy. In the case of BCP, the Local Plan is in development and the Strategy has directly informed it. In the case of NFDC, the Strategy will inform future updates of the adopted Local Plan. Once the Strategy is adopted, we will begin to develop an approach to the funding required to deliver the options.

8.2 Social media comments

4 comments were left on the social media posts that were used to promote the consultation across Facebook, Twitter and Instagram:

Facebook:

- *"What happened to the Big ideas 💡 of the Regeneration of Boscombe Highstreet that was Promised by the Former BCP Leader...? 😬"*
- *"No point you don't listen anyway!"*

Twitter:

- *"Probably a waste of money. I don't see how it can possibly be done, with sea levels rising as they are."*

Instagram:

- *"Not the last chance, last chance for this consultation stage."*

8.3 BCP Youth Forum comments



The BCP Youth Forum is open to all young people aged from 11 to 19 years from the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area. This opportunity provides local young people with the chance to shape projects, debate, contribute to consultations, and access a range of local, regional and national opportunities.


Below is a summary of the responses from members of the Forum who took part in a session about the FCERM Phase 5 consultation in July 2023 **[CBHS-YF]**




FCERM reps > C Corbin, L Bennett, M Whiter

Youth Forum reps > 8 young people, 2 officers

Session length > 1 hour.

Summary of questions and feedback:

<p>Question 1</p> <p>How does / will sea level rise affect you or your family and friends?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of land / homes / less places to go / loss of green space and water pollution. • I live around 10mins from Hengistbury Head, I wouldn't be able to live where I have my whole life. Mudeford Spit and my uncle's beach hut will disappear. • Land, like farmland, will be lost which equals food/crops will be destroyed. Not enough food / money for the farmers. • Companies and businesses will be shut down and won't be able to leave the house. Day to day tasks will be difficult and will prevent
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	<p>crops from growing and food resources will be limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can't take the bus / buildings and shops will close down / I'll smell bad or have to spend more on perfume. • We are all autistic. We hate sand but love water. Not going to affect me but will affect my future family. • I'd have to move to the Midlands, god forbid Leeds.
<p>Question 2</p> <p>Do you think we should do something to ensure the coastline can be enjoyed by future generations?</p> <p>Yes / No / Don't know</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed, yes
<p>Question 3</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree with the use of hard engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour? e.g. sea walls, groynes, rock revetments</p> <p>Agree / Disagree / Don't know</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed • Yes, wish there was another way • Agree so long as it is made to fit in with the local environment like the rock groynes • Yes, especially the rock armour but will cause harm to kids as they will climb it and cause injury
<p>Question 4</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree with the use of soft engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour? e.g. beach renourishments, dunes and saltmarsh creation</p> <p>Agree / Disagree / Don't know</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed • Yes but pricey and lot of testing and matching sand is more hassle but can also be a solution to protect people and less likely to cause injury. Not as protective as hard engineering

Question 5

Do you agree with the Council's aim to produce a Strategy to help manage and protect the Christchurch coastline from flooding and erosion for the next 100 years?

Yes / No / Don't know



- Yes, general agreement to produce the strategy
- Yes, as our options are limited to what we can do, and this is one of the best strategies

Breakout session

We need your help...

How can we improve the way we engage with young people and how can we get their views on this type of work?

5 mins to discuss

5 mins to feedback



- The survey is quite dense with a lot of info. Use infographics to cut things down and make it more user friendly. Break the survey up, potentially using social media (including polls)
- Instagram campaigns
- Use Tik-Tok
- Social events eg food festivals
- School visits – integrate into Geography lessons?
- Hold surgery-like meetings in schools
- Posters for schools, plenty of schools would support this initiative.
- Present at Somerford Youth Centre Public outings to target locals eg Saxon Square

Question 6

What action can you take to help us promote the Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy to young people before the survey closes on 27 August?

Share your idea with the group



- Reposting on social media surveys
- Promote events on social media to save costs because most people are visual learners and long presentations can lose them. Use short and fast meaningful videos to promote saving our costs.
- Most popular are Instagram and Tik-Tok

Our ideas

Now...

- 1) Take a group photo to share on social media
- 2) Complete a survey!
- 3) Take a photo of yourself next to the sea level rise poster to show your friends / family how much it will rise in the next 100 years!



In the future...

- 1) Campaign > Climate Change
- 2) Promote STEM resources to your teacher / school / college. GCSE & A-Level.

