South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (SDADCAG)

Shoreline Management Plan SMP2
Durlston Head to Rame Head

Appendix G – Preferred Policy Scenario Testing







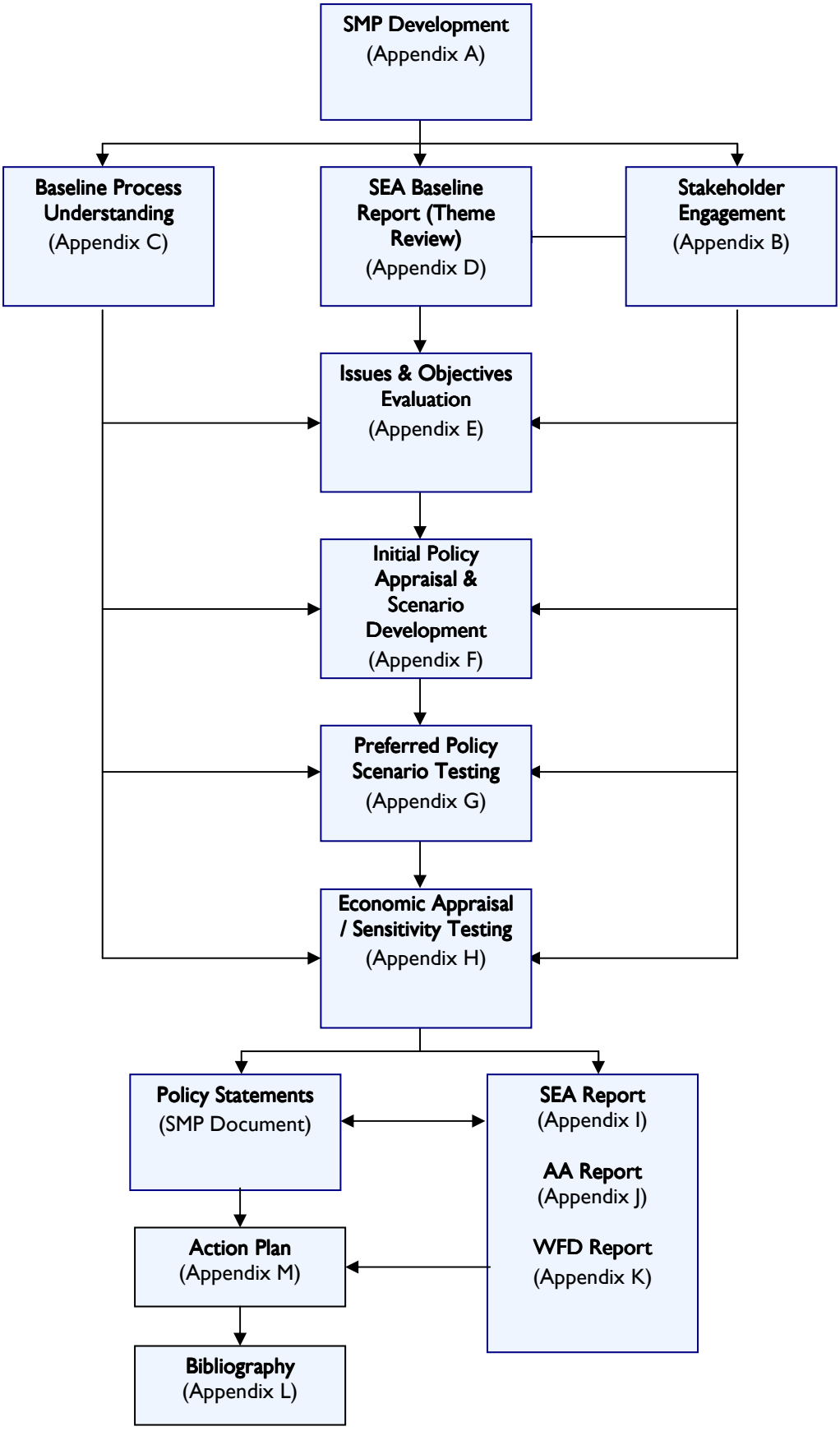

Halcrow

The Supporting Appendices

These appendices and the accompanying documents provide all of the information required to support the Shoreline Management Plan. This is to ensure that there is clarity in the decision-making process and that the rationale behind the policies being promoted is both transparent and auditable. The appendices are:

A: SMP Development	This reports the history of development of the SMP, describing more fully the plan and policy decision-making process.
B: Stakeholder Engagement	All communications from the stakeholder process are provided here, together with information arising from the consultation process.
C: Baseline Process Understanding	Includes baseline process report, defence assessment, NAI and WPM assessments and summarises data used in assessments.
D: SEA Environmental Baseline Report (Theme Review)	This report identifies and evaluates the environmental features (human, natural, historical and landscape).
E: Issues & Objectives Evaluation	Provides information on the issues and objectives identified as part of the Plan development, including appraisal of their importance.
F: Initial Policy Appraisal & Scenario Development	Presents the consideration of generic policy options for each frontage, identifying possible acceptable policies, and their combination into 'scenarios' for testing. Also presents the appraisal of impacts upon shoreline evolution and the appraisal of objective achievement.
G: Preferred Policy Scenario Testing	Presents the policy assessment and appraisal of objective achievement towards definition of the Preferred Plan (as presented in the Shoreline Management Plan document).
H: Economic Appraisal and Sensitivity Testing	Presents the economic analysis undertaken in support of the Preferred Plan.
I: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report	Presents the various items undertaken in developing the Plan that specifically relate to the requirements of the EU Council Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), such that all of this information is readily accessible in one document.
J: Appropriate Assessment Report	Presents the Appropriate Assessment of SMP policies upon European designated sites (SPAs and SACs) as well as Ramsar sites, where policies might have a likely significant effect upon these sites. This is carried out in accordance with the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations).
K: Water Framework Development Report	Presents assessment of potential impacts of SMP policies upon coastal and estuarine water bodies, in accordance with the requirements of EU Council Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive).
L: Metadatabase and Bibliographic database	All supporting information used to develop the SMP is referenced for future examination and retrieval.
M: Action Plan Summary Table	Presents the Action Plan items included in Section 6 of the main SMP document (The Plan) in tabular format for ease of monitoring and reporting action plan progress.

Within each appendix cross-referencing highlights the documents where related appraisals are presented. The broad relationships between the appendices are illustrated below.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Baseline Process Understanding
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SEA Baseline Report (Theme Review)
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G.1 Introduction

This document provides a summary of the final preferred policies that have been identified through the policy appraisal process of the Durlston Head to Rame Head Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and subsequent public consultation.

The table below (Section G.2) summarises the final policy units, the preferred policy identified for each epoch for each unit, a brief summary of the assumptions including how the policy could be implemented, and the key potential impacts and implications of the final preferred policy.

For ease of reference, **Annex G.1** at the end of this document gives a more concise summary of the final preferred policies that have been identified to date including brief comment/justification as to why these have been selected as the final preferred policies. However, it is imperative that the detail behind the concise summary provided in this document and the **main SMP** document is read to fully understand and appreciate what is being proposed.

In order to provide clarity, the remainder of this section (Sections G.1.1 and G.1.2) provide an overview of how the final policies have been derived, and where they have been amended following the responses from the public consultation.

G.1.1 Development of Draft Policies

The policies included in the consultation draft of the SMP were identified through the assessment of impacts upon coastal processes and the features, issues and objectives identified in Stage 2 of the SMP process (refer to **Appendix F**), review of economics and sensitivities (refer to **Appendix H**), and through subsequent discussion and agreement with the South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group to take forward to consultation.

As stated, these proposed preferred policies were agreed with the South Devon & Dorset Coastal Advisory Group following comments upon the initial proposed preferred policies (**Appendix F**), a full coastal group meeting held on 12th March 2009, and discussion with elected members at an Elected Members Forum held on 3rd April 2009. The main changes to the initial proposed preferred policies resulting from these comments and discussions were:

- **Bowleaze Cove** – the long term policy at Bowleaze Cove has been changed from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line, as implementation of Managed Realignment in the medium-term is expected to involve construction of a set back hard defence structure which would be maintained rather than undertaking further realignment in the long term.
- **Portland Harbour North-West Shore** – there was disagreement over the use of Managed Realignment to describe what was intended in the short to medium term along the whole of this section. The intention of the proposed policy in this area was to reduce the risk to people, property and infrastructure posed by further cliff retreat via introducing slope stabilisation measures where it is economically viable to do so. However, as this is not viable along the whole of this stretch in the short to medium term, adaptation measures to allow relocation of cliff top assets may still be required. This could also be viewed as being Hold the Line where this stabilisation measures are implemented. Following further discussions, it was determined that this section would be most appropriately managed in the context of three smaller 'sub' units to manage the same risk but at differing time-scales due to the nature of the slow cliff recession and the timing of when critical infrastructure would be affected (and so increasing the economic viability of intervening). Therefore, policies of Managed Realignment, transitioning to Hold the Line policy along parts of this stretch are presented as the preferred policy.
- **Portland Harbour Breakwaters** – an additional unit was added to deal specifically with the Portland Harbour Breakwaters which, although not actually coastal defence structures, have a significant coastal defence function, the importance of which needs to be fully represented within the Plan.
- **Seaton (West) to Seaton Hole** – having further reviewed the proposed policy in this area, and looked in more detail at the economics, it has been determined to change the short term policy from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line, and the medium and long term policy from No Active Intervention to Managed Realignment in this area. This is not expected to halt cliff recession entirely, merely reduce its rate, and the cliff toe could retreat landwards, at which time the rock revetment at the cliff toe would need to be re-built in a realigned position along the future cliff toe position.

- **The Maer** and **Powderham Banks** within the Exe Estuary – the long term policy at these two locations has been changed from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line, as implementation of Managed Realignment in the medium (if it is implemented) is expected to involve construction of a set back hard defence structure which would be maintained rather than undertaking further realignment in the long term.
- **Goodrington Sands** and **Broadsands** – the long term policy at Goodrington Sands and Broadsands has been changed from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line, as implementation of Managed Realignment in the medium-term is expected to involve construction of a set back hard defence structure which would be maintained rather than undertaking further realignment in the long term.
- **Slapton Sands** – the Slaptonline Partnership requested that the policy be changed to Managed Realignment for the short and medium term to reflect their agreed policy (based on the Slaptonline report of 2006). Following further review of what is envisaged by the proposed policy, and that of the 2006 Slaptonline Report, it is felt that this could be interpreted as either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment, so this change was felt to be acceptable. The final policy therefore draws more extensively on the Slaptonline report to ensure there is agreement between this report and the SMP.
- **Challaborough** – the long term policy at Challaborough has been changed from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line, as implementation of Managed Realignment in the medium is expected to involve construction of a set back hard defence structure which would be maintained rather than undertaking further realignment in the long term.
- **Tamar Estuary** – parts of the lower west Tamar Estuary were changed from Managed Realignment to Hold the Line as preferred policy to reflect the final Catchment Flood Management Plan policy in this area, although the actual meaning of the proposed policy was not changed and Hold the Line refers only to areas where there are already defences, whilst the majority of the estuary in this area which is undefended, would be subject to no active intervention or, if appropriate, managed realignment.
- **Plymouth Sound Breakwater** – an additional unit was added to deal specifically with the Plymouth Sound Breakwater which, although not actually a coastal defence structure, has a significant coastal defence function, the importance of which needs to be fully represented within the Plan.

G.1.2 Changes to Policies following Public Consultation

Following the completion of the public consultation phase in July 2009, all comments were reviewed and amendments made to the SMP documents. The full details of all changes made are included in **Appendix B**. However, for ease of reference, the key significant changes relating to policies and policy units are summarised in the following:

- **Short defended lengths at Kimmeridge (5g03) and Lulworth Cove (5g07)** – the policy has changed to No Active Intervention from Managed Realignment to reflect that public funds (flood and coastal defence budget) would not be used to fund future works here, although the policy wording still clearly states that continued intervention here would be acceptable from a process point of view if other funds were available.
- **Portland Harbour North West Shore (5g18 to 5g20)** – policy wording has been revised and agreed with relevant parties to make it clear exactly what is intended for this shoreline. The policies have not themselves been altered.
- **Portland Harbour Breakwaters** – these have been removed as an SMP policy unit as they would potentially form part of the implementation and do not require a specific policy. It is however indicated in the policy statements both the assumption they will remain and what would be the implication if this assumption was wrong. In doing this, the policies for the units within Portland Harbour have been reviewed and it is believed that even if the breakwaters were not there, the long-term policy would not change; only the nature and timing of the implementation measures. To keep these as an SMP unit would also not be consistent with other SMPs.
- **Chesil Beach (Portland end) (6a02 and 6a03)** – an extra policy unit has been added to distinguish between where measures to Hold the Line should be considered, and where intervention to restore the beach in an emergency situation only should be considered. This was stated in the draft policy statement but splitting this into two distinct units makes the intent of the Plan clearer in this area.

- **Freshwater Beach (6a09)** – following further review, it is felt that the SMP policy should reflect the management of the front line of defence. In the short-term, beach management would need to move back as the adjacent cliffs retreat therefore the policy would be Managed Realignment not Hold the Line as previously indicated in the consultation draft. The medium and long-term policy would also be Managed Realignment as there would be continued beach management to manage the beach in line with adjacent cliffs. This would be supported by construction and maintenance of a set-back defence.
- **Lyme Regis (East Cliff) (6a20)** – the long-term policy of Managed Realignment in the draft document was to allow extension of measures to manage the transition area between undefended (policy unit 6a19) and defended coasts as the cliffs to the east receded further. However, upon further reflection it is thought that this would more appropriately be called Hold the Line along a transitional policy unit boundary in order to protect property and infrastructure at Lyme Regis. Recent information has also shed a greater degree of uncertainty on this area, and to reflect this and allow more flexibility of approach to future management whilst also highlighting risks for future development in this area, the long term policy has been changed to one of either Managed Realignment or Hold the Line, to be determined by ongoing monitoring and sustainability of Phase IV works to be constructed in the immediate future.
- **Sidmouth (6a35)** – the policy unit boundary on the east side of Sidmouth where Managed Realignment is proposed has been moved to the eastern end of the developed area of Sidmouth along the cliff top. The policy for soft engineering techniques to retain beach material along the base of the cliff and so produce a more natural rate of recession remains and moving of the policy unit boundary demonstrates the area in which it would occur. The draft text suggested beach management would extend into this area in any case and it is felt that the changes made now make this clearer.
- **Lower Clyst (6b08)** – this is now a separate unit to provide clear detail of what is intended in this area. The policy statement for this unit therefore allows greater discussion of this issues, justification, possible implementation and implications of a Managed Realignment policy in this area.
- **Dawlish Warren (6b19 to 6b22)** – there is much disagreement over the long-term management of Dawlish Warren and it is not felt that the SMP can currently determine robustly if the policy here should be one of managed realignment or continued hold the line. Therefore the revised policy for the short-term is to retain a Hold the Line policy for Dawlish Warren and allow long-term management to be determined by more detailed investigations in this period (starting with the Exe Estuary Strategy that has recently been commissioned by the Environment Agency in January 2010). Note, an additional policy unit has also been added for the landward side of Dawlish Warren with a No Active Intervention policy for the short-term.
- **Sprey Point (6b26)** – policy here has been changed to be Hold the Line for all epochs as, upon further reflection, there is little economic, technical or environmental benefit in realigning here.
- **The Point (Teignmouth) (6b29)** – this has been separated out as its own unit with a Managed Realignment policy to allow intervention if future detailed study finds it necessary to manage this area for the benefit of the wider area. Otherwise, the intent of the Plan is to allow this feature to evolve as naturally as possible.
- **Goodrington Sands (6b56)** – the text for this area has been clarified to state that Managed Realignment would be implemented following more detailed investigation but only if found to be appropriate to do so. It also indicates that this is more likely to be appropriate along the northern part of the frontage. We have also stated that where Managed Realignment does not occur, existing defences should be retained under Hold the Line.
- **Blackpool Sands (6b73)** – having reviewed further information provided through the consultation process and to be consistent with other areas where there are private defences, the policy has been changed from Hold the Line to No Active Intervention for all three epochs. This reflects that there is likely to be little risk to the A379, the only reason to justify public expenditure in this area. However, this change does state that the private localised defences could continue as to do so poses little risk of impacts to a wider area in terms of processes.
- **Beesands (6b78 and 6b79)** – this unit has been split this into two parts to make it clearer what is intended in this area. Widdicombe Ley frontage (6b78) is No Active Intervention. Beesands village (6b79) is Hold the Line to reflect that the recent works there were funded on the basis of a 100-year scheme life, but with provision that localised realignment may be needed at the north end of the village to manage the transition between the defended and undefended parts as the beach rolls back into the Ley.

- **Kingsbridge Estuary (6c04 to 6c06)** – the policy statement wording has been amended to reflect that in areas where there are existing defences, either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment could occur (if appropriate) but that this needs more study. The policy of No Active Intervention for areas that are currently undefended has been retained.
- **Thurlestone Rock to Warren Point (6c11)** – having further reviewed the data and information in this area, there is little flood risk at the current time to warrant short term intervention to realign in this area. As such, the short term policy has been changed from Managed Realignment to No Active Intervention, in line with the No Active Intervention policies for the medium and long term. Within this policy provision remains for private defences to be maintained if funds are available as to do so is unlikely to have a significant processes impact.
- **Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea) to Challaborough (West) (6c16)** – having reviewed the data held, and in order to be consistent with similar situations along other parts of the SMP frontage, the policy here has changed from holding the line of a realigned defence in the long-term to one of No Active Intervention in all three epochs. This better reflects that public funds (flood and coastal defence budget) would be unlikely to be justified in a robust economic case to fund future works here. However, the policy wording still clearly states that continued intervention here would be acceptable from a process point of view if other funds were available.
- **Upper Tamar Estuary (6c32 and 6c33)** – the wording of the policy statement has been amended to reflect that in areas where there are existing defences, either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment could occur (if appropriate) but that this needs more study. The policy of No Active Intervention for areas that are currently undefended has been retained.
- **Plymouth Sound Breakwater** – these have been removed as an SMP policy unit as they would potentially form part of the implementation and do not require a specific policy. The revised text for the policy statements around Plymouth Sound do, however, indicate both the assumption they will remain and what would be the implication if this assumption was wrong. To keep these as an SMP unit would also not be consistent with other SMPs.

In addition to these more significant changes, small adjustments to policy unit boundary lines, unit names and clarification to policy statement text have been made. These changes are contained in the full feedback report (see **Appendix B**).

G.2 Preferred Policies Summary Table

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: DURLSTON HEAD TO WHITE NOTHE			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This area is characterised by rocky cliffed shorelines, which are designated for their outstanding landscape and geological value, much of the coast is currently undefended and erosion risks are generally low due to the resistant nature of the cliffs. The preferred policy is therefore to continue to minimise intervention along this coast. At Kimmeridge Bay and Lulworth Cove, where defences already exist, it is not likely that continued defence would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funding. However, if alternative funds are available then these could be maintained in the short to medium term, and potentially in a realigned position in the longer-term, in order to retain visitor access points and facilities. Due to the limited sediment inter-linkages along this coast, this would not affect adjacent stretches of coast. Under the preferred policy, there is, however, risk of damage or loss, through erosion, of historical features (including up to 4 Scheduled Monuments and a Registered Park and Garden) as well as grade 3 agricultural land and some terrestrial habitats of international conservation importance (e.g. grassland SAC habitats). If defences at Kimmeridge and Lulworth are not retained by alternative funds, then properties and infrastructure in these areas would experience increased flood and erosion risk.			
5g01 – Durlston Head to St Alban's Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	Continued very slow erosion of the resistant limestone cliffs, confined to joint planes or as a result of wave undercutting. Negligible cliffline movement is predicted.	Very slow erosion of the cliffs would continue at the same rates as today, therefore negligible change in cliffline position is predicted. Under accelerated sea level rise any beaches could become submerged.	Very slow erosion of the cliffs would continue at the same rates as today, therefore negligible change in cliffline position is predicted. No beaches would be expected to remain at the toe of the cliff due to higher sea levels.
5g02 – St Alban's Head to Kimmeridge Bay	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section, although there is a small slipway at Chapman's Pool that may provide limited defence function. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The complex, clay-dominated cliffs that make up	The clay rich cliffs that dominate much of this	Between St. Alban's Head and Egmont Point there

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	the majority of this section, such as at Houns-tout Cliff and St. Alban's Head, will continue to erode landwards as a result of episodic complex landslide events at a frequency of between 1 to 10 (majority of this section) and 10 to 100 years (on the western side of St Alban's Head). It is assumed that one such event could occur at anytime, which could result in up to 50m of erosion. Along Kimmeridge Ledges, where there has been very slow erosion historically, only about 1m of recession is predicted. Coarser material derived from this erosion will be retained within local pocket beaches at Egmont Bight and Chapman's Pool. Finer material will be transported offshore in suspension.	section are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise will also result in the submergence of shore platforms, resulting in more rapid erosion of the cliffs behind where the cliffs are of simple type such as at Kimmeridge Ledges. Here total recession of 2 to 4m is predicted by 2055. Cliff failure through complex landslide events would continue elsewhere along this section. These would be less affected by sea level rise as they are controlled more by groundwater. Between St. Alban's Head and Egmont Point there could be a large landslide event during this period, resulting in up to 50m of erosion. During landslide events a lobe of debris is commonly released, which could temporarily affect the longshore transport of sediment, before being gradually eroded by wave action. Any sediment released through cliff erosion will tend to be either retained very locally in the pocket beaches (in the case of sand and shingle), or washed offshore (in the case of fines).	could be a large landslide event during this period, resulting in up to 50m of erosion. The simple cliffs along Kimmeridge Ledges are more likely to be affected by sea level rise than the complex cliffs along the rest of this section. Here recession of 5 to 12m by 2105 is predicted. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged.
5g03 – Kimmeridge Bay (defended length)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There is a short section of sea wall along the eastern part of Kimmeridge Bay, which is	In terms of coastal processes, it is unlikely that retention of a defence would impact on adjacent	In terms of coastal processes, it is unlikely that retention of a defence would impact on adjacent

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	protecting a small car park and facilities. In terms of coastal processes, it is unlikely that retention of a defence would impact on adjacent areas, although it is would not be funded by public (flood and coastal defence) funds. Therefore continued defence here would be dependent upon the availability of alternative funds. If defences do remain, consideration will need to be given in the longer term to relocating the defence in land, as cliffs to either side retreat. Therefore ongoing monitoring is recommended as part of this policy, to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.	areas, although it is would not be funded by public (flood and coastal defence) funds. Therefore continued defence here would be dependent upon the availability of alternative funds. If defences do remain, consideration will need to be given in the longer term to relocating the defence in land, as cliffs to either side retreat. Therefore ongoing monitoring is recommended as part of this policy, to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.	areas, although it is would not be funded by public (flood and coastal defence) funds. Therefore continued defence here would be dependent upon the availability of alternative funds. If defences do remain, consideration will need to be given in the longer term to relocating the defence in land, as cliffs to either side retreat. Therefore ongoing monitoring is recommended as part of this policy, to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.
	Even if retained by alternative funds, the defence at this location may become unsustainable in its existing position in the longer term due to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and higher wave heights reaching the defences as the fronting ledges become submerged at Kimmeridge. If funds area available to allow the retention of the defence in a realigned position in this area is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. If no such funds are available, then there would be a deterioration in the condition of the defences during this period, resulting in an increasing risk of failure and associated risk of flooding and	Even if retained by alternative funds, the defence at this location may become unsustainable in its existing position in the longer term due to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and higher wave heights reaching the defences as the fronting ledges become submerged at Kimmeridge. If funds area available to allow the retention of the defence in a realigned position in this area is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. If no such funds are available, then there would be further deterioration in the condition of the defences during this period, resulting in an increasing risk of failure and associated risk of	Even if retained by alternative funds, the defence at this location may become unsustainable in its existing position in the longer term due to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and higher wave heights reaching the defences as the fronting ledges become submerged at Kimmeridge. If funds area available to allow the retention of the defence in a realigned position in this area is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. If no such funds are available, then defences here are likely to fail during this period, resulting in the coast returning to a more naturally functioning state, although this would be associated with an

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	erosion to people and property.	flooding and erosion to people and property.	increased risk of flooding and erosion to people and property.
5g04 – Kimmeridge Bay (undefended) to Worbarrow Tout	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The complex, clay-dominated cliffs that make up the majority of this section, such as at Gad Cliff, will continue to erode landwards as a result of episodic complex landslide events at a frequency of 1 to 10. It is assumed that one such event could occur during this period, and so total erosion of 0 to 50m is predicted over this period. Coarser material derived from this erosion will be retained within local pocket beaches at Brandy Bay, Hobarrow Bay and Kimmeridge Bay. Finer material will be transported offshore in suspension. It is predicted that erosion of between 2 and 20m will occur over this period between Worbarrow Tout and Hobarrow Bay. Between Kimmeridge Bay and Broad Bench, erosion in the region of between 5 and 20m is predicted.	The clay rich cliffs that dominate much of this section are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise will also result in the submergence of shore platforms. Cliff failure through complex landslide events would continue along this section. These would be less affected by sea level rise as they are controlled more by groundwater. Total erosion by 2055 is predicted to be between 5 and 50m between Worbarrow Tout and Hobarrow Bay, and 14 to 50m between Kimmeridge Bay and Broad Bench. During any landslide events a lobe of debris will be released, which could temporarily affect the longshore transport of sediment before being gradually eroded by wave action. Any sediment released through cliff erosion will tend to be either retained very locally in the pocket beaches (in the case of sand and shingle), or washed	The rate of recession of the complex cliffs along this section are less likely to be affected by sea level rise as recession is dominated by large landslide events. Total erosion by 2105 is predicted to be between 10 and 100m between Worbarrow Tout and Hobarrow Bay, and 30-100m between Kimmeridge Bay and Broad Bench. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
		offshore (in the case of fines).	
5g05 – Worbarrow Tout to Lulworth Cove (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The geology of the cliffs changes significantly along this stretch. Within Worbarrow and Mupe Bays, the clay-rich cliffs will continue to erode landwards as a result of episodic landslide events with a frequency of 1 to 10 years. It is predicted that underlying erosion of 1 to 2m will occur in this area over this period. Erosion of the chalk cliffs that extend from Mupe Bay to Lulworth Cove (East) would continue to be negligible, but infrequent cliff falls due to wave undercutting could occur, resulting in the loss of 10 to 50m of land in one go. The frequency of such sizeable events is likely to be 10 to 100 years, although smaller scale events could occur every 1 to 10 years, with events as recent as 2001. These events will tend to affect only very localised areas, but it is not possible, without further detailed studies, to predict where the next events will occur. During these landslide events a lobe of chalk debris will be released, which could temporarily affect the longshore transport of sediment. These lobes will gradually be eroded by wave action, with material eventually being lost offshore rather	Erosion of the cliffs will continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.1m/yr. Erosion of the chalk cliffs in the western part of this section tends to be geologically controlled so there is not expected to be a noticeable increase in erosion rates due to sea level rise. Therefore erosion of between 0 and 1m is expected by the end of this period, although there could be localised cliff falls resulting in the loss of up to 10 to 50m in a single event. This will release sediment, which will be gradually removed offshore by wave action, but could affect longshore drift temporarily. Ultimately these cliff failures are unlikely to be a significant contribution to the beach budget. Within Worbarrow and Mupe Bays, the clay-rich cliffs are expected to be more sensitive to sea level rise, particularly those cliffs along the western part of the bay, and any increase in precipitation. Total erosion by 2055 within Worbarrow and Mupe Bays is predicted to be between 5 and 6m, although along localised sections cliff falls could occur resulting in several tens of metres of erosion. Erosion of these cliffs will provide some sediment to the beaches, but the majority will be fine sediment, which will be	Erosion of the cliffs will continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.1m/yr along the western part of this section, but rates could increase along the clay-rich cliffs due to accelerated sea level rise. This would be exacerbated in areas that are currently protected by shore platforms, as submergence of these platforms would result in increased wave exposure. Total erosion by 2105 within Worbarrow and Mupe Bays is predicted to be between 10 and 17m in the western part of the bay, but 0 to 10m in the eastern part of the bay. Towards Lulworth Cove (East), total erosion by 2105 is predicted to be between 0 and 8m. Very narrow beaches may remain as local pocket beaches, particularly where cliff erosion contributed to the beach budget.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	than being retained on the beaches.	lost offshore. Therefore beaches will remain within the pocket bays, but are unlikely to increase in volume. Cliffs in the eastern part of Worbarrow Bay are less likely to be affected by sea level rise and so total erosion of between 0 and 5m is predicted by 2055.	
5g06 – Lulworth Cove (undefended section)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	Small scale cliff failure events occur every 1 to 10 years, causing the loss of less than 10m per event. Underlying erosion of the softer clays, marls and sandstones that lie within Lulworth Cove is predicted to continue at a rate of about 0.12m/yr as observed historically, resulting in total erosion of up to 2m during this period. The beach will remain as at present.	The low rates of cliff retreat would continue as observed historically at about 0.12m/yr. The rate of erosion could increase slightly due to accelerated sea level rise but the net effect is likely to be negligible due to the resistant nature of the cliffs. Total erosion within Lulworth Cove is predicted to be up to 4m between 2025 and 2055. Beaches are expected to remain, but may narrow due to higher sea levels.	As for the medium term, acceleration in sea level rise may result in a very small increase in the rate of erosion, but the net erosion will remain small due to the resistance of the cliffs. Total erosion within Lulworth Cove is predicted to be up to 6m between 2055 and 2105. Beaches are expected to remain, but may narrow due to higher sea levels
5g07 – Lulworth Cove (defended length)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There is a short length of seawall at the pedestrian entrance to the cove that protects a small number of assets from localised flooding. In terms of coastal processes, it is unlikely that retention of a defence would impact on adjacent areas, although this would not attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds.	If defences are retained here by alternative funds, then it is assumed that the short length of defence could be maintained during this period, either in the existing or a realigned position, with ongoing monitoring to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.	If defences continue to be retained here by alternative funds, then it is assumed that the short length of defence could be maintained during this period, either in the existing or a realigned position, with ongoing monitoring to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	Therefore future defence here will depend on the availability of alternative funds. If defences are retained here by alternative funds, it is likely that they will need to be relocated in inland in the longer-term as cliffs to either side retreat. Therefore ongoing monitoring is recommended as part of this policy, to inform decisions about future intervention along this coast.		
	The defence may become unsustainable in its existing position in the longer term due to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and the risk of defences become outflanked due to continued slow erosion of the adjacent undefended cliffs in the rest of Lulworth Cove. The retention of defences in a realigned position in this area, subject to the availability of funds, is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. It would also help to maintain access to Lulworth Cove. The beach would be expected to remain as at present.	The defence may become unsustainable in its existing position in the longer term due to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and the risk of defences become outflanked due to continued slow erosion of the adjacent undefended cliffs in the rest of Lulworth Cove. The retention of defences in a realigned position in this area, subject to the availability of funds, is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. It would also help to maintain access to Lulworth Cove. Beaches are expected to remain, but may narrow due to high sea levels in front of the existing defence, though realignment of the defence during this period (if implemented) could allow some beach rollback in this area. If funds are not available for retaining defences then the existing structures are likely to fail during this period and this part of Lulworth Cove	If retained, the defence may become unsustainable in its existing position during this period to higher water levels as sea levels rise, and the risk of defences become outflanked due to continued slow erosion of the adjacent undefended cliffs in the rest of Lulworth Cove. The retention of defences in a realigned position in this area, subject to the availability of funds, is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal processes at the larger scale, but would ensure that the risk of flooding and overtopping would continue to be minimised. It would also help to maintain access to Lulworth Cove. Beaches are expected to remain, but may narrow due to high sea levels in front of the existing defence, though realignment of the defence during this period (if implemented) could allow some beach rollback in this area. If funds are not available for retaining defences then the existing structures are likely to have failed by this period and this part of Lulworth

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
		will begin to return to a natural state.	Cove function naturally by the end of this period in line with the rest of the undefended cove.
5g08 – Lulworth Cove (West) to White Nothe	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The vertical chalk cliffs that dominate this section are receding at varying rates. Infrequent cliff failure events tend to cause recession of less than 10m per event and typically occur every 1 to 10 years, although towards White Nothe this frequency is more like 10 to 100 years. This trend is expected to continue during this period. Underlying erosion of between 2 and 10m is predicted between White Nothe and Bat's Head during this period. Between Bat's Head and Lulworth Cove erosion of between 0 and 6m is predicted over the same period.	Erosion of the chalk cliffs is expected to continue as observed historically at between 0.05 and 0.3m/yr (with the higher rate only likely to occur as a result of localised cliff failure events). The net rate of retreat is not expected to increase significantly as a result of sea level rise, due to the natural resistance of the cliffs. Total erosion by 2055 of 7 to 10m is predicted between White Nothe and Bat's Head, whilst between Bat's Head and Lulworth Cove erosion of between 0 and 16m is predicted. Beaches may narrow along the more exposed sections due to higher sea levels, but pocket beaches will remain in the more sheltered bays.	Erosion of the chalk cliffs is expected to continue as observed historically at between 0.05 and 0.3m/yr (with the higher rate only likely to occur as a result of localised cliff failure events). The net rate of retreat is not expected to increase significantly as a result of sea level rise, due to the natural resistance of the cliffs. Total erosion by 2105 of 14 to 20m is predicted between White Nothe and Bat's Head, whilst between Bat's Head and Lulworth Cove erosion of between 0 and 32m is predicted. High sea levels may result in the loss of beaches along some sections, but cliff erosion will contribute to, and maintain, some narrow beaches, particularly in the more sheltered locations.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: WHITE NOTHE TO REDCLIFF POINT			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a mainly cliffed section of coast dominated by complex clay-rich cliffs that experience episodic landslide events which can cause tens of metres of retreat as a result of a single event. In places there is a risk of relict landslide complexes becoming reactivated, which makes management of this coastline more difficult. The coast is currently mainly undefended, apart from a short stretch of defence in Ringstead Bay. The continuation of the natural erosion process is integral to the integrity of			