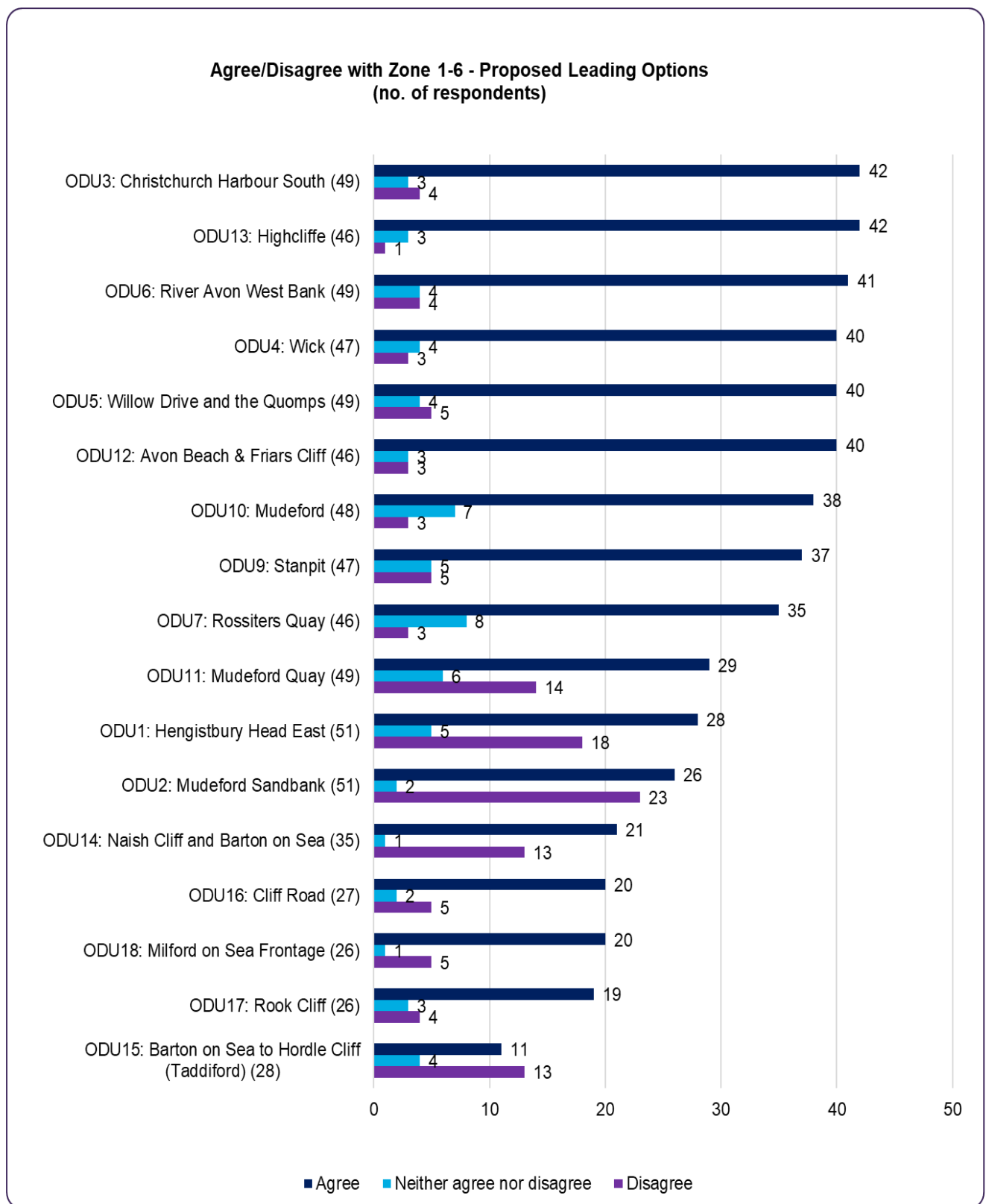
9 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

The equalities profile is shown below. Counts, and not percentages, are shown due to the small sample size.