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
the World Heritage and SSSI status of the cliffs; although there will be a compromise due to the loss of cliff top habitats as cliffs retreat. Therefore, the long term aim is to return this coastline to its natural state; however this will have an impact on a number of cliff top assets. Therefore it is recognised that there needs to be a transition period to enable measures to be put in place to manage this change in management. Under the preferred policy there will be potential loss of cliff top properties, due to erosion, along the coastal stretch and also holiday developments in Ringstead Bay. Loss of parts of Osmington Mills Holiday Centre could occur if a landslide event happens in this area. Up to two Scheduled Monuments could also be damaged or lost to erosion in the medium to long-term in addition to the loss of an area of Grade 3 agricultural land.			
5g09 – White Nothe to Ringstead Bay (defended length east)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay cliffs that dominate this section experience episodic landslide events including mudflows and rotational land slips as a result of groundwater conditions, with instability being maintained by ongoing toe erosion by marine action. This trend is expected to continue in the future, with an average retreat of approximately 9m predicted to occur over this period. Episodic events occur about every 10 to 100 years It is possible that a significant event could occur during this period, resulting in the erosion of 10 to 50m of land in a single event. It is difficult, without further, more detailed technical appraisal, however, to predict where a landslip could occur. Such landslides can impact locally by interrupting sediment drift, which is predominately from east to west.	Along the majority of the shoreline, the cliff erosion trend is likely to continue as historically up to a rate of about 0.5m/yr. The simple cliffs at Ringstead Bay are more likely to be affected by sea level rise and so total erosion of about 25 to 30m is predicted by 2055 in this area. There could be beach narrowing as a result of sea level rise, particularly as shore platforms become submerged. Although any material released from the cliffs would be likely to remain locally, this would tend to be mainly fines, which will be moved offshore. With sea level rise the influence of the offshore ledges could also be reduced, which could increase exposure along this section.	The cliff erosion trend along this frontage is likely to continue as historically up to a rate of about 0.5m/yr. The simple cliffs within Ringstead Bay would be likely to be affected by sea level rise and total erosion in this area by 2105 of 50 to 70m is predicted. There could be further beach narrowing during this period as sea levels rise. Sediment transport longshore would become reduced as a result of loss of beach sediment.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
5g10 – Ringstead Bay (defended length)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line, moving towards No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	A short length of rock revetment and rock groyne is present within Ringstead Bay, providing some protection to assets behind from erosion of low-lying cliffs. It is assumed under this scenario that these defences will be maintained during this period whilst measures are developed to manage the future change in policy to no active intervention and enable relocation of people, properties and facilities as appropriate.	Existing defences would be maintained during the first part of this period to prolong the life of the existing defences for as long as is sustainable to do so, both technically and economically. However during this period, when the defences reach the end of their effective life, they would not be replaced but rather maintenance of the defences would end. As a result this section of coast will be allowed to adapt naturally in the future in line with the retreat of the adjacent undefended cliffs. Monitoring would continue to occur in order to monitor the area of risk.	There would be no defences remaining along the shoreline during this period. Depending on the rate of cliff recession, it may be necessary to relocate more assets way from the area of risk during this period. Any decisions about such measures would be based upon continuous monitoring data.
	The rock groyne and revetment that was constructed along this part of Ringstead Bay in the mid-1990's reduces the frequency of cliff failure events locally (compared to the adjacent undefended cliffs) by preventing erosion of the cliff toe by marine action and so delaying on-set of instability within the clay cliffs, which is largely controlled by groundwater. Average retreat in this area will be less than the 9m predicted over this period for the adjacent undefended cliffs. Recession of the adjacent cliffs is likely to lead to more significant outflanking of these defences towards the end of this period. Although the cliffs are unlikely to be a significant	Along this part of Ringstead Bay there may be a need to consider relocating assets away from the area of risk as the mid-1990's scheme reaches the end of its scheme life and it may be unsustainable to continue to provide defences along this section, particularly as there is also the possibility that erosion of adjacent unprotected cliffs could start to outflank the defended section during this period which in turn would result in making this area more of a promontory and so requiring more robust defences. With sea level rise the influence of the offshore ledges could also be reduced, which could increase exposure along this section.	The lack of defences along this section during this period would result in a naturally functioning coast, with a beach that would adapt to sea level rise by migrating landwards at a rate commensurate with cliff recession. With sea level rise the influence of the offshore ledges could also be reduced, which could increase exposure along this section. Any impacts of this would be largely restricted to Ringstead Bay, as Redcliff Point will continue to provide a barrier to sediment transfer towards Weymouth.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	contributor of sediment to the beaches due to them being low in height and their composition, the rock groyne could impact on adjacent beaches by interrupting sediment drift.	Relocating assets away from the area of risk and associated reduction in the effect of defences along this section would allow a more naturally functioning coast to develop which would improve sediment transport along the shoreline within Ringstead Bay. However, Redcliff Point will continue to interrupt sediment transfer towards Weymouth.	
5g11 – Ringstead Bay (defended length west) to Redcliff Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay cliffs that dominate this section experience episodic landslide events including mudflows and rotational land slips as a result of groundwater conditions, with instability being maintained by ongoing toe erosion by marine action. This trend is expected to continue in the future. Episodic events occur about every 10 to100 years, with a significant event having occurred at Black Head between 1910 and 1914. It is possible that another significant event could occur during this period, resulting in the erosion of 10 to 50m of land in a single event. It is difficult, without further, more detailed technical appraisal, however, to predict where a landslip could occur. Such landslides can impact locally by interrupting sediment drift, which is predominately from east	The cliff erosion trend along this unit is likely to continue as historically. There is also the risk of a large scale event occurring along the Osmington to Redcliff Point section, which could result in a localised loss of cliff top in the region of 10 to 50m. These cliffs are also sensitive to climate change and in particular increased precipitation, although due to uncertainty in the prediction of future precipitation, this has not been included in calculation of erosion rates. Total recession by 2055 in this area is predicted to be between 25 and 50m. There could be beach narrowing as a result of sea level rise, particularly as shore platforms become submerged. Although any material released from	The cliff erosion trend along this frontage is likely to continue as historically. There is also the risk of a large scale event occurring along the Osmington to Redcliff Point section, which could result in a localised loss of cliff top in the region of 10 to 50m. These cliffs are also sensitive to climate change and in particular increased precipitation, although due to uncertainty in the prediction of future precipitation, this has not been included in calculation of erosion rates. Total recession by 2105 in this area is predicted to be between 50 and 100m. There could be further beach narrowing during this period as sea levels rise. Sediment transport longshore would become reduced as a result of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	to west.	the cliffs would be likely to remain locally, this would tend to be mainly fines, which will be moved offshore. With sea level rise the influence of the offshore ledges could also be reduced, which could increase exposure along this section. However, Redcliff Point will continue to interrupt sediment transfer towards Weymouth.	loss of beach sediment, however this impact would not extend beyond Redcliff Point to the west.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: REDCLIFF POINT TO PORTLAND BILL			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is one of the more heavily developed stretches of coastline within the SMP area, incorporating the key service and tourism centre of Weymouth and the Isle of Portland. There are, however, also a number of nature designations for both geological and biological reasons. The Isle of Portland and Portland Harbour breakwaters are also key controls on future evolution as they provide shelter from the dominant south-westerly conditions, resulting in a local drift reversal within Weymouth Bay and significant reduction in wave energy along the shoreline within Portland Harbour, with the net movement of sediment being westwards; this whole stretch of coast is therefore heavily dependent on any changes to Portland Harbour breakwaters. For development of this policy, it has been assumed that the breakwaters would be maintained and would remain, although even if this assumption were not to hold true in the future, sensitivity tests suggest that it would not alter the preferred management approach only the nature and timing of how it is implemented. A key driver of policy in this area is the continued protection of commercial and social assets; which required the continued defence of the shoreline for much of this area. This will, however, result in coastal squeeze of intertidal habitats against fixed sea defences. Holding the existing defence line may also result in accelerated cliff erosion in adjacent policy units leading to increased coastal protection and potentially damaging impacts on adjacent geologically designated sites; therefore the existing sediment transport pathways need to be carefully considered in the implementation of policy. Within Bowleaze Cove, the long term vision is to provide more sustainable defences, through realignment of existing defences; this will however, require measures to be in place to manage this transition in policy. Similarly at Preston Beach realignment of defences should mean a more sustainable defence, whilst creating opportunities in terms of nature conservation; however, there would be an impact on the existing road infrastructure. Intervention along the north-western shore of Portland Harbour where it is economically viable to do so would prevent further cliffline recession in localised parts of this bit of the coast, although it is unlikely to be viable to intervene along the entire stretch of coast, at least in the short to medium term, and so there would remain the potential for future cliff recession to result in the loss of further parts of the more seaward section of Sandsfoot Castle and parts of the Rodwell Trail. Given this risk will remain along parts of this shoreline, this policy would require measures to be to be put in place to manage the relocation of property and infrastructure in the longer-term, if it remains		

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
uneconomically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch. There is also a need to start to plan for how transport links can be provided in the future, especially the long-term future of how the road link to Portland is provided, as there is a longer term risk of Chesil Beach being overtopped and possibly breaching which could make the current road link unfeasible.			
5g12 – Redcliff Point to Bowleaze Cove (Gabions)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	This section covers the undefended part of Redcliff, up to the eastern limit of the gabions that extend along its most western part from Bowleaze Cove. As such there are no defences along this section and this section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay cliffs at Redcliff erode as a result of episodic events every 10 to 100 years, eroding between 10 and 50m of cliff per event. This trend is expected to continue in the future, with an average recession of 11 to 50m of Redcliff over this period. Although the rocks would remain along the foreshore and would therefore have a slight impact on coastal processes, it is likely that the backing cliff could become reactivated. Rates of erosion would be as for the adjacent cliffs of around 0.62m/yr. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be	The lack of defences along this section would allow the shoreline to continue to behave naturally. Along Redcliff, erosion would be likely to occur as historically, with total erosion of Redcliff by 2055 predicted to be between 30 to 50m. These cliffs would mainly contribute fines to the system therefore would not build beaches along this section. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	The lack of defences along this section would allow the shoreline to continue to behave naturally. Cliff erosion is likely to occur as historically, with total erosion of Redcliff by 2105 predicted to be between 60 and 100m. Redcliff will therefore continue to interrupt any sediment exchange between this and the stretch of coast to the east. Cliff erosion, would not, however, significantly contribute to the beach budget of the areas to the south and west. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	maintained.		maintained.
5g13 – Bowleaze Cove (Gabions) to Furzy Cliff	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The rock revetments and gabions at Bowleaze Cove would be likely to require maintenance to ensure current level of protection is maintained during this period whilst measures are developed to facilitate the realignment of defences in the medium term.	Continued maintenance of the defences could become unsustainable as sea levels rise and the risk of outflanking by adjacent cliffs increases during this period. This policy would involve moving the existing defence line back to a more sustainable alignment during this period, involving the construction of a set back sea wall, which may also help to retain a healthier beach.	There would be maintenance of the realigned defence position established in the medium term. Whilst realignment of the defences may allow a healthier beach to exist for a period, shoreline retreat would still occur as sea levels rise. Any such decision would be guided by information from continued monitoring.
	Defences along the cliff toe at Bowleaze Cove and the north end of Furzy Cliff prevent localised cliff toe erosion. The gabions along the coast towards Redcliff are in a poor condition and likely to fail during this period without maintenance. These may also be affected by cliff slumping and undermining at the ends of the defence increasing further the likelihood of the defences failing. Intervention to maintain or restore these defences will therefore be required during this period to reduce the risk of this occurring whilst plans are developed to implement the medium term policy of managed realignment. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also	There is the possibility of erosion of adjacent undefended cliffs causing outflanking of this defended section, leading to this area becoming held in a more forward position than it would naturally be expected to take. Due to its position at the very northern end of Weymouth Bay, this would be unlikely to have a significant effect upon littoral drift processes to the south and west. However, this situation could make continued defence along the current alignment unsustainable and as such, defences would be moved landward to a more sustainable position in line with the retreating adjacent cliffs. Realigning defences in this way would also be likely to reduce the impact of coastal squeeze caused by sea level rise by allowing the beach in this area to migrate and adapt.	Erosion of adjacent undefended cliffs would not significantly contribute to the beach budget of this area, therefore there would be a continued trend of beach steepening and narrowing. However, the realignment of defences either in the medium term or the early part of this period would reduce this impact by providing space for the adaptation and migration of beaches in response to sea level rise. This in turn would reduce the risk of the realigned defences along this section being undermined during this period. The risk of outflanking of defences would also be reduced during this period as a result of having realigned the defences landwards. Continued maintenance and monitoring of the realigned defences would however be required. This area could be affected by any change in the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
5g14 – Furzy Cliff	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay cliffs at Furzy Cliff erode as a result of episodic events every 10 to 100 years, eroding between 10 and 50m of cliff per event. This trend is expected to continue in the future, with an average recession of 13 to 50m of Furzy Cliff over this period. Erosion of Furzy Cliff would be likely to increase the risk of defences at the north and south ends of the cliff being outflanked. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	Along this undefended section of coast, cliff erosion would be likely to occur as historically, with total erosion of Furzy Cliff by 2055 predicted to be between 35 to 50m. This cliff erosion would mainly contribute fines to the system therefore would not build beaches along this section. It would also result in an increased likelihood of defended areas adjacent to Furzy Cliff being outflanked; although the preferred Policy for the defended stretch to the north will be for defences to be allowed to fail, with new defences to be constructed in a realigned position. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be	Cliff erosion is likely to occur as historically, with total erosion of Furzy Cliff by 2105 predicted to be between 70 and 100m. Cliff erosion would not, however, significantly contribute to the beach budget therefore there would be a continued trend of beach steepening and narrowing. The lack of defences along this section would allow the shoreline to behave naturally, resulting in an increased likelihood of defended sections to the south being outflanked, with the section of beach in front of the eroding cliffs possibly forming a local embayment which in turn could affect local sediment transport patterns. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
		maintained.	Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
5g15 – Furzy Cliff to Preston Beach (Rock Groyne)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	At the very southern end of Furzy Cliff is a wave return wall that protects part of the cliff toe from erosion. To the immediate south of this there is the Preston Beach Sea Defence, which consists of a seawall and recharged beach with a terminal rock groyne at the southern end. These defences would require maintenance during this period to ensure current level of protection is maintained. Further beach recharge could also be required towards the end of this period, in addition to ongoing beach re-cycling and re-profiling.	Further maintenance of existing defences could be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection whilst measures are developed to implement the realignment of the defences in the long-term. During this period, consideration should be given to the long-term vision of realigning defences in a more sustainable location and measures will need to be put in place during this period to manage the transition, including ongoing monitoring of both beach and cliff.	At Preston Beach, the provision of flood defence through beach management activities will become increasingly unsustainable as sea levels rise, therefore realignment of the defences (along all or part of this section) through construction of new defences in a set back location is the preferred Policy. The aim of this Policy is to provide a more sustainable defence line, at a location more in line with Furzy Cliff to the north. This would require measures to be in place to manage the relocation of assets, including the main road that runs behind the current defences, as appropriate. This scenario would also be likely to require greater defence of the section to the south of Preston Beach (the Greenhill end of Weymouth) as a result, due to this section being subject to a policy of 'Hold the Line'. As such, development of plans to implement this policy along this section must consider the coast in the southern part of Weymouth Bay.
	Ongoing beach management activities along Preston Beach prevent breaching of the sea defences and so reduce flood risk of low-lying land behind. Due to the longshore drift of	Maintenance of the defences along this section is likely to be required to retain the standard of protection at Preston Beach during this period, in response to coastal squeeze caused by sea level	There is the possibility of cliff erosion of Furzy Cliff to the north causing outflanking of the defended part of the cliff at Overcombe, leading to this area standing several metres seaward of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	sediment to the north-east and south-west, it is likely that further beach recharge will be required at Preston Beach towards the end of this period to maintain the standard of protection. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	rise. There is the possibility of cliff erosion of Furzy Cliff to the north causing outflanking of the defended part of the cliff at Overcombe, leading to this area standing several metres seaward of the adjacent eroding Furzy Cliff to the north. This would have a significant effect upon littoral drift processes at the northern end of Weymouth Bay. As such, it may be that maintenance of defences becomes unsustainable during this period and as such it may be necessary to consider bringing forward the long-term policy of managed realignment. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	the adjacent eroding Furzy Cliff to the north. This would have a significant effect upon littoral drift processes at the northern end of Weymouth Bay and could make it unsustainable to continue to provide defence, even with beach management activities, along the current defence line, especially with rising sea levels also causing coastal squeeze. Under this Policy, new defence line would be constructed inland, with the shoreline then allowed to roll back naturally onto the low-lying land behind, in response to sea level rise. This would be expected to develop into an embayment between the northern defended extent of Weymouth and Furzy Cliff. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
5g16 – Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Weymouth (Stone Pier) [includes Weymouth	**Policy = Hold the Line** Continued protection would be afforded through the upgrade of the existing sea wall and promenade, as well as part of the inner harbour defences.	**Policy = Hold the Line** To maintain adequate levels of protection, further upgrade to defences may be required during the middle of this period The beach along this section may also require recharge, potentially requiring construction of control structures, to counter the effects of	**Policy = Hold the Line** Upgrade of the defences throughout this section could be required during this period to maintain adequate of protection. Along the open coast, this could require further beach recharge and control structures, particularly along the narrower northern part of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Harbour]		coastal squeeze, particularly along the narrower northern part of this section. Such works would need to consider alongshore sediment linkages.	this section. Such works would need to consider alongshore sediment linkages. Within Weymouth Harbour, consideration may need to be given to a control structure/barrier near to the harbour mouth to form part of the long-term management of flood risk to the town of Weymouth.
	The coastal defences comprise a sea wall and promenade constructed some 100 years ago. It is anticipated that this would need to be upgraded towards the end of this period, both to replace/repair the aging structure, and increase the size of the defence to take account of future sea level rise and so maintain current levels of protection. This will continue to minimise the risk of flooding of the low-lying hinterland. Within Weymouth Harbour, a section of the inner harbour wall will also need to be upgraded by the middle of this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The shingle beach at the northern end of this section would be likely to undergo gradual erosion, whilst sand would be likely to continue to accumulate in the southern end of Weymouth Bay, due to the presence of the northern harbour pier. Where the beach is eroded, coastal squeeze could become increasingly significant as sea levels rise, as there is very little new sediment input to	Sea level rise could continue to cause coastal squeeze, with the narrowing of the beach and an increase in flood risk along this section. The section in the vicinity of Lodmoor would be an area of key risk as there is believed to be a drift divide at this location. New defences with possibly control structures and/or beach recharge could therefore be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection and prevent flooding of the low-lying hinterland. The beach at Weymouth should still be retained, due to sediment feed from the north, but this will start to diminish during this period as the stretch in front of Lodmoor becomes increasingly exposed (unless beach recharge is undertaken). This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be	Sea level rise could continue to cause coastal squeeze, with the narrowing of the beach and an increase in flood risk along this section. The stretch in the vicinity of Lodmoor is a risk area. New defences, with possibly control structures and/or beach recharge, could therefore be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. A beach is still likely to exist at Weymouth, but would be narrower, unless beach recharge is undertaken. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.

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	the beach. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	maintained.	
5g17 – Weymouth (Stone Pier) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The short section of defence between the 2002 Newton's Cove Scheme and the rock armour around the Nothe Fort will require upgrading in the early part of this period in order to prevent it failing and exposing adjacent defences. This, however, would be likely to also require slope stabilisation measures in the area behind the defence line.	Maintenance and possible upgrade of defences along this stretch, particularly towards the Nothe Fort and at Bincleaves, may be required by the end of this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Maintenance and possible upgrade of defences may be required by the end of this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	Clay-rich cliffs that are located behind the defences along this section are susceptible to landsliding as a result of groundwater conditions. Landslide events occur with a frequency of 10 to 100 years, but cause loss of less than 10m of land per event. The last significant event occurred in the late 1980s and it is possible that another significant event could occur during this period, most likely in the area behind the section of defences that are in a poor condition. Therefore under this Policy, these areas would need to be	The rate of erosion of the cliff top due to groundwater conditions is sensitive to any increase in rainfall or change in rainfall patterns. However, due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise will also result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a narrowing of the small pocket beach at Newton's Cove, resulting in increased exposure of the defences to wave action.	The rate of erosion due to groundwater conditions could increase due to an increase in rainfall resulting from future climate change. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Additional work may therefore be required to address this risk. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, resulting in increased exposure of the defences to

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	carefully monitored to assess defence needs. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	wave action. This area could be affected by any change in the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are believed to have a sheltering effect and also influence sediment circulation within Weymouth Bay. However, under this Policy, it is assumed that the breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
5g18 – Bincleaves to Castle Cove	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	Erosion risk along this stretch is primarily driven by groundwater issues, although some limited erosion at the cliff toe is also a secondary contributor. However, it will not be economically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene to fully prevent cliff recession along this frontage. Instead, the policy of managed realignment during this period is intended to allow private landowners to introduce localised measures in the upper slopes along this section to stabilise the cliff area and so reduce the risk of future recession in the immediate term. However, it is not expected that all private landowners will wish to, or have the resources to, undertake such works. As such there would also be a requirement for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities that remain at risk of cliff recession and where it remains	It will continue to not be economically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene to fully prevent cliff recession along this frontage. Instead, the continued policy of managed realignment during this period is intended to allow private landowners to introduce localised measures in the upper slopes along this section to stabilise the cliff area and so reduce the risk of future recession in the immediate term. However, it is not expected that all private landowners will wish to, or have the resources to, undertake such works. As such there would also be a requirement for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities that remain at risk of cliff recession and where it remains uneconomically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene in these areas in the medium to long-term. Where any measures are introduced in the upper	It will continue to not be economically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene to fully prevent cliff recession along this frontage. Instead, the continued policy of managed realignment during this period is intended to allow private landowners to introduce localised measures in the upper slopes along this section to stabilise the cliff area and so reduce the risk of future recession in the immediate term. However, it is not expected that all private landowners will wish to, or have the resources to, undertake such works. As such there would also be a requirement for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities that remain at risk of cliff recession and where it remains uneconomically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene in these areas in the medium to long-term. Where any measures are introduced in the upper

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	uneconomically viable (in terms of public funds) to intervene in these areas in the medium to long-term. Where any measures are introduced in the upper slope along this stretch, they should not be viewed as permanent long-term solutions that prevent erosion, but rather as measures to be implemented to facilitate relocation of cliff top assets as appropriate in the medium to long-term. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	slope along this stretch, they should not be viewed as permanent long-term solutions that prevent erosion, but rather as measures to be implemented to facilitate relocation of cliff top assets as appropriate in the longer term. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	slope along this stretch, they should not be viewed as permanent long-term solutions that prevent erosion, but rather as measures to be implemented to facilitate relocation of cliff top assets as appropriate in the longer term. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
	The cliffs along this section are actively landsliding clay-rich cliffs that are primarily controlled by groundwater levels. Wave action at the cliff toe is a secondary factor in maintaining cliff instability due to the sheltering effects of the Portland Harbour Breakwaters. The cliff toe along this section is defended in places by ad hoc structures that offer varying degrees of protection to the cliff toe from wave action. In places, these serve to reduce the rate of instability in the clay-rich cliffs by preventing cliff toe erosion, although failures do still occur due to the groundwater conditions being the controlling factor. The introduction of stabilisation measures in the upper slopes along parts of this section	If introduced by private landowners, maintenance of stabilisation measures in the upper slopes would continue to prevent localised cliff recession during this period. However, along parts of this stretch it will remain uneconomically viable to intervene (either by public or private funds) during this period and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 15 and 25m by 2055, although along localised sections cliff falls could occur resulting in several tens of metres of erosion. The clay-rich cliffs along this section are expected	Maintenance of any slope stabilisation measures introduced in the short (and possibly medium)-term by private landowners would continue to prevent localised cliff recession during this period. However, along parts of this stretch it will remain uneconomically viable to intervene (either by public or private funds) during this period and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 30 and 50m by 2105, although along localised sections cliff falls could occur resulting in several tens of metres of erosion. The rate of erosion due to groundwater

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	where private landowners are able to fund such works would prevent localised cliff recession occurring. However, along parts of this stretch it is unlikely that such measures will be introduced (i.e. where landowners are unable/unwilling to fund such works) and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 5 and 10m during this period, inclusive of episodic landslide events which occur once every 1 to 10 years. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion and so justify more substantial intervention.	to be more sensitive to sea level rise and any increase in precipitation: due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would also result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a possible narrowing of the small pocket beaches, although this effect may be reduced by sand sediment released from the cliffs tending to remain locally within the pocket beaches, whilst fines would be lost offshore. Any increase in erosion rates may actually result in it becoming economically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch during this period. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.	conditions within the clay-rich cliffs could increase due to any increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, potentially resulting in increased exposure of the defences and cliff toe to wave action. Any increase in erosion rates may actually result in it becoming economically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch during this period. This assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.
5g19 – Castle Cove to Castle Cove Sailing Centre	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Measures to prevent further cliff recession along parts of this section will need to be implemented during this period, where it is economically viable to do so. In terms of public funds it is likely that only the area at Castle Cove, where Old Castle Road is at immediate risk of further recession, would be economically viable to intervene. However, under this policy, it may be possible to	The medium term aim is to continue to reduce the risk to people, property and infrastructure where it is economically viable to do so by maintaining measures that are to be introduced in the short-term in order to prevent localised cliff failures during this period. Defences in the form of rock revetment at Castle	The long term aim is to continue to reduce the risk to people, property and infrastructure where it is economically viable to do so by maintaining cliff stabilisation measures that are to be introduced in the short (and possibly medium)-term in order to prevent localised cliff failures during this period.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	intervene in other parts to maintain access to the sailing club or provide protection to Sandsfoot Castle. Any measures such as these would depend on alternative funds being available and environmentally acceptable solutions being identified. However, it is not likely to be economically viable to intervene to fully prevent cliff recession along all parts of this frontage and so there would be a requirement for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities if it remains uneconomically viable to intervene in these areas in the medium to long-term. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	Cove Sailing Club would also remain, subject to the availability of funds. However under this scenario it is not proposed that new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is unlikely to be economically viable to intervene along all parts of this frontage and so there would be a requirement will for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities if it remains uneconomically viable to intervene in these areas in the long-term. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	Defences in the form of rock revetment at Castle Cove Sailing Club would also remain, subject to the availability of funds. However under this scenario it is not proposed that new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is unlikely to be economically viable to intervene along all parts of this frontage and so there would be a requirement will for measures to be put in place that will enable appropriate relocation of people, properties and facilities if it remains uneconomically viable to intervene in these areas in the longer-term. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
	The cliffs along this section include actively landsliding clay-rich cliffs that are primarily controlled by groundwater levels, and more resistant sandstones that form headlands and which are more geologically controlled and fail as a result of wave undercutting at the base. Wave action at the cliff toe becomes increasingly important in maintaining cliff instability towards the western end of this section, where fetch lengths across Portland Harbour are greater.	Maintenance of the measures introduced in the short-term would continue to prevent localised cliff recession during this period. However, along parts of this stretch it will remain uneconomically viable to intervene during this period and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion along in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 15 and 25m by 2055, although along localised sections cliff falls	Maintenance of the measures introduced in the short (and possibly medium)-term would continue to prevent localised cliff recession during this period. However, along parts of this stretch it will remain uneconomically viable to intervene during this period and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion along in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 30 and 50m by

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	The cliff toe along this section is defended in places by ad hoc structures that offer varying degrees of protection to the cliff toe from wave action. In places, these serve to reduce the rate of instability in the clay-rich cliffs by preventing cliff toe erosion, although failures do still occur due to the groundwater conditions being the controlling factor. The introduction of measures along parts of this section where it is economically viable to do so would prevent localised cliff recession occurring. However, along parts of this stretch it will remain uneconomically viable to intervene during this period and so there would continue to be cliff recession in these parts, with total erosion along in these areas where no defence measures are provided predicted to be between 5 and 10m during this period, inclusive of episodic landslide events which occur once every 1 to 10 years in the more active cliff areas, and once every 10 to 100 years in the slightly more resistant cliff areas. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.	could occur resulting in several tens of metres of erosion. Erosion of the more resistant sandstone cliffs tends to be geologically controlled so there is not expected to be a noticeable increase in erosion rates due to sea level rise. However, the clay-rich cliffs are expected to be more sensitive to sea level rise and any increase in precipitation: due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would also result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a possible narrowing of the small pocket beaches, although this effect may be reduced by sand sediment released from the cliffs tending to remain locally within the pocket beaches, whilst fines would be lost offshore. Any increase in erosion rates may actually result in it becoming economically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch during this period. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.	2105, although along localised sections cliff falls could occur resulting in several tens of metres of erosion. The rate of erosion due to groundwater conditions within the clay-rich cliffs could increase due to any increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, potentially resulting in increased exposure of the defences and cliff toe to wave action. Any increase in erosion rates may actually result in it becoming economically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch during this period. This assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.
5g20 – Castle	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Cove Sailing Centre to Dowman Place	The erosion risk along this stretch is variable, and as such management will involve a combination of managed realignment in the immediate term, moving towards hold the line in the future where critical infrastructure becomes threatened. During this period it is anticipated that the risk of future cliff recession is slight and so only ongoing monitoring of the cliffs is likely to be required to inform future management decisions. If as a result of this monitoring it is identified that critical infrastructure is at imminent risk then measures could be introduced under this policy to reduce this risk. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	The medium term aim is to continue to reduce the risk to people, property and infrastructure where it is economically viable to do so, by maintaining measures that may be introduced in the short-term in order to prevent localised cliff failures during this period. During this period it is anticipated that the risk of future cliff recession will remain slight and so only ongoing monitoring of the cliffs is likely to be required to inform future management decisions. If as a result of this monitoring it is identified that critical infrastructure is at imminent risk then measures could be introduced under this policy to reduce this risk. Under this scenario it is not proposed that any new defences would be constructed along the foreshore where no defences presently exist. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.	The long term aim is to continue to reduce the risk to people, property and infrastructure where it is economically viable to do so. During this period is it anticipated that it will become economically viable to introduce measures along this section to reduce the risk of future recession impacting upon critical infrastructure and a large number of properties. It is assumed that Portland Harbour Breakwaters will remain and be maintained.
	The cliffs along this section are actively landsliding clay-rich cliffs that are primarily controlled by groundwater levels. Wave action at the cliff toe is also an important factor in maintaining cliff instability, although this is limited in its effect due to the sheltering effects of the Portland Harbour Breakwaters. The cliff toe along this section is defended in places by ad hoc structures that offer varying degrees of protection to the cliff toe from wave	If needed (based on ongoing monitoring), the introduction of measures along parts of this section where it is economically viable to do so would prevent localised cliff recession occurring. However, if no such measures are required in this period there would continue to be cliff recession, with total erosion predicted to be between 15 and 25m by 2055. The clay-rich cliffs are expected to be more	Introduction of measures to prevent cliff recession is anticipated to become economically viable (in terms of public funds) during this period and therefore, where introduced, the risk of future recession will be reduced during this period. If measures are not introduced to reduce the risk of cliff recession during this period, then total erosion would be predicted to be between 30

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	action. In places, these serve to reduce the rate of instability in the clay-rich cliffs by preventing cliff toe erosion, although failures do still occur due to the groundwater conditions being the controlling factor. If needed (based on ongoing monitoring), the introduction of measures along parts of this section where it is economically viable to do so would prevent localised cliff recession occurring. However, if no such measures are required in this period there would continue to be cliff recession, with total erosion predicted to be between 5 and 10m during this period, inclusive of episodic landslide events which occur once every 1 to 10 years. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.	sensitive to sea level rise and any increase in precipitation: due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would also result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a possible narrowing of the small pocket beaches, although this effect may be reduced by sand sediment released from the cliffs tending to remain locally within the pocket beaches, whilst fines would be lost offshore. Any increase in erosion rates may actually result in it becoming economically viable to intervene in other parts of this stretch during this period. This Policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.	and 50m by 2105. The rate of erosion due to groundwater conditions within the clay-rich cliffs could increase due to any increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation resulting from climate change, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, potentially resulting in increased exposure of the defences and cliff toe to wave action. This loss will be exacerbated by a reduction in the supply of sediment from cliff erosion as this is prevented from occurring, whilst the issue of increased wave action at the cliff toe will need to be addressed as part of any intervention measures. This assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters remain and are maintained, as these prevent significant wave action at the toe of the cliffs, which would otherwise cause greater rates of erosion.
5g21 – Small Mouth to Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The short lengths of low-level rock revetment along this section would need to be upgraded towards the end of this period to maintain current levels of protection and prevent erosion leading to an increased risk of flooding to low-	Upgrade of existing shoreline defence structures could be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection. Along Ham Beach, implementation of this policy is likely to involve monitoring of beach levels during	Upgrade of existing shoreline defences could be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection. Along Ham Beach, there may be a need for beach recharge to retain the beach in about its current

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	lying land behind. Along Ham Beach, implementation of this policy is likely to involve monitoring of beach levels during this period. It is assumed that Portland Harbour breakwaters would be maintained during this period. This Policy is also affected by the management of Chesil Beach, where the preferred Policy is No Active Intervention; therefore it would be necessary to begin to develop plans during this period to consider how best transport links to Portland could be maintained in the long-term, should a breach of Chesil Beach ever occur.	this period. It is assumed that Portland Harbour breakwaters would be maintained during this period.	position, and possibly even a secondary flood embankment, in order to protect the road that runs behind it. This would need to be considered in conjunction with plans developed in the short-term regarding future transport links to Portland should Chesil Beach ever experience a breach (which, although is not thought likely to occur in the next 100 years, should be considered). It is assumed that Portland Harbour breakwaters would be maintained during this period.
	There is likely to be little change in the shingle barrier Ham Beach that dominates the central part of this section, as there has been little change over the past century. This is as a result of reduced wave exposure along the beach during this time resulting from the presence of the Portland Harbour breakwaters. This situation is expected to remain during this period. Due to the importance of the breakwaters on maintaining the stability of the beach, it could be necessary to undertake maintenance works during this period to maintain the current levels of protection they provide.	Assuming the continued presence of the Portland Harbour breakwaters is retained by maintenance or upgrade works that would be required during this period, Ham Beach would remain largely stable as it has done historically. However, sea level rise combined with a lack of new sediment input could begin to result in the narrowing of the beach and an increased risk of flooding to the low-lying land behind.	As a result of high sea levels and a lack of new sediment input, Ham Beach could become narrower and in places may disappear as it becomes submerged, resulting in increased risk of flooding to the low-lying land behind, including the main road to Portland. The beach in parts could also roll-back landwards and bolster the eastern side of Chesil Beach if no intervention was taken. Therefore in order to achieve 'Hold the Line', beach recharge and/or a flood embankment could therefore be required along the Ham Beach section.
5g22 – Osprey Quay (Portland	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	This section is defended along the majority of its	Upgrade of existing defences could be required	Upgrade of existing defences could be required

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Harbour) to King's Pier	length. Defences along this section include rock revetment and quay walls associated with Portland Port, as well as the Portland Harbour breakwaters, which it is assumed would be maintained during this period. Towards Grove Point defences are not present, and it is not envisaged that new defences would be constructed in this area under this Policy.	during this period to maintain current levels of protection. It is assumed that Portland Harbour breakwaters would be maintained during this period.	during this period to maintain current levels of protection. It is assumed that Portland Harbour breakwaters would be maintained during this period.
	The ongoing defence of this section would continue to prevent any discernable erosion of the cliffs that back them, with the trend of negligible recession over the past century expected to continue over this period.	Much as for the Short Term, the continued presence of defences would lead to the continuation of negligible cliff recession as has occurred historically. Sea level rise could result in an increased risk of flooding to the low-lying land behind some of the defences, and it may be necessary to upgrade existing defences during this period to maintain the current levels of protection.	Much as for the Short and Medium Term, the continued presence of defences would lead to the continuation of negligible cliff recession as has occurred historically. Sea level rise could result in an increased risk of flooding to the low-lying land behind some of the defences, and it may be necessary to upgrade existing defences during this period to maintain the current levels of protection.
5g23 – King's Pier to Portland Bill	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The majority of this section is dominated by very resistant limestone cliffs that experience only infrequent localised cliff failures. Continued very slow erosion of these resistant limestone cliffs, confined to joint planes or as a result of wave undercutting would occur during this period. Negligible cliffline movement is predicted for	Cliff recession as has occurred historically will continue during this period for the resistant limestone cliffs. Negligible cliffline movement is predicted for these areas. Localised rock falls may occur although it is not possible, without further detailed investigations, to predict where these may occur. These are geologically controlled events and are unlikely to be affected by sea level	Very slow erosion of the resistant limestone cliffs would continue at the same rates as today, therefore negligible change in cliffline position is predicted. As a result of high sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged,