Equalities	Group	Number
Age	25 - 34 years	2
	35 - 44 years	14
	45 - 54 years	13
	55 - 64 years	17
	65 - 74 years	29
	75 - 84 years	8
	Prefer not to say	6
Gender	Female	23
	Male	52
	Prefer not to say	9
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosexual	66
	All other sexual orientations	1
	Prefer not to say	19
Disability	Yes - limited a little	10
	No	67
	Prefer not to say	10
Ethnic Group	White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	70
	BME	3
	Other Ethnic Group	3
	Prefer not to say	12
Religion	No religion	30
	Christian	41
	All other religions	1
	Prefer not to say	16
Armed Forces	Yes, previously served in Regular or Reserve Armed Forces	8
	No	66
	Prefer not to say	12
Respondent Type	BCP resident	46
	NFDC resident	25
	Other	5
	Organisation/Group BCP	2
	Organisation/Group NFDC	2
	Prefer not to say	2

	Beach hut tenant	1
	BCP Councillor	1
	NFDC Councillor	1

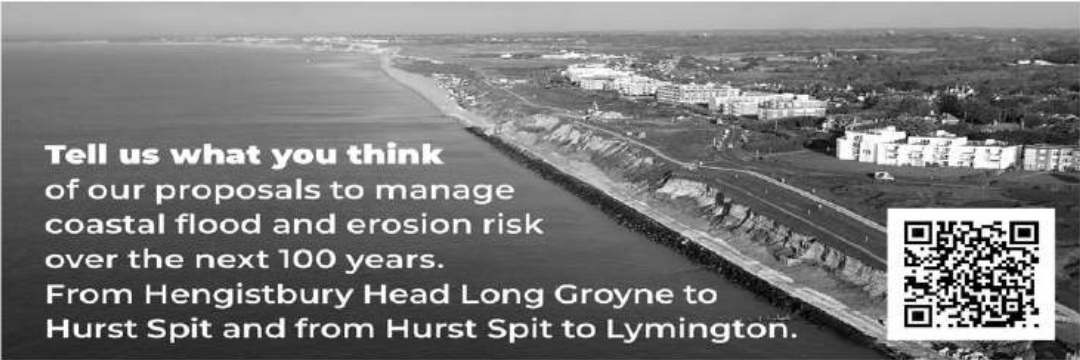
10 Appendix 2 – Overall Agreement: Proposed Leading Options by ODU




11 Appendix 3 – Promotional materials

Adverts - Print & Social


Advertised in the Milford Parish Magazine (Paper / online versions):




Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit and from Hurst Spit to Lymington.




Come and see us at Milford on Sea Community Centre on 13th June from 10am to 4pm.
We look forward to seeing you!
More info at www.twobays.net



Environment Agency



New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL



BCP Council

Photo courtesy: Dan Amos

Advertised in Community Magazines around Christchurch (22K homes):



Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. The strategy area stretches from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.



Please complete a survey at www.twobays.net and check out our in-person and online events. We look forward to seeing you and hearing your views!



Environment Agency



New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL



AECOM



BCP Council

Poster displayed in BCP and NFDC libraries:

Have your say

Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy Consultation 5 June – 27 August 2023



The strategy area ranges from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour

Climate change is putting many more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Complete a survey to share your views on the proposed leading options to help manage the risk and enhance our coastline for future generations to enjoy.

Caring for our coastline

If we did nothing over the next 100 years, our coastal communities would suffer £1 billion in damages from coastal flooding and erosion. Adopting a Strategy will allow us to bid for government funding to sustainably manage the risks, including the impacts of climate change.

We have carefully considered the environmental, economic and social impacts of a full range of risk management options to identify the best ones, ensuring they have no detrimental effect on neighbouring areas.

For more information → twobays.net

We want your views – please complete a survey



The deadline for you to have your say on the proposed leading options is **Sunday 27 August 2023**.

Paper copies are available from: Christchurch, Highcliffe, Tuckton, Lymington and New Milton libraries.

You can also meet the strategy team at our face-to-face and online events. We look forward to seeing you and hearing your views.



Flyer distributed across the Strategy area:



The flyer features a blue header with the text 'Have your say' and an orange speech bubble icon. To the right, it reads 'Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy Consultation' and '5 June – 27 August 2023'. The central image is an aerial view of a coastal town with a prominent cliffside. A light blue text box on the left contains information about climate change risks and a survey link. An orange footer bar at the bottom right contains the text 'Protecting Christchurch Bay and Harbour from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit.'.

Have your say

Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy Consultation
5 June – 27 August 2023

Climate change is putting many more properties, infrastructure, open spaces and infrastructure at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Share your views via our survey on how we protect our coastline for future generations to enjoy.

→ haveyoursay.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5

Protecting Christchurch Bay and Harbour from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit.


12 Appendix 4 – News coverage

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Coastal erosion could cost £1 billion damages over next 100 years if action is not taken now warn councils who are

... portfolio holder for climate response, environment and energy at BCP Council, said: "The draft Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy ...

08/06/2023



Councils warn thousands of coastal properties at risk from rising sea levels

Free tickets are available at www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/christchurch-bay-and-harbour-fcerm-strategy-engagement-tickets-332761617957

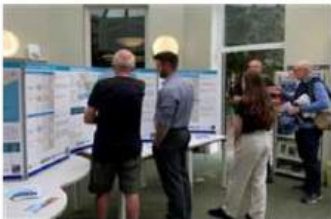
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Climate change could cause £1billion of damage to coastal properties in Christchurch and the New Forest warning

... experts are urging residents to have their say on the Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy.

22/06/2023



New Milton Town Council opposes BCP and New Forest District Council flood and coastal erosion strategy for Hengistbury Head

... public consultation by NFDC and BCP Council on the Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy ...

06/09/2023

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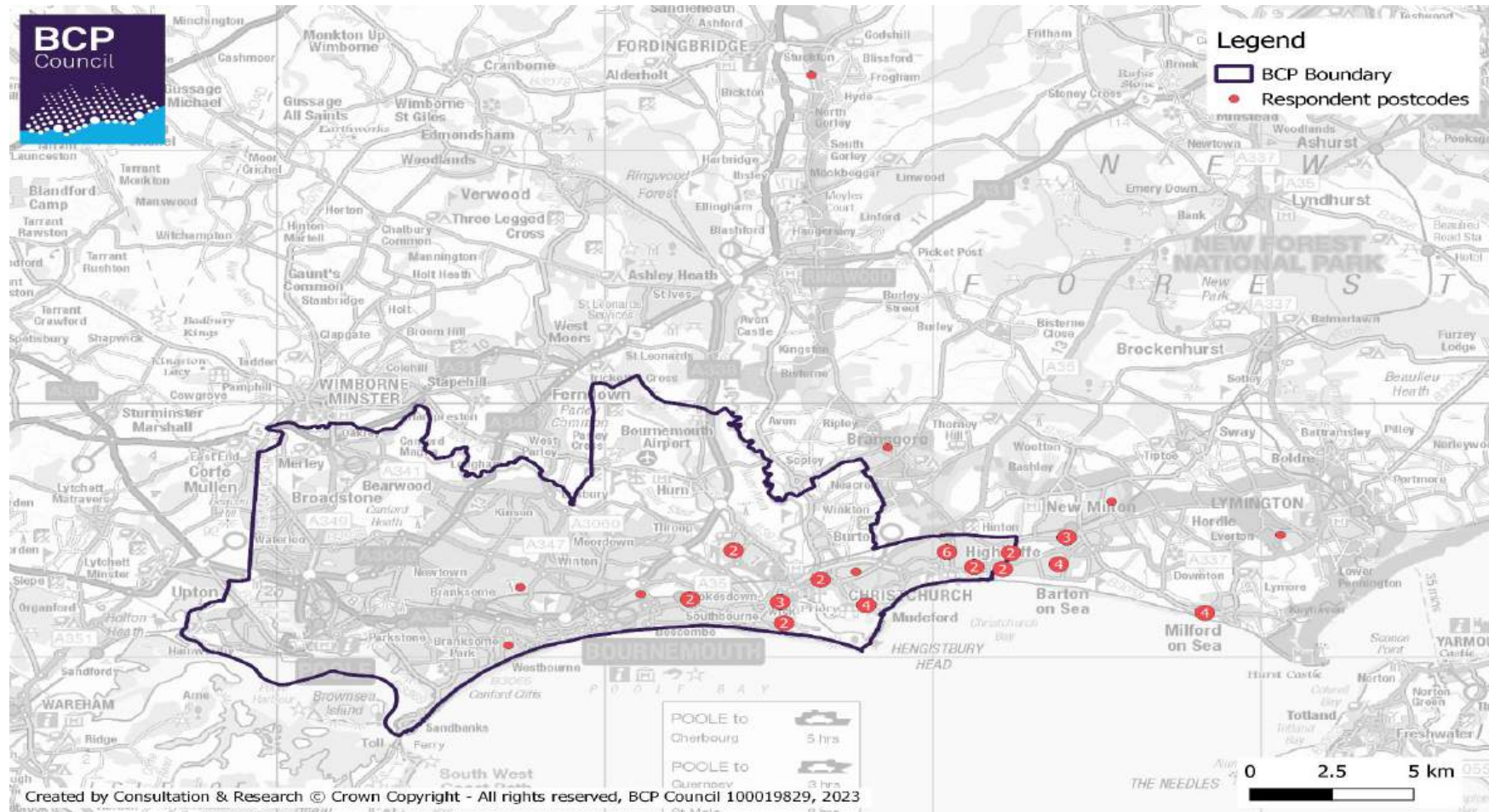
Coastline to suffer £1bn in damages and risk thousands of homes if we 'do nothing'