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	these areas. Any sediment released through cliff erosion will tend to be either retained very locally in the pocket beaches that indent the limestone cliffs (in the case of sand and shingle), or washed offshore (in the case of fines).	rise. Sea level rise would result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a possible narrowing of the small pocket beaches.	resulting in increased exposure of the cliff toe to wave action.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: PORTLAND BILL TO THORNCOMBE BEACON			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This stretch of coast is dominated by Chesil Beach, which as well as being internationally important for its habitats, geomorphology and landscape characteristics, also provides an important defence role. The shingle barrier is undergoing a natural change as it rolls landwards in response to sea level rise and experiences natural reduction in sediment inputs from further west; whilst this natural process is integral to its designated status, there are also environmental implications as The Fleet is gradually becoming naturally 'squeezed'. As this process occurs, there will also be a significant flood risk to the road and other assets that run behind the beach towards Portland at the eastern end of this section. Other conflicts arise where there are small settlements, such West Bexington and Burton Bradstock, as this coast is also important for tourism, which relies on access to the beach and the provision of facilities. However, as the ridge naturally rolls landward, sustaining defences along these stretches will become technically more difficult and will also impact on the shingle ridge system as a whole. The integrity of the ridge also relies on the alongshore drift of sediment, although this has historically been interrupted by natural causes; due to large landslides occurring. A key driver of policy is maintaining the natural status of Chesil Beach and taking measures to ensure its future sustainability; therefore for most of this stretch a policy of continued no active intervention is proposed. Along the section of Chesil Beach towards Portland this will result in an increased flood risk due to overtopping and even breaching in the very long term: this will have implications for how transport links to Portland are provided and needs consideration of how this link can be provided in the future if Chesil Beach fails. In addition, an increased risk of flooding at Chesil Beach may result in damage or partial loss of St Peters Scheduled Monument. At Hive Beach the preferred policy of No Active Intervention would result in a naturally functioning beach system, but will lead to the potential loss of a few properties along the top of the adjacent cliffs in this area over the next 100 years, depending upon where future cliff falls occur. At Freshwater Beach, the long term vision is for a realigned defence, which will allow a beach to be retained in this area as it rolls back but would continue to provide flood protection to the rest of Burton Bradstock. This would have implications for the caravan park and the more seaward positioned caravans would need to be relocated as part of this policy to enable beach roll back to occur. Similarly, at East Beach, where a number of beach front facilities would need to be relocated in order to provide a set back defence line to enable a more sustainable long-term management of flood risk in the wider West Bay area. At Chiswell (Isle of Portland) a long term policy of hold the line through maintaining existing defences and undertaking beach management activities is the preferred approach, but this is not expected to have detrimental impact on the Chesil Beach system as a whole, although locally rollback will be inhibited, with net loss of shingle possible. However, this management is required to maintain protection to assets along this shoreline such that the risk of flooding continues to be reduced.			
6a01 – Portland Bill to West Weare	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The majority of this section is dominated by very resistant limestone cliffs that experience only infrequent localised cliff failures. Continued very slow erosion of these resistant limestone cliffs, confined to joint planes or as a result of wave undercutting would occur during this period. Negligible cliffline movement is predicted for these areas. The north-west part of this section (around West Weare) the lower part of the cliffs are formed of clay, capped by limestone, and these experience localised landslide events with a frequency of about 100 years or so, although the underlying erosion in this area is predicted to be between 2 and 10m during this period. Any sediment released through cliff erosion will tend to be either retained very locally in the pocket beaches that indent the limestone cliffs (in the case of sand and shingle), or washed offshore (in the case of fines).	Cliff recession as has occurred historically will continue during this period for the resistant limestone cliffs. Negligible cliffline movement is predicted for these areas. Localised rock falls may occur although it is not possible, without further detailed studies, to predict where exactly these may take place. These are geologically controlled events and are unlikely to be affected by sea level rise. Erosion of the more erodible West Weare cliffs by 2055 is predicted to be between 5 and 10m, assuming an average retreat rate of about 0.1m/yr as has occurred historically. However, these clay rich West Weare cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would also result in the submergence of shore platforms that front this section, and a possible narrowing of the small pocket beaches.	Very slow erosion of the resistant limestone cliffs would continue at the same rates as today, therefore negligible change in cliffline position is predicted. The more erodible West Weare cliffs would be predicted to erode between 10 and 15m by 2105, although these cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. As a result of higher sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, resulting in increased exposure of the cliff toe to wave action.
6a02 – Chiswell to Chesil Beach	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Seawalls and revetments protect the toe of the cliff at the eastern end of this section, and also	Upgrade of existing defences could be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of	Upgrade of existing defences could be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	provide flood defence to the low-lying land located behind Chesil Beach. The crest of Chesil Beach is also protected for a short length along the western end of this stretch by gabions, whilst behind the beach there is an interceptor drain that diverts water coming over and through Chesil Beach into Portland Harbour. This also forms part of the sea defence along with the seawall. Parts of the defences along the eastern end that front the cliffs by West Weare would need to be upgraded towards the end of this period.	protection. This would be supported by beach management activities.	protection. This would be supported by beach management activities.
	The adjacent undefended section of Chesil Beach (policy unit 6a03) that extends north-west from the gabions that stabilise the crest at Chiswell is able to respond naturally to storm events. It is predicted that the crest of the beach could migrate towards Portland Harbour by between 1 and 2m by 2025. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring, which could cause more extensive rollback of the beach, is low. However, should such an event occur during this period, then the beach could roll-back further and affect the defences and low-lying land behind, as well as cause the defended part of the beach at Chiswell (this policy unit) to become more prominent and so increasingly exposed to wave action. Post-storm recovery would, however, be expected,	The crest of the undefended Chesil Beach in the adjacent section of coast (policy unit 6a03) is predicted to move towards Portland Harbour by 2 and 4m between 2025 and 2055. Where the shingle barrier fronts defences along this policy unit, particularly at the southern end, there could be beach steepening and narrowing during this time. Beach management activities would help to minimise this effect. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts. Such an event could present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets that run behind the beach. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders	The crest of the adjacent undefended Chesil Beach (policy unit 6a03) is predicted to move towards Portland Harbour by between 3 and 6m between 2055 and 2105. Where the shingle barrier fronts defences along this stretch, particularly at the southern end, there could be beach steepening and narrowing during this time. Beach management activities would help to minimise this effect. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts. Such an event could present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets that run behind the beach. The eastern side of Chesil Beach would not be

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	possibly aided by beach management activities. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	bolstered during this period by the roll-back of Ham Beach onto the Chesil barrier in response to rising sea levels, as the policy for Ham Beach is to 'Hold the Line'.
6a03 – Chesil Beach (to Wyke Narrows)	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	This section of coast is undefended and would be allowed to evolve largely naturally. However, under this policy of managed realignment, intervention to restore the defence function of the beach following storm events could be carried out. The need for such intervention would be based on continued monitoring.	This section of coast is undefended and would be allowed to evolve largely naturally. However, under this policy of managed realignment, intervention to restore the defence function of the beach following storm events could be carried out. The need for such intervention would be based on continued monitoring.	This section of coast is undefended and would be allowed to evolve largely naturally. However, under this policy of managed realignment, intervention to restore the defence function of the beach following storm events could be carried out. The need for such intervention would be based on continued monitoring.
	This section of undefended Chesil Beach that extends north-west from the gabions in the adjacent section (policy unit 6a02) that stabilise the crest at Chiswell is able to respond naturally to storm events. It is predicted that the crest of the beach here could migrate towards Portland Harbour by between 1 and 2m by 2025. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring, which could cause more extensive rollback of the beach, is low. However, should such an event occur during this period,	The crest of Chesil Beach along this stretch is predicted to move towards Portland Harbour by 2 and 4m between 2025 and 2055. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts. Such an event could present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets that run behind the beach. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the	The crest of Chesil Beach along this stretch is predicted to move towards Portland Harbour by between 3 and 6m between 2055 and 2105. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts. Such an event could present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets that run behind the beach. The eastern side of Chesil Beach would not be bolstered during this period by the roll-back of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	then the beach could roll-back further and affect the defences and low-lying land behind, as well as cause the defended part of the beach at Chiswell to become more prominent and so increasingly exposed to wave action. Post-storm recovery would, however, be expected, possibly aided by beach management activities. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	Ham Beach onto the Chesil barrier in response to rising sea levels, as the policy for Ham Beach is to 'Hold the Line'.
6a04 – Chesil Beach and The Fleet	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	It is predicted that the crest of the beach could migrate towards The Fleet by between 1 and 2m by 2025 assuming a rate of about 0.1m/yr, as has been observed historically. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach is low. However, should such an event occur during this period, then the beach could roll-back further and encroach upon The Fleet, and possibly (although unlikely during this period) become attached to the mainland in	The crest of Chesil Beach is predicted to move towards The Fleet by 2 and 4m between 2025 and 2055 assuming a rate of about 0.1m/yr, as has been observed historically. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period. As such, the risk of The Fleet being cut-off at Wyke Narrows increases slightly during this period. Such an event could also present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets	The crest of Chesil Beach is predicted to move towards The Fleet by 3 and 6m between 2055 and 2105 assuming a rate of about 0.1m/yr, as has been observed historically. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach would increase during this period. As such, the risk of The Fleet being cut-off at Wyke Narrows increases further during this period. Such an event could also present a significant flood risk to the road and other assets

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the vicinity of Wyke Narrows, effectively cutting off The Fleet to tidal influence from Portland Harbour. The coastal slopes that are located on the landward side of The Fleet experience only small scale, very infrequent landslides, thought likely to be the result of groundwater conditions. These events would continue to occur at similar frequencies and scales as has occurred historically, with total erosion of up to 10m predicted to occur in localised areas by 2025. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	that run behind the beach towards Portland at the eastern end of this section. The coastal slopes that are located on the landward side of The Fleet experience only small scale, very infrequent landslides, thought likely to be the result of groundwater conditions. These events would continue to occur at similar frequencies and scales as has occurred historically. Future changes in precipitation could cause an increase in the frequency of event; however, due to uncertainty about future precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Therefore a maximum erosion of up to 10m is predicted to occur in localised areas by 2055. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events.	that run behind the beach towards Portland at the eastern end of this section. The coastal slopes that are located on the landward side of The Fleet experience only small scale, very infrequent landslides, thought likely to be the result of groundwater conditions. These events would continue to occur at similar frequencies and scales as has occurred historically. Future changes in precipitation could cause an increase in the frequency of event; however, due to uncertainty about future precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Therefore a maximum erosion of up to 10m is predicted to occur in localised areas by 2105. The eastern side of Chesil Beach that borders Portland Harbour would remain relatively stable due to the continued effect of the Portland Harbour breakwaters that are assumed will remain and be maintained during this period, and which protect this side of the shingle barrier from exposure to large wave events. The eastern side of Chesil Beach would not be bolstered during this period by the roll-back of Ham Beach onto the Chesil barrier in response to rising sea levels, as the policy for Ham Beach is to 'Hold the Line'.
6a05 –	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
Abbotsbury to Cogden Beach	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section has remained largely unchanged over the past century, and it is predicted that this will remain the case during this period to 2025. The extensive shingle barrier beach will continue to prevent erosion and flooding of the low cliffs, slopes and lowlands behind. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach is low. However, should such an event occur during this period, then the beach could roll-back further and encroach upon the low-lying land, although the extent of roll-back would be restricted by the gradual rising of the coastal slopes that are located behind the beach.	This section has remained largely unchanged over the past century due to a net balance of longshore sediment transport, and it is predicted that this will remain the case during this period to 2055, although there is a possibility that at the same time the beach could also retreat slightly. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring, that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach, would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts.	This section has remained largely unchanged over the past century due to a net balance of longshore sediment transport, and it is predicted that this will remain the case during this period to 2105. The effect of sea level rise could lead to acceleration in the rate of retreat during this period, as well as an increased risk of flooding of the lowland marshes and lagoons, such as Burton Mere, that back this section of beach. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring, that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach, would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts.
6a06 – Cogden Beach to Hive Beach, (Burton Bradstock)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The section is fronted by Chesil Beach which narrows in front of the clay cliffs compared to the much wider beach that fronts the low-lying area at Hive Beach, Burton Bradstock to the west of this section. The beach has shown negligible change over the past 100 years, although short term fluctuations as a result of storms do occur. It is predicted that the beach will continue to	As a result of accelerated sea level rise, the historical trend of beach stability could change to one of erosion. Where the beaches are backed by cliffs, the beaches would be unable to retreat in response to the sea level rise therefore there could be beach steepening and narrowing along this section. This, in turn, could slightly increase	As a result of high sea levels the beach fronting the cliffs along this section are expected to narrow further and in places may disappear. This could result in a slight increase in the rate of cliff erosion. The simple clay cliffs along this section would therefore be expected to erode between 14 and 53m by 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	experience similar stability during this period to 2025. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach on to the low-lying parts of this section is low. The simple low clay cliffs along this section could retreat between 2 and 3m by 2025.	the rate of cliff toe erosion and therefore failure. Along the low-lying sections of coast, the natural trend would be for barrier roll-back and the probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach on to the low-lying parts of this section would increase during this period. The simple clay cliffs along this section would be expected to erode between 7 and 13m by 2055.	Along the low-lying sections of coast there would be beach roll-back and the probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach on to the low-lying parts of this section would increase during this period.
6a07 – Hive Beach, (Burton Bradstock)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	At Hive Beach, defences currently consist of a small section of defence associated with the car park at Burton Bradstock and a small length of gabions along the cliff at the western end of the frontage. 'No Active Intervention' at Hive Beach would involve allowing the failure of these defences, which in the longer term would allow the beach here to roll-back and adapt naturally as sea levels rise. Under this Policy, it is assumed that no beach management activity for the purpose of coastal defence would take place to manage the impact of such an event. This is unlikely to increase flood risk to assets inland due to rising topography behind the beach.	Defences along this section would have failed completely by the end of this period due to lack of maintenance. This is unlikely to increase flood risk to assets inland due to rising topography behind the beach, but is likely to increase the risk of erosion to cliff top assets that are no longer protected during this period.	There would be no defences along this section, and so a naturally functioning coast would exist. This is unlikely to increase flood risk to assets inland due to rising topography behind the beach, but is likely to increase the risk of erosion to cliff top assets that are no longer protected during this period.
	The section is fronted by Chesil Beach which forms a much wider beach along the Burton Bradstock frontage compared to the cliffs either	As a result of accelerated sea level rise, the historical trend of beach stability could change to one of erosion. The deterioration of defences	With the lack of defences along this section during this period, the coast will gradually return

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	side of this section. The beach has shown negligible change over the past 100 years, although short term fluctuations as a result of storms do occur. It is predicted that the beach will continue to experience similar stability during this period to 2025. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause more extensive rollback of the beach on to the low-lying area behind the car park is low. The short section of defences associated with the car park and tourist facilities are already set back from the beach and therefore would be unlikely to affect the natural functioning of the beach and adjacent, undefended cliffs, during this period. However the lack of maintenance to the small length of gabions along part of the cliff in this section would see these fail during this period, so increasing the risk of erosion locally.	during this period and resultant diminishing of their influence as a result of the policy of no active intervention would, however, allow the beach to roll back naturally in response to this. This would be expected to lead to the development of a small embayment in this area and will also retain more beach material that could, in turn, provide a more robust natural defence against any flood risk. The risk of flooding would also be limited by the rising topography inland. This would, however, mean a greater rate of retreat along this shoreline, with up to 20m of erosion predicted by year 50. There is also the risk that a significant storm event could result in more extensive roll back of the beach at any time in the future. The lack of defences along part of the cliff in this section would increase the risk of erosion in this part.	to a more natural state. The beach would continue to roll back naturally in response to rising sea levels forming a small embayment in this area which will also retain more beach material that could, in turn, provide a more robust natural defence against any flood risk. The risk of flooding would also be limited by the rising topography inland. This would, however, mean a greater rate of retreat along this shoreline, with up to 60m of erosion predicted by year 100. There is also the risk that a significant storm event could result in more extensive roll back of the beach at any time in the future. The lack of defences along part of the cliff in this section would increase the risk of erosion in this part.
6a08 – Burton Cliff, (Burton Bradstock)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is dominated by bedded sandstone cliffs up to 40m high. These sandstone cliffs fail, as a result of wave undercutting at the toe, about every 10 years. These events cause localised small scale losses and it is predicted that between 2 and 3m of sandstone cliff could be lost to erosion by	Erosion of the sandstone cliffs is expected to continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.14m/yr as a minimum, although this could accelerate in response to rising sea levels, with total erosion by 2055 predicted to be between 7	Erosion of the sandstone cliffs is expected to continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.14m/yr as a minimum, although this could accelerate in response to rising sea levels, with total erosion by 2105 predicted to be between 14

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	2025. The section is fronted by Chesil Beach which narrows in front of these sandstone cliffs compared to the much wider beach that fronts the low-lying area at Hive Beach, Burton Bradstock, to the east of this section. The beach has shown negligible change over the past 100 years, although short term fluctuations as a result of storms do occur. It is predicted that the beach will continue to experience similar stability during this period to 2025.	and 10m. As a result of accelerated sea level rise, the historical trend of beach stability could change to one of erosion. Where the beaches are backed by cliffs along this section, the beach would be unable to retreat in response to the sea level rise therefore there could be beach steepening and narrowing along this section. This, in turn, could slightly increase the rate of cliff toe erosion and therefore failure.	and 35m. As a result of higher sea levels the beaches fronting the sandstone cliffs are expected to narrow further and in places may disappear. This could result in a slight increase in the rate of cliff erosion, although the rate of erosion will be restricted by the natural resistance of the cliffs.
6a09 – Freshwater Beach	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	A managed realignment policy would be implemented through continuation of to the current, regular beach re-cycling and re-profiling. This beach management would also involve unblocking of the river outlet, redistribution of sediment and beach reprofiling when required.	Ongoing beach management activities would occur during this period, whilst allowing the beach to retreat landwards in response to sea level rise in order to retain sufficient beach material along this section. During this period, additional flood embankments may be required in land to reduce the risk of flooding to Burton Bradstock that may result.	A managed realignment policy would be implemented through continuing beach management activities to manage river outlet and beach levels in line with the adjacent retreating cliff line, whilst also maintaining the setback defences constructed in the medium-term to reduce the risk of flooding to Burton Bradstock.
	The beach along this section sits within a natural indent along this drift fed shoreline. The beach levels along this section fluctuate over time, although the very recent past has seen a trend of accretion, although the effect of ongoing beach management activities help to keep the beach relatively stable. This situation is unlikely to change during this	It is possible that the recent period of stability would change to one of beach retreat, due to sea level rise. The natural response of the beach would be to migrate landwards into the low-lying bay. The volume of sediment should mean the shingle beach is relatively resilient to change although risk of overtopping could increase during this period.	The natural beach response to sea level rise would be to retreat onto the low-lying land behind. The beach would probably retreat at a faster rate than the adjacent cliffs, forming a slight embayment, which could mean greater stability. It is likely therefore that beach would remain relatively resilient as it moves into the bay and at a similar volume to present.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	period; therefore, during this period the beach is likely to remain quite stable, with little net change in plan shape expected. The western end of the beach, where the caravan park as been built out artificially, is the greatest area of risk. Here, any erosion of the shingle beach could reveal the easily eroded material upon which the park has been built, resulting in more rapid erosion at this location. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring, that could cause rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land behind the beach, is low during this period. The discharge of the River Bride through and over the beach at the eastern end of this section is intermittent, with beach material periodically closing the river mouth off (although this is now largely a managed process). There would be continued sediment linkages to adjacent beaches as the periodic blocking and unblocking of the river would continue.	In addition, erosion of the adjacent cliffs over this period may lead to the slight increase in exposure of the defended beach to wave action, as it becomes slightly more prominent along the shoreline. Given these changes, ongoing beach management activities would struggle to continue to retain the beach in about its present position and so it would be necessary to allow natural retreat of the beach landwards, but considering a set-back defence line to retain some protection. It is likely that this could lead to the beach forming more of an embayment between the adjacent cliffs which could ultimately provide a more stable beach form. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land that lies behind the beach would increase during this period as a result of climate change impacts.	Erosion of the cliffs either side would provide sediment to the lower foreshore, but littoral drift could be reduced as beaches narrow at the toe of the cliffs. The risk of inland flooding due to the river blockages at the mouth would continue to be managed as part of ongoing beach management activities. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land that lies behind the beach would increase during this period and therefore this policy would involve monitoring to be in place to manage this risk.
6a10 – East Cliff (West Bay)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is dominated in its western part by bedded sandstone cliffs up to 40m high. These sandstone cliffs fail, due to wave undercutting at the toe, about every 10 years resulting in localised	As a result of accelerated sea level rise, the historical trend of stability could change to one of erosion. As the beaches are backed by relatively resistant cliffs, the beaches would be unable to	Beach narrowing and steepening would continue, with erosion of the sandstone cliffs continuing, with total erosion by 2105 predicted to be between 14 and 35m. There would be a feed of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	small scale losses. It is predicted that between 2 and 3m of sandstone cliff could be lost to erosion by 2025. The section is fronted by Chesil Beach which narrows in front of the sandstone cliffs compared to the much wider beach that fronts the adjacent sections. The beach has shown negligible change over the past 100 years, although short term fluctuations as a result of storms do occur. It is predicted that the beach will continue to experience similar stability during this period to 2025.	retreat in response to the sea level rise therefore there could be beach steepening and narrowing along this section. This, in turn, could slightly increase the rate of cliff toe erosion and therefore failure, although ultimately the rate of erosion will be restricted due to the natural resistance of the cliffs. The total erosion of the sandstone cliffs by 2055 is predicted to be between 7 and 10m. This cliff erosion will contribute to the beach sediment budget both locally and to adjacent beaches, although drift rates tend to be low along this frontage. These drift rates are unlikely to be affected by management of the adjacent sections of coast.	sediment to the beaches, but the accelerated rate of sea level rise is likely to mean that only very narrow beaches would remain. Rates of sediment drift along this section are unlikely to be affected by management of the adjacent sections of coast.
6a11 – West Bay (East Beach to eastern pier)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	A 'Hold the Line' Policy would be implemented through maintaining the eastern West Bay harbour arm to stabilise the western end of the beach along this section, in conjunction with beach management, including beach re-cycling and re-profiling (and even beach recharge), in order to maintain adequate levels of provide flood protection to low-lying areas behind.	Ongoing beach management activities to retain beach for flood protection purposes. This may include beach recharge during this period in addition to beach re-cycling and re-profiling. It is assumed, under this Policy, that the eastern harbour arm at West Bay is maintained and so will continue to influence the beach along this section. It is therefore possible that the harbour pier may need to be upgraded towards the end of this period in order to achieve this.	It could become increasingly unsustainable to continue to provide the required standard of defence at East Beach by beach management alone, especially as the cliff to the east erodes. As such, this policy would see the defence line moved landwards. This would be implemented by constructing a secondary flood defence landward of the existing beach line and allowing the beach to roll back to this new defence line as sea levels rise. Beach management activities would also continue. It is assumed, however, that the eastern harbour

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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			arm would be maintained and so will continue to influence the beach along this section. It is therefore possible that the harbour pier may need to be upgraded during this period in order to achieve this.
	Beach management activities are undertaken to maintain the beach for sea defence purposes and so reduce the risk of flooding to the low-lying land behind. The result of this ongoing practice is that there has been very little net change in beach position, although the beach can fluctuate by up to 60m in between management activities being undertaken. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause either rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land that lies behind the beach, or draw-down and loss of material to the offshore, is low during this period.	Ongoing beach management activities will continue to retain the beach in about its present position. Erosion of the adjacent cliff to the east over this period may lead to the slight increase in exposure of the defended beach to wave action, as it becomes slightly more prominent along the shoreline. This will make beach management increasingly more difficult. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land that lies behind the beach, or draw-down and loss of material to the offshore, would increase during this period.	Ongoing beach management activities would be unlikely to be able to continue to retain the beach in its present position, such that it provides the required standard of protection. Erosion of the adjacent cliff to the east over this period may lead to the slight increase in exposure of the defended beach to wave action, as it becomes slightly more prominent along the shoreline. This would have issues for the technicality of maintaining a beach in its current state. As such, under the policy of 'Managed Realignment', a secondary defence would need to be constructed landwards of the beach, with the beach then allowed to retreat landwards to the defence line to ensure adequate flood protection is maintained to the developed area of West Bay. This policy would enable greater retention of beach material along the frontage, thereby providing a more robust natural defence with reduced need to provide beach recharge to hold the existing line in the long term. It would also be expected to form a small embayment between the West Bay Harbour arm and the cliffs to the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
			east. The probability of a significant storm/swell wave event occurring that could cause rollback of the beach on to the low-lying land that lies behind the beach, or draw-down and loss of material to the offshore, would increase during this period.
6a12 – West Bay (West Beach from eastern pier) to West Cliff (East) [includes West Bay Harbour]	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There is a range of defences within this section that primarily provides defence against flooding, including seawalls, rock groynes and sluices to control the discharge of the River Brit through West Bay Harbour itself. The cliff toe at the eastern part of this section is protected from erosion by a seawall and promenade. Implementation of this policy would therefore involve maintenance of these existing structures and possibly beach recharge during this period.	Upgrade of the seawall and promenade is likely to be required during the early part of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. It is likely that further beach recharge will be required to achieve this. It is assumed under this Policy that the western harbour arm at West Bay is maintained and so will continue to influence the beach along this section. It is therefore possible that the harbour pier may need to be upgraded towards the end of this period in order to achieve this.	Upgrade of all of the defences is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. It is likely that further beach recharge will be required to achieve this. It is assumed under this Policy that the western harbour arm at West Bay is maintained and so will continue to influence the beach along this section. It is therefore possible that the harbour pier may need to be upgraded towards the end of this period in order to achieve this.
	The piers at the entrance to West Bay Harbour have a significant local influence upon littoral processes, as do the rock groynes to the west of the harbour, which prevent influx of new material to this section from either east or west. The seawall prevents wave action from eroding the toe of the eastern part of West Cliff, which is a degraded sandstone cliff. The beach fronting the seawall along this section has eroded significantly during the past century,	Sea level rise could continue to cause coastal squeeze, with the narrowing of the beach and an increase in flood risk along this section. It is not likely that there will be any increased feed of sediment into this area during this period. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a need to increase the size of the seawall along this section in the early part of this period to take account of future sea level rise and so maintain adequate levels of protection.	As a result of higher sea levels the beach fronting the defences is expected to narrow further and in places may disappear. New defences with possibly control structures and/or beach recharge could therefore be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. At the western end of this section, there is also a risk of outflanking due to retreat of adjacent undefended cliffs, and action may also be required to address this risk during

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	and experiences scour during storm events due to the effect of the seawall. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly significant as there is very little new sediment input to the beach, and because the beach is already very narrow.	Other new defences, such as control structures and/or beach recharge, could also be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. At the western end of this section, there is also a risk of outflanking due to retreat of adjacent undefended cliffs, and action may also be required to address this risk during this period. This would be unlikely to impact on East Beach or the coast to the east due to the effect of the pier on sediment linkages.	this period. This would be unlikely to impact on East Beach or the coast to the east due to the impact of the pier on sediment linkages.
6a13 – West Cliff (East) to Thorncombe Beacon	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	West Cliff is undefended along this section and is predicted to erode by between 5 and 50m by 2025. Cliff failures along West Cliff occur about every 10 years and cause the loss of between 10 and 50m of cliff top in a single event. The clay-rich cliffs towards the west of this section experience failures at a similar frequency as West Cliff although with a lesser magnitude per event. The underlying rate of erosion of these more cliffs is also similar to West Cliff, although with greater uncertainty, giving rise to total erosion of between 5 and 20m predicted along this section by 2025.	West Cliff is predicted to erode as historically during the period 2025 and 2055 by between 15 and 125m, whilst the cliffs to the western end of this section are predicted to erode between 10 and 50m over the same period. There would be a feed of coarse sediment from erosion of cliffs to the west, which should help retain a small beach at Eype although this would be hindered by the continued presence of the headland at Thorncombe Beacon. The clay rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in predicting future changes in precipitation, no direct account has	West Cliff is predicted to erode as historically during the period 2055 and 2105 by between 35 and 250m, whilst the cliffs to the western end of this section are predicted to erode between 25 and 100m over the same period. There would be an input of coarser sediment from the east which will feed beaches here, although this would be hindered by the continued presence of the headland at Thorncombe Beacon. The clay rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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		been taken of this in the predictions.	been taken of this in the predictions.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: THORNCOMBE BEACON TO BEER HEAD			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This section of coast is characterised by dramatic, geologically important cliffs which are subject to large-scale complex landsliding; such events are difficult to predict with any certainty, making management of this shoreline difficult. Sediment inter-linkages along this frontage are relatively weak due to the interruptions caused by headlands. The natural erosion of these cliffs is integral to their designations and landscape value, however, the area is also important for tourism, with resorts at Seatown, Charmouth, Lyme Regis. Seaton and Beer. Technically, some defences will become more difficult to sustain in the long-term and the presence of defences also have an impact on the landscape and geological and biological interest of this area. A key driver of policy is therefore the continuation of natural coastline evolution of this stretch, which is largely undefended, whilst managing the risk of erosion and flooding to the key settlements. The long-term defence of Seatown will become technically more difficult and expensive; therefore the longer-term vision is for a more naturally functioning coast. This would, however, result in the potential loss of assets; therefore national level measures will need to be in place to manage this transition from existing policy. In the long-term under this Policy, the shoreline should reach a more sustainable position, such that a beach will be retained. The South West Coast Path would also require realignment in this area as a result of the loss of defences in the medium to long term. At Charmouth and the eastern side of Lyme Regis, there is a need to address the increasing risk further recession of the landslide complexes causing outflanking or even loss of the presently defended areas. Therefore the risk in these areas may be managed in the short to medium term through either maintenance of existing defences or, in the case of Lyme Regis, construction of the Lyme Regis Environmental Improvements Phase IV scheme. However, the long-term defence of these areas will be determined by the extent and location of future cliff recession and so it may be necessary to consider measures to enable assets to be relocated away from the areas at risk. This would be based on continual monitoring and also require national measures to enable this to occur. Managed Realignment within the Axe Estuary will provide habitat creation opportunities, although consideration as to what happens to the route of the tramway would need to be made. To the west of Seaton, continued maintenance of defences in this area will result in cliff recession rates continuing to be reduced, although it will not halt cliff recession entirely and so there would remain the potential for the loss of a number of cliff top assets to occur over time. As such this policy would require measures to be to be put in place to manage the relocation of property and infrastructure in the longer-term as the cliffline retreats back further. Throughout the policy unit, there is the potential for damage to or loss of listed buildings, loss of part of Rousdon Registered Park and Garden and loss of Grade 3 agricultural land as a result of implementing the preferred policies.			

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6a14 – Thorncombe Beacon to Seatown (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section, although this section does cover the car park at Seatown, on the eastern side of the River Winniford that discharges to the sea at this location, which is only protected by naturally functioning cliffs. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay-rich cliffs along this section experience complex landslide behaviour with cyclic backscar retreats as a result of short (episodic) events causing rapid retreat by rotational landsliding. These episodic events along this section occur about every 10 years on a small scale, although the underlying erosion is predicted to be as historically and result in total average erosion of between 10 and 20m by 2025. This could cause some loss of the car park at Seatown as a result.	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Therefore the rate of cliff erosion is likely to increase from that observed historically, with total erosion of this section between 2025 and 2055 predicted to be between 30 and 50m, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period. Any coarse sediment released through cliff erosion should feed the beach at Eype, meaning that a beach should be retained here. Thorncombe Beacon acts as a barrier to drift therefore there is currently no sediment interaction with the beaches to the east, and this is unlikely to change during this period.	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Therefore the rate of cliff erosion is likely to increase from that observed historically, with total erosion of this section between 2055 and 2105 predicted to be between 70 and 100m, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period. The beach at Eype will be fed by any release of coarse sediment from cliff erosion, with any fines being lost offshore. Thorncombe Beacon would continue to act as a barrier to drift to the east.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6a15 – Seatown	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	A rock revetment extends along the toe of part of the cliff that fronts the western part of Seatown. This prevents wave action from eroding the cliff toe in this area. Maintenance of this defence (along with infrastructure that also affords some defence) would occur during this period to allow measures to be put in place to manage the process of moving assets away from the area of risk during the medium term as the policy changes to one of no active intervention. This policy would allow the 1996 scheme life to be provided for as long as possible.	As existing defences become more difficult to sustain, the long term policy is for 'No Active Intervention'. Implementation of this would require measures to be in place to manage this transition, including any relocation of assets, if possible. Under this policy it is also recommended that monitoring of recession be undertaken to continually appraise the risk zone. During this period defences would no longer be maintained and would therefore gradually fail.	Withdrawal of defence maintenance during the medium term will mean that by this period, no defences will be present. Monitoring of recession rates would however be required to ensure that the area of risk is kept up-to-date.
	Despite the presence of defences along the toe of the cliff at Seatown, erosion still occurs as a result of groundwater conditions as episodic events, all be it at a lower average rate than the adjacent undefended cliffs to the east and west of Seatown. An extension westwards of the defences by about 15m to maintain the required protection of the scheme implemented in 1996 has already been required to protect against outflanking of the defences already. Cliff erosion would continue to occur as historically, with total erosion of between 5 and 20m predicted by 2025. By the end of this period, the greater erosion of the adjacent cliffs could lead to the Seatown	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. The withdrawal of defence maintenance during this period will lead to cliff recession by the end of this period occurring at a similar rate to the adjacent cliffs (due to the reduction in the effect of defences as they deteriorate). Cliff erosion would continue at a faster rate than historically, with total erosion of up to 50m predicted by 2055, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. The withdrawal of defence maintenance and the subsequent loss of defences in the medium term will result in a naturally functioning cliff and shoreline by this period. Cliff erosion would therefore continue to occur at increased rates from historically, with total erosion of up to 100m predicted by 2105, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	frontage becoming slightly more prominent along the shoreline and as such, increasingly exposed to wave action.	occur during this period. The beaches will receive some sediment from the cliff erosion, although any fines will be lost offshore. It is anticipated that additional sediment input will enter Seatown beach from the west as the lobe of sediment at Golden Cap is gradually removed by wave action, and this may serve to reduce wave exposure at the cliff toe and so serve to slow the rate of recession by counter-acting the effect of sea level rise. Under accelerated sea level rise the beach would be expected to retreat landwards into the embayment within which Seatown sits. The beaches will therefore narrow at the western and eastern extremities.	occur during this period. Sediment supply to the beach at Seatown would continue from the west. Despite these inputs, the net trend under sea level rise would be for beaches to migrate landwards. Seatown sits within a slight indent within the embayment, therefore a beach would be retained here. However should Golden Cap experience a large landslide event then a new lobe would form and cut off this supply. If this occurs, then the beach would likely narrow relatively rapidly, exacerbated by sea level rise.
6a16 – Seatown (West) to Golden Cap	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay-rich cliffs along this section experience complex landslide behaviour with cyclic backscar retreats as a result of short (episodic) events causing rapid retreat by rotational landsliding. These episodic events along this section occur about every 10 years on a small scale, although the underlying erosion is predicted to be as historically at a rate of about 0.7m/yr, resulting in total erosion of between 10 and 20m by 2025.	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Cliff erosion is likely to occur at a faster rate than historically, with total erosion of this section by 2055 predicted to be between 35 and 50m, although the effects of sea level rise would be	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Cliff erosion is likely to occur at a faster rate than historically, with total erosion of this section by 2105 predicted to be between 70 and 100m, although the effects of sea level rise would be

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	This erosion would result in some beach feed although fines would be lost offshore. Therefore beaches would be maintained at the toe of the cliffs. A previous landslide event has resulted in a lobe of debris cutting off longshore sediment transport feeding beaches to the east. It is anticipated that this will gradually erode and be largely removed as a barrier to sediment transport by the end of this period.	outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period. Any large scale events that occur during this period could result in a lobe of sediment interrupting the sediment drift, which could impact on adjacent beaches.	outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period.
6a17 – Golden Cap to Charmouth (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay-rich cliffs along this section experience complex landslide behaviour with cyclic backscar retreats as a result of short (episodic) events causing rapid retreat by rotational landsliding. The frequency and magnitude of these events varies depending upon specific local geology that comprises each individual cliff, although large events occur about every 100 years or so. Throughout this section, erosion would continue as historically, with variable erosion occurring along the shoreline at rates ranging from 0.1 to 1.0m/yr. At Golden Cap, total erosion of between 3 and 50m is predicted by 2025, whilst at Stonebarrow erosion of 7 to 50m is predicted, and up to 17 to 50m of erosion is predicted at Broom Hill over	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in predicted future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Cliff erosion is likely to occur at faster rates than historically, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period, with total erosion of this section by 2055 predicted to be between 8 and 50m at Golden Cap; 20 to 50m at Stonebarrow, and 40 to 50m at Broom Hill. These varying rates of erosion would lead to Golden Cap developing into a more defined headland, with the cliffs to the west becoming	Cliff erosion is likely to occur at faster rates than historically, although the effects of sea level rise would be outweighed by large landslide events that could occur during this period, with total erosion of this section by 2105 predicted to be between 17 and 50m at Golden Cap; 40 and50 at Stonebarrow, and 50 and 100m at Broom Hill. These varying rates of erosion would lead to Golden Cap developing into a more defined headland, with the cliffs to the west becoming increasingly set-back forming a deepening embayment. This is not likely to affect adjacent beaches, as Golden Cap is already a barrier to littoral transport.

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	the same period.	more set-back forming a shallow embayment. This is not likely to affect adjacent beaches, as Golden Cap is already a barrier to littoral transport.	
6a18 – Charmouth	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	Defences are present at the eastern end of this section at Charmouth, where a short length of seawall and promenade provides flood protection. Implementation of this Policy would involve maintenance of these defences to maintain the adequate levels of protection whilst measures are put in place to enable the longer term transition to a policy of managed realignment.	Current defences will become technically difficult to sustain as beaches continue to narrow and adjacent cliffs experience retreat. Therefore the long term vision is to allow some cliff retreat, whilst undertaking measures to manage the risk of flooding, e.g. unblocking of the river outlet or provision of defences further upstream to protect against flooding inland. Under this Policy, relocation of assets away from risk areas on the western part of Charmouth would need to occur. Although this change in policy would have a local impact, it is unlikely to significantly affect the coastal evolution of the adjacent frontages.	The continued policy of Managed Realignment during this period would allow for the further realignment of the flood defences if it becomes required during this period, depending upon the rate of natural roll back of the beach into the river and associated sea level rise. Cliff top assets on the western side of Charmouth would continue to be at risk of erosion and ongoing monitoring in this area will be required to enable adaptation measures to be implemented in a timely manner.
	The seawall and promenade at Charmouth backs a sandy beach with shingle veneer and protects low-lying land behind from flooding. There is a limited beach present in front of the defences and this would continue to narrow during this period as a result of sea level rise. This narrowing trend could become increasingly significant as there is very little new sediment input to the beach from cliff erosion to the west, and could result in undermining of the rock revetment and accelerate failure of the seawall at	Sea level rise could continue to cause coastal squeeze in the section fronting the seawall at Charmouth, with the narrowing of the beach and an increase in flood risk along this section. The risk of this section becoming outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the west will increase throughout this period. As such it is likely to become unsustainable to maintain the existing defence line during this period. A policy of 'Managed Realignment' during	Sea level rise may result in continued coastal squeeze in the section fronting the realigned defence established in the medium term, with the narrowing of the beach and an increase in flood risk along this section. A continued policy of 'Managed Realignment' during this period would allow further landward movement of the defence line if required into the River Char, though this would need to be informed by continued monitoring. The risk of this defended section becoming

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	the car park during this period. Defences would also become increasingly exposed and therefore the risk of overtopping would increase. This defended section could also begin to become outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the west by the end of this period.	this period would allow the beach to roll-back and adapt naturally into the river channel as sea levels rise. A beach would be maintained within the embayment that would form. Even without maintenance, it is likely that the existing defences at Charmouth would continue to provide some protection during this period and would reduce cliff erosion, all be it in reducing amounts as they deteriorate and fail. As these defences fail the rates of cliff erosion would increase and these cliffs would also be sensitive to any increase in both sea level and rainfall and there would be an increased risk of a large scale failure occurring.	outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the west will also increase throughout this period.
6a19 – Charmouth (West) to East Cliff (Lyme Regis)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section consists of clay-rich cliffs that experience complex landslide behaviour with cyclic backscar retreat as a result of short (episodic) events which cause rapid retreat by rotational landsliding. The frequency and magnitude of these events varies alongshore, depending upon specific local geology that comprises each individual cliff, although large events occur about every 100 years or so causing recession of more than 50m per event. The most recent event occurred in May 2008 within The Spittles complex, and resulted in around 50m of	Due to the sensitivity of these cliffs to climate change, cliff erosion is likely to increase from rates observed historically. Although the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall, due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would result in the submergence of the fronting beaches and shore platforms (ledges), resulting in more rapid erosion of the cliffs behind. However the effects of sea level rise are likely to be outweighed by large	Due to the sensitivity of these cliffs to climate change, cliff erosion is likely to increase from rates observed historically. Although the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall, due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Sea level rise would result in the submergence of the fronting beaches and shore platforms (ledges), resulting in more rapid erosion of the cliffs behind.

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	cliff top recession along a 400m length; this was considered to be the largest event in this area for around 25 years. Throughout this section, erosion would continue as historically, with variable erosion occurring along the shoreline at rates ranging from 0.2 to 3.3m/yr, although rates vary greatly depending upon the time period looked at (as a result of landslide events causing distortions in the data). By 2025, the east and central parts of Black Ven are predicted to erode between 7 and 50m. Over this same period, Black Ven West is predicted to erode by 10 to 50m, whilst The Spittles is predicted to erode by about 10m. However it is possible that landslide events may periodically occur that cause greater amounts of recession although it is not possible to predict this. Continued beach narrowing as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly significant as there is very little new sediment input to the beach. The large scale landslides also act as a barrier to any sediment transport along this section. Locally there could be beach building sediment released from the cliffs, in particular Black Ven West cliffs.	landslide events that could occur during this period. The east and central parts of Black Ven are predicted to experience total erosion of between 20 and 50m over this period, whilst Black Ven West is predicted to erode by 30 to 50m, and The Spittles by 25 to 50m. However it is possible that landslide events may periodically occur that cause greater amounts of recession although it is not possible to predict this. A larger amount of recession could occur during this period as a result of large landslide events that occur about every 100 years or so causing recession of more than 50m per event. However, without further detailed investigation, it is uncertain as to exactly where and when such a large scale event would occur. These effects may be mitigated by the release of beach building material from the significant erosion along this section, particularly at Black Ven West, which would release suitable beach material from the Upper Greensands.	Due to differences in cliff composition, total erosion by 2105 would occur at variable rates. The east and central parts of Black Ven are predicted to have eroded between 40 and 50m over this period, whilst Black Ven West is predicted to have eroded by 50 to 60m, and The Spittles by about 50m. If not already happened in the medium term, a larger amount of recession could occur during this period as a result of large landslide events that occur about every 100 years or so causing recession of more than 50m per event. However, without further detailed investigation, it is uncertain as to exactly where and when such a large scale event would occur. These effects may be mitigated by the release of beach building material from the significant erosion along this section, particularly at Black Ven West, which would release suitable beach material from the Upper Greensands that would also be available to be transported to beaches to the east. Any large scale landslide events, could, however, result in sediment drift being interrupted.
6a20 – East Cliff (Lyme Regis) to Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis)	**Policy = Hold the Line** Defences are present along the length of this section which covers East and Church Cliffs at Lyme Regis, where a seawall protects the cliff toe	**Policy = Hold the Line** Continued maintenance of the defences along this section will be required during this period whilst measures are put in place to manage the northern	**Policy = Hold the Line/Managed Realignment** Continued maintenance of the defences along this section will be required during this period whilst measures are put in place to manage the northern

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	from erosion. Upgrade of these defences will be required during this period in order to retain adequate levels of protection, whilst measures are put in place to manage the long-term risk of future recession of the adjacent undefended cliffs to the east. This could include monitoring of the adjacent eroding cliffs to the east during this period to determine when assets are likely become at risk.	end of this unit as the adjacent cliffs to the east continue to retreat. This should include monitoring of the adjacent eroding cliffs to the east during this period to determine when assets are likely to become at risk.	end of this unit as the adjacent cliffs to the east continue to retreat. It is uncertain if this will involve holding the line or managing the realignment towards the northern end of this section. This should include monitoring of the adjacent eroding cliffs to the east during this period to determine when assets are likely to become at risk.
	The seawall at Lyme Regis prevents erosion of the cliff toe and since its construction has prevented any significant landslide activity. The continued presence of the seawall at Lyme Regis will continue to limit landslide activity over this period. Continued foreshore narrowing as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly significant as there is very little new sediment input to the beach and the fronting rock platform lowers. This defended section could also begin to become outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the east by the end of this period.	Sea level rise could result in the submergence of the rock platform and beach at Lyme Regis leading to a coastal squeeze problem in this area with greater wave energy reaching the shoreline. The risk of this defended section becoming outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the east will increase throughout this period.	As a result of higher sea levels, the beach fronting the defences along this section is expected to narrow further and in places may disappear. The risk of this defended section becoming outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the east will increase throughout this period. Measures to address the transitional zone between the undefended cliffs and the northern part of this defended section are likely to be required during this period. It is uncertain if this would be measures to effectively hold the line along a transitional boundary, or if practically it may require measures to manage the realignment and adapt the cliff top area.
6a21 – Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis) to The Cobb (Lyme	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	This section is entirely defended by a range of structures including seawalls and rock groynes. Implementation of this Policy would involve	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. This would be likely to include further	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. This would be likely to include further

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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Regis)	maintenance of these existing defences, as well as ongoing beach management activities including beach recharge.	beach recharge.	beach recharge.
	The defences along this section prevent cliff erosion, and their continued presence would result in no change in cliff position by 2025. The various control structures along this section, along with ongoing beach management activities also serve to maintain a stable beach. However, coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly significant and require additional beach recharge towards the end of this period.	The continued defence and management of this section mean that there would be very little change in shoreline position. Increased sea levels would, however result in increased exposure of the beaches and therefore further more substantial works could be required to maintain the current beach.	The continued defence and management of this section mean that there would be very little change in shoreline position. As a result of high sea levels the beach fronting the defences along this section would be increasingly exposed, with additional recharge required to maintain a beach to a similar standard to current. In addition defences may need to be upgraded to maintain current levels of protection.
6a22 – Monmouth Beach	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	This section is protected by defences associated with the developed area that extends along the slope and cliff toe to the west of The Cobb. At the immediate eastern end is The Cobb breakwater, which is assumed to be maintained during this period and so continue to influence the beaches to both the east and west of it. Implementation of this Policy will involve maintenance of the existing structures as they afford some protection against outflanking to the rest of Lyme Regis to the east.	Holding the current structures that provide some limited defence function will become technically unsustainable. Therefore during this period the preferred policy is managed realignment, which would involve construction of new formal defences in a retreated, but more sustainable, position. In the long term beach management activity would be undertaken to ensure the beach along this section is retained to a sufficient level such that protection to the rest of Lyme Regis is maintained. The Cobb breakwater is assumed to be maintained during this period and so continue to influence the beaches to both the east and west	The realigned defence established in the medium term would be maintained during this period to ensure it continues to provide protection to the rest of Lyme Regis. This would involve beach management activity to ensure the beach along this section is retained to a sufficient level. The Cobb breakwater is assumed to be maintained during this period and so continue to influence the beaches to both the east and west of it.

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		of it.	
	The structures along this section also provide a defence function that prevents erosion of the cliff toe along this section, and has resulted in no significant cliff recession in this area, although Monmouth Beach that fronts the defences has, over the past 100 to 150 years, experienced a long term trend of erosion and steepening, except at the very eastern end where some limited accretion occurs against The Cobb. Beach narrowing is predicted to continue as a result of sea level rise.	As a result of higher sea levels beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, resulting in increased exposure of the structures along this section to wave action. There would be an increasing risk of this defended section becoming outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the west during this period. These factors combined would likely make it unsustainable to continue to hold the defence line in its existing position, and so managed realignment is recommended during this period to allow the shoreline to move landwards (in response to sea level rise) whilst providing protection to the rest of Lyme Regis to the east in a more sustainable alignment. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on natural coastal processes in the long term, but may create a more sustainable defence at this location, through allowing more material to be retained, and thereby provide a more robust natural form of defence for the rest of Lyme Regis.	Management of the beach in this area during this period would help to minimise the effects of beach narrowing caused by sea level rise. This will be aided by the set back defence line established in the medium term which could help retain more beach material in this area with which to provide a more robust natural defence. There would, however, be an increasing risk of this defended section becoming outflanked by the continued erosion of the undefended cliffs to the west during this period.
6a23 – Monmouth Beach to Seven Rock	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
Point	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section are unprotected and so erosion of the cliff base here is expected to continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although no cliff top recession is predicted by 2025. Beach narrowing is predicted to continue as a result of sea level rise.	These cliffs are sensitive to climate change and therefore the rate of erosion of the cliff base would increase from that observed historically, in response to rising sea levels (this does not take account of any increase due to increased precipitation). The cliff top is unlikely to change in position. These clay-rich cliffs are unlikely to significantly contribute to the beach budget. Therefore both in front of the cliffs and in front of the defences and infrastructure at Monmouth Beach, to the east, sea level rise would continue to cause beach narrowing along the whole of this stretch.	The undefended cliffs along of this section would erode at faster rates than historically along the cliff base, due to sea level rise. However it is unlikely that recession of the cliff top would occur by 2105. As a result of higher sea levels, beaches are expected to narrow and in places may disappear as the rock platforms become submerged, resulting in increased exposure of the cliff toe to wave action.
6a24 – Seven Rock Point to Haven Cliff (West)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The clay-rich cliffs along this section experience complex landslide behaviour with cyclic backscar retreat as a result of short (episodic) events, which cause rapid retreat by rotational landsliding. The frequency and magnitude of these events varies along this section due to changes in geology. Along the eastern stretch there is a risk of large scale landslide events occurring, but the frequency of these is low; every 250 years or more. Whereas along the western section of this frontage, smaller, more frequent, landslides are	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Taking account of rising sea levels alone, the rate of cliff erosion would be expected to be higher than experienced historically, although it is likely to be outweighed by the occurrence of landslide events, with about 10m of cliff top recession	These clay-rich cliffs are very sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Taking account of rising sea levels alone, the rate of cliff erosion would be expected to be higher than experienced historically, although it is likely to be outweighed by the occurrence of landslide events, with between 10 and 20m of cliff top

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	characteristic. On average, by 2025, between 3 and 10m of erosion is expected to occur towards the western end of this section, as has been experienced historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, supplying sediment to local beach stocks. No recession is predicted towards the eastern end of this section. Due to natural barriers to littoral drift it is unlikely that this stretch would be affected by management changes along adjacent sections. The supply of sediment across the mouth of the Axe is expected to continue as at present.	predicted by 2055. The supply of sediment across the mouth of the Axe is expected to continue as at present.	recession predicted by 2105. This could be much greater in some areas should a large landslide event occur during this period, the probability of which would increase towards 2105 as the last such event occurred in 1839. Should such an event occur, then it would form a lobe of debris that could inhibit littoral transport processes. This would have potential downdrift impacts. The supply of sediment across the mouth of the Axe is expected to continue as at present.
6a25 – Axe Estuary (Mouth Breakwater to Axmouth North)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The CFMP policy for this section covers the Axe Estuary from the beach on the coast upstream for 3 kilometres to the A3052 bridge at Colyford. Note that the Axe estuary policy unit does not include either Axmouth or Colyford. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*" although no specific sites are identified. This CFMP policy relates to the entire Axe Estuary. For this specific section, it is assumed that the policy intention, not to increase flood risk to people and property, allows for flood protection to be provided, either by public or	It is assumed that there would be continued maintenance of the breakwater arm at the mouth of the Axe estuary and the defences along the estuary shoreline in this policy unit up to Axmouth.	It is assumed that there would be continued maintenance of the breakwater arm at the mouth of the Axe estuary and the defences along the estuary shoreline in this policy unit up to Axmouth.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	private funds, within this section if appropriate to do so. The CFMP policy to increase frequency of flooding in parts of the estuary system is considered in the next policy unit. As such, it is assumed that there would be continued maintenance of the breakwater arm at the mouth of the Axe estuary and the defences along the estuary shoreline in this policy unit up to Axmouth.		
	Holding the line in this part of the estuary, and in particular the breakwater at the mouth of the estuary, will help to keep the mouth open and so allow the discharge to the sea to continue. This prevents the mouth becoming blocked and ensures that subsequent backing up of water upstream, which would increase flooding, does not occur. Retention of the existing defences along the estuary shoreline will not significantly affect the evolution of the estuary as defences are primarily backed by steeply rising ground that would, in itself, hinder any rollover process. The ongoing presence of the breakwater at the mouth may reduce the transport of sediment to the east of Seaton, although this does not appear to be an impact at the current time.	Increases in future flood risk will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and rising sea levels. Continued defence of this section would involve higher, more robust, defences to counter rising sea levels. Retention of the existing defences along the estuary shoreline will not significantly affect the evolution of the estuary as defences are primarily backed by steeply rising ground that would, in itself, hinder any rollover process. The ongoing presence of the breakwater at the mouth may reduce the transport of sediment to the east of Seaton, although this does not appear to be an impact at the current time.	Increases in future flood risk will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and rising sea levels. Continued defence of this section would involve higher, more robust, defences to counter rising sea levels. Retention of the existing defences along the estuary shoreline will not significantly affect the evolution of the estuary as defences are primarily backed by steeply rising ground that would, in itself, hinder any rollover process. The ongoing presence of the breakwater at the mouth may reduce the transport of sediment to the east of Seaton, although this does not appear to be an impact at the current time.
6a26 – Axe Estuary (Axmouth North to Seaton	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	The CFMP policy for this section covers the	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take*	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take*

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
North)	upper Axe Estuary north of Axmouth on the east bank, up to the A3052 bridge at Colyford, and along the west bank to the north of Seaton. Note that the Axe estuary policy unit does not include either Axmouth or Colyford. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*" although no specific sites are identified. This CFMP policy relates to the entire Axe Estuary. For this specific section this has been interpreted to mean 'Managed Realignment' in this part of the estuary, where there are few assets within the flood plain area that this section covers, although this would be need to be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that the policy intention not to increase flood risk to people and property allows for flood protection to be provided, either by public or private funds, within this section if appropriate to do so. This would take the form of set-back defence lines as part of any realignment scheme.	*action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*" although no specific sites are identified. This CFMP policy relates to the entire Axe Estuary. For this specific section this has been interpreted to mean 'Managed Realignment' in this part of the estuary where there are few assets within the flood plain area that this section covers, although this would be need to be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that the policy intention not to increase flood risk to people and property allows for flood protection to be provided, either by public or private funds, within this section if appropriate to do so. This would take the form of set-back defence lines as part of any realignment scheme.	*action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*" although no specific sites are identified. This CFMP policy relates to the entire Axe Estuary. For this specific section this has been interpreted to mean 'Managed Realignment' in this part of the estuary where there are few assets within the flood plain area that this section covers, although this would be need to be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that the policy intention not to increase flood risk to people and property allows for flood protection to be provided, either by public or private funds, within this section if appropriate to do so. This would take the form of set-back defence lines as part of any realignment scheme.
	Taking action to increase the frequency of flooding by managed realignment in as yet unidentified parts of the estuary during this period will result in reconnecting the estuary with the floodplain whilst providing a reduction in flood risk in other parts of the estuary.	Increases in future flood risk will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and raising sea levels. Continued policy of managed realignment will allow the estuary to adapt largely naturally to the pressures of climate change. However, in	Increases in future flood risk will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and raising sea levels. Continued policy of managed realignment will allow the estuary to adapt largely naturally to the pressures of climate change. However, in

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	Specific flood risk management actions under this Policy will not increase flood risk to the Seaton regeneration area located at the southern end of Seaton Marshes (Seaton East unit discussed below). In implementing this policy, consideration will need to be given to the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill which would have impacts upon the whole estuary. There may also be potential to reduce flood risk in the Seaton East unit, although this will be limited because the flood risk is combined fluvial/tidal or tidal.	implementing this policy consideration will need to be given to the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	implementing this policy consideration will need to be given to the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.
6a27 – Axe Estuary (Seaton East)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The town of Seaton is protected from flooding via the Axe Estuary by the Seaton Marshes flood defence scheme, which also protects a sewage works located in the Axe estuary. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – take further action to reduce flood risk*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line'. In order to achieve this policy, upgrade of the existing defences during this period could be required in order to ensure the current level of protection is maintained.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – take further action to reduce flood risk*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line'. In order to achieve this policy, upgrade of the existing defences during this period could be required in order to ensure the current level of protection is maintained.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – take further action to reduce flood risk*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line'. In order to achieve this policy, upgrade of the existing defences during this period could be required in order to ensure the current level of protection is maintained.
	Seaton is at risk of flooding from combined tidal and fluvial flood events from the Axe estuary and	Despite sea level rise, continued provision of flood protection in this area would reduce the	Despite sea level rise, continued provision of flood protection in this area would reduce the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	is protected from such events by defences along the eastern side of the estuary at Seaton Marshes. Continued provision of flood protection in this area would reduce the risk of flooding from more frequent events, although there would still be a risk from more extreme events. Increase in future flood risk will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and raising sea levels. The latter in particular is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Land use and management changes will also have an impact.	risk of flooding from frequent events, although there would still be a risk from more extreme events.	risk of flooding from frequent events, although there would still be a risk from more extreme events.
6a28 – Axe Estuary (Spit)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	Sediment transport to the spit from the west would continue to maintain the spit that extends across the mouth of the Axe estuary and here beaches would remain generally stable and could continue to accrete. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Axe Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	The spit would continue to receive sediment moved alongshore from further west and should remain stable during this period. There could be elongation with re-curving of the spit into the harbour and under sea level rise, beach steepening could occur along the length of the spit as material is pushed onshore by overwashing storm waves. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Axe Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by	There would be continued sediment moved alongshore towards the Axe estuary from further west, which should help maintain the spit in a similar form to today. The tendency of the spit will be to migrate inland in response to sea level rise. This would result in an increased risk of overtopping and breaching as the coast becomes more exposed where the spit attaches to the land. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Axe Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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		sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.
6a29– Axe Estuary (Spit) to Seaton (West)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along this section are in the form of seawalls that protect low-lying areas from sea flooding, and prevent cliff erosion where they extend along the cliff toe, reducing the risk of cliff erosion in this area. Implementation of this Policy would involve maintenance of these existing defences.	Upgrade of the defences would likely be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences would likely be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The defences along the toe of the cliff have caused the rate of cliff erosion to be reduced over the recent past. This has been aided by natural beach accumulation in the very recent past. However, although beach levels have fluctuated in this area, historically the trend has been one of accretion. There could be beach narrowing in front of the defences due to continued west to east transport of sediment towards the spit to the east and lack of new input to the system. This would continue to maintain the spit that extends across the mouth of the Axe estuary.	There would be no change in cliff position along this section where the cliffs have been re-graded and are protected by a sea wall. There could be beach narrowing in front of the defences due to continued west to east transport of sediment and lack of new input to the system. This could be exacerbated by sea level rise, resulting in a need for new defences, possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge, during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. Beaches to the east of this section would continue to receive sediment moved alongshore and should remain stable during this period.	Narrowing beaches due to limited contemporary input of sediment and continued west to east littoral transport, coupled with higher sea levels would cause beaches to narrow further along this section towards 2105 in front of the sea wall. New defences could therefore be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection. There would be continued sediment transport alongshore towards the Axe estuary.
6a30 – Seaton (West) to Seaton	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	Rock revetment extends along the cliff toe for the	During this period there would ongoing	During this period there would ongoing

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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Hole	length of this section to reduce the risk of coastal erosion. However, cliff recession still occurs. Under this Policy, maintenance of the defence would continue to reduce cliff recession, but will not halt it completely, and so measures to enable the relocation of cliff top assets would need to be developed in order to mange the erosion risk as the cliffline retreats further in the future.	maintenance of the rock revetment along this section, which may need to be re-built in a landwards position as the cliff toe continues to retreat, all be it at a slower than natural rate due to the presence of the defence. There would however be a need for ongoing monitoring of recession rates to ensure that the area of risk from erosion is kept up-to-date, as well as measures to enable to relocation of cliff top assets would need to be developed in order to mange the erosion risk as the cliffline retreats further in the future.	maintenance of the rock revetment along this section, which may need to be re-built in a realigned position (if not occurred in the medium-term) as the cliff continues to retreat, all be it at a slower than natural rate due to the presence of the defence. There would however be a need for ongoing monitoring of recession rates to ensure that the area of risk from erosion is kept up-to-date, as well as measures to enable to relocation of cliff top assets would need to be developed in order to mange the erosion risk as the cliffline retreats further in the future.
	The defences along the toe of the cliff have caused the rate of cliff erosion to be reduced over the recent past. This has been aided by natural beach accumulation in the very recent past. However, although beach levels have fluctuated in this area, historically the trend has been one of accretion; therefore it is thought that the recent lower rate of recession would continue until 2025, with total erosion of 3 to 5m predicted over this period. As these cliffs are mudstones, this erosion will not significantly contribute to the beaches. There could be beach narrowing in front of the defences due to continued transport of sediment out of this area and lack of new input to the system.	Cliff erosion would continue to be reduced as a result of the continued protection afforded by the maintenance of the rock revetment defences, with a total erosion of between 5 and 10m expected between 2025 and 2055. However, due to sea level rise, the effect of the rock revetment could gradually reduce during this period and so expose the cliff toe to greater wave action during storm events which in turn could cause an increase in these rates with the cliff therefore reverting to a more natural rate of retreat. This would be unlikely to provide sediment inputs to the fronting beaches as the cliffs are comprised of mudstone and so the beach between Seaton and Seaton Hole would still experience narrowing and steepening as sea levels rise.	By this period beaches are expected to be very narrow, if existent, along this section as sea level rise causes coastal squeeze against the rock revetment that would continue to be maintained and so reduce the rate of cliff recession. Total erosion of between 10 and 15m could occur during this period. However, due to sea level rise, the effect of the rock revetment could gradually reduce during this period and so expose the cliff toe to greater wave action during storm events which in turn could cause an increase in these rates with the cliff therefore reverting to a more natural rate of retreat. Sediment eroded from the cliffs along this section would be unlikely to contribute to the beaches in this area as the cliffs are comprised of mudstone.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6a31 – Seaton Hole to Beer	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.
	Chalk cliffs, that are largely resistant to erosion, dominate this section. There has been negligible erosion of this section over the past 100 years, with only very localised small to medium sized rock falls occurring every 10 to 100 years. This pattern of recession is expected to continue over this period to 2025, with total erosion of between 0 and 50m possible, depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs.	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2055, depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs.	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2105, depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs.
6a32 – Beer	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences present along this section include a short length of concrete groyne that is in a poor condition, as well as other structures, such as the car park, that also have some limited defence function. The defences along this section would therefore need to be upgraded during this period in order to implement this Policy.	Maintenance of the structures along the short length at Beer would be required during this period.	Maintenance and possible upgrade of the structures along the short length at Beer would be required during this period.
	Chalk cliffs that are largely resistant to erosion dominate this section. There has been negligible erosion of this section over the past 100 years, with only very localised small to medium sized rock falls occurring every 10 to 100 years. This pattern of recession is expected to continue over this period to 2025, with total erosion of	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2055, depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs.	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2105, depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	between 0 and 50m possible depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs. This section also contains the isolated pocket beach at Beer. The low rate of cliff erosion means that there is little or no contemporary sediment input to this beach. During this period the beach may remain quite stable, but may start to experience some narrowing and steepening towards the end of the period. There could also be some leakage of sediment at the eastern end of the beach. Maintenance of the short length of defence at Beer is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal evolution as the area is backed by hard, resistant cliffs and also Beer is an isolated pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast, although it may help to retain additional beach material in this period. However, the groyne is understood to help stabilise the beach and reduce volatility, therefore reducing exposure of the cliff toe to wave action.	The pocket beach would continue to experience narrowing and steepening during this period due to accelerated sea level rise, although the continued presence of the defences here may help to retain more beach material than would be expected without their presence; particularly adding stability during storm events. This is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal evolution as the area is backed by hard, resistant cliffs and also Beer is an isolated pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.	The pocket beach would continue to experience narrowing and steepening during this period due to accelerated sea level rise, although the continued presence of the defences here may help to retain more beach material than would be expected without their presence. This is unlikely to have a significant impact upon coastal evolution as the area is backed by hard, resistant cliffs and also Beer is an isolated pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.
6a33 – Beer to Beer Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.
	Chalk cliffs that are largely resistant to erosion dominate this section. There has been negligible erosion of this section over the past 100 years, with only very localised small to medium sized rock falls occurring every 10 to 100 years.	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2055, depending on	The resistant nature of the chalk cliffs will continue to result in negligible cliff recession, except for very infrequent localised rock falls; it is not, however, possible to predict the exact locations of these. Total erosion of between 0 and 50m is possible by 2105, depending on

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	This pattern of recession is expected to continue over this period to 2025, with total erosion of between 0 and 50m possible depending on whether or not a cliff failure event occurs. There is also an isolated pocket beach at Pound's Pool along this section. The low rate of cliff erosion means that there is little or no contemporary sediment input to this beach. During this period the beach may remain quite stable, but may start to experience some narrowing and steepening towards the end of the period.	whether or not a cliff failure event occurs. The pocket beach would continue to experience narrowing and steepening during this period due to accelerated sea level rise.	whether or not a cliff failure event occurs. The pocket beach would continue to experience narrowing and steepening during this period due to accelerated sea level rise.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BEER HEAD TO OTTERTON LEDGE			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a predominately undeveloped stretch of cliffed coastline, with one key settlement at Sidmouth. The cliffs are internationally important and their natural evolution is integral to their designated status. There is limited sediment interaction, due to the development of a series of headland-bays. A key driver of policy is therefore to conserve the natural status of this shoreline, through minimising intervention, whilst recognising the importance of Sidmouth, and other small coastal developments, to the social and economic structure of the area. Accelerated cliff recession as a result of low beach levels along the River Sid section is a result of the defences fronting Sidmouth, and erosion in this area will eventually lead to exposure of the fluvial defences of the River Sid and so increase the risk of flooding to the town. In order to restore a more natural rate of retreat along this section, beach management would occur to provide a healthy beach level along the River Sid section, and possibly may need to extend a short way eastwards along the base of the westernmost end of Salcombe Hill. This will not prevent cliff recession occurring but would result in a slower rate of retreat. This would protect cliff top properties to the immediate east of the River Sid for a period of time, but these assets would ultimately need to be relocated away from the area of risk at some point, which would be based upon continual monitoring of the beach and cliffs, and depend upon national level measures to enable this to occur. The preferred policies in this policy unit may result in the loss of some recreational facilities at Branscombe Beach, the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land in the medium to long-term, the partial loss of Connaught Registered Park and Garden at Sidmouth and damage to or loss of up to three Scheduled Monuments and several listed buildings.			
6a34 – Beer Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
to Salcombe Hill (West)	There are no defences present along this section, apart from very localised rock placement at Branscombe. Under this Policy, this short stretch of defence would not be maintained.	The rock at Branscombe would fail during this period. This may result in a slight increase in erosion risk along the frontage formerly protected.	No defences.
	The long term trend of the beaches that front the cliffs along this section has been one of slight accretion towards Beer Head and erosion towards Salcombe Hill, with the intervening beach having been relatively stable, due to the west to eastward drift of sediment. This situation is predicted to continue in to the future. The beach erosion at the western end of this section is related to the presence of control structures in front of Sidmouth (see section below) that prevent littoral drift of sediment into this area. The preferred Policy of Hold the Line at Sidmouth would involve the continued maintenance of these structures during this period, therefore the beach in this area will continue to erode. Lower beach levels increase the toe exposure and therefore erosion the cliffs. The rate of cliff erosion is also due to the varying geologies along this stretch. At Beer Head the cliffs are composed of chalk, but this is replaced by sandstone and marl cliffs towards the east. Towards Beer Head, total cliff erosion by 2025 is predicted to be between 3 and 10m, whilst towards Salcombe Hill, total erosion over the	Cliff recession of the chalk cliffs at Beer would continue as has occurred historically at rates of between 0.05 and 0.35m/yr combined with infrequent small scale cliff fall events, with total erosion by 2055 of 8 to 10m predicted towards Beer Head. The softer cliffs composed of sandstone and marl, which characterise the remainder of this stretch are more sensitive to climate change and therefore, taking account of sea level rise, these are expected to erode between 14 and 18m during this period. These cliffs are prone to small but frequent mudslides, but whilst these would remain as lobes on the beach for a while, they do not contribute to the shingle beach (although any sands may remain on the intertidal beach). East of Branscombe the cliffs are vulnerable to complex, large scale landslides, where the chalk sits on top of the marl. These events could cause several metres of erosion, but would tend to be very localised. There would be continued feed of sediment alongshore due to the west to east littoral drift, which would help maintain beaches along this stretch. Any larger scale landslide event could interrupt this and impact on downdrift beaches	Cliff recession of the chalk cliffs at Beer would continue as historically at rates of between 0.05 and 0.35m/yr combined with infrequent small scale cliff fall events, with total erosion by of 10 to 17m predicted towards Beer Head by 2105. The softer clay-rich cliffs to the west are more sensitive to climate change and therefore, taking account of sea level rise, these are expected to erode between 29 and 53m during this period. Superimposed on these rates is the possibility of large scale failures, which would be localised but could cause several metres of erosion in one event. There would be continued alongshore transport from west to east, but beaches would be expected to narrow and steepen due to higher sea levels, particularly in the western part of this section, as a result of a lack of shingle input to this area. A beach is expected to remain at Branscombe, but is likely to be narrower and will have been pushed inland slightly.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	same period is predicted to be 5 to 6m at a rate of about 0.3m/yr as observed historically with possible cliff fall events towards Beer Head resulting in localised increases in recession.	such as Branscombe, but the location of future failures is difficult to predict. Under sea level rise the rock placement at Branscombe will become less effective and due to increased exposure would start to breakdown. This would only have a very localised impact and would ultimately lead to reactivation of erosion of the cliffs behind and retreat of the beach at Branscombe into a small embayment. This in turn would be likely to stabilise the beach locally. At the western end of this stretch the littoral input would be reduced by defences at Sidmouth further west, and here beaches could narrow, potentially resulting in increased cliff erosion. However, if beaches are recharged at Sidmouth, there could be some input to this western area, but in the main local beach supply will continue to be from cliff erosion.	
6a35 – River Sid and East Sidmouth	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	This section covers the mouth of the River Sid and the western-most part of Salcombe Hill. Defences along the River Sid provide flood protection to the town of Sidmouth. It is assumed that these defences along the river would be maintained, and if necessary, upgraded during this period (although this area is outside the area covered by the SMP). There are currently no defences along the coastal frontage of this section, although the western	Implementation of this Policy will involve the continuation of beach management activities along this section during this period to ensure a healthy beach is retained as the cliff retreat. This will involve further beach recharge and help reduce the risk of outflanking and flooding to the western part of Sidmouth. The defences along the Sidmouth coastal frontage to the west would also be maintained, under the preferred policy of Hold the Line along the	Implementation of this Policy will involve the continuation of beach management activities along this section during this period to ensure a healthy beach is retained as the cliffs retreat. The defences along the Sidmouth coastal frontage to the west would also be maintained, under the preferred policy of Hold the Line along the Sidmouth frontage during this period. Monitoring should be used to identify when assets

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	boundary of this section is the terminal rock groyne that forms the eastern extent of the current Sidmouth coastal defences. Under this Policy, it proposed to extend the beach management activity that currently occurs at Sidmouth to also cover this section of coast, such that a healthier beach level is retained in this area. This will involve extending beach recharge to this area as well as the rest of Sidmouth to the west. The purpose of this will be to reduce the risk of outflanking and flooding to the rest of Sidmouth by providing a more robust, natural form of defence. Defending this area will serve to reduce the risk of exposing the river defences to attack from the sea (which the defences are not designed to withstand). It is not proposed that control structures or cliff stabilisation measures should be introduced in this area, rather implementation will be through providing a healthier beach, which will reduce the rate of cliff recession by protecting the cliff toe. Therefore cliff recession will still occur in the long-term and so measures will still need to be developed to manage this process.	Sidmouth frontage during this period. Cliff recession will still occur, therefore there is a need for measured to be in place to manage this process, including monitoring to identify when assets will become at risk.	will become at risk.
	The beach erosion along this section is related to the presence of control structures in front of Sidmouth (see section below) that prevent littoral drift from bringing sediment to the beaches in this area. It is assumed that these structures would remain during this period, and so the beach in this	The rate of cliff erosion along this section would continue to be reduced by ensuring a sizeable beach is retained along the cliff toe through beach management activity. This would ensure the retention of the beach as the cliffs retreat and sea levels rise. It would also reduce the risk of the	The rate of cliff erosion along this section would continue to be reduced by ensuring a sizeable beach is retained along the cliff toe through beach management activity. This would ensure the retention of the beach as the cliffs retreat and sea

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	area would continue to erode without intervention. The low beach levels in this area are already leading to increased erosion of parts of the cliff in this section, and this could result in outflanking of the River Sid defences and increase the risk of flooding of Sidmouth to the west by the end of this period. To reduce this risk of outflanking, this policy would involve extending the beach management activities that occur along the Sidmouth frontage to this area such that a healthier beach is retained. This would result in reducing the rates of cliff recession in this section but not preventing erosion completely.	river defences along the River Sid being exposed to coastal conditions. To reduce the risk of outflanking, this policy would involve extending the beach management activities that occur along the Sidmouth frontage to this area such that a healthier beach is retained. This would result in reducing the rates of cliff recession in this section but not preventing erosion completely.	levels rise. It would also reduce the risk of the river defences along the River Sid being exposed to coastal conditions. However, cliff recession by 2105 on the eastern (Salcombe Hill) part of this section may have occurred to such an extent that larger defences along the River Sid may be required by this time.
6a36 – Sidmouth	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along this section include rock groynes and offshore rock breakwaters, as well as seawalls. This is supported by ongoing beach management activities. There is also some rock armour and seawalls along the toe of the cliffs at Chit Rocks that extend a little to the west of this headland, and these would also be maintained.	Upgrade of the defences is anticipated to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. Beach management activities would also continue.	Upgrade of the defences may be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The seawall along this section protects low-lying land from flooding, whilst the shoreline structures, offshore breakwaters and ongoing beach management serve to retain beach material in front of the seawall. Despite the shoreline structures and ongoing beach management activities, the beach has	Ongoing beach management activities means there would be no change in shoreline position, however beach narrowing would be an issue due to the limited input of shingle from the west and the impact of rising sea levels. This would increase flood risk along this section. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a	There would be no change in shoreline position due to the existing defences, but these would require upgrading to maintain the current level of protection. As a result of high sea levels the beach fronting the defences is expected to narrow further and in places may disappear (unless beach recharge was