8 June 2023

The *Christchurch Bay and Harbour* flood and coastal erosion risk management *strategy* is being produced jointly by both councils, in partnership with the Environment Agency and AECOM.

13 Appendix 5 - Respondent postcodes by area

A full breakdown of respondents' postcodes by Ward/area can be found on the next page:



Region	Count
Bournemouth	9
Christchurch	19
Poole	0
Total	28

BCP Wards	Count
Highcliffe & Walkford	8
Mudford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	5
East Southbourne & Tuckton	4
Christchurch Town	3
Commons	2
Boscombe East & Pokesdown	1
Burton & Grange	1
East Cliff & Springbourne	1
Littledown & Iford	1
Talbot & Branksome Woods	1
Westbourne & West Cliff	1
Outside BCP	18
Blanks*	45
Total	91

*Please note that 'blanks' represent those respondents who did not provide a postcode or a postcode that could not be matched.

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Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy
Summary of consultation feedback and strategy team responses *

*Please note that the Phase 5 Consultation Report includes detailed responses to comments in addition to this summary which gives an overview of the feedback received during the consultation period from 5 June – 27 August 2023.

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Councillor Briefing CB-P9	Level of information presented - 93% said 'just about right'	Noted	Considered adjustments required for public meeting
Councillor Briefing CB-Q1	Protecting landfill from erosion	A national problem, gaining awareness	Strategy will identify funding profiles. Continue to lobby government for funding
Councillor Briefing CB-Q2	Confidence in sea level rise (SLR) predictions	Industry leading data was used to identify best options	Strategic options were sensitivity tested against higher SLR predictions
Councillor Briefing CB-Q3	Managing ground water / changing geology across the strategy area	Groundwater management and cliff drainage is / has been effective	Timings, costs, geology, environmental designations have been considered
Councillor Briefing CB-Q4	Water management more effective at Highcliffe than further East	Funding approaches / rules have changed over the years	Once strategy is adopted best drainage options for Barton on Sea will be identified. Highlight where funding rules have a negative impact on buffer zones
Councillor Briefing CB-Q5	Longshore drift / large swells > impact on Mundeford Quay	Longshore drift happens across the two bays. Sandbars around Christchurch Harbour entrance change each season. Hengistbury Head Long Groyne is being upgraded	Beach recycling is included as a strategic option to protect Mundeford Sandbank from a future potential breach and subsequent minor impacts on the inner Harbour

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Public Meeting PM-P3	Level of information presented – 88% said ‘just about right’	Noted	Considered adjustments for wider public communications
Public Meeting PM-Q1	Which of the six zones is most vulnerable?	Each area has its own vulnerabilities	The numbers of properties / assets at risk are identified for each strategic zone
Public Meeting PM-Q2	Priority order of works	Consultation feedback will be considered to identify preferred options	The Strategy will include a prioritised forward plan of works
Public Meeting PM-Q3	Local fundraising to top-up national funding	Once strategy is adopted, this can be explored	Schemes will be developed, then funding routes will be identified / considered
Public Meeting PM-Q4 a / b / d / e	Breach of Mudeford Sandbank	Risk to inner harbour properties. A range of breach scenarios were modelled. Impacts considered in option developments. No significant extra risks identified	Strategic options for Mudeford Sandbank will aim to maintain assets and the status quo, ie a long groyne and sandbank in situ
Public Meeting PM-Q4c	Lack of national funding for Mudeford Sandbank	Beach huts are not considered permanent dwellings which impacts available funding. But beach hut income has been considered in the economics	Once Strategy adopted, schemes will be developed, and then funding routes will be identified / considered
Public Meeting PM-Q5	National option V first choice option	National option provides consistency across the strategy area	Consider if local option provides more benefits for less money and push local option, if appropriate
Public Meeting PM-Q6	Option cost calculations	Calculated over 100-year whole life scheme cost	No further action