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	experienced a slight long term trend of erosion. This is due to the cross-shore movement of material during storm events that is not completely returned by post-storm action. The defences prevent material from being transported eastwards by littoral drift to the adjacent undefended section. The continued presence of the defences along this section and ongoing beach management activities should keep the beach relatively stable up to 2025 and there would be no change in shoreline position, although coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important towards the end of this period.	need to increase the size of the seawall along this section during this period to take account of future sea level. Other new defences and/or beach recharge could also be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection. These defences would also become increasingly seaward of the adjacent retreating sections of coast and would likely exacerbate the problems of beach drawdown and offshore transport of beach material during storm events already experienced. Continued defence along this section would also have an impact on beaches and cliffs to the east, and consideration may also need to be given to extending the defences eastward by a few tens of metres to protect against outflanking risk (see section above).	undertaken). Any works along this stretch would need to be substantial if any form of beach is to be retained, and this would be likely to have a significant impact upon the coast to the east.
6a37 – Chit Rocks to Big Picket Rock	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	Cliff erosion along this section has historically occurred very slowly as a result of small scale events every 10 years or so, controlled by the local geology. This would continue during this period, with total erosion by 2025 of between 3 and 5m predicted. Cliff erosion does not contribute any shingle to the beach, but sands may remain on the lower	Continued cliff recession as has occurred historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, and it is predicted to result in total erosion of between 9 and 11m by 2055. A narrow shingle beach with sandy foreshore would remain and retreat with the cliffs. There	Erosion of the cliffs would continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although sea level rise is likely to result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion by 2105 of 20 to 30m predicted. As a result of higher sea levels, the beach along this section is expected to narrow, and the rock platforms would become increasingly submerged.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	foreshore, which would help to maintain the upper shingle beach. The beaches will retreat in line with the cliff.	could be some erosion of the shingle beach due to increased exposure as sea level rises and greater drawdown rates, although this would be unlikely to significantly increase the rate of cliff recession as this is predominantly controlled by local geological factors.	This would result in increased exposure of the cliff toe to wave action, although it would be unlikely to significantly increase the rate of cliff recession as this is pre-dominantly controlled by local geological factors. Shingle beaches would increasingly become confined to little pockets that may develop as the cliffs erode, due to differential erosion and occasional lobes developing.
6a38 – Big Picket Rock to Otterton Ledge	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section are composed of more resistant sandstone. Erosion of the cliffs that extend along this section would continue to occur as historically, with infrequent, small scale cliff falls resulting from wave undercutting occurring with a frequency of about 10 years. These events tend to affect very localised areas, but it is not possible to predict where the next events will occur. The underlying rate of recession is predicted to result in cliff erosion of 3 to 5m by 2025. Any sediment released from the cliffs will tend to remain locally, within the pocket beaches.	Cliff erosion would continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of between 9 and 13m predicted by 2055. Material from cliff erosion would not contribute to the shingle beaches, therefore local pocket beaches may narrow.	Erosion would continue as observed historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 20 to 40m predicted to occur by 2105. Local pocket beaches, such as Ladram Bay, would steepen and narrow due to sea level rise. The more exposed ones could disappear.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: OTTERTON LEDGE TO STRAIGHT POINT			

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a short stretch of shoreline lying between the headlands of Straight Point and Otterton Ledge. There is an important sediment feed from west to east, which maintains the integrity of the spit at the mouth of the Otter Estuary. Although a naturally functioning coastal system is therefore a key driver along this stretch, there is a requirement for continued protection of Budleigh Salterton, which is a key tourist and service centre along this frontage. Management of this frontage therefore needs to consider impacts on the adjacent shorelines to minimise impacts on the natural environment and designated features of this coast. The proposed Managed Realignment within the Otter Estuary offers habitat creation potential. To the west of Budleigh Salterton, No Active Intervention may cause loss of some cliff top assets (unless they are relocated) in the medium to long term, but will continue to provide sediment to the beaches fronting the rest of Budleigh Salterton towards the mouth of the Otter Estuary.			
6a39 – Otter Estuary (Otterton Ledge to Budleigh Salterton East)	**Policy = Managed Realignment** The CFMP policy extends from the shingle beach on the coast upstream for 2 kilometres to the tidal limit at the confluence with Budleigh Brook. There are few defences present along this section, and very few properties. An earth embankment does run along the western bank, although it protects only one property (Budleigh Cricket Club). It is unlikely that public funding would be available for continued protection of this area. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This policy is not intended to increase risk to people and property. This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and	**Policy = Managed Realignment** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This policy is not intended to increase risk to people and property. This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections.	**Policy = Managed Realignment** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 – Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This policy is not intended to increase risk to people and property. This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections.		
	Increases in future flood risk within the estuary will be mainly driven by climate change, both by increasing flows and raising sea levels. The latter in particular is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Taking action to increase the frequency of flooding by managed realignment will result in reconnecting the estuary with the floodplain whilst also reducing flood risk in other parts of the estuary and creating new areas of habitat. However, implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	Continued action to allow increased flood frequency as sea levels rise by managed realignment would continue to provide a more naturally functioning estuary with reduced flood risk in other parts of the estuary and conservation of habitat areas. However, implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	Continued action to allow increased flood frequency as sea levels rise by managed realignment would continue to provide a more naturally functioning estuary with reduced flood risk in other parts of the estuary and conservation of habitat areas. However, implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.
6a40 – Otter Estuary (Spit)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.	This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The beach that makes up the spit, which extends across the mouth of the Otter Estuary, has been stable over the long term as a result of continued sediment supply from cliff erosion to the west. This stable trend is expected to continue during this period although there may be fluctuations in beach level. The spit across the Otter Estuary is subject to temporary breaching during high river flow events every 20-30 years. As such, the probability of such an event occurring could increase throughout this period as it is not thought that such an event has occurred recently. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	The beach has historically been relatively stable, but this could change to a trend of migration due to the accelerated sea level rise during this period, despite the input of coarse sediment from cliffs to the west. This in turn could cause increased exposure of the defences in the adjacent section to the west. The probability of a high river flow event causing a temporary breach of the spit across the mouth of the Otter Estuary would increase during this period, particularly with the loss of the gabions that previously served to prevent this. However, the continued supply of sediment to this feature from the west would mean it would remain relatively resilient. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.	As sea levels rise, the tendency would be for landward beach retreat. There would be continued transport of sediment toward the spit from further west resulting in elongation and recurve into the estuary. This could also lead to the defences at Budleigh Salterton at the landward end of the spit becoming more exposed. The probability of a high river flow event causing a temporary breach of the spit across the mouth of the Otter Estuary would continue to increase during this period. Migration landward of the spit in response to sea level rise would also occur. The continued input of sediment means this feature would remain relatively resilient to a breach, and it is unlikely that a permanent breach would occur. There would, however, be an increase risk of overtopping and flooding due to rising sea levels. Implementation of the 'Managed Realignment' policy within the Otter Estuary would need to consider the effect on tidal prism and tidal flow through the estuary mouth, as a reduction in this could result in the mouth being closed by sediment infill as the eastern end of the spit extends across the mouth, which would have impacts upon the whole estuary.
6a41 – Budleigh Salterton (East)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Seawall and gabions extend along the cliff toe	Upgrade of the defences could be required during	Upgrade of the defences could be required during

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
to Budleigh Salterton (West)	along the western part of this section, up to the landward end of the spit that extends across the mouth of the Otter Estuary. Under this Policy it is anticipated that these defence would need to be upgraded towards the end of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The presence of the defences along the toe of the cliff that forms the western part of this section has resulted in there being negligible cliff recession over the long term. The continued presence of these defences would result in there being negligible cliff erosion to 2025. The beach fronting this section has been stable over the long term as a result of continued sediment supply from cliff erosion further to the west.	The continued presence of defences along the toe of the cliff would result in negligible cliff recession in this area between 2025 and 2055. This will restrict some inputs of sediment into the system, but the cliffs here are low and therefore not a significant source of sediment. Sediment will continue to be supplied from further west, but due to sea level rise there could be beach steepening and narrowing in front of the seawall. This could in turn begin to impact upon the sediment supply towards the spit across the mouth of the Otter Estuary. It is anticipated that there will be a need to increase the size of the seawall along this section during this period to take account of future sea level. Other new defences with possibly control structures and/or beach recharge could also be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection. Any cross-shore structures would, however, have an impact on the spit and therefore their use would need to be investigated to ensure no impacts on the Otter Estuary and spit complex.	Cliff erosion would continue to be negligible as a result of the continued protection of the cliff toe between 2055 and 2105. As sea levels rise, beach narrowing could continue even though sediment should continue to be supplied from the west (up to Straight Point). New defences with control structures and/or beach recharge could be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. Any cross-shore structures would, however, have an impact on the spit and therefore their use would need to be investigated to ensure no impacts on the Otter Estuary and spit complex.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6a42 – Budleigh Salterton (West) to Straight Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section reach up to 130m in height at the western end and experience very infrequent complex landslide failures every 100 to 250 years. The majority of this section experiences small scale failures much more frequently, with events less than every 10 years occurring as a result of geological factors and undercutting by wave action at the cliff toe. The underlying rate of recession along this section is predicted to result in the erosion of about 7m of cliff by 2025. Towards Straight Point, the nature of cliffs changes and recession is only as a result of infrequent small scale cliff falls, and so in this area 0 to 10m of recession is predicted by 2025. The continued erosion of mudstones, sandstones and pebbles beds provides material to the local beach stock that is then transported eastwards along the shoreline by littoral processes to the spit across the mouth of the Otter estuary.	Cliff erosion is expected to continue as historically, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion by 2055 of about 20m predicted along much of this section. Towards Straight Point, the nature of cliffs changes and recession is only as a result of infrequent small scale cliff falls, and so in this area 0 to 10m of recession is predicted by 2055. Sea level rise would lead to the narrowing of the beach, which in turn would result in increased wave exposure of the cliff toe and therefore in a slightly increased rate of erosion. This erosion would supply beach sediment to the beaches, thus maintaining beaches and reducing the rate of erosion slightly. Erosion of these cliffs is also an important source of sediment to the Budleigh Salterton frontage. The clay-rich cliffs towards the western end of this section are expected to be more sensitive to sea level rise and any increased in precipitation, and the frequency of cliff failure events in this area could increase in the future.	Erosion of the cliffs would continue as observed historically, although sea level rise is likely to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 40 to 55m predicted by 2105. Towards Straight Point, the nature of cliffs changes and recession is only as a result of infrequent small scale cliff falls, and so in this area 0 to 10m of recession is predicted by 2105. Beaches are likely to be maintained by the input of new sediment though cliff erosion, although some narrowing could occur. The clay-rich cliffs towards the western end of this section are expected to be more sensitive to sea level rise and any increase in precipitation, potentially leading to an increase in the frequency of cliff failure events in this area in the future, resulting in additional localised loss of less than 10m per event. There is, however, a risk that relict landslides could be reactivated.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: STRAIGHT POINT TO HOLCOMBE			

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a long stretch of coastline that encompasses the Exe Estuary, the large urban and commercial centre of Exmouth and the resort of Dawlish. Key drivers are therefore the conservation of currently undefended areas, which have outstanding landscape and geological value, whilst ensuring the continued protection of important social and commercial assets. A key area of conflict is the protection of rail infrastructure, through which geological exposures become obscured. Future rise in sea level will also result in coastal squeeze in front of the defences which will result in both increased pressure on these defences and the loss of inter-tidal habitat. There are, however, areas of opportunity, for example through the proposed Managed Realignment at The Maer, Lower Clyst and Powderham, which offer habitat creation potential. Any realignment measures would, however, need to consider how implementation can occur without adversely affecting the flood risk to people, property and infrastructure. The long-term management of the Dawlish Warren spit is uncertain and requires much more detailed study in the immediate term in order to determine a technically appropriate, economically sustainable and environmentally acceptable way of managing this area such that is continues to provide an important flood protection function for the inner estuary whilst also meeting the requirements of environmental legislation. Potential Managed Realignment at The Maer and Powderham should be investigated and implemented if appropriate to do so, although any decision on this will be subject to further detailed study. If it is found that it is not possible to implement managed realignment in these areas, then the existing defence lines would be maintained. Within the Exe Estuary there is a requirement to retain many of the existing defences to order to maintain adequate levels of protection to important social and commercial assets. This could, however, result in loss of inter-tidal habitat in some parts of the estuary as sea levels rise.			
6a43 – Straight Point to Orcombe Rocks	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The beaches along this stretch to the west are a different composition from those to the east in that they are predominantly composed of sand. The cliffs along this section experience slow erosion as a result of small scale cliff failure events about every 10 years. This is expected to continue to 2025, with erosion of the cliffs at the back of Sandy Bay predicted to erode by 3 to 5m over this period. The cliffs at Orcombe Rocks have historically	Continued cliff recession would occur as historically at a rate of up to about 0.4m/yr. However, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of the cliffs at the back of most of Sandy Bay predicted to be between 10 and 15m by 2055, whilst towards Orcombe Rocks, total erosion of up to 15m is predicted over the same period. The erosion of the cliffs would continue to supply	Continued cliff recession would occur, as historically, at a rate of around 0.4m/yr, although sea level rise could begin to lead to this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of the cliffs along this section predicted to be between 19 and 46m by 2105. The erosion of the cliffs would continue to supply sand to the local beach stock, helping to maintain a narrow beach at the toe of the cliffs.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	eroded slightly more rapidly, possibly as a result of reduced cliff toe protection by a lack of beach compared to the rest of this section. As such these cliffs are predicted to erode by about 5m by 2025. Here, the erosion of the cliffs would continue to supply sediment to the local sandy beaches, therefore a beach will be maintained here despite little or no littoral input.	sediment to the local beach; therefore a narrow beach is likely to remain, despite rising sea levels.	
6a44 – Orcombe Rocks to Maer Rocks	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Seawalls and esplanade protect the cliff toe along the length of this section. Defences would be maintained by beach management activities during this period.	Provision of a new groyne field to support ongoing beach management activities may be required during this period to retain the current levels of protection.	Upgrade of the seawalls and any existing groyne field along this section would likely be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.
	The seawall at Exmouth at its eastern end prevents erosion of the cliff toe. This has resulted in negligible recession of the cliffs over the past century. The continued presence of the sea wall means there will therefore be no change in shoreline position during this period. The defences have also prevented the local input of sediment to the beach system from cliff erosion. There is also limited sediment input from the east (with Orcombe Rocks reducing some transport, but also Straight Point being a barrier to littoral drift). The beach levels that front the seawalls at Exmouth have historically fluctuated, although in	There would continue to be a lack of sediment input from cliff erosion at Exmouth and littoral transport from the east. This could begin to make beach management activities unsustainable unless new sediment is supplied from other sources. Along the frontage, coastal squeeze is predicted due to the lack of sediment input and increasing sea levels. New defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge would likely be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	Rising sea levels combined with a lack of sediment input would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting this part of the Exmouth frontage. This could make beach management activities unsustainable unless new sediment is supplied from other sources. New defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge may be likely to be required during this period, or during the medium term, in order to maintain current levels of protection.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	the last ten years, they have experienced a trend of net erosion. This trend is expected to continue and will need beach management to retain sufficient material in front of the seawall to reduce the risk of undermining.		
6a45 – The Maer	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment or Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The existing seawalls, esplanade and two very small dune systems that protect the area of low-lying land behind this section would be maintained during this period whilst measures are developed to implement the medium and long term policy of Managed Realignment.	If appropriate to do so, a new secondary line of defences would be constructed landward of the existing defences (which would be allowed to fail during this period). If not appropriate, then the existing defences will be upgraded.	If implemented, maintenance of the secondary defence line established in the medium term (otherwise maintenance of the existing defence line).
	The seawall fronting this part of Exmouth protects low-lying land from flooding. Continued maintenance of defences during this period means there will be no change in shoreline position. The beach levels that front the seawalls along this part of Exmouth have historically fluctuated, although in the last ten years, they have experienced a trend of net erosion. This trend is expected to continue.	There would continue to be a lack of sediment input from cliff erosion and littoral transport from the east. To allow this section to adapt to sea level rise, a secondary line of defences would be constructed landward of the current defence line, and then a managed breach of the existing defences would take place. This would allow the beach and small dune system along this section to adapt more naturally to climate change whilst allowing the relict dune system to become re-activated. It is possible that this could lead to development of an embayment in the long term that could restrict sediment supply towards the Exe Estuary mouth from this area. If no realignment occurs, the continued lack of	The more naturally functioning coastline would be more able to adapt to ongoing sea level rise and so coastal squeeze impacts are likely to be negligible, although there would continue to be a lack of sediment input from cliff erosion and littoral transport from the east. If no realignment occurs, rising sea levels combined with a lack of sediment input would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting this part of the Exmouth frontage.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
		sediment input from cliff erosion at Exmouth and littoral transport from the east would be expected to increase the likelihood of coastal squeeze as sea levels rise.	
6a46 – Harbour View to Exmouth Pier	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Seawalls and esplanade protect the area of low-lying land that makes up the hinterland along the length of this section. Defences would be maintained by beach management activities during this period.	Provision of a new groyne field to support ongoing beach management activities may be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.	It is likely that upgrade of the seawalls and any existing groyne field along this section would be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The seawall along this part of Exmouth protects low-lying land from flooding. The continued presence of these defences will be ensured by beach management activities that protect against undermining. There will therefore be no change in shoreline position during this period. The beach levels that front the seawall along this part of Exmouth have historically fluctuated, although in the last ten years, they have experienced a trend of net erosion. This trend is expected to continue although the risk to defences will be minimised by beach management activities.	There would continue to be a lack of sediment input from cliff erosion and littoral transport from the east. This could begin to make beach management activities unsustainable unless new sediment is supplied from other sources. The realignment of The Maer to the east during this period may also reduce the amount of material along this section further. Along the frontage, coastal squeeze is predicted due to the lack of sediment input and increasing sea levels. New defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge could therefore be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change.	Rising sea levels combined with a lack of sediment input would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting this part of Exmouth, resulting in a beach only being present at low water. This could begin to make beach management activities unsustainable unless new sediment is supplied from other sources. New defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge could therefore be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have further impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6a47 – Exmouth Spit	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Seawalls along the length of this part of the Exmouth frontage protect areas of low-lying hinterland (formerly a dynamic spit) from flooding. These would need to be raised locally to continue to provide current levels of protection. Where defences do not currently exist (at The Gut), new hard defences are likely to be required.	Upgrade of the defences along this section is anticipated to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences along this section is anticipated to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.
	The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Continued defence of this section includes the likely need to upgrade existing defences, or even construct new defences in places, during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period.	Upgrade of existing defences or even construction of new defences along this section would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable.	Upgrade of existing defences or even construction of new defences along this section would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable.
6b01 – Exe Estuary – Exmouth (West)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	The Exe Estuary is believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period.	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. This could however impact on the adjacent open coasts which are thought to be the source of the sediment to these deltas.	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. This could however impact on the adjacent open coasts which are thought to be the source of the sediment to these deltas.
6b02 – Exe Estuary – Exmouth (West) to Lympstone	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	The Exe Estuary is believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued feed to the flood and	New defences within this part of the estuary are likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b03 – Exe Estuary – Lympstone Commando	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new	New defences within this part of the estuary	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b04 – Exe Estuary – Nutwell Park	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by

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	This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b05 – Exe Estuary – Lympstone	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep

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	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b06 – Exe Estuary – Exton	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences further during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by constructing new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to raise the height of existing defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes	Increasing the height of the defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary are likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b07 – Exe Estuary – Exton to Lower Clyst	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences further during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by constructing new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to raise the height of existing defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. This area could also be affected by Managed Realignment in the Lower Clyst (see section below) that would occur during this period. This could possibly release sediment into the estuary or cause the Clyst channel to meander. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences	Increasing the height of the defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. This area could also be affected by Managed Realignment in the Lower Clyst (see section below) that would occur during this period. This could possibly release sediment into the estuary or cause the Clyst channel to meander. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary are likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. This area could also be affected by Managed Realignment in the Lower Clyst (see section below) that would occur during this period. This could possibly release sediment into the estuary or cause the Clyst channel to meander. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b08 – Exe Estuary – Lower Clyst	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	Managed realignment to create new areas of intertidal habitat is to be implemented during this period within the Lower Clyst. This will involve either breaching of defences and allowing flooding to occur back to higher ground, or possibly require the construction of secondary lines of defence in some parts of the valley to protect property and key infrastructure.	Ongoing maintenance and upgrade of any secondary lines of defence constructed in the short term is likely to be required during this period to retain the required levels of protection. Possibly implement further realignment if required.	Ongoing maintenance and upgrade of any secondary lines of defence constructed in the short term is likely to be required during this period to retain the required levels of protection. Possibly implement further realignment if required.
	Realigning the defences in this area will create large areas of new intertidal habitat, countering any coastal squeeze effects that may otherwise occur during this period if existing defence alignments were retained. This will allow for a more naturally functioning system in this area especially where realignment occurs back to naturally higher ground. Where defences are needed locally to protect property and key infrastructure, the risk of flooding will continue to be reduced. However, in implementing this policy,	Maintaining realigned positions and/or implementing further realignment in this area will create large areas of new intertidal habitat, countering any coastal squeeze effects that may otherwise occur during this period if existing defence alignments were retained. This will allow for a more naturally functioning system in this area especially where realignment occurs back to naturally higher ground. Where defences are needed locally to protect property and key infrastructure, the risk of flooding will continue to be reduced.	Maintaining realigned positions and/or implementing further realignment in this area will create large areas of new intertidal habitat, countering any coastal squeeze effects that may otherwise occur during this period if existing defence alignments were retained. This will allow for a more naturally functioning system in this area especially where realignment occurs back to naturally higher ground. Where defences are needed locally to protect property and key infrastructure, the risk of flooding will continue to be reduced.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	consideration must be given to potential impacts in the rest of the Exe Estuary. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.		
6b09 – Exe Estuary – Topsham	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b10 – Exe Estuary – M5 (east) to St James' Weir	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b11 – Exe Estuary – Topsham Sludge Beds	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	ensure the spit is maintained during this period.		
6b12 – Exe Estuary – St James' Weir to M5 (west)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by raising the height of the defences further during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by constructing new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to raise the height of existing defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	Increasing the height of the defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary are likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b13 – Exe Estuary – M5 (west) to Turf	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
Lock	active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b14 – Exe Estuary – Turf Lock to Powderham	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	The existing defences along this section would be maintained in the short term by pro-active management to allow detailed planning of managed realignment options in the medium to long term.	Implementation of managed realignment during this period would involve construction of secondary lines of defence and managed breaching of existing defences.	Ongoing maintenance and upgrade of the secondary lines of defence is likely to be required during this period to retain the required levels of protection.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	The current levels of protection provided by the existing defences along this part of the estuary are to be maintained during this period by pro-active management. This is a short term measure to allow for detailed planning of how to implement managed realignment in the medium to long term. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	Realigning the defences in this area will create large areas of new intertidal habitat, countering any coastal squeeze effects that may otherwise occur during this period if existing defence alignments were retained. This will allow for a more naturally functioning system in this area. However, consideration would need to be given to the impacts of this policy on the whole Exe Estuary, as initial studies suggest that managed realignment in this area could have implications for sediment transport patterns at the estuary mouth. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	Realigning the defences in this area will create large areas of new intertidal habitat, countering any coastal squeeze effects that may otherwise occur during this period if existing defence alignments were retained. This will allow for a more naturally functioning system in this area. However, consideration would need to be given to the impacts of this policy on the whole Exe Estuary, as initial studies suggest that managed realignment in this area could have implications for sediment transport patterns at the estuary mouth. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b15 – Exe Estuary – Powderham (South)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	There is likely to be a need to construct new	New defences within this part of the estuary	New defences within this part of the Exe Estuary

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. This area could also be affected by Managed Realignment along Powderham Banks (see section above) that would occur during this period. This could possibly release sediment into the estuary or cause the main channel of the Exe to meander. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. This area could also be affected by Managed Realignment along Powderham Banks (see section above) that would occur during this period. This could possibly release sediment into the estuary or cause the main channel of the Exe to meander. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b16 – Exe Estuary – Starcross	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences are to be maintained within this part of the Exe estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	Defences in this part of the Exe estuary are to be continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for	New defences within this part of the estuary	New defences within this part of the Exe estuary

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe Estuary during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b17 – Exe Estuary – Cockwood	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management during this period. This may include the need to upgrade some defences	Upgrade of the defences along this part of the Exe Estuary is anticipated to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of	Construction of new defences along this part of the Exe Estuary is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	during this period.	protection.	protection.
	The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand having steadily increased in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. The existing defences along this section are to be maintained during this period by pro-active management during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	The defences within this part of the estuary would need to be upgraded by locally raising of defence heights during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	New defences along this part of the Exe estuary would likely be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.
6b18 – Exe Estuary – Cockwood to	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Within this part of the Exe Estuary, defences are	Defences are to be maintained within this part of	Defences in this part of the Exe Estuary are to be

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
The Warren	to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	the Exe Estuary along existing alignments by pro-active management. This may include the need to upgrade some defences during this period.	continued to be maintained along existing alignments by pro-active management. This is likely to include the need to construct new hard defences during this period.
	The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. There is likely to be a need to construct new defences within this part of the Exe estuary during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change, although it is unlikely to be significant during this period. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes. However, the preferred Policy for Dawlish Warren should ensure the spit is maintained during this period.	New defences within this part of the estuary would be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.	New defences within this part of the Exe estuary may be likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This could have an impact on the estuary by restricting its ability to adapt to rising sea levels and changes in hydrology resulting from future climate change. This could result in the loss of intertidal areas if sedimentation is unable to keep pace with rising sea levels. There would be continued feed to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Dawlish Warren spit plays a role in determining the size of the Exe entrance which influences wave and tide levels inside the estuary. Changes to the spit could therefore produce changes within the estuary, the scale of which would be dependant on the degree of change to the spit. Further wave and tide modelling would be needed to quantify these changes.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6b19 – Dawlish Warren (Inner Side)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line', 'Managed Realignment' or 'No Active Intervention', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line', 'Managed Realignment' or 'No Active Intervention', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**
	The inner side of Dawlish Warren is currently undefended (in terms of defences along the shore of this stretch). This will continue to be the case during this period under this policy.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line, managed realignment or no active intervention being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line, managed realignment or no active intervention being identified as most appropriate.
	The inner side of Dawlish Warren will continue to behave and evolve as naturally as it can given the constraints to this pose by continued defence of the outer part of Dawlish Warren.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line, managed realignment or no active intervention being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line, managed realignment or no active intervention being identified as most appropriate.
6b20 – Dawlish Warren (East - Distal End)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**
	There are no obvious defences along this section, although it is presently anchored by a series of buried groynes. Beach management activities would ensure the current flood defence performance of this section with regards the protection it affords the inner estuary is retained during this period.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.
	The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for sediment, with Pole Sand exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. The distal end of Dawlish Warren is highly dynamic and presently accreting due to west-to east transport that occurs along the whole of Dawlish Warren. Beach management activities during this period would ensure that this section continued to limit wave propagation into the estuary (and so continue to provide a flood defence function to the inner estuary).		
6b21 – Dawlish Warren (Central – Gabion Defences)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**
	Gabion defences situated along the seaward face of this section serve to protect against flooding. These defences are complimented by ongoing beach management activities, including beach recharge, that ensure the integrity of the defences is not compromised by undermining due to reductions in beach levels. This helps to retain the current flood defence function of this section with regards the protection it affords the inner estuary.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.
	This section of Dawlish Warren spit has exhibited roll back into the inner estuary since at least 1853. The Exe Estuary is also believed to be a sink for	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	sediment, with Pole Sand having exhibited a net increase in size since 1853. It is anticipated that there would be continued supply to the flood and ebb deltas at the mouth of the estuary and therefore these are likely to remain stable. Beach management activities during this period would ensure that this section continues to limit wave propagation into the estuary (and so continue to provide a flood defence function to the inner estuary). This will also reduce the risk of the gabion defences being undermined during this period.		
6b22 – Dawlish Warren (West – Hard Defences)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**	**Policy = Either 'Hold the Line' or 'Managed Realignment', to be determined by more detailed study in the short term**
	The proximal end of Dawlish Warren spit is presently protected by groynes and gabions (some of which are currently buried). These could require upgrading during this period. Beach management activities would also be required to ensure the integrity of the defences is not compromised. Between Dawlish Warren and Langstone Rock the coast is protected by a sea wall and rock armour. These could also require upgrading during this period.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being identified as most appropriate.
	The erosional trend at the western end of the spit is expected to continue due to the net west to east littoral drift and lack of sediment input	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being	The policy here is to be determined by more detailed study in the short term and may result in either hold the line or managed realignment being

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	from the east. This would be countered by beach management activities including beach recycling and recharge. Continued presence of defences along this section will protect the land behind from flooding, whilst the beach management activities will help to prevent undermining of defences. To the south-west of Dawlish Warren, erosion is prevented by the seawall and rock armour therefore there will be no change in shoreline position. There is also little or no sediment input from the west past Langstone Rock	identified as most appropriate.	identified as most appropriate.
6b23 – Langstone Rock to Coryton Cove	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall extends along this section as protection to the railway line. The beach fronting the seawall is controlled by groynes and breakwaters. To implement this Policy, it is assumed that the seawall is maintained to continue to provide protection to the mainline railway.	To implement this Policy, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required at the beginning of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	To implement this Policy, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required at the beginning of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The presence of the seawall prevents erosion of the cliff toe along this section and has resulted in the cliff line being fixed over the past century or more. A continuation of defences will result in no change in shoreline position, and in turn a lack of sediment supply to the local beaches. Despite the presence of the control structures,	There would be no change in shoreline position, due to the continued defence of this coastline. Beach narrowing will continue to be an important issue, with most of the beach likely to disappear during this period, due to lack of sediment input, sea level rise and the defences preventing any shoreline retreat. Defences will have to be	There would be no change in shoreline position, due to the continued defence of this coastline. It is unlikely that any beaches would be present by this period and therefore there would be increased exposure and therefore pressure on existing defences. New defences would therefore be required

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the beach fronting this section has a long term trend of erosion and narrowing. The defences along this section have prevented any input of sediment through cliff erosion, but also sit several metres in front of the natural cliffline. The trend of erosion and narrowing would continue during this period.	upgraded to cope with the increased pressure and risk of overtopping which will result.	during this period in order to reduce the risk to the defences. There is already limited interaction with adjacent shorelines therefore this would not have an additional impact up or downdrift.
6b24 – Coryton Cove to Holcombe	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Short lengths of seawall that protect the railway line are located at the backs of small pocket beaches that indent this section. To implement this Policy, it is assumed that the seawall is maintained to continue to provide protection to the mainline railway.	To implement this Policy, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required at the beginning of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. Monitoring of the undefended cliffed headlands would be undertaken, and consideration may need to be given during this period to implementing measures to reduce the rate of recession in these areas so as to protect the railway line where it passes through tunnels carved within these features.	To implement this Policy, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required at the beginning of this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection. Monitoring of the undefended cliffed headlands would be undertaken, and consideration may need to be given during this period to implementing measures to reduce the rate of recession in these areas so as to protect the railway line where it passes through tunnels carved within these features.
	This section consists of small cliffed headlands indented with small pocket beaches. These beaches have been stable over the longer term and this is expected to continue to 2025, although coastal squeeze could become increasingly important towards the end of this period. The cliffed headlands are undefended and expected to continue to erode as historically as a result of infrequent small scale cliff failures events,	The cliffed headlands would continue to erode as historically at a rate of about 0.1m/yr due to infrequent small scale cliff failure events, although sea level rise could begin to lead to an increase in this rate during this period, with total erosion of 2 to 6m predicted by 2055. This would likely cause a significant risk to the railway line that runs through tunnels carved inside these headlands, and so measures may be needed to reduce the rate of cliff recession during this period, probably	Continued erosion of the cliffed headlands as a result of infrequent small scale cliff failure events is expected to occur, although sea level rise could begin to lead to an increase in this rate during this period, with total erosion of 5 to 30m predicted by 2105. This would likely cause a significant risk to the railway line that runs through tunnels carved inside these headlands. If not implemented in the medium term, measures may be needed to reduce the rate of cliff recession during this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	with total erosion of 1 to 2m predicted by 2025.	through the extension of existing defences. Along the rest of the coast erosion would be prevented by the presence of seawalls. It is likely that the small pocket beaches would narrow as a result of lack of sediment input, defences preventing retreat and sea level rise. This would increase exposure of the defences.	period, probably through the extension of existing defences. Along the rest of the coast erosion would be prevented by the presence of seawalls. As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches could narrow and in places disappear as a result of lack of sediment input, defences preventing retreat and sea level rise. This would increase exposure of the defences and mean that they would require upgrading to provide current levels of protection.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: HOLCOMBE TO HOPE'S NOSE			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a largely undeveloped, hard cliffed section of coastline, with the main areas of development located at Teignmouth and Shaldon, either side of the Teign Estuary mouth, and at Newton Abbot at the head of the estuary. Long-term recession of the coast will be limited in the most part by the geological resistance of the cliffs; however coastal squeeze will occur, probably along much of this shoreline, whether defended or undefended. As well as the geological and environmental importance of this shoreline, a key policy driver has been the continued protection of the mainline railway. The preferred policy along this stretch is to continue to hold the existing defences to ensure the main line railway link between the wider South-West Region and the rest of the UK is maintained; this also serves to protect a range of tourist related assets. Within the upper Teign Estuary, an area of Managed Realignment towards the head of the estuary could help reduce flood risk within other parts of the estuary whilst also providing habitat creation opportunities. Along the undefended coast, the main driver has been to maintain this current natural status. Whilst meeting some environmental objectives, a policy of no active intervention in these areas has, however, the potential to result in the loss of one Scheduled Monument and the loss of a small area of high grade agricultural land.			
6b25 – Holcombe to Sprey Point	**Policy = Hold the Line** A seawall extends along this section as protection to the railway line, which sits at the toe of the cliffs. Implementation of this Policy would involve	**Policy = Hold the Line** To provide continued protection to the mainline railway, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required at the beginning of this period in	**Policy = Hold the Line** To provide continued protection to the mainline railway, upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	the continued maintenance of this defence.	order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The presence of the seawall prevents erosion of the cliff toe along this section and has resulted in negligible cliff recession occurring over the past century or more, and in turn a lack of sediment supply to the local beaches. This situation is expected to continue to 2025. The beach fronting the seawall has a long term trend of erosion and narrowing. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is therefore likely to become increasingly significant during this period to 2025.	Continued defence of the cliff toe would result in negligible cliff recession between 2025 and 2055 and so provide no input of sediment to the local beach. Sea level rise could cause further narrowing of the beach. This would put increased pressure on the existing defences and new defences, possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge, would likely be required in the early part of this period.	Continued defence of the cliff toe would result in negligible cliff recession between 2055 and 2105 and so provide no input of sediment to the local beach. Due to sea level rise it is expected that there would be no beach fronting the defences, which would have obvious impacts on the current defences. Therefore, new defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge could be required during this period.
6b26 – Sprey Point	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Sprey Point is a concrete platform protected by a seawall that is built out seawards from the alignment of the adjacent seawalls. Under this Policy, the concrete platform would continue to be maintained along with the other defences associated with the railway line to the north and south of it.	Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences along this section is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences along this section is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The presence of the defences at Sprey Point prevents erosion of the cliff toe along this section and has resulted in negligible cliff recession occurring over the past century or more, and in turn a lack of sediment supply to the local beaches. This situation is expected to continue to 2025.	Continued defence of the cliff toe would result in negligible cliff recession between 2025 and 2055 and so provide no sediment to the local beach. Sea level rise could cause further narrowing of the beach. This would put increased pressure on the existing defences and new defences, possibly including control structures and/or beach	Continued defence of the cliff toe would result in negligible cliff recession between 2055 and 2105 and so provide no sediment to the local beach. Due to sea level rise it is expected that there would be no beach fronting the defences, which would have obvious impacts on the current defences.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	There is very little beach fronting the seawall along this section due to the prominence of Sprey Point, which also acts as a barrier to the longshore transport of sediment, although this is more limited by the lack of sediment in the system caused by the lack of cliff erosion. The long term trend of erosion and narrowing associated with coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is therefore likely to continue during this period to 2025.	recharge, would likely be required in the early part of this period.	New defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge could be required during this period to retain adequate levels of protection.
6b27 – Sprey Point to Teignmouth Pier	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall protects the railway line along the northern part of this section, and provides flood protection to low-lying land towards Teignmouth Pier. Along the southern part of this section fronting Teignmouth, groynes also help to control the littoral drift of beach material.	Upgrade of the defences is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The presence of the seawall prevents erosion of the cliff toe along this section and has resulted in negligible cliff recession occurring over the past century or more, and in turn a lack of sediment supply to the local beaches. This situation would continue to 2025, although very small scale, localised landslides could occur as a result of elevated groundwater conditions. The beach fronting the seawall in the northern part of this section has a long term trend of erosion and narrowing. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is therefore likely to	The continued protection of the cliff toe in the northern part of this section would result in negligible cliff recession, although some localised small scale cliff failures could occur as a result of elevated groundwater conditions. The beach along the northern part would be expected to narrow as sea levels rise, and new defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge are anticipated to be required during this period in order to reduce the risk to the defences. The beach fronting Teignmouth towards the pier	Negligible cliff recession would be expected, other than occasional localised small scale cliff failures as a result of elevated groundwater levels. As sea levels rise, the beaches along this section backed by seawalls are expected to narrow and steepen, and could possibly disappear in places due to insufficient input of new sediment and the fact that the backshore position is fixed by defences. New defences, possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge, may be required during this period in order to maintain