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Public Meeting PM-Q7	River Stour Boundary	Tuckton Bridge aligns with existing SMP for consistency	No further action
Public Meeting PM-Q8 and Q9	Historic landfill sites	Environmental considerations re potential pollution. Links to water framework directive	Strategy will identify funding profiles. Continue to lobby government for funding
Public Meeting PM-Q10	Clarity in presentation of costs > National V Local over S-M-L term	Not presented this way yet	The Strategy will include an economics report for BCP and NFDC Cabinet approval
Public Meeting PM-Q11	Impacts of delaying schemes V funding	Delaying intervention increases vulnerability and costs, e.g. once land is lost, it can't be replaced. We have flagged this as an issue which needs to be addressed	Strategy team queried national funding rules with the Environment Agency. Sensitivity tests will show vulnerability alongside national funding rules. Push for local option, if appropriate
Public Meeting PM-Q12	Funding needs	Over the next 100 years: BCP = £100-£140 million NFDC = £90-£95 million (present day costs)	Strategy and funding situation will be presented to Councils for adoption. If adopted, schemes will be developed to reduce the risks of flooding & erosion

Strategic Management Zone 1 – Mundeford Sandbank

Survey S-SMZ1 a-f	Beach huts, funding, urgency of implementing preventative measures and doing more than proposed options.	Current funding rules do not allow beach huts (and income) to be included in the financial appraisals	When the Strategy is adopted a Beach Management Plan will be produced to deliver works in priority order
Survey S-SMZ1 a-f	Implement more protective measures	Future maintenance / repair works will be part of a strategic plan, rather than works being delivered ad-hoc	When the Strategy is adopted a Beach Management Plan will be produced to deliver works in priority order

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Strategic Management Zone 2 – Christchurch Harbour			
Survey SMZ2 a–f / j–l	Saltmarsh, dredging	Water quality and funding will be challenging for saltmarsh regeneration. Harbour dredging would not prevent flooding on its own and environmental impacts need to be considered. Reducing dredging increases erosion protection	Opportunities to improve habitats and navigation could be considered at scheme level. Partner organisations would need to contribute to costs. Strategy focuses on ensuring hard defences are at the correct height to reduce flood risk
Survey SMZ2 g–i	Flooding / Sea Level Rise (SLR) predictions	Only properties with very high risk of flooding qualify for nationally funded Property Level Resilience	The Strategy will include an action to provide flood advice to property owners. SLR information will be included too.
Survey SMZ2 m	Embankment	We have considered different embankment options in the Strategy. An embankment would be part of an adaptive approach, but the challenge will be securing the funding.	The Strategy team will consider this further at scheme level
Survey SMZ2 n–o	Funding	The Strategy sets out a clear direction over the next 5,10 and 20 years. The options allow for flexibility in delivery. Council approval is subject to funding	Once the Strategy is adopted, a funding strategy will be developed as a priority. Business cases will be made to quickly secure government funding for schemes
Survey SMZ2 p–r	River Avon East Bank (ODU8) > environment / wildlife, saltmarshes, flooding	This ODU falls into the Environment Agency’s Lower River Avon Project.	Comments shared with the Environment Agency to inform their project. No further action for Strategy team

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Strategic Management Zone 3 – Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs			
Survey SMZ3 a–c	3 suggestions for investment and improvements	Local aspirational option suggests to invest sooner. The challenge is the funding shortfall	Once the Strategy is adopted, schemes will be developed, and then funding routes will be identified / considered
Survey SMZ3 d–e	2 criticisms about impacts on neighbouring zones and lack of draft strategy detail	We are open, honest and realistic about what the Strategy can deliver using national funding rules	Strategy team acknowledged transition zones. Proposals are to modify outflanking defences to improve sediment flow
Survey SMZ3 f–g	2 queries about beach recycling material and groynes / outflanking and cliff erosion	Amenity impacts have been acknowledged. Transition between zones is managed using a bay-wide approach	Once the Strategy is adopted, materials would be given detailed consideration
Strategic Management Zone 4 – Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea			
Survey SMZ4 a–f	6 comments on ‘letting it go’, no investment, more investment, managing cliff erosion, cliff drainage and reinstating access paths	Current policies mean we need to strike a careful balance between managing ground water and allowing controlled erosion. Any future scheme would require Natural England consent. Access path could only be reinstated on a stable cliff slope.	Balance Do Something / Do Nothing Existing Local Plan policies prevent new developments in coastal erosion zones. On-going investigations / assessments of life expired groundwater pipes and new drilling technology for cliff drainage

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Strategic Management Zone 5 – Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)			
Survey SMZ5 a–e	5 comments on letting nature do its thing, funding, cliff erosion, coastal paths, beach renourishment	No economic or environmental justification to intervene. Cliff loss is expected. Coastal paths will move inland as necessary	No further action
Strategic Management Zone 6 – Milford on Sea			
Survey SMZ6 a–e	6 comments on rock revetments, rock groynes, maintenance, beach access, early intervention	Emergency stabilisation works took place in 2019/20. Delivered in knowledge as a short-term fix not a full coastal defence scheme until Strategy adopted.	Once the Strategy is adopted, schemes will be developed, and then funding routes will be identified / considered
Equality & Human Rights			
Comments CBHS a–h	Beach / beach hut / amenity / disability friendly access, listen to elderly people's comments, use noticeboards to share messages, plan ahead for future generations, tell the truth about climate change	Recognised some beaches are more accessible / have better facilities for people with disabilities. Traditional and online communications methods were used to raise awareness / gather feedback. The Strategy's 100 year plan and options allow flexibility and honesty in what we can realistically deliver with the available funding. This will help future generations continue to enjoy our coasts.	Access / amenity comments were shared internally at NFDC during their Beachfront Facilities consultation in early 2024.

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Staying Informed & Engaged			
Comments CBHS i-n	A variety of communications methods were proposed.	Traditional and online communications methods were used to raise awareness / gather feedback from the widest possible audience. These were continually evaluated for their effectiveness.	Consider proposed comms methods and assoc. costs for promotion of final Strategy
Comments Res-em-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate crisis not fully considered • Environmental literacy missing • BCP Climate report not mentioned • Zero carbon plan not included 	Comments made are broader than the Strategy objectives. The Strategy is focused on addressing certain aspects of climate change ie flood and coastal erosion risk. We are open, honest and realistic about what the Strategy can deliver using national funding rules.	Carbon impact will be assessed for the leading options in the final Strategy
Comments Res-em-2 a-d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure funding gap is clear • Courage needed to confront managed retreat • Risk is from tidal flooding AND cliff erosion • Zone by zone defence measures > assessments of benefit / detriment / ROI • Include more details in the Strategy on Climate Change inclu: climate warming, extreme weather, SLR, storm surges and unpredictable / relentless nature of it all 	Options help outline the funding challenges and provide flexibility in delivery. We work with relevant LPAs to ensure planning policy acknowledges the risks within Coastal Change Management Areas. We analyse storm events across the region and lobby government as well as advising national bodies, but currently funding is not allocated to help proactive adaptation / relocation / coastal transition.	An Economics report will be included in the Strategy which will clearly highlight the funding challenge

Comment Ref:	Comments received	Strategy team response	Action taken
Comments EA-em-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA support the approach and how it links with Local Plans Evidence should be used to underpin Council's decisions about allocating land for housing development Consider new development / growth via Local Plan, reliant on flood infrastructure, contributes towards known funding gaps in the Strategy 	<p>(cont...)</p> <p>The return on investment of historic defences requires an in-depth understanding of the changing rules of funding, and comparisons would not provide meaningful data. Communicating the complexities of climate change is challenging. We use a variety of engaging methods to do this within the available budget</p> <p>BCP and NFDC strategy team have regular dialogue with planning colleagues who are aware of the emerging Strategy. In the case of BCP, the Local Plan is in development. The Strategy has directly informed it. In the case of NFDC, the Strategy will inform future updates of the adopted Local Plan</p>	<p>Strategy team and LPAs will discuss to action a contribution mechanism for flood defence infrastructure. This is part of the overall funding strategy to be developed upon the Strategy's adoption.</p>
Comments CBHS-YF	Youth Forum discussion and feedback	<p>The Strategy team thanks the Youth Forum members for their consideration. Noted that there was general agreement to produce a Strategy to protect the coastline using both hard and soft engineering techniques.</p>	<p>No further action</p> <p>Comments about how best to communicate consultations with young people was shared with BCP Council's Insight team for their consideration</p>