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	become increasingly significant during this period to 2025. The beach towards the Teignmouth Pier has historically fluctuated as part of a cyclic sediment transport regime that exists in this area. This is expected to continue to 2025. However, this could be affected by any changes in the management of the Teign Estuary and so this would need to be looked at in further detail as part of any future Teign Estuary management, which is to be investigated as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study.	would be expected to continue to fluctuate as part of the cyclic sediment transport system, although sea level rise could cause some narrowing of the beach in the longer term as it is prevented from adapting by the seawall that backs it.	adequate levels of protection.
6b28 – Teignmouth Pier to The Point	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Implementation of this Policy will involved maintenance of the existing seawall, which provides flood protection to low-lying land along the open coast towards the mouth of the Teign Estuary.	Upgrade of the defences is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The beach towards the Teign Estuary mouth has historically fluctuated as part of a cyclic sediment transport regime that exists in this area. This is expected to continue to 2025. The shoreline position will remain fixed by defences.	The shoreline position will remain fixed by defences. The beach fronting Teignmouth towards the mouth of the Teign Estuary would be expected to continue to fluctuate as part of the cyclic sediment transport system, although sea level rise could cause some narrowing of the beach in the longer term as it is prevented from adapting by the seawall that backs it.	The shoreline position will remain fixed by defences. As sea levels rise, the beaches along this section backed by seawalls are expected to narrow and steepen, and could possibly disappear in places due to insufficient input of new sediment and the fact that their seaward migration is prevented. New defences including possibly control structures and/or beach recharge may be required during this period in order to maintain

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
			current levels of flood protection to the low-lying areas of Teignmouth.
6b29 – The Point	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	There are currently no defences along this section that forms a spit across the northern part of the mouth of the Teign Estuary, although the landward (northern) part is anchored by defences at Teignmouth. The intention of the policy here is to allow the spit to continue to evolve naturally, whilst retaining the option for intervention if detailed study during this period shows it is important to retain this feature for flood defence benefit to the wider Teign Estuary.	Continuation of the managed realignment policy here aims to allow the spit to continue to evolve naturally, whilst retaining the option for intervention if detailed study during the short-term shows it is important to retain this feature for flood defence benefit to the wider Teign Estuary.	Continuation of the managed realignment policy here aims to allow the spit to continue to evolve naturally, whilst retaining the option for intervention if detailed study during the short-term shows it is important to retain this feature for flood defence benefit to the wider Teign Estuary.
	The spit across the northern part of the mouth of the Teign Estuary would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. If it is found to be important to retain this feature for the benefit of flood defence for the rest of the Teign Estuary, intervention could occur under this policy. This may involve beach management activities during this period.	The spit across the northern part of the mouth of the Teign Estuary would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. If it is found to be important to retain this feature for the benefit of flood defence for the rest of the Teign Estuary, intervention could occur under this policy. This may involve beach management activities and/or the introduction of control structures during this period in order to limit the landward movement of the feature into the estuary as sea levels rise.	The spit across the northern part of the mouth of the Teign Estuary would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. If it is found to be important to retain this feature for the benefit of flood defence for the rest of the Teign Estuary, intervention could occur under this policy. This may involve beach management activities and/or the introduction of control structures during this period in order to limit the landward movement of the feature into the estuary as sea levels rise.
6b30 – Teign Estuary – The Point to	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall protects the railway line along the western end of this section. Other defences	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in*	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in*

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge	including seawalls protect the eastern part of this section on the inner part of the spit that extends across the mouth of the estuary. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	*the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.	*the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study.	New defences may be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
			the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study.
6b31 – Teign Estuary – North Shore (Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge to Passage House Hotel)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall protects the railway line along the length of this section that extends along the north shore of the Teign Estuary. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. There is potential for habitat creation on the northern side of the railway line along parts of this stretch via regulated tidal exchange, although any detailed investigations to implement this would need to ensure that flood risk to the railway line is not adversely affected.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form	New defences may be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
		during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,	vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,
6b32 – Teign Estuary – Passage House Hotel to A383 Kingsteignton Road Bridge	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	Defences along this section protect low-lying areas from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part the estuary during this period and so continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period Under this Policy. However, this area includes large area of flood plain that could be utilised to provide flood storage as part of a managed realignment policy in	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in areas of the estuary where defences already exist. However, along this section this could also be achieved through implementing Managed Realignment during this period such that flood defence is provided by a new defence line landward of the existing one, whilst also increasing the flood storage capacity of the estuary.	Continuation of the Managed Realignment policy in the long-term provides the option to realign defences further landwards in the future if required. For example if climate change increases rainfall amounts and intensity, then further realignment along this section could help to provide additional flood storage for the rest of the estuary.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the medium to long term. This could serve to reduce the risk of flooding in over parts of the estuary. Therefore maintenance of the defence along this section would be a short-term measure whilst options for implementing managed realignment are investigated in detail.		
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	Unlike much of the Teign Estuary, which would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides (where no defences are present), Managed Realignment in this area during this period would not only increase flood storage for the rest of the estuary but also provide space for the estuary to adapt to rising sea levels in the future. It is anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,	Unlike much of the Teign Estuary, which would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides (where no defences are present), further Managed Realignment in this area during this period (if required) would not only increase flood storage for the rest of the estuary but also provide space for the estuary to adapt to rising sea levels in the future. It is anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
6b33 – Teign Estuary – Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along this section protect low-lying areas from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' along this part estuary. Continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess	New defences may be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
		the full implications of this.	sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this.
6b34 – Teign Estuary – South Shore (Newton Abbot to Shaldon)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There are only a few very small scale private defences along this otherwise undefended section. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for the parts of this section where there are existing defences. Continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. However, under this Policy it is assumed that no defences would be constructed in areas that are presently undefended, although in line with the CFMP policy to take action to reduce flood risk, this could potentially include opportunities for potential realignment in small low-lying areas at Netherton and Coombe Cellars.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for the parts of this section where there are existing defences. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section. However, under this Policy it is assumed that no defences would be constructed in areas that are presently undefended.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for the parts of this section where there are existing defences. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section. However, under this Policy it is assumed that no defences would be constructed in areas that are presently undefended.
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore	New defences may be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
		anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,	intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this, possibly as part of the Teign Estuary Coastal Management Study,
6b35 – Teign Estuary - Shaldon	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences at Shaldon protect areas of low-lying land from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Continued maintenance of some of the defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' for this part of the estuary. Maintenance and possible upgrade of the defences is therefore likely to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection along this section.
	The Teign Estuary is likely to maintain its current	The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate	New defences may be required during this period

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	form during this period, assuming riverine sediment inputs continue as at present.	landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this. This would also be likely to lead to increased risk of flooding to low lying land at Shaldon unless defences are also upgraded in response.	in order to maintain current levels of protection. The Teign Estuary would be unable to translate landwards in response to sea level rise during this period due to the constraints of human intervention and steeply rising valley sides where no defences are present. It is therefore anticipated that the estuary would accrete vertically at a rate keeping pace with sea level rise whilst generally maintaining its present form during this period. This would likely involve erosion of some parts of the estuary to supply sediment to allow vertical accretion, and new sediment inputs from upstream sources would also contribute. This in turn could have impacts on the cyclic sediment circulation around the estuary mouth, though further detailed study is required to assess the full implications of this. This would also be likely to lead to increased risk of flooding to low lying land at Shaldon unless defences are also upgraded in response.
6b36 – Shaldon (The Ness) to Maidencombe (North)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section consists of relatively resistant rock that has eroded very little over the past century. This is expected to continue in the short term, with total erosion of about 2m predicted by 2025.	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of up to 7m	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 10 to 25m

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	The Ness would remain as a southern control of the estuary mouth. Narrow beaches may be retained as small pocket beaches that indent this section, if there is sufficient local sediment input from the sandstone cliffs.	predicted by 2055. The Ness would remain as a southern control of the estuary mouth. As sea levels rise some of the pocket beaches could become submerged as the rate of cliff erosion does not keep pace with the accelerated rate of sea level rise. Other beaches may remain if there is sufficient local erosion to maintain the beaches.	predicted by 2105. The Ness would remain as a southern control of the estuary mouth. Many of the small pocket beaches will have become submerged due to accelerated sea level rise meaning that cliffs here will plunge directly into the sea. This may result in a slight increase in erosion rates, but in general the rate of erosion is determined by the relatively resistant geology.
6b37 – Maidencombe	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Maidencombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds were available to carry out this work, then there is no reason not to permit the retention of the structures in this area that provide amenity value until such time that the beach is lost due to rising sea levels.	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Maidencombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds were available to carry out this work, then there is no reason not to permit the retention of the structures in this area that provide amenity value until such time that the beach is lost due to rising sea levels. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the medium to long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required on these time-scales.	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Maidencombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds were available to carry out this work, then there is no reason not to permit the retention of the structures in this area that provide amenity value until such time that the beach is lost due to rising sea levels. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required during this period.
	Much of this section consists of relatively resistant rock that has eroded very little over the past	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	century. This is expected to continue in the short term, with total erosion of about 2m predicted by 2025. The continued provision of defences here, if funds are available to do so, would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast. However, continued defence in this area would exacerbate the narrowing and steepening of the beaches, which is already occurring naturally, and beaches could eventually become submerged in the long term as sea level rises. However, during this period a narrow beach may be retained if there is sufficient local sediment input from the sandstone cliffs.	level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of up to 7m predicted by 2055. As sea levels rise, the pocket beach could become submerged if the rate of cliff erosion does not keep pace with the accelerated rate of sea level rise. This could be exacerbated by the continued presence of the defences here. A narrow beach may be maintained if there is sufficient local erosion. The continued provision of defences here, if funds are available and there is still a beach here which requires them, would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.	level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 10 to 25m predicted by 2105. The small pocket beach will have become submerged due to accelerated sea level rise meaning that the defences here would be more exposed to wave action. It is questionable as to whether or not defences will still be required during this period as they are for the purpose of providing access to the beach, which would be lost during this period. However, if desired and funds are available, the retention of defences here would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.
6b38 – Maidencombe (South) to Watcombe Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section consists of relatively resistant rock that has eroded very little over the past century. This is expected to continue in the short term, with total erosion of about 2m predicted by 2025. Narrow beaches may be retained as small pocket beaches that indent this section, if there is sufficient local sediment input from the sandstone cliffs.	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of up to 7m predicted by 2055. As sea levels rise some of the pocket beaches could become submerged as the rate of cliff erosion does not keep pace with the accelerated rate of sea level rise. Other beaches may remain if	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 10 to 25m predicted by 2105. Many of the small pocket beaches will have become submerged due to accelerated sea level rise meaning that cliffs here will plunge directly into the sea. This may result in a slight increase in

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
		there is sufficient local erosion to maintain the beaches.	erosion rates, but in general the rate of erosion is determined by the relatively resistant geology.
6b39 – Watcombe	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Watcombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them (in terms of impact on coastal processes) to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the medium to long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required on these time-scales.	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Watcombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them (in terms of impact on coastal processes) to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the medium to long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required on these time-scales.	There are some short lengths of wall, associated with provision of facilities, located at the back of the small pocket beach at Watcombe. It is assumed under this Policy, that it would be unlikely that these structures would attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required during this period.
	Much of this section consists of relatively resistant rock that has eroded very little over the past century. This is expected to continue in the short term, with total erosion of about 2m predicted by 2025. The continued provision of defences here, if funds are available to do so, would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of up to 7m predicted by 2055. As sea levels rise, the pocket beach could become submerged if the rate of cliff erosion does not keep pace with the accelerated rate of sea level	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 10 to 25m predicted by 2105. The small pocket beach will have become submerged due to accelerated sea level rise meaning that the defences here would be more

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast. However, continued defence in this area would exacerbate the narrowing and steepening of the beaches, which is already occurring naturally, and beaches could eventually become submerged in the long term as sea level rises. However, during this period a narrow beach may be retained if there is sufficient local sediment input from the sandstone cliffs.	rise. This could be exacerbated by the continued presence of the defences here. A narrow beach may be maintained if there is sufficient local erosion. The continued provision of defences here, if funds area available and there is still a beach here which requires them, would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.	exposed to wave action. It is questionable as to whether or not defences will still be required during this period as they are for the purpose of providing access to the beach, which would be lost during this period. However, if desired and funds are available, the retention of defences here would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.
6b40 – Watcombe (South) to Petit Tor Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section consists of relatively resistant rock that has eroded very little over the past century. This is expected to continue in the short term, with total erosion of about 2m predicted by 2025. Narrow beaches may be retained as small pocket beaches that indent this section, if there is sufficient local sediment input from the sandstone cliffs.	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of up to 7m predicted by 2055. As sea levels rise some of the pocket beaches could become submerged as the rate of cliff erosion does not keep pace with the accelerated rate of sea level rise. Other beaches may remain if there is sufficient local erosion to maintain the beaches.	Slow cliff erosion would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.2m/yr, although the effect of sea level rise could result in this rate increasing during this period, with total erosion of 10 to 25m predicted by 2105. Many of the small pocket beaches will have become submerged due to accelerated sea level rise meaning that cliffs here will plunge directly into the sea. This may result in a slight increase in erosion rates, but in general the rate of erosion is determined by the relatively resistant geology.
6b41 – Petit Tor Point to Walls Hill	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Much of this cliffed frontage is protected by a range of structures including seawalls and	Maintenance and possible upgrade of defences is anticipated to be required during this period in	Maintenance and possible upgrade of defences is anticipated to be required during this period in

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	revetments. There are some short lengths of undefended cliff, mostly along the northern part of this section. Implementation of this Policy would involve maintenance of these existing defences during this period.	order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	The short length of unprotected sandstone cliffs along the northern part of this section have eroded slowly in the past as a result of infrequent and small scale cliff failures. This is expected to continue during this period, with total erosion of between 3 and 10m predicted by 2025 along this section. Along Oddicombe Beach there are defences in front of the cliff toe which protects the lift and facilities at the back of the beach. These also serve to prevent any local release of sediment from cliff erosion. Here beaches will continue to narrow and steepen, as experienced historically. There is a similar situation at Redgate Beach. Any impacts if defences are only felt very locally as there is no linkage with other adjacent pocket beaches.	Slow erosion of the short length of unprotected cliffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of between 7 and 10m predicted by 2055. Narrowing beaches in front of the existing defences would become an increasing issue due to accelerated sea level rise. This could necessitate upgrading of the defences.	Slow erosion of the short length of unprotected cliffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of 10 to 15m predicted by 2105 along most of this section. As sea levels rise and with insufficient input of sediment from cliff erosion, the beaches are likely to disappear with water levels up to the toe of the defences, due to accelerated sea level rise. This could result in further improvements to the defences being required as they are more exposed to larger waves that are able to propagate to the defence.
6b42 – Walls Hill	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected sandstone cliffs have eroded slowly in the past as a result of infrequent and small scale cliff failures. This is expected to	Slow erosion of the unprotected ciffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level	Slow erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	continue during this period, with total erosion of between 3 and 10m predicted by 2025 along this section.	would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of between 7 and 10m predicted by 2055.	would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of 15 to 25m predicted at Walls Hill by 2105.
6b43 – Anstey's Cove	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	Much of this cliffed frontage is unprotected, but within the small pocket bay there is a seawall that protects a promenade and tourism assets, as well as preventing erosion locally. It is assumed under this Policy, that these structures would be unlikely to attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded, and as such no maintenance of these structures would be expected to occur in this period. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the medium to long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required on these time-scales.	It is assumed under this Policy, that these structures would be unlikely to attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded, and as such no maintenance of these structures would be expected to occur in this period. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the medium to long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required on these time-scales.	It is assumed under this Policy, that these structures would be unlikely to attract public funds to be maintained or upgraded, and as such no maintenance of these structures would be expected to occur in this period. However, if alternative funds are available to carry out this work then there is no reason not to permit them to be maintained during this period as they have no impact on the wider shoreline. In either case, the slow erosion of the backing cliffs combined with rising sea levels will gradually cause narrowing and loss of the beach in the long term, and so provision of these amenity facilities may not be required during this period.
	The unprotected sandstone cliffs along parts of this section have eroded slowly in the past as a result of infrequent and small scale cliff failures. This is expected to continue during this period,	Slow erosion of the unprotected ciffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the	Slow erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	with total erosion of between 3 and 10m predicted by 2025 along this section. The small beach along this section would narrow and steepen in front of the defences during this period, although there should still be some beach here during this period. Any impacts of defences are only felt very locally as there is no linkage with other adjacent pocket beaches.	nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of between 7 and 10m predicted by 2055. A narrowing beach in front of the existing defences would become an increasing issue due to accelerated sea level rise. This could increase the risk of the defences failing by undermining during this period.	nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of 10 to 15m predicted by 2105 along most of this section. As sea levels rise and with insufficient input of sediment from cliff erosion, the beach is likely to disappear with water levels up to the toe of the defences if they remain during this period, due to accelerated sea level rise. It is questionable as to whether or not defences will still be required during this period as they are for the purpose of providing access to the beach, which would be lost during this period. However, if desired and funds are available, the retention of defences here would be unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal evolution as they are in a small pocket beach that has little or no connectivity with adjacent sections of coast.
6b44 – Anstey's Cove to Hope's Nose	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected sandstone cliffs have eroded slowly in the past as a result of infrequent and small scale cliff failures. This is expected to continue during this period, with total erosion of between 3 and 10m predicted by 2025 along this section.	Slow erosion of the unprotected ciffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of between 7 and 10m predicted by 2055.	Slow erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically at a rate of about 0.15m/yr, although the effect of rising sea level would have varying impacts depending upon the nature of the cliffs, with total erosion of 10 to 15m predicted by 2105 along most of this section.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: HOPE'S NOSE TO BERRY HEAD (TOR BAY)			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a heavily populated and developed area of coastline which encompasses the Torbay district; therefore policy options are limited along much of this shoreline, where the key driver is the continued protection of the important social and commercial assets. The embayed nature of this coastline means that the beaches tend to be self-contained, with limited sediment linkages between them, meaning that impacts tend to be confined locally. A key future issue is the technicality of maintaining sandy beaches along the key tourist resorts under a scenario of rising sea levels. The beaches in the northern part of Tor Bay would be subject to coastal squeeze. However, the sheltered nature of the bay lends itself to retaining a beach artificially in the future, which may be increasingly important as other beaches in the area and wider region are lost in the long term due to rising sea levels. There are potential environmental opportunities at Goodrington Sands and Broadsands, where Managed Realignment along parts or all of these areas could allow a more naturally functioning beach to be retained in these areas as sea levels rise. Holding the line in some areas would result in the protection of the Scheduled Monuments but could adversely affect some of the designated geological features.			
6b45 – Hope's Nose to Meadfoot Beach (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected cliffs along this section consist of relatively resistant rocks that have historically eroded very slowly. This is expected to continue to 2025, with total erosion of 1 to 10m predicted over this period at rates of about 0.05 to 0.25m/yr, depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events. The few small pocket beaches that indent this section of coast have been relatively stable over the long term, and this is expected to continue during most of this period.	Cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs along this section would continue only very slowly as has occurred historically, with total erosion of 2 to 13m predicted by 2055 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events. Sea level rise would cause narrowing and steepening of the small pocket beaches along this section as there is limited new sediment input from local cliff erosion and they are prevented from retreating landwards by the resistant cliffs that back them.	Continued slow cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically, with total erosion of between 5 and 30m predicted by 2105 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events. As sea levels rise, it is expected that there would be further narrowing and steepening of the small pocket beaches along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. By the end of this period beaches would either be very narrow or non existent along this shoreline.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6b46 – Meadfoot Beach	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A range of defences and other structures are located along this section, including seawalls and revetments. These provide protection against both erosion and flooding of property and infrastructure, and would be expected to be maintained during this period under this Policy.	The defences along this section would be expected to be maintained during this period. There may also be a need for the defences to be upgraded by raising defence heights in order to continue to provide current levels of protection.	The defences along this section would be expected to be maintained during this period. There may also be a need for the defences to be upgraded by raising defence heights in order to continue to provide current levels of protection.
	There has been very little recession of the cliffs, which are protected at the base by the various defences located along this section. Defences are likely to remain in place during this period, therefore this trend would continue. The beach along this section of coast has been relatively stable over the long term, and this is expected to continue during most of this period. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could however become increasingly an issue towards the end of this period, which would increase pressure on the defences and hasten their failure. This could be a particular issue at along this section as Meadfoot Beach is already very narrow.	There has been very little recession of the cliffs, which are protected at the base by the various defences located along this section. Defences are likely to remain in place during this period, therefore this trend would continue. Sea level rise would cause narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section where it has been prevented from retreating by defences. There is also limited new sediment input from local cliff erosion to keep pace with sea level rise. New defences are likely to be required during this period in order to counter the effects of rising sea levels and the increased risk of undermining posed by narrowing beaches.	There has been very little recession of the cliffs, which are protected at the base by the various defences located along this section. Defences are likely to remain in place during this period, therefore this trend would continue. As sea levels rise, it is expected that there would be further narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. By the end of this period, the beach would either be very narrow or non existent along this shoreline. Further improvements to defences could be required during this period in order to counter the effects of rising sea levels and the increased risk of undermining posed by narrowing beaches.
6b47 – Meadfoot Beach (West) to Beacon Cove	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected cliffs along this section consist of relatively resistant rocks that have historically	Cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs along this section would continue only very slowly as has	Continued slow cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically, with total

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	eroded very slowly. This is expected to continue to 2025, with total erosion of 1 to 10m predicted over this period at rates of about 0.05 to 0.25m/yr, depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	occurred historically, with total erosion of 2 to 13m predicted by 2055 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	erosion of between 5 and 30m predicted by 2105 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.
6b48 – Beacon Cove to Torre Abbey Sands (Torquay Harbour)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A range of defences and other structures are located along this section, including seawalls, revetments and breakwaters associated with Torquay Marina. These protect the cliff toe from erosion and low-lying areas from flooding, although not all of the structures were designed for this purpose. Therefore implementation of this Policy will involve the continued maintenance of these structures this period.	It is assumed that the structures along this section will be maintained during this period and so they will continue to afford protection. These may therefore require upgrading during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	It is assumed that the structures along this section will be maintained during this period and so they will continue to afford protection. These may therefore require upgrading during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.
	There has been very little recession of the cliffs that are protected at the base by the various defences and structures located along this section and this will continue to be the case during this period.	The continued presence of defences along the remaining parts of this section of coast would result in no change in cliff position over this period along this section.	The continued presence of defences along the remaining parts of this section of coast would result in no change in cliff position over this period along this section.
6b49 – Torre Abbey Sands	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along the back of the pocket beach in this section protect low-lying land behind from flooding. These would be maintained during this period.	Upgrade of defences along this section is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	Upgrade of defences along this section could be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.
	The beach along this section of coast has been relatively stable over the long term, and this is	Sea level rise would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach along this	As sea levels rise, it is expected that there would be further narrowing and steepening of the beach

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	expected to continue during this period. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could however become increasingly an issue towards the end of this period.	section where it is prevented from retreating by defences and receives no new sediment input from local cliff erosion to the south or east. This could result in an increased flood risk to the low-lying land behind the defences, and new defences possibly including beach recharge may be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection.	along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. Unless defences were upgraded (possibly including beach recharge), this could increase flood risk to the low-lying land behind. It is unlikely that any changes along this frontage would impact adjacent stretches of coast, as Livermead Head and Hope's Nose prevent sediment transport out of this frontage.
6b50 – Corbyn's Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this short length of coast. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected cliffs along this section consist of relatively resistant rocks that have historically eroded very slowly. This is expected to continue to 2025 assuming average retreat rates of about 0.05 to 0.25m/yr. However, localised landslide events could occur, causing loss of up to 10m in a single event. Therefore total erosion during this period is predicted to be between 1 to 10m, depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	Cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs along this section would continue only very slowly as has occurred historically, with total erosion of 2 to 10m predicted by 2055 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	Continued slow cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically, with total erosion of between 5 and 10m predicted by 2105 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.
6b51 – Livermead Sands	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A sea wall protects the land behind from flooding. These defences would be retained during this period.	Upgrade of defences along this section is likely to be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	Upgrade of defences along this section could be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.
	The beach along this section of coast has been	Sea level rise would be expected to cause	As sea levels rise, it is expected that there would

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	relatively stable over the long term, and this is expected to continue during this period. The backshore position will remain fixed by defences.	narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section where it is prevented from retreating by defences and receives no new sediment input from local cliff erosion to the north or south. This could result in an increased flood risk to areas where defences are backed by low-lying land, and new defences possibly including beach recharge may be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.	be further narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. Unless defences were upgraded (possibly including beach recharge), this could increase flood risk to the low-lying land behind. It is unlikely that any changes along this frontage would impact adjacent stretches of coast, as Livermead Head and Hope's Nose prevent sediment transport out of this frontage.
6b52 – Livermead Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this short length of coast. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The unprotected cliffs along this section consist of relatively resistant rocks that have historically eroded very slowly. This is expected to continue to 2025 assuming average retreat rates of about 0.05 to 0.25m/yr; however, localised landslide events could occur, causing loss of up to 10m in one go. Therefore total erosion during this period is predicted to be between 1 to 10m, depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	Cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs along this section would continue only very slowly as has occurred historically, with total erosion of 2 to 10m predicted by 2055 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.	Continued slow cliff erosion of the unprotected cliffs would continue as historically, with total erosion of between 5 and 10m predicted by 2105 depending upon specific local geology and the occurrence of small scale, localised cliff failure events.
6b53 – Hollicombe Beach	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along this section protect low-lying land from flooding. These would be maintained during this period.	Upgrade of the defences is anticipated to be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	This section is protected against flooding of the	Sea level rise would lead to the continued	As sea levels rise, there is expected to be further

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	low-lying land behind by an armoured embankment that associated with the protection of the railway in this area. The beach that fronts the defences has mainly been stable over the long term despite receiving little new sediment from erosion of adjacent cliffs. This situation is expected to continue to 2025. The beach is bounded by small rock headlands that prevent transport of beach material between adjacent beaches.	narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting the defences and an associated increase in risk of flooding of low-lying land behind. New defences possibly including beach recharge would likely be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. This will result in the shoreline remaining fixed by the defences.	narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. However the shoreline position will remain fixed by the defences. This could result in an increased flood risk to the low-lying land behind, and further upgrade of defences possibly including beach recharge may be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection.
6b54 – Hollicombe Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this short length of coast. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This small rock headland is cliffed and has historically eroded very slowly with only localised erosion of between 0 and 1m predicted by 2025.	This small cliffed headland would be expected to continue to experience negligible recession as has occurred historically, with only localised erosion of 0 to 4m predicted by 2055.	The small cliffed headland would be expected to continue to experience negligible recession as has occurred historically, with only localised erosion of 0 to 8m predicted by 2105.
6b55 – Hollicombe Head to Roundham Head	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences along this section protect low-lying land from flooding. These would be maintained during this period.	Upgrade of the defences is anticipated to be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection.
	The majority of this section is defended, preventing flooding of the low-lying land behind. The beaches that front the defences have mainly been stable over the long term despite receiving little new sediment from erosion of adjacent cliffs.	Sea level rise would lead to the continued narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting the defences and an associated increase in risk of flooding of low-lying land behind. New defences possibly including beach recharge	As sea levels rise, there is expected to be further narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section due to no new inputs of sediment. This could result in an increased flood risk to the low-lying land behind, and further upgrade of

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	This situation is expected to continue to 2025. The beach is bounded by small rock headlands that prevent transport of beach material between adjacent beaches. The rock headland of Roundham Head at the southern end of this section has historically eroded very slowly and this is likely to continue in the future, with negligible recession predicted by 2025.	would likely be required during this period in order to maintain current levels of protection. The cliffed headland of Roundham Head at the southern end of this section would be expected to continue to experience negligible recession as has occurred historically.	defences possibly including beach recharge may be required during this period to maintain current levels of protection. The cliffed headland of Roundham Head at the southern end of this section would be expected to continue to experience negligible recession as has occurred historically.
6b56 – Goodrington Sands	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall is located at the back of the beach along this section and protects low-lying land from flooding. It is anticipated that parts of the seawall would need to be maintained during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection whilst measures are investigated to implement the policy of managed realignment in the medium to long term along all or parts of this section.	Measures developed in the short-term would be implemented where appropriate to do so along this stretch to allow the roll-back of the beaches in response to sea level rise. Where this occurs it would involve construction of a new secondary defence line that maintains flood protection. This would result in more beach material being retained which would otherwise experience coastal squeeze where it is constrained by defences which in turn also provides a more robust natural defence line in front of the set back defence. In areas where realignment of defences is found to be not appropriate, then existing defences will need to be upgraded along current alignments during this period. Continued defence along existing alignments would result in greater narrowing and loss of fronting beach in those areas.	The long-term policy would maintain the defences, either along existing or realigned positions, over this period. Beach management may be required as part of this policy to counter any beach narrowing that could occur in front of the realigned defences due to continued sea level rise in this area.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	The beach at Goodrington Sands has been relatively stable over the long term and this is expected to continue to 2025, although beach narrowing as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period due to a lack of new sediment input from adjacent local cliff erosion and the defences preventing landward migration of the beach. The shoreline position would remain fixed by the presence of the defences during this period.	Sea level rise would lead to the continued narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting the existing defences and an associated increase in risk of flooding of low-lying land behind Goodrington Sands. In order to mitigate this, and to retain more beach material along this section, a new defence line could be constructed landwards of the existing defences along all or part of this section to provide flood protection to assets whilst providing room for the coast to adapt more naturally to rising sea levels. Due to the lack of linkages with other beaches within Tor Bay, this is unlikely to have a wider impact beyond this section.	The defence position established in the medium term, either realigned or existing, would be maintained. Where defences are realigned the fronting beach would be allowed to undergo beach roll back as sea levels rise, and so continue to provide a more natural defence. Where defences are retained along existing alignments then the beach will become narrow and may even be lost during this period. Due to the lack of linkages with other beaches within Tor Bay, this is unlikely to have a wider impact beyond this section.
6b57 – Goodrington Sands to Broadsands	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section are very resistant and have eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted.	Cliff recession would continue to occur very slowly as historically, with negligible erosion predicted between 2025 and 2055. This would supply a limited amount of sand to the beaches.	Cliff recession along the remainder of this stretch would continue to occur very slowly as historically, with negligible erosion predicted between 2055 and 2105.
6b58 – Broadsands	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A seawall is located at the back of the beach along this section that protects the cliff toe behind the beach from erosion. It is anticipated that parts of the seawall at	Measures developed in the short-term would be implemented to allow the roll-back of the beaches in response to sea level rise. This would likely involve construction of a new secondary defence	Following realignment of the defence line in the medium term, the long-term policy would maintain this new alignment over this period; assuming that realignment required defences and

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	Broadsands would need to be upgraded by the end of this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	line that maintains flood protection, though could also simply be realigning to higher ground. This would result in more beach material being retained which would otherwise experience coastal squeeze where it is constrained by defences which in turn also provides a more robust natural defence line in front of the set back defence.	did not simply occur to higher ground. Beach management may be required as part of this policy to counter any beach narrowing that could occur in front of the realigned defences due to continued sea level rise in this area. If defences were not constructed as part of the medium-term realignment, then it is likely that the policy in this period may actually transition to no active intervention.
	The beach at Broadsands has been relatively stable over the long term and this is expected to continue to 2025, although beach narrowing as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period due to a lack of new sediment input from local cliff erosion and the defences preventing landward migration of the beach.	Sea level rise would lead to the continued narrowing and steepening of the beach fronting the existing defences and an associated increase in risk of flooding of low-lying land behind Broadsands. In order to mitigate this, and to retain more beach material along this section, a new defence line would be constructed landwards of the existing defences to provide flood protection to assets whilst providing room for the coast to adapt more naturally to rising sea levels. Due to the lack of linkages with other beaches within Tor Bay, this is unlikely to have a wider impact beyond this section.	The realigned defence position established in the medium term would be maintained and the fronting beach would be allowed to undergo beach roll back as sea levels rise, and so continue to provide a more natural defence. Due to the lack of linkages with other beaches within Tor Bay, this is unlikely to have a wider impact beyond this section.
6b59 – Broadsands to Churston Cove (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along the shoreline of this section, although the eastern part of this section may be affected by the presence of the Brixham Harbour breakwater	No defences along the shoreline, although the eastern part of this section may be affected by the presence of the Brixham Harbour breakwater farther east. It is assumed that this will remain	No defences along the shoreline, although the eastern part of this section may be affected by the presence of the Brixham Harbour breakwater farther east. It is assumed that this will remain

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	farther east. It is assumed that this will remain during this period.	during this period.	during this period.
	The majority of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that plunge directly into the sea, which are resistant to erosion and have eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted. The very small pocket beaches at Elberry and Churston Coves have been stable and slowly accreting over the long term, with material likely derived from local cliff erosion. This is expected to continue to 2025.	There would continue to be negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs between 2025 and 2055. Depending upon the rate of sediment supply from cliff erosion to the two pocket beaches along this section, sea level rise could cause a change from an accretion/stable trend to one of narrowing and steepening. The rate of cliff recession would not be affected by any changes to Brixham Harbour breakwater.	There would continue to be negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs between 2055 and 2105. As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches could become narrower and steeper if there is insufficient material supplied from erosion of local cliffs in the future. The rate of cliff recession would not be affected by any changes to Brixham Harbour breakwater.
6b60 – Churston Cove (East) to Shoalstone Point	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A range of defences are located around Brixham, including the Brixham Harbour breakwater that influences wave action along the western part of this section: this would be maintained in the implementation of this Policy.	Upgrade of the defences along this section is anticipated to be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.	Upgrade of the defences along this section may be required during this period in order to maintain adequate levels of protection.
	Within Brixham Harbour the cliffline has been modified by quarrying and defences are in place to protect assets, which lie between the coast and the quarried cliff face. The presence of defences along this section prevents wave action at the base of the cliffs and protects the properties constructed in front of the cliffs. These backing cliffs consist of hard rock and are very resistant to erosion. The small lengths of undefended cliffs that make	Erosion of the defended sections would be prevented, but rising sea levels could mean improvements to the defences would be required to prevent increased overtopping. There would continue to be very little erosion of the small lengths of hard rock cliffs that make up the remainder of this section, with negligible cliff recession predicted between 2025 and 2055.	Erosion of the defended sections would be prevented, but rising sea levels could mean improvements to the defences would be required. There would continue to be very little erosion of the small lengths of hard rock cliffs that make up the remainder of this section, with negligible cliff recession predicted between 2055 and 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	up the rest of this section also consist of very hard rock and have eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted.		
6b61 – Shoalstone Point to Berry Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this hard rock coast. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The undefended cliffs that make up the rest of this section also consist of very hard rock and have eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted.	There would continue to be very little erosion of the hard rock cliffs that make up this section, with negligible cliff recession predicted between 2025 and 2055.	There would continue to be very little erosion of the hard rock cliffs that make up this section, with negligible cliff recession predicted between 2055 and 2105.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BERRY HEAD TO BLACKSTONE POINT			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This coastline is characterised by cliffs of outstanding landscape value and encompasses the ria-type Dart Estuary. Much of it is undeveloped with development centred at Dartmouth, Kingswear, Totnes and Brixham (St Mary's Bay). Along much of this coastline the key driver will therefore be to allow natural evolution of the shoreline, although in the long term natural coastal squeeze may occur due to the combination of resistant cliffs and rising sea levels, which could impact on inter-tidal habitats. Along the cliffed open coast a policy of No Active Intervention is therefore proposed; however this will lead to loss of some properties in St Mary's Bay due to erosion. Within the Dart Estuary, there is a requirement to continue to minimise flood and erosion risk to the various assets through maintaining existing defences; however, the impact on the long term estuary evolution is expected to be minimal, as it is a ria-type estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs.			
6b62 – Berry Head to Sharkham Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section vary in character from	Erosion of the shale cliffs that back St Mary's Bay	The more erodible shale cliffs that occur along St

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	resistant limestones to more erodible shales. Small scale landslide events occur about every 10-100 years within the shale cliffs as a result of marine action at the cliff toe and elevated groundwater conditions. This situation is expected to continue during this period, with total erosion along the shale cliffs of between 1 and 3m predicted by 2025, but negligible change expected along the limestone cliff sections. The small pocket beach at St Mary's Bay is fed by sediment derived from local cliff erosion as there is no other sediment source available. This would be expected to continue to 2025.	is driven by both marine erosion of the toe and heavy rain, so they are sensitive to both changes in precipitation and sea level. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, however, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. Although sea level rise could increase the rate of cliff erosion, release of beach material will help to counter this effect and should ensure that a narrow beach remains at this location. Total erosion of between 7 and 10m is predicted along St Mary's Bay by 2055, with the remaining shale cliffs along this frontage experiencing erosion of 4 to 7m by 2055, although the limestone headlands of Sharkham Point and Durl Head are expected to experience negligible change.	Mary's Bay are sensitive to climate change and the rate of erosion could increase both due to sea level rise and an increase in rainfall. Due to uncertainty in the possible future changes in precipitation, no direct account has been taken of this in the predictions. As sea levels rise, the beach may narrow and result in increased erosion of the backing cliffs. This, in turn, will release beach sediment and reduce cliff exposure. This may slow erosion, but erosion is still likely to be at a greater rate than historically, due to the acceleration of sea level rise proposed during this period. Total erosion of between 15 and 35m is predicted along St Mary's Bay by 2105, with the remaining shale cliffs along this frontage experiencing erosion of 8 to 28m by 2105, although the limestone headlands of Sharkham Point and Durl Head are expected to experience negligible change.
6b63 – Sharkham Point to Kingswear (South)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is largely cliffed with isolated pocket beaches separated by rocky headlands, which plunge into the sea. The cliffs are relatively resistant to erosion and have undergone only very slow recession over	Very slow cliff erosion would continue by 2055, with total erosion of between 2 and 10m predicted over this period depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	Erosion of the cliffs would continue to occur at historically slow rates, with total erosion of between 5 and 10m predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	the long term. This is expected to continue during this period with total erosion of between 1 and 10m predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period. The small pocket beaches that indent this section of coast are supplied with sediment from local cliff erosion as there is no other sediment source available. The Dart Estuary is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	Sea level rise could also result in the narrowing and steepening of the small pocket beaches along this section as it is unlikely that sufficient sediment would be released from the relatively resistant backing cliffs. At Man Sands, beach narrowing could result in more frequent localised flooding of the low-lying area behind. There would be no change to the Dart Estuary.	As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches along this section could narrow further and ultimately could be lost where they are backed by steep resistant cliffs. At Man Sands, there could be some rollback possible in front of the low-lying hinterland, but beach narrowing could result in more frequent localised flooding of this low-lying area behind. There would be no change to the Dart Estuary.
6b64 – Dart Estuary – Kingswear (South) to Waterhead Creek	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There is a range of defences providing flood protection to Kingswear. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.		
	This section extends along the defended frontage of Kingswear on the eastern shore of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is predicted over this period. Ongoing defence provision would continue to reduce the risk of flooding to low lying areas along this section. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding this part of the estuary.	Ongoing defence provision would continue to reduce the risk of flooding to low lying areas along this section. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding this part of the estuary. As such there would be no change to overall form of the Dart Estuary.	Ongoing defence provision would continue to reduce the risk of flooding to low lying areas along this section. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding this part of the estuary. As such there would be no change to overall form of the Dart Estuary.
6b65 – Dart Estuary – Waterhead Creek to Greenway Viaduct	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	This section is defended along its length to protect the railway that runs along this the frontage. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.		
	This section extends along the length of the Dart Railway line along the eastern part of the Dart Estuary. Ongoing defence provision for the railway would reduce the risk of flooding to this asset. It is unlikely that this would have impacts upon other parts of the estuary. This is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs and as such, no change in the overall estuary form is predicted during this period.	Ongoing defence provision for the railway would reduce the risk of flooding to this asset. It is unlikely that this would have impacts upon other parts of the estuary and as such there would be no change to the wider Dart Estuary as a result.	Ongoing defence provision for the railway would reduce the risk of flooding to this asset. It is unlikely that this would have impacts upon other parts of the estuary and as such there would be no change to the wider Dart Estuary as a result.
6b66 – Dart Estuary – Greenway Viaduct to Totnes South (east bank)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There are some defences present along this section associated with developed areas, however much of this section is undefended. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.		
	This is a largely natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.
6b67 – Dart Estuary – Totnes	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Flood defences protect areas of low-lying land from flooding, although these are susceptible to being overflowed during more extreme events. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.
	Totnes lies at the head of the Dart Estuary which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs.	Flood risk to Totnes would continue to be reduced by provision of flood defence measures. These would not result in any change to the	Flood risk to Totnes would continue to be reduced by provision of flood defence measures. These would not result in any change to the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Totnes itself is a highly developed urban area with significant flood risk that would continue to be managed by ongoing maintenance and upgrade of flood defences. Continued provision of defences here is unlikely to result in any change in the overall estuary form.	overall Dart Estuary form.	overall Dart Estuary form.
6b68 – Dart Estuary – Totnes South (west bank) to Dartmouth (North)	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There are some defences present along this section associated with developed areas, however much of this section is undefended. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.
	This is a largely natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs.	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.
6b69 – Dart Estuary – Dartmouth (North) to Halftide Rock	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A range of defences protect low lying parts of the town of Dartmouth from flooding, both tidal and wave overtopping. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.
	Dartmouth is located on the western shore of the Dart Estuary. It is defended against flooding from both tidal and wave overtopping sources, although the amount of wave overtopping is limited by the position of Dartmouth inside of the mouth of the estuary. Ongoing flood defence provision during this period is unlikely to have any impact on other parts of the estuary, with no change in the estuary	Ongoing flood defence provision against both tidal and wave overtopping during this period is unlikely to have any impact on other parts of the estuary, with no change in the estuary form predicted.	Ongoing flood defence provision against both tidal and wave overtopping during this period is unlikely to have any impact on other parts of the estuary, with no change in the estuary form predicted.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	form predicted.		
6b70 – Dart Estuary – Halftide Rock to Blackstone Point	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**
	There are some defences present along this section associated with developed areas, however much of this section is undefended. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally.
	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.	This is a natural, undefended part of the Dart Estuary, which is a ria estuary characterised by a deep channel confined by steep resistant cliffs. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in this rural area of the estuary. Therefore, no change in the estuary form is predicted.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BLACKSTONE POINT TO START POINT			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This coastline is characterised by a shingle barrier which over geological timescales has progressively become segmented by emerging headlands as it has migrated landwards as a result of rising sea levels. There is a number of shingle beaches, the longest being Slapton Sands, which are important tourist attractions. The coastline is characterised by vegetated sea cliffs, shingle ridges and freshwater lagoons and is therefore of outstanding environmental, landscape and geological/geomorphological value. A key driver of policy is therefore conservation of this asset, through allowing natural processes to occur and taking measures to ensure the sustainability of the shingle ridge as far as is feasible to do so. Developments along this stretch are small in scale, but continued protection of these may become increasingly difficult and detrimental to the integrity of the shingle ridge as it continues to migrate landwards. As such, the policies along this section are to undertake localised measures, only as necessary, to manage the natural realignment of Slapton Sands in both the short and the long-term. The main current implication for this area is the future provision of road access across Slapton Sands; here it will be increasingly unsustainable to provide in the current form in the longer term as evidenced by the storm damage caused to the road in 2001, an event which could become more frequent in the future. Adaptation plans developed as part of the Slaptonline Coastal Zone Management report in 2006 have already been developed to manage the adaptation of the road, and these measures, along with those looking at the longer-term issue of future transport provision need to be carried out in the short term in order that this issue is addressed in advance of it becoming uneconomical to maintain the coastal road. As the shingle ridges at Slapton Sands and Beesands roll-back landwards, it will make it increasingly difficult to continue to provide defences sustainably to all parts of Beesands and Torcross, and some realignment in these areas will also need to be considered in the long-term. At Torcross, this may involve withdrawing from the more seaward part of the village and defending along the landward side of Slapton Ley.			
6b71 – Blackstone Point to Stoke Fleming	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is largely cliffed with isolated pocket beaches separated by rocky headlands. The cliffs historically have experienced varying rates of recession, dependent upon local geological characteristics. This is expected to continue during this period with total erosion of between 2 and 10m predicted by 2025 at rates of	Slow, variable rates of cliff erosion, as has occurred historically, with total erosion of between 4 and 10m predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period. Sea level rise could also result in the narrowing of the small pocket beaches along this section as it is	Erosion of the cliffs would continue to occur at historically slow rates, with total erosion of about 10m predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period. As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches along this section could narrow and possibly become

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	about 0.2 to 0.3 m/yr combined with the occurrence of infrequent, small scale cliff failure events that result in localised increases in recession. The small pocket beaches that indent this section of coast are supplied with sediment from local cliff erosion as there is no other sediment source available.	unlikely that sufficient material would be supplied by the backing resistant cliffs. This would not result in more rapid erosion of the cliffs, which are relatively resistant to erosion with cliff failures controlled by geological factors.	submerged as it is unlikely that sufficient material would be supplied by the backing resistant cliffs. This would not result in more rapid erosion of the cliffs, which are relatively resistant to erosion with cliff failures controlled by geological factors.
6b72 – Stoke Fleming to Blackpool Sands	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is largely cliffed with isolated pocket beaches separated by rocky headlands. These beaches have gradually narrowed over the long term, suggesting a trend of erosion as a result of insufficient sediment supply from local cliff erosion, combined with rising sea levels. It is predicted that this would continue to occur to 2025, and that coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise would be likely to become increasingly important during this period. The cliffs historically have experienced varying rates of recession, dependent upon local geological characteristics. This is expected to continue during this period with total erosion of between 2 and 10m predicted by 2025.	Sea level rise would continue to cause narrowing and steepening of the beaches along this section. It is possible that the very small pocket beaches that are backed by resistant cliffs could disappear. Cliff erosion along the remainder of the coast would be expected to continue at similar rates to historically, with total erosion of between 4 and 10m predicted by 2055.	As sea levels rise it is expected that the beaches along this section would narrow further and could disappear in places due to insufficient sediment supply and the resistant nature of the backing cliffs. As the beaches narrow headlands will become more prominent which may interrupt littoral drift. Erosion of the cliffs would continue at similar rates to historically, with total erosion of about 10m predicted by 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6b73 – Blackpool Sands	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	Private defences are located along short lengths of this section that encompasses the pocket beach of Blackpool Sands. Under this Policy, these could continue to be maintained during this period however it is unlikely that to do so would attract public funds (flood and coastal defence budget). The rest of this section is natural and undefended and this would continue to be the case under this policy.	Private defences are located along short lengths of this section that encompasses the pocket beach of Blackpool Sands. Under this Policy these could be maintained, and possibly upgraded, during this period in order to ensure continued access and amenity use of the beach. This will also help to ensure access to several settlements is not lost completely once the A379 across Slapton Sands has to be closed in the medium to long term. The rest of this section is natural and undefended and this would continue to be the case under this policy.	Private defences are located along short lengths of this section that encompasses the pocket beach of Blackpool Sands. Under this Policy these could be maintained, and possibly upgraded, during this period in order to ensure continued access and amenity use of the beach. This will also help to ensure access to several settlements is not lost completely once the A379 across Slapton Sands has to be closed in the medium to long term. The rest of this section is natural and undefended and this would continue to be the case under this policy.
	The beach at Blackpool Sands fronts a small area of low-lying land which is protected against flooding and erosion along part of its length by a short length of defence. The beach here has gradually narrowed over the long term, suggesting a trend of erosion as a result of insufficient sediment supply from local cliff erosion, but rising sea levels. It is predicted that this would continue to occur to 2025, and that coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise would be likely to become increasingly important during this period.	Maintenance of defences along this section will depend on the availability of non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. Continued maintenance of these structures could occur as to do so will not have a significant impact on wider coastal processes. Retention of these assets would also continue to provide protection to amenity assets as well as some protection to the A379 road (although this is primarily affected by fluvial flooding). This policy seeks to maintain the existing defence line such that the car park to provide beach access and protect other facilities is maintained for as long as a beach is present. However, as sea level rise continues, the retention of the existing defence line would result in exacerbating the narrowing and steepening of	Maintenance of defences along this section will depend on the availability of non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. Continued maintenance of these structures could occur as to do so will not have a significant impact on wider coastal processes. Retention of these assets would also continue to provide protection to amenity assets as well as some protection to the A379 road (although this is primarily affected by fluvial flooding). This policy seeks to maintain the existing defence line such that the car park to provide beach access and protect other facilities is maintained for as long as a beach is present. However, as sea level rise continues, the retention of the existing defence line, assuming it occurs, would result in exacerbating the

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
		the beach along this section. This narrowing trend may accelerate as sea level rises and this could result in an increased risk of localised flooding.	narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section. This narrowing trend may accelerate as sea level rises and this could result in an increased risk of localised flooding. This could make protection of assets related to beach access provision unnecessary during this period, although defence of the road would still be required to provide access to local communities north of Slapton Sands.
6b74 – Blackpool Sands to Strete	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is largely cliffed with isolated pocket beaches separated by rocky headlands. The beaches here have gradually narrowed over the long term, suggesting a trend of erosion as a result of insufficient sediment supply from local cliff erosion, combined with rising sea levels. It is predicted that this would continue to occur to 2025, and that coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise would be likely to become increasingly important during this period. The cliffs historically have experienced varying rates of recession, dependent upon local geological characteristics. This is expected to continue during this period with total erosion of between 2 and 10m predicted by 2025.	Sea level rise would continue to cause narrowing and steepening of the beaches along this section. It is possible that the very small pocket beaches that are backed by resistant cliffs could disappear. Cliff erosion along the remainder of the coast would be expected to continue at similar rates to historically, with total erosion of between 4 and 10m predicted by 2055.	As sea levels rise it is expected that the beaches along this section would narrow further and could disappear in places due to insufficient sediment supply and the resistant nature of the backing cliffs. As the beaches narrow, headlands will become more prominent which may interrupt littoral drift. Erosion of the cliffs would continue at similar rates to historically, with total erosion of about 10m predicted by 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6b75 – Strete to Torcross North (Slapton Sands)	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment moving towards No Active Intervention**
	This section is protected in its southern part by rock armour defences. The A379 coast road extends along the crest for the length of this section, although it is predominantly undefended. Whilst the medium to long-term aim is to move towards a more sustainable solution in terms of the road, in the short term it is proposed that the defence of the road will be provided through re-active beach management activities such as beach re-cycling, and possibly maintenance of existing defences to support this, whilst measures are developed for the realignment of the road along the shingle ridge and some upgrade of inland roads is undertaken.	It may become increasingly technically difficult to retain the shingle ridge in a condition where it can support the road during this period through beach management activities and maintenance of existing defences, and it will become increasingly necessary to consider closing the A379 during this period.	During this period it is likely to become technically very difficult to retain the shingle ridge along this section in a condition suitable for the road to continue to run along its crest. Therefore the A379 will be closed during this period and the beach allowed to erode more naturally as the policy moves to one of no active intervention.
	The dominant feature of this section is the shingle barrier beach of Slapton Sands that fronts freshwater lagoons, backed by higher ground. The water level within the lagoons is higher than the sea level on the seaward side of the barrier beach. The defences where present protect against flooding but also prevent the beach from rolling back. Beach levels fluctuate greatly over short time scales; however, the overall trend is for a small net drift of material from south to north along this section, resulting in a long term trend of accretion towards the northern end of the beach, and a long term trend of erosion at the	Sea level rise would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach where it is backed by defences. The unprotected areas of beach, where only the road is present along its crest, could rollback causing partial loss of the road in the process. This could lead to a step change in the shoreline plan form and lead to increased exposure of the defended areas, particularly at Torcross. Ongoing beach management activities could be required in order to minimise the impacts of these processes and so maintain adequate levels of protection in these areas and minimise the risk	Under a scenario of accelerated sea level rise, the tendency of unprotected sections of the beach would be to roll back to a position commensurate with the new sea level. This would be prevented along sections where any defences remain, resulting in accelerated beach narrowing and possible degradation of the barrier. There would therefore be an increased risk of breaching of the barrier beach itself during this period. Where sections are undefended this roll-back trend would continue, but this would put increased pressure on the adjacent defended sections all along this stretch, but particularly at

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	southern end. There is no contemporary sediment supply to the beach and no links to adjacent sections of coast and so coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly an issue, particularly in the areas backed by defences. The sections where the crest is topped only by the A379 would be able to rollback in response to sea level rise. Beach re-cycling and possibly some localised recharge during this period would reduce the rate of roll back whilst measures are developed during this period to realign the road landwards (but still along the top of the shingle ridge) to accommodate the ridge roll back. A small section of cliffs at the northern end of this section would continue to erode as has occurred historically, with total erosion of between 2 and 10m predicted by 2025.	of flooding of the hinterland. These beach management activities would continue whilst measures to realign the road along the shingle ridge crest are implemented. However, this may become technically more challenging by the end of this period. The small section of cliffs at the northern end of this section would be expected to continue to erode as historically, with total erosion by 2055 of 4 to 10m predicted depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	the junction of undefended and defended sections. The area at Torcross Point would also become increasingly vulnerable during this period, both due to narrowing beaches and due to continuation of the south-north sediment drift. Beach management activities to mitigate these impacts would become increasingly technically difficult and so the A379 would be at greater risk of being lost during this period. As such, it is likely that the A379 would be closed during this period. The policy along this stretch would then move to one of no active intervention as there would be no justification for continued intervention to maintain the road access. Changes along this shoreline would not impact on the adjacent sections of coast as there is little or no sediment exchange with the beaches to the south except during infrequent high energy wave events. The small section of cliffs at the northern end of this section would be expected to continue to erode as historically, with total erosion by 2105 of about 10m predicted, depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.
6b76 – Torcross North to Limpet Rocks	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	This section is protected in parts by a range of defences including revetments and seawalls. These defences could require upgrading towards the end	Maintenance of defences during this period would occur under this Policy, whilst measures are developed to implement the long term policy of	Realignment of the defences would occur during this period; with a future position likely to be along the western shore of Slapton Ley in order

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	of this period in order to maintain current levels of protection.	'Managed Realignment'.	to allow roll back of the ridge to occur, if it becomes uneconomical to continue to defend the more seaward part of Torcross with much larger structures that would be required during this period.
	The defences along this section protect against flooding and also prevent the beach from rolling back. Beach levels fluctuate greatly over short time scales. However the overall trend is for a small net drift of material from south to north along this section, resulting in a long term trend of erosion at this southern end of Slapton Sands. There is no contemporary sediment supply to the beach and no links to adjacent sections of coast and so coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly an issue, particularly in this area backed by defences.	Sea level rise would be expected to cause narrowing and steepening of the beach along this section as it continues to be backed by defences. New defences, possibly including beach recharge, could be required in order to maintain current levels of protection in this area and prevent flooding of the hinterland. The unprotected areas of beach to the north, where only the road is present along its crest, could rollback causing partial loss of the road in the process. This could lead to a step change in the shoreline plan form and lead to increased exposure of the defended areas, particularly at Torcross. Beach management activities and pro-active realignment of the road along the ridge crest during this period would reduce the risk of the road being lost, however this is likely to become increasingly technically difficult to sustain towards the end of this period.	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that the beach backed by defences along this section would continue to narrow and steepen. There would therefore be an increased risk of breaching of the barrier beach itself during this period. Under a scenario of accelerated sea level rise, the tendency of unprotected sections of the beach to the north of this section would be to roll back to a position commensurate with the new sea level. This beach roll-back to the north of this section would also put increased pressure on this defended section, particularly at the junction of undefended and defended sections. The area at Torcross Point would also become increasingly vulnerable during this period, both due to narrowing beaches and due to continuation of the south-north sediment drift. Beach management activities would become increasingly technically difficult to sustain, and so under this preferred policy, during this period the defence line would be moved westwards towards the western shore of Slapton Ley. If it is economically viable to defend the seaward part of Torcross, then larger defences will be required

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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			and the beach in front will be lost. If a beach is to be retained in this area, then a more sustainable position would be to abandon the seaward part of Torcross and defend along the western shore of the ley. Changes along this shoreline would not impact on the adjacent sections of coast as there is little or no sediment exchange with the beaches to the south except during infrequent high energy wave events.
6b77 – Limpet Rocks to Beesands (North)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	This section is undefended and is backed by Widdicombe Ley. Under this Policy, the coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.	This undefended coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally, with the fronting beach allowed to roll back into Widdicombe Ley.	This undefended coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally, with the fronting beach allowed to roll back into Widdicombe Ley.
	This section consists of an area of low-lying land backed by higher ground, fronted by a shingle barrier beach and bounded at its northern end by a rock headland and at its southern end by the recently constructed defences at Beesands. Sediment is largely confined to this section, with only infrequent transport of material to and from adjacent beaches during high energy wave events. The long term trend of the beach is one of erosion, with narrowing and steepening having occurred historically. There is no contemporary sediment supply to the	The natural tendency for the beach ridge would be to roll back in response to sea level rise. This could lead to a step change in the shoreline plan form and result in increased wave exposure of the defended section of coast at the southern end of this part of the coast. Defences along the northern end of Beesands may be required to provide protection against increased flood risk that this would present (refer to section below). Erosion of the rock headland that bounds the northern end of this section is expected to continue as has occurred historically, with total erosion of 10 to 12m predicted by 2055	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that roll back of the beach ridge along this section would continue. Therefore the defences at Beesands at the southern end of this section could start to become a new 'headland', and an embayment could start to form between this and Limpet Rocks to the north. This could affect the integrity of the barrier and could result in increased risk of breaching along this section, particularly at the start of the defences. The rock headland that bounds the northern part of this section would be expected to continue to erode as historically, with total erosion by 2105

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
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	beach and as sea level rises it is increasingly likely that the beach could rollback onto the low-lying land behind. The rock headland of Limpet Rocks that bounds the northern end of this section would be expected to erode slowly as has occurred historically, with total erosion of between 4 and 10m predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	of between 10 and 25m predicted depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.
6b78 – Beesands	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line with localised Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Hold the Line with localised Managed Realignment**
	Defences in the form of seawall and rock revetment are present along this section, providing protection against flooding and erosion. Under this Policy, maintenance of the defences would occur whilst measures are developed to allow the realignment of defences at the northern end of Beesands in the medium to long term in response to the retreat of the coast to the north which has a long term policy for no active intervention.	There could be a need for defences to be built along the northern edge of Beesands to minimise the risk of flooding as the undefended beach to the north is allowed to roll back naturally into Widdicombe Ley. The seawall and rock revetment defences fronting Beesands village will require ongoing maintenance during this period.	If not implemented in the medium term, it may be necessary to undertake managed realignment along the northern part of Beesands to minimise the risk to assets posed by the landward retreat of the undefended coast to the north into Widdicombe Ley. The seawall and rock revetment defences fronting Beesands village will require ongoing maintenance during this period. As defences reach the end of their design life towards the end of this period, options for continued defence should also consider realigning other parts of this frontage rather than constructing new defences along existing alignments.
	This section consists of an area of low-lying land backed by higher ground, fronted by a shingle barrier beach and bounded at its northern end by	Sea level rise would be expected to cause further narrowing and steepening of the beach where it is backed by defences. New defences possibly	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that the areas of beach backed by defences would continue to narrow and steepen, and so new

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	an undefended barrier beach and at its southern end by a rock headland. The long term trend of the beach is one of erosion, with narrowing and steepening having occurred historically, a situation exacerbated by the presence of the defences that back the beach. Sediment is largely confined to this section, with only infrequent transport of material to and from adjacent beaches during high energy wave events. There is no contemporary sediment supply to the beach and so coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly important towards 2025, resulting in further narrowing and steepening of the defended parts of the beach. The rock headland of Tinsey Head that bounds the southern part of this section would be expected to erode slowly as has occurred historically, with total erosion of between 4 and 10m predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	including control structures and/or beach recharge could be required in order to maintain current levels of protection in these areas. The natural tendency for the undefended beach ridge to the north of this section would be to roll back in response to sea level rise. This could lead to a step change in the shoreline plan form and result in increased wave exposure of the defences at the northern end of Beesands village. Defences along the northern end of Beesands may be required to provide protection against increased flood risk that this would present. Erosion of the rock headland that bounds the southern end of this section is expected to continue as has occurred historically, with total erosion of 10 to 12m predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.	defences possibly including control structures and/or beach recharge could be required in order to maintain current levels of protection in these areas. Roll back of the beach ridge along the unprotected coast to the north of Beesands would continue, and therefore the northern end of the defences along this section could start to become increasingly exposed to wave action. In front of the defences, the beaches would be expected to continue to narrow and steepen and could disappear at the southern end of this stretch. The rock headland that bounds the southern end of this section would be expected to continue to erode as historically, with total erosion by 2105 of between 10 and 25m predicted depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failure events during this period.
6b79 – Beesands (South) to Start Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along most of this section, but there has been ad-hoc rock placement at the back of Hallsands beach to protect a local development. It is unlikely that maintenance of this short length of defence would attract public funds, and so under this Policy, this	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Hallsands could fail during this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public funds.	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Bigbury-on-Sea could fail during this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	section would continue to evolve naturally, with any defences gradually deteriorating and failing due to lack of maintenance. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset..	However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset.	public funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset.
	The cliffs along this section consist of hard, resistant rock that has eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted over this period. In places narrow beaches front the steep cliffs and these may continue to narrow during this period. At Hallsands the beach fronts a small valley, and this likely to remain in a similar form to today, although there could be steepening of the beach, which could start to undermine the rock defences here causing them to fail as a result if they are not maintained and improved by private funds. If funds are available to achieve this, it would not have a significant impact on coastal processes as they are backed by hard rock cliffs.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2025 and 2055. Many of the narrow beaches that front the steep cliffs could become submerged under a scenario of accelerated sea level rise. At Hallsands the beach will attempt to roll landwards in response to sea level rise into the valley behind. If not maintained and improved, the rock placement is unlikely to impact on this process, particularly towards the end of this period when it is expected to have failed or ceased to be effective due to rising sea levels. There could also be an increased risk of localised flooding. If defences at Hallsands are maintained, they would require significant improvement during this period with larger defences, in order to continue to be effective at protecting this area in the longer-term. This may impact slightly on the	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2055 and 2105. At Hallsands there would be continued migration of the beach in response to sea level rise, which would become increasing contained within the small valley. This would be unlikely to result in increased erosion of the cliffs on either side of this pocket beach. There could be an increased risk of very localised flooding. If alternative (private) funds are available to maintain the short length of defence at Hallsands, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, although the defences here would need to be much larger than at present and the ability of the beach to roll back landwards would be slightly constrained.

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		natural roll back of the beach.	
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: START POINT TO BOLT HEAD			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a mainly undeveloped length of coastline (with the exception of Kingsbridge and Salcombe) with minimal coastal defences. The coastline is characterised by cliffs of outstanding landscape and geological /geomorphological value, therefore a key driver of policy is for the continued natural evolution of this shoreline, including the Salcombe-Kingsbridge Estuary. The preferred policy options would have a beneficial impact on the geological features within this unit, particularly within Start Point to Prawle Point SSSI. However, there is the potential for a net change in extent of internationally designated habitat (e.g. SAC cliff top vegetation) and damage to or loss of one Scheduled Monument. The CFMP option to hold the line of existing defences within parts of the Kingsbridge Estuary, with which this SMP agrees, would lead to the loss of designated intertidal habitat due to coastal squeeze in these areas, although the majority of the estuary which is undefended would continue to evolve naturally.			
6c01 – Start Point to Prawle Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There is a small section of defence at the back of Lannacombe Beach along this otherwise undefended section. Under this Policy, it is assumed that the majority of this section will continue to evolve naturally. However, if (private) funds are available to maintain the short length of defence at Lannacombe, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.	The largely undefended would continue to evolve naturally. However, it is assumed that the defence at Lannacombe could be maintained during this period, if funds are available: this will only have a very localised impact.	The largely undefended would continue to evolve naturally. However, it is assumed that the defence at Lannacombe could be maintained during this period, if funds are available: this will only have a very localised impact.
	The defences at the back of Lannacombe Beach, as well as the hard rock cliffs that make up the majority of this section, could result in some coastal squeeze occurring in this area as sea levels rise during this period.	There would continue to be negligible cliff recession along this section, although very localised small scale cliff failures could occur between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055.	There would continue to be negligible cliff recession along this section, although very localised small scale cliff failures could occur between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	This section largely consists of hard, resistant rock that has eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted over this period. Small scale cliff failures could occur as a result of geological factors and wave undercutting at the cliff toe, although these would be very localised and it is not possible to predict the location of such events. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025. There is no interaction between the small coves/ pocket beaches along this stretch.	Sea level rise could cause the narrowing of Lannacombe Beach and the other small pocket coves along this stretch, this would put pressure on any defences within Lannacombe Beach; therefore the sustainability of maintaining these defences would need to be considered. However, if failure of these defences were to occur, this would not significantly impact on coastal evolution of this stretch.	As sea levels rise, there could be further submergence of remaining pocket beaches. Along the rest of the coast sea level rise would only mean that still water level sits higher up the cliff face and therefore it would be unlikely for erosion rates to accelerate.
6c02 – Prawle Point to Limebury Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is dominated by hard rock cliffs that are indented with small pocket beaches. The resistant nature of the cliffs has historically resulted in very little cliff recession, although some areas are more erodible than others depending on local geological characteristics. In these localised areas of less resistant rock, erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025. The small pocket beaches fluctuate seasonally but have remained largely unchanged over the long term. These are supplied by erosion of the slightly more erodible cliffs within which they are located. There is little, if any, interaction with adjacent	The majority of the cliffs would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2025 and 2055. Faster rates of cliff recession within the slightly softer cliffs could occur, with a net recession of between 0 and 10m is predicted over this period. Sea level rise could lead to the narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section, if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion, or where beaches front resistant cliffs.	Negligible erosion of the majority of the cliffs is expected to occur between 2055 and 2105. Faster rates of cliff recession within the slightly softer cliffs could occur, with a net recession of between 0 and 10m is predicted over this period. As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches would be expected to narrow further and could disappear in places, where either resistant cliffs back the beaches or if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	beaches. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly important towards 2025 if there is insufficient sediment supply to the pocket beaches from local cliff erosion.		
6c03 – Salcombe Harbour (Limebury Point to Kingsbridge Estuary – Scoble Point)	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	There are a number of scattered settlements along this section, which have small defences to protect against flooding. It is anticipated these would remain whilst the rest of this section in undefended. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'..	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to rapidly steeply land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Numerous scattered settlements adjacent to the estuary are at risk from flooding, with future flood risk mainly due to climate change, with possible sea level rises increasing the frequency and depth of future flooding. Continued defence of these areas would reduce the localised flood risk. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding the estuaries, with improved flood risk management where people and properties are at risk.	translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to steeply rising land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Numerous scattered settlements adjacent to the estuary are at risk from flooding, with future flood risk mainly due to climate change, with possible sea level rises increasing the frequency and depth of future flooding. Continued defence of these areas would reduce the localised flood risk. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding the estuaries, with improved flood risk management where people and properties are at risk.	translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to rapidly steeply land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Numerous scattered settlements adjacent to the estuary are at risk from flooding, with future flood risk mainly due to climate change, with possible sea level rises increasing the frequency and depth of future flooding. Continued defence of these areas would reduce the localised flood risk. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding the estuaries, with improved flood risk management where people and properties are at risk.
6c04 – Kingsbridge Estuary – Scoble Point to Kingsbridge	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	There are few defences along this section, although the creek heads do have some roads and other infrastructure that could be at risk of flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to steeply rising land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to steeply rising land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to steeply rising land. In these areas there it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.
6c05 – Kingsbridge Estuary – Kingsbridge	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	A range of flood defences provide protection to the low lying parts of Kingsbridge at the head of the estuary. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in*	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the future)". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	The town of Kingsbridge is located at the head of the Kingsbridge Estuary system, which is largely natural and unconstrained. Natural translation of the estuary in this area in response to sea level rise would be inhibited by the continued provision of flood defences, which reduce the risk of flooding to the low-lying parts of Kingsbridge into the future. In this area it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. The wider Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, and so the impacts of the constraint placed upon estuary evolution by these defences is unlikely to have significant implications for the estuary as a whole. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas of the estuary that surround	Natural translation of the estuary in this area in response to sea level rise would continue to be inhibited by the ongoing provision of flood defences, which reduce the risk of flooding to the low-lying parts of Kingsbridge into the future. The wider Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, and so the impacts of the constraint placed upon estuary evolution by these defences is unlikely to have significant implications for the estuary as a whole. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas of the estuary that surround Kingsbridge.	Natural translation of the estuary in this area in response to sea level rise would continue to be inhibited by the ongoing provision of flood defences, which reduce the risk of flooding to the low-lying parts of Kingsbridge into the future. The wider Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, and so the impacts of the constraint placed upon estuary evolution by these defences is unlikely to have significant implications for the estuary as a whole. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas of the estuary that surround Kingsbridge.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Kingsbridge.		
6c06 – Kingsbridge Estuary West – Kingsbridge to Snapes Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	There are few defences along this section, although the creek heads do have some roads and other infrastructure that could be at risk of flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to steeply rising land. In these areas there it is	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to rapidly steeply land. In these areas there it is	The Kingsbridge Estuary system is largely natural and unconstrained, although some parts are defended around developed areas. The estuary would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels in the natural areas though this would be constrained in the defended areas. In parts of the natural estuary, this translation may also be inhibited due to rapidly steeply land. In these areas there it is

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.	likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.	likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur. Natural river and tidal processes would continue to dominate in this area.
6c07 – Salcombe (Snapes Point to Splat Cove Point)	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**
	There are a range of defences located along this section, providing protection against flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	The town of Salcombe is located on the western side of the outer part of the Kingsbridge Estuary system, which is largely natural and unconstrained and which would be expected to undergo landward translation in response to rising sea levels. However, defences along this frontage protect	Continued provision of flood defences along this frontage would reduce the flood risk to Salcombe. This would inhibit the ability of the estuary to respond naturally and it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur in this area as a result. Natural river and tidal processes would continue	Continued provision of flood defences along this frontage would reduce the flood risk to Salcombe. This would inhibit the ability of the estuary to respond naturally and it is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur in this area as a result. Natural river and tidal processes would continue

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Salcombe from flooding and so this natural response would be inhibited. It is likely that gradual loss of inter-tidal areas would occur in this area as a result. Natural river and tidal processes would continue in the rural areas surrounding the estuary.	in the rural areas surrounding the estuary.	in the rural areas surrounding the estuary.
6c08 – Splat Cove Point to Bolt Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section is dominated by hard rock cliffs that are indented with small pocket beaches. The resistant nature of the cliffs has historically resulted in very little cliff recession, although some areas are more erodible than others depending on local geological characteristics. In these localised areas of less resistant rock, erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025. The small pocket beaches fluctuate seasonally but have remained largely unchanged over the long term. These are supplied by erosion of the slightly more erodible cliffs within which they are located. There is little, if any, interaction with adjacent beaches. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly important towards 2025 if there is insufficient sediment supply to the pocket beaches from local cliff erosion.	The majority of the cliffs would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2025 and 2055. Faster rates of cliff recession within the slightly softer cliffs could occur, with a net recession of between 0 and 10m is predicted over this period. Sea level rise could lead to the narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section, if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion, or where beaches front resistant cliffs.	Negligible erosion of the majority of the cliffs is expected to occur between 2055 and 2105. Faster rates of cliff recession within the slightly softer cliffs could occur, with a net recession of between 0 and 10m is predicted over this period. As sea levels rise, the small pocket beaches would be expected to narrow further and could disappear in places, where either resistant cliffs back the beaches or if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BOLT HEAD TO WEMBURY POINT			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This is a long stretch of coastline that encompasses the Avon, Yealm and Erme Estuaries. Much of the coastline is relatively undeveloped with minimal or no coastal defences and is characterised by cliffs of outstanding landscape and geological /geomorphological value. Therefore along much of this coastline a preferred policy is to continue No Active Intervention. However, as a result , there will be potential damage to or loss of a number of Scheduled Monuments and one Registered Park and Garden, a small number of visitor facilities and a small part of the frontage of Thurlestone Golf Course (though the Golf House is not at risk) due to erosion.			
6c09 – Bolt Head to Bolt Tail	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The cliffs along this section consist of hard, resistant rock that has eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted over this period. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Any small pocket beaches along this stretch are likely to become permanently submerged at all tidal states, due to sea level rise.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.
6c10 – Bolt Tail to Thurlestone Rock	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	This section is largely undefended, with only a few very short lengths of defence protecting cliff top roads around Inner Hope and Outer Hope. It is assumed to be unlikely that a scheme to maintain these defences would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, if other funds were available to maintain the defences in this area then there is no	Under this Policy, this largely undefended section would continue to evolve naturally. It is assumed to be unlikely that a scheme to maintain the defences at Inner and Outer Hope would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, if other funds were available to maintain the defences in this area then there is no reason, when considering coastal	Under this Policy, this largely undefended section would continue to evolve naturally. It is assumed to be unlikely that a scheme to maintain the defences at Inner and Outer Hope would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, if other funds were available to maintain the defences in this area then there is no reason, when considering coastal

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	reason, when considering coastal evolution, why defences should not be maintained. As such, it is assumed that the short lengths of defence at Inner and Outer Hope would be maintained during this period.	evolution, why defences should not be maintained. As such, it is assumed that the short lengths of defence at Inner and Outer Hope would be maintained during this period.	evolution, why defences should not be maintained. As such, it is assumed that the short lengths of defence at Inner and Outer Hope would be maintained during this period.
	The majority of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that have historically eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and a maximum erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas of softer cliffs over this period. There is a small pocket beach that indents this section at Hope Cove, but there is little, if any, interaction between this and adjacent pocket beaches. There is also a very small length of defence at the back of this cove that provides some local protection to the cliff top road above. Maintenance of this defence (if funds are available) would continue to protect this small area. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise is likely to become increasingly important during this period, particularly where this small pocket beach fronts resistant cliffs.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with predicted erosion in these areas of 0 to 10m by 2055. Sea level rise could lead to the continued narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beach at Hope Cove that fronts the cliffs along this section. Maintenance of the short length of defence at Inner and Outer Hope (if funds are available) during this period would continue to reduce cliff recession, which would only be negligible in any case due to the resistant nature of the cliffs.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas predicted to be between 0 and 10m by 2105. The pocket beach at Hope Cove that fronts the resistant cliffs will have disappeared by the end of this period, due to increases in sea level. Maintenance of the short length of defence at Inner and Outer Hope (if funds are available) during this period would continue to reduce cliff recession, which would only be negligible in any case due to the resistant nature of the cliffs.
6c11 – Thurlestone Rock to Warren Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	A small length of defence is located at the back of the beach at Thurlestone Sand, protecting low-lying land from flooding.	Along much of this section there would be no defences, with the beaches along this section allowed to roll back naturally in response to sea level rise. It is unlikely that this will result in	Along much of this section there would be no defences, with the beaches along this section allowed to roll back naturally in response to sea level rise. It is possible that this will result in

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	Under this Policy, it is proposed that the defence line would not be maintained. No beach management would be proposed; this would allow the natural roll-back of the beach in response to rising sea levels and result in more beach material being retained in this area in the long term. It is unlikely that this will result in increased flood risk to assets inland during this period. There are also short lengths of private defences that protect localised areas from erosion. These could be maintained during this period subject to the availability of non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funding as to do so is unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal processes.	increased flood risk to assets inland during this period although ongoing monitoring of this risk will inform the need (or otherwise) for adaptation measures to be developed. The short lengths of private defences that protect localised areas from erosion could be maintained during this period subject to the availability of non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funding as to do so is unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal processes.	increased flood risk to assets inland during this period although ongoing monitoring of this risk will inform the need (or otherwise) for adaptation measures to be developed. The short lengths of private defences that protect localised areas from erosion could be maintained during this period subject to the availability of non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funding as to do so is unlikely to have a significant effect on coastal processes.
	Either end of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that have historically eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and a maximum erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas of softer cliffs over this period. A pocket beach indents this section at Thurlestone Sands that fronts an area of low-lying land, but this has little, if any, interaction with other parts of the coast. The defences here are likely to require replacement during this epoch. However, coastal squeeze caused by the defences holding the	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas predicted to be between 0 and 10m by 2055. This may be mitigated in some parts if short lengths of private defences continue to be present (subject to availability of funds). Where there are no defences along this section at the back of Thurlestone Sands, the beach would continue to roll back landwards in response to sea level rise.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas predicted to be between 0 and 10m by 2105. This may be mitigated in some parts if short lengths of private defences continue to be present (subject to availability of funds). At Thurlestone Sands a small embayment would likely develop as the beach rolls back landwards in response to sea level rise. This in turn would allow more beach material to be retained along this section within a naturally functioning beach system.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	backshore position as sea levels rise would ultimately make holding the existing defence line unsustainable in the medium to long term and there would be associated loss of beach material. Therefore the policy during this period and into the long-term will be for no active intervention along this frontage, allowing natural roll back of the beach to occur. This policy would allow a more beach material to be retained at this location as part of a naturally functioning beach as sea levels rise, with the ability to adapt by rolling back landwards onto low-lying land. Short lengths of private defences that protect against erosion of cliffed parts of this frontage could continue to be maintained if funds are available, as to do so will protect a number of properties whilst having a minimal impact on coastal processes.		
6c12 – Warren Point to Avon Estuary (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section consists of hard rock cliffs that have historically eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and a maximum erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas of softer cliffs over this period.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with predicted erosion in these areas of 0 to 10m by 2055.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas predicted to be between 0 and 10m by 2105.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6c13 – Avon Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Stadbury Farm)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are very few defences present along this section and much of the section is natural. Under this Policy, this section would continue to evolve naturally, with any defences gradually deteriorating and failing due to lack of maintenance.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	This section contains extensive areas of sand at the mouth of the Avon Estuary. Sea level rise could possibly result in some erosion and narrowing of the beaches around the mouth of the Avon Estuary, features that have also historically been stable over the long term, although the channel at the mouth of the estuary has migrated from east to west over the past 100 years. The hard rock cliffs located along parts of this section have eroded very little over the long term, and this is expected to continue in the future, with negligible erosion predicted by 2025.	There could be erosion, narrowing and possibly submergence of the beaches around the mouth of the Avon Estuary in response to rising sea level. The dunes at Bantham Sand, which sit on top of a shore platform, would roll back in response to sea level rise, aided by net flood sediment transport that occurs over the sands. There is little or no link between the beaches here and the adjacent Challaborough Beach and so this would not have a wider area impact. The hard rock cliffs would continue to erode only very slowly between 2025 and 2055, with negligible erosion predicted over this period. The dunes at Bantham Sand, which sit on top of a shore platform, would rollback in response to sea level rise, aided by net shoreward's sediment transport that occurs over the sands.	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that the beaches around the mouth of the Avon Estuary could erode and narrow and possibly disappear in places. The hard rock cliffs would continue to erode only very slowly between 2055 and 2105, with negligible erosion predicted over this period.
6c14 – Avon Estuary (Upstream section – Stadbury Farm to	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**	**Policy = Managed Realignment**
	There are several defences around the developed area of Aveton Gifford, and a number of roads within the estuary that are at risk of flooding.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*."	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*."

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
Stakes Hill)	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally.	This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally.	This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally.
	The Avon Estuary is largely natural and unconstrained, and would be expected to adjust to rising sea levels to maintain its current form. Pro-active managed realignment would help to reconnect the estuary to the floodplain whilst also providing habitat and reducing flood risk to other parts of the estuary. There are very few defences in the estuary, mostly associated with the developed area of Aveton Gifford, and whilst the continued presence of these would constrain the estuary locally, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the estuary as a whole.	The Avon Estuary is largely natural and unconstrained, and would be expected to adjust to rising sea levels to maintain its current form. Pro-active managed realignment would help to reconnect the estuary to the floodplain whilst also providing habitat and reducing flood risk to other parts of the estuary There are very few defences in the estuary, mostly associated with the developed area of Aveton Gifford, and whilst the continued presence of these would constrain the estuary locally, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the estuary as a whole.	The Avon Estuary is largely natural and unconstrained, and would be expected to adjust to rising sea levels to maintain its current form. Pro-active managed realignment would help to reconnect the estuary to the floodplain whilst also providing habitat and reducing flood risk to other parts of the estuary There are very few defences in the estuary, mostly associated with the developed area of Aveton Gifford, and whilst the continued presence of these would constrain the estuary locally, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the estuary as a whole.
6c15 – Avon	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Estuary (West Bank – Stakes Hill to Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea))	There are very few defences present along this section and much of the section is natural. It is unlikely that maintenance of these short lengths of defences, that protect car parking and tourism facilities in the main at Bigbury-on-Sea, would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds, and so under this Policy, this section would continue to evolve naturally, with any defences gradually deteriorating and failing due to lack of maintenance. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset. This would also apply to the short length of private defences on Burgh Island.	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Bigbury-on-Sea could fail during this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset. This would also apply to the short length of private defences on Burgh Island.	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Bigbury-on-Sea could fail during this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, in order to retain this tourism asset. This would also apply to the short length of private defences on Burgh Island.
	This section contains extensive areas of sand at the mouth of the Avon Estuary. Sea level rise could possibly result in some erosion and narrowing of the beaches around the mouth of the Avon Estuary and the tombolo between the mainland and Burgh Island by 2025, features that have also historically been stable over the long term, although the channel at the mouth of the estuary has migrated from east to west over the past 100 years. The hard rock cliffs located along parts of this section have eroded very little over the long	There could be erosion, narrowing and possibly submergence of the beaches and tombolo around the mouth of the Avon Estuary in response to rising sea level. There is little or no link between the beaches here and the adjacent Challaborough Beach and so this would not have a wider area impact. The hard rock cliffs would continue to erode only very slowly between 2025 and 2055, with negligible erosion predicted over this period. The short section of defence at Bigbury-on-Sea	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that the beaches and tombolo around the mouth of the Avon Estuary could erode and narrow and possibly disappear in places. The submergence of the tombolo during this period would leave Burgh Island permanently detached from the mainland. The hard rock cliffs would continue to erode only very slowly between 2055 and 2105, with negligible erosion predicted over this period. If alternative (private) funds are available to maintain the short length of defence at Bigbury-on-Sea, then there is no reason not to allow this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	term, and this is expected to continue in the future, with negligible erosion predicted by 2025. The retention of defences at Bigbury-on-Sea, if funds are available to achieve this, would not have a significant impact on coastal processes as they are backed by these hard rock cliffs.	could fail by the end of this period if it is not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public funds. This would result in increased flood and erosion risk to currently protected areas. If it is maintained it would require improving during this period with larger defences.	to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes, although the defences here would need to be much larger than at present.
6c16 – Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea) to Challaborough (West)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There is a small length of defence located at the back of Challaborough Beach that protects low-lying land from flooding and erosion. Maintenance of the defence could occur during this period if funds are available, although it is unlikely that this would attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. If these are not maintained, then measures will need to be developed to manage the adaptation of this area in the medium term to long term.	Even if funded by non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds, maintenance of the defences at Challaborough Beach would likely become unsustainable. If alternative funds are available to continue defending this area, then this could occur as to do so will not have a significant impact on coastal processes of the wider area. However consideration should be given to realigning defences to retain more beach material in this area. If these are not maintained, then measures will need to be developed to manage the adaptation of this area in the medium term to long term.	Even if funded by non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds, maintenance of the defences at Challaborough Beach would likely become unsustainable. If alternative funds are available to continue defending this area, then this could occur as to do so will not have a significant impact on coastal processes of the wider area. However consideration should be given to realigning defences to retain more beach material in this area. If these are not maintained, then measures will need to be developed to manage the adaptation of this area during this period.
	This section contains a small beach that fronts the defences and low-lying land at Challaborough. Challaborough Beach fluctuates seasonally but has been stable over the long term. This situation is expected to continue to 2025, although coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period, resulting in an increased risk of flooding during storm	As sea levels rise, it would be expected that at Challaborough Beach coastal squeeze would result in narrowing beaches. If defences are to be maintained by non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds, then coastal squeeze effects could be reduced if defences are realigned landwards, allowing the beach to roll back landwards in response to sea level rise. Ultimately, this would allow a more naturally	As sea levels rise further, it would be expected that at Challaborough Beach coastal squeeze would result in narrowing beaches. If defences are to be maintained by non-public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds, then coastal squeeze effects could be reduced if defences are realigned landwards, allowing the beach to roll back landwards in response to sea level rise. Ultimately, this would allow a more naturally

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	events by 2025. The hard rock cliffs located along the eastern and western parts of this section have eroded very little over the long term, and this is expected to continue in the future, with negligible erosion predicted by 2025.	functioning beach to be retained at Challaborough. The hard rock cliffs at either end of this section would continue to erode only very slowly between 2025 and 2055, with negligible erosion predicted over this period.	functioning beach to be retained at Challaborough. The hard rock cliffs at either end of this section would continue to erode only very slowly between 2055 and 2105, with negligible erosion predicted over this period.
6c17 – Challaborough (West) to Erme Estuary (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The majority of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that have eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and total erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas over this period, whilst along the majority of the frontage, erosion would be negligible. The cliffs along this section are indented with small pocket beaches that are supplied with sediment from local cliff erosion only; there is no interaction between adjacent beaches. These beaches have historically been stable over the long term; however coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period if there is insufficient sediment supply to the pocket beaches from local cliff erosion in the future.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of between 0 and 10m predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Sea level rise could lead to the narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section, if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion and where beaches front resistant cliffs. Where beaches are not present the still water level will simply be higher up the cliff face.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of 0 to 10m predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. As sea levels rise, most of the small pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section would be expected to have disappeared, unless locally there is sufficient sediment supply from the cliffs.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
6c18 – Erme Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Orcheton Wood)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no flood alleviation schemes within this unit, although there are a number of properties at risk of flooding under a 1:1 year extreme event within this primarily rural section. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 - Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk at the current level (accepting that flood risk will increase over time from this baseline)*." Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section. Therefore, this has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'No Active Intervention'.	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in flood risk area during this period compared to present day.	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in flood risk area during this period compared to present day.
	This stretch encompasses the Erme Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected, although there could be natural fluctuations in the position of the low water channel.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.
6c19 – Erme Estuary (Upstream section – Orcheton Wood to Pamflete	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no flood alleviation schemes within this unit, although there are a number of properties at risk of flooding under a 1:1 year extreme event within this primarily rural section. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 -*	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Wood)	*Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk at the current level (accepting that flood risk will increase over time from this baseline).*" Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section. Therefore, this has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'No Active Intervention'.	flood risk area during this period compared to present day.	flood risk area during this period compared to present day.
	This stretch encompasses the Erme Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected, although there could be natural fluctuations in the position of the low water channel.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.
6c20 – Erme Estuary (West Bank – Pamflete Wood to Mouth)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no flood alleviation schemes within this unit, although there are a number of properties at risk of flooding under a 1:1 year extreme event within this primarily rural section. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 - Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk at the current level (accepting that flood risk will increase over time from this baseline).*" Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in flood risk area during this period compared to present day.	Under this Policy, extreme flood events continue to pose a flood risk to properties, but this would be managed through flood warnings rather than constructing flood defences along this section as there is predicted to be no significant increase in flood risk area during this period compared to present day.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	defences along this section. Therefore, this has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'No Active Intervention'.		
	This stretch encompasses the Erme Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected, although there could be natural fluctuations in the position of the low water channel.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.	No change in the form of the Erme Estuary is expected as it is natural and unconstrained; therefore the estuary should be able to adapt naturally to rising sea levels.
6c21 – Erme Estuary (West) to Yealm Estuary (East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences along this section. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.	No defences. This section would continue to evolve naturally.
	The majority of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that have eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and total erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas over this period, whilst only the remainder erosion would be negligible. The cliffs along this section are indented with small pocket beaches that are supplied with sediment from local cliff erosion only; there is no interaction between adjacent beaches. These beaches have historically been stable over the long term; however coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period if there is insufficient sediment	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of between 0 and 10m predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Sea level rise could lead to the narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section, if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion and where beaches front resistant cliffs. Where beaches are not present the still water level will simply be higher up the cliff face.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of 0 to 10m predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. As sea levels rise most of the small pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section would be expected to have disappeared, unless locally there is sufficient sediment supply from the cliffs.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	supply to the pocket beaches from local cliff erosion in the future.		
6c22 – Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Passage House)	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.
	This stretch encompasses outer eastern bank of the Yealm Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.
6c23 – Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Passage House to Newton Ferrers North)	**Policy Assessed = Hold the Line**	**Policy Assessed = Hold the Line**	**Policy Assessed = Hold the Line**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.
	This stretch encompasses part of the eastern bank of the Yealm Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected. Exposed estuarine locations such as Newton Ferrers and Noss Mayo may be subject to flooding when high spring tides coincide with heavy rainfall. Continued defence along this section would minimise the flood risk.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is largely natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. Continued defence along this section would minimise the flood risk.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is largely natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. Continued defence along this section would minimise the flood risk.
6c24 – Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Newton Ferrers North to Fish House Plantation)	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.
	This stretch encompasses upper eastern bank of	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	the Yealm Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.
6c25 – Yealm Estuary (West Bank – Fish House Plantation to Season Point)	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**	**Policy Assessed = No Active Intervention**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P4 - Take action to sustain the current level of flood risk.*" This could be interpreted to mean 'Hold the Line' in parts of the estuary where there are already defences that reduce flood risk. Review of the local situation suggests that Hold the Line in this section of the estuary would be unnecessary as there are no defences to sustain and so under Policy Scenario A, No Active Intervention is considered instead along this undefended section.
	This stretch encompasses western bank of the Yealm Estuary. This is a ria type estuary which is confined by steep cliffs. No change in the overall estuary form is expected. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.	No change in the form of the Yealm is expected as it is natural and unconstrained by defences, allowing the estuary to adjust to keep pace with rising sea levels. No Active Intervention along this section will allow natural processes to continue to occur.
6c26 – Season Point to Wembury Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	The majority of this section is undefended. There are small sections of defence at Wembury that provide localised protection against flooding	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Wembury could	The majority of this undefended section of coast would continue to evolve naturally. The short section of defence at Wembury could

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	and erosion. Under this Policy, it is assumed that any further maintenance of these short lengths of defence would not attract public funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.	fail by the end of this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.	fail by the end of this period if they are not maintained as they would be unlikely to attract public funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain this short length of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.
	The majority of this section consists of hard rock cliffs that have eroded very little over the long term, although there are localised areas that are slightly more erodible. This trend would continue to 2025, and total erosion of between 0 and 10m is predicted in localised areas over this period, whilst only the remainder erosion would be negligible. The cliffs along this section are indented with small pocket beaches that are supplied with sediment from local cliff erosion only; there is no interaction between adjacent beaches. These beaches have historically been stable over the long term; however coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period if there is insufficient sediment supply to the pocket beaches from local cliff erosion in the future.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of between 0 and 10m predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Sea level rise could lead to the narrowing and possible submergence of the pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section, if there is insufficient supply of sediment from localised cliff erosion and where beaches front resistant cliffs. Where beaches are not present the still water level will simply be higher up the cliff face. The short section of defence at Wembury could fail by the end of this period if it is not maintained. This would result in increased flood and erosion risk to currently protected areas.	Cliff erosion would be limited to localised areas of slightly more erodible cliffs, with total erosion in these areas of 0 to 10m predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. As sea levels rise most of the small pocket beaches that indent the cliffs along this section would be expected to have disappeared, unless locally there is sufficient sediment supply from the cliffs. If it has not been maintained, then there would be no defences along this stretch. If, however, private funds are available to maintain the defence at Wembury then there would be no significant impact in terms of coastal processes other than to locally constrain shoreline retreat, which would be limited in any case by the resistant nature of the geology in this area.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: WEMBURY POINT TO DEVIL'S POINT			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area:			

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
This stretch of coastline encompasses the large urban settlement of Plymouth, the protection of which is a key policy driver. An additional consideration in this section is the need to protect areas of active/former landfill and potentially contaminated land from increasing rates of erosion/flooding. The cliffs are of outstanding landscape and geological/ geomorphological value. As a result of the preferred policies, there are potential losses of intertidal habitat due to coastal squeeze to the west of Mount Batten Breakwater and potential gains in intertidal habitat (if not squeezed against hard structures) to the east of Mount Batten Breakwater. There is also the potential loss of some historic heritage features (including up to three Scheduled Monuments) but protection of a significant number of recreational and tourist related assets and Scheduled Monuments in Plymouth. Further consideration would be required if Holding the Line to the west of Mount Batten Breakwater to ensure that it would not adversely affect the Western King SSSI.			
6c27 – Wembury Point to Mount Batten Breakwater	**Policy = No Active Intervention** The most significant defence present along this section occurs at its western end in the form of the Mount Batten Breakwater, although its main effect is upon wave climate around the mouth of the Plym estuary. There are also very small lengths of localised defences that prevent erosion at Bovisand and immediately south of the breakwater along the access road to Mount Batten. Under this Policy, it is assumed that any further maintenance of these short lengths of defence would not attract public funds. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain these short lengths of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes. Part of this section is also affected by the sheltering effect of the Plymouth Breakwater	**Policy = No Active Intervention** It is assumed that the Mount Batten and Plymouth Breakwaters would remain during this period and continue to affect wave climate within Plymouth Sound. The short lengths of defence that occur at Bovisand and immediately south of the breakwater along the access road to Mount Batten could fail by the end of this period if they are not maintained. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain the short lengths of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.	**Policy = No Active Intervention** It is assumed that the Mount Batten and Plymouth Breakwaters would remain during this period and continue to affect wave climate within Plymouth Sound. If not maintained, there would be no other defences along this section and the shoreline would continue to evolve naturally. However, if alternative (private) funds are available to maintain the short lengths of defence, then there is no reason not to allow this to occur, when considering the impact on coastal processes.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	within Plymouth Sound.		
	The cliffs along this section consist of hard, resistant rock that has eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted over this period. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. This coast is geologically controlled and therefore would not be significantly affected by any changes within Plymouth Sound, e.g. to the Breakwater, as any increased wave action along this section would not be expected to greatly increase coastal erosion.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. If not maintained (by private funds), the loss of the short lengths of defence at Bovisand and immediately south of the breakwater along the access road to Mount Batten would be unlikely to increase the risk in these areas due to the resistant nature of the backing cliffs, although adaptation measures to relocate the road may be required. The small pocket beaches will gradually become drowned as sea level rise and shore platforms become submerged. This coast is geologically controlled and therefore would not be significantly affected by any changes within Plymouth Sound, e.g. to the Breakwater, as any increased wave action along this section would not be expected to greatly increase coastal erosion.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. If not maintained (by private funds), the loss of the short lengths of defence at Bovisand and immediately south of the breakwater along the access road to Mount Batten would be unlikely to increase the risk in these areas due to the resistant nature of the backing cliffs, although adaptation measures to relocate the road may be required. Many of the small pocket beaches would have been lost in a scenario of accelerated sea level rise. This coast is geologically controlled and therefore would not be significantly affected by any changes within Plymouth Sound, e.g. to the Breakwater, as any increased wave action along this section would not be expected to greatly increase coastal erosion.
6c28 – Plym Estuary - Mount Batten Breakwater to Marsh Mills	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There is a variety of defences of varying standards along this section that protect low lying areas from flooding. It is likely that some of these defences would need to be upgraded during this	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	period to maintain current levels of protection. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.
	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. Sea level rise could begin to cause narrowing of intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary towards 2025, though it is unlikely that a significant area would be lost during this period.	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. As sea levels rise, further narrowing and even loss of some parts of the intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary is likely to occur towards 2055 as they are prevented from adapting naturally by the defences.	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. As sea levels rise further, more significant narrowing and even loss of intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary is likely to occur towards 2105 as they are prevented from adapting naturally by the defences.
6c29 – Plym Estuary – Marsh Mills to Coxside	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	There are a variety of defences along this section that protect low lying areas from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	Policy.	Policy.
	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. Sea level rise could begin to cause narrowing of intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary towards 2025, though it is unlikely that a significant area would be lost during this period.	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. As sea levels rise, further narrowing and even loss of some parts of the intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary is likely to occur towards 2055 as they are prevented from adapting naturally by the defences.	Continued defence along this section would provide ongoing flood protection to areas of low lying land that are highly developed during this period. As sea levels rise further, more significant narrowing and even loss of intertidal areas in the upper part of the estuary is likely to occur towards 2105 as they are prevented from adapting naturally by the defences.
6c30 – Coxside to Devil's Point	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	This section consists of a wide range of defences that protect the toe of the cliff from wave action, although a number of the defences form part of amenity features including a lido. Part of this section is also affected by the sheltering effect of the Plymouth Breakwater within Plymouth Sound.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period, although along Plymouth Hoe this would likely form part of any upgrade of the amenity features located along the toe of the cliffs in this area. It is assumed that the Plymouth Breakwater would remain during this period and continue to affect wave climate within Plymouth Sound.	Upgrade of the defences could be required during this period, although along Plymouth Hoe this would likely form part of any upgrade of the amenity features located along the toe of the cliffs in this area. It is assumed that the Plymouth Breakwater would remain during this period and continue to affect wave climate within Plymouth Sound.
	The cliff toe is almost entirely protected by defences and other structures along this section, and this has resulted in no cliff recession over the long term. Continued defence of this section by ongoing	Continued defence of this section by ongoing provision of amenity infrastructure would result in no cliff recession occurring between 2025 and 2055, although even if undefended, the hard rock geology that forms this coastline would	Continued defence of this section by ongoing provision of amenity infrastructure would result in no cliff recession occurring between 2055 and 2105, although even if undefended, the underlying hard rock geology would experience negligible

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	provision of amenity infrastructure would result in no cliff recession occurring by 2025, although even if undefended, the hard rock geology that forms this coastline would experience negligible, if any erosion. Increases in sea level and storminess as a result of climate change could cause increased flood risk to low-lying areas by 2025.	experience negligible erosion. Rising sea levels and increased storminess due to climate change would lead to an increased risk of flooding to low-lying land as a result of wave overtopping, requiring existing defences to be upgraded during this period to minimise this impact.	erosion. Rising sea levels and increased storminess due to climate change would lead to an increased risk of flooding to low-lying land as a result of wave overtopping, requiring existing defences to be upgraded during this period to minimise this impact.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: TAMAR ESTUARY			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: The Tamar Estuary contains both a number of developed areas as well as large areas of natural, undefended estuary. Policies of either hold the line or managed realignment within the estuary seek to recognise this, as these provide some significant social and economic benefits with minimal adverse impacts on the environment. In areas where the selected policy is managed realignment, opportunities for the expansion of existing wetland areas can be explored through targeting environmental schemes such as stewardship. There are also opportunities for new areas of wetland habitat creation through the design of appropriate managed realignment schemes. Within these areas, the aim of managed realignment is to both create habitat and reduce flood risk in other parts of the estuary, and as such, under the policy of managed realignment, areas where there are existing defences would be maintained, although it is not envisaged under this policy to construct new defences in currently undefended areas.		
6c31 – Tamar Estuary – Devil's Point Tamerton Lake	**Policy = Hold the Line** Defences are located along the majority of this eastern side of the estuary. These defences and other structures are associated with the development of the port and naval dockyard at Plymouth, which has also seen the estuary heavily modified in this area by dredging activity. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean	**Policy = Hold the Line** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.	**Policy = Hold the Line** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy.		
	Human intervention along this outer part of the Tamar estuary, particularly south of the Tamar bridge, has heavily modified the estuary in this area. The defences along this eastern side of the estuary protect small areas of low-lying land between the estuary and higher ground to the east from flooding. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels, particularly on the part of this section north of the Tamar bridge, would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Plymouth. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels, particularly on the part of this section north of the Tamar bridge, would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Plymouth. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.
6c32 – Tamar Estuary – Tamerton Lake to Gunnislake (Upper Tamar Estuary East)	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line / Managed Realignment**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line / Managed Realignment**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line / Managed Realignment**
	This part of the Tamar Estuary is largely undefended, although there are short isolated lengths of defence that protect localised areas from flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
	this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.	managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.	managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.
	Where defences occur along the eastern side of the estuary, they protect small areas of low-lying land from flooding. The majority of the remaining estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. Managed realignment along these undefended areas would aid conservation of inter-tidal areas and also help to reduce flood risk to the small defended areas.	The effect of rising sea levels on the Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of the estuary in this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.	The effect of rising sea levels on the Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of the estuary in this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.
6c33 – Tamar Estuary –	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line /**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line /**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line /**

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
Gunnislake to Saltash (North) (Upper Tamar Estuary West)	**Managed Realignment**	**Managed Realignment**	**Managed Realignment**
	This part of the Tamar Estuary is largely undefended, although there are short isolated lengths of defence that protect localised areas from flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P6 - Take action to increase the frequency of flooding to bring benefits locally or elsewhere*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Managed Realignment' in parts of the estuary, although no specific locations are identified and this would be subject to detailed investigations. It is assumed that this policy would allow existing defences to be maintained or improved in order to reduce any change in flood risk created by managed realignment in parts of the estuary, but would not allow new defences to be built along currently undefended sections, which would continue to evolve naturally. Due to insufficient information being available in the upper Tamar Estuary to state exactly where defences would be maintained/realigned and where no active intervention would occur, the policy in the SMP is left flexible to allow subsequent more detailed study to determine the precise management of this area.
	Where defences occur along the western side of the estuary, they protect small areas of low-lying	The effect of rising sea levels on the Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual	The effect of rising sea levels on the Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	land from flooding. The majority of the remaining estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. Managed realignment along these undefended areas would aid conservation of inter-tidal areas and also help to reduce flood risk to the small defended areas.	loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of the estuary in this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.	loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of the estuary in this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.
6c34 – Tamar Estuary – Saltash	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** Defences along this part of the western shore of the Tamar Estuary protect low lying parts of the town of Saltash from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Human intervention along this outer part of the Tamar Estuary has heavily modified the estuary in this area. The defences along the western side of the estuary protect small areas of low-lying land between the estuary and higher ground to the west from flooding. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Saltash. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Saltash. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.
6c35 – Tamar Estuary – River Lynher (Saltash South to Torpoint North (Jupiter Point))	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	The River Lynher is a tributary of the Tamar Estuary which is largely undefended, although there are short isolated lengths of defence that protect localised areas from flooding. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions*." This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	could also be explored.		
	Where defences occur along this section, they protect small areas of low-lying land from flooding. These would be maintained during this period to ensure flood risk continues to be reduced. The majority of the remaining estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. Managed realignment along these undefended areas would aid conservation of inter-tidal areas and also help to reduce flood risk to the small defended areas.	The effect of rising sea levels on the River Lynher would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.	The effect of rising sea levels on the River Lynher would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of small lengths of defence along this section. The remaining undefended areas of this section would be likely to maintain their current form as they adapt landwards at a rate that keeps pace with sea level rise, aided by pro-active managed realignment which will also serve to help reduce flood risk along the defended areas of this section.
6c36 – Tamar Estuary – Torpoint North (Jupiter Point) to Torpoint South (Landing Stage)	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** Defences along this part of the western shore of the Tamar Estuary protect low lying parts of the town of Torpoint from flooding. These would be retained during this period. The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention** The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.		
	Human intervention along this outer part of the Tamar Estuary has heavily modified the estuary in this area. The defences along the western side of the estuary protect small areas of low-lying land between the estuary and higher ground to the west from flooding. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Torpoint. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.	The effect of rising sea levels would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Torpoint. Ongoing management of this section and the associated impacts upon the lower estuary is likely to continue during this period.
6c37 – Tamar Estuary – St John's Lake (Torpoint South (Landing Stage) to Millbrook (Mill Farm))	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	This part of the estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground. It is likely affected to some extent by the management activities associated with the Plymouth Dockyard.	The effect of rising sea levels on this area of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground.	The effect of rising sea levels on this area of the lower Tamar estuary could result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground.
6c38 – Tamar Estuary – St John's Lake (Millbrook (Mill Farm) to Millbrook (Hancock's Lake)	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.
	The defences along this part of the estuary protect small areas of low-lying land between the estuary and surrounding higher ground from	The effect of rising sea levels on this part of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they	The effect of rising sea levels on this part of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas where they

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	flooding. The majority of the remaining part of the estuary in this section natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground.	are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Millbrook. The remaining undefended areas of this part of the estuary in this section would be likely to also experience gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it.	are restricted from adapting by the ongoing presence of defences at Millbrook. The remaining undefended areas of this part of the estuary in this section would be likely to also experience gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it.
6c39 – Tamar Estuary – St John's Lake (Millbrook (Hancock's Lake) to Palmer Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**	**Policy = No Active Intervention / Hold the Line**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P3 – Continue existing or alternative actions.*" This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary where existing defences are occur. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is assumed that no defences would be built in areas where there are currently undefended, and so these areas would be allowed to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'. Under this policy, opportunities for managed realignment could also be explored.
	This part of the estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. The impact of	The effect of rising sea levels on this area of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are	The effect of rising sea levels on this area of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground. It is likely affected to some extent by the management activities associated with the Plymouth Dockyard.	restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground.	restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it. The impact of maintaining short lengths of existing defences would be minimal as they would also constrain future evolution of the estuary in much the same way as the natural steeply rising ground.
6c40 – Tamar Estuary – Palmer Point to Mount Edgcumbe (Cremyll)	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**	**Policy = Hold the Line / No Active Intervention**
	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.	The CFMP policy for this section is "*P5 – Take further action to reduce flood risk (now and in the future)*". This has been interpreted for this SMP to mean 'Hold the Line' throughout the estuary. Continued monitoring and maintenance of existing defences within this section is therefore assumed to occur during this period under this Policy. It is not assumed that new defences will be built along currently undefended sections under this Policy, which would continue to evolve naturally under 'No Active Intervention'.
	This part of the estuary is largely natural, with extensive areas of intertidal mudflats constrained by steeply rising ground. It is likely affected to some extent by the management activities associated with the Plymouth Dockyard.	The effect of rising sea levels on the this area of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it.	The effect of rising sea levels on the this area of the lower Tamar estuary would be likely to result in the gradual loss of inter-tidal areas as they are restricted from adapting by the steeply rising ground that surrounds it.

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: MOUNT EDGCUMBE TO RAME HEAD			
Key Impacts & Implications for the Policy Scenario Area: This coastline is mainly characterised by undefended, hard rock cliffs, which experience very slow retreat rates; although locally cliff falls can occur which cause a few metres of erosion. Sediment inter-linkages are weak; therefore impacts of defences tend to be confined locally. For most of the frontage the preferred policy is to continue to allow natural retreat of the shoreline, which, due to the low rate of retreat is unlikely to have result in significant losses of assets. However, no active intervention in some areas has the potential to result in damage to or loss of some historic environmental features including Scheduled Monuments and a Registered Park and Garden. At Kingsand and Cawsand, the preferred policy is to minimise the risk of flooding and erosion to the town assets, through maintaining and upgrading the existing defences. The cliffs that enclose these beaches are very resistant, therefore coastal squeeze would be expected to occur whether these areas were defended or not. Beneficial impact on nature conservation through a potential increase in intertidal habitat adjacent to internationally designated conservation site (Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC).			
6c41 – Mount Edgcumbe to Picklecombe Point	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.
	The unprotected hard rock cliffs that form this section have eroded very little over the long term, and negligible erosion of these cliffs is predicted by 2025. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.	The hard rock cliffs along this section would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. The small pocket beaches, such as Edgcumbe Beach would narrow due to rising sea levels and the lack of sediment input. At Edgcumbe there could be a risk of localised flooding.	The hard rock cliffs along this section would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Some pocket beaches could disappear due to rising sea levels. There could be increased risk of localised flooding at Edgcumbe.
6c42 – Fort Picklecombe	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	A small section of defence is present along the cliff toe around Picklecombe Point, which protect Fort Picklecombe (which sits in front of the cliffs)	It is assumed that the defences around Picklecombe Point would be maintained and possibly upgraded (by private funds) during this	It is assumed that the defences around Picklecombe Point would be maintained and possibly upgraded (by private funds) during this

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	along this section. Under this Policy it is assumed that maintenance of these defences (by private funds) would occur during this period.	period.	period.
	The presence of defences around Picklecombe Point is unlikely to significantly affect cliff recession in this area by 2025, as the hard rock cliffs along which they are located would be likely to experience only negligible erosion over this period in any case.	The continued maintenance of defences around Picklecombe Point during this period would be unlikely to have a significant effect on cliff recession during this period, as they protect hard rock cliffs that would only experience negligible erosion even if they were unprotected, much like for the adjacent unprotected cliffs. There would also be no impact on the adjacent shoreline.	The continued maintenance of defences around Picklecombe Point during this period would be unlikely to have a significant effect on cliff recession during this period, as they protect hard rock cliffs that would only experience negligible erosion even if they were unprotected, much like for the adjacent unprotected cliffs. There would also be no impact on the adjacent shoreline.
6c43 – Picklecombe Point to Kingsand	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.
	The unprotected hard rock cliffs that form this section have eroded very little over the long term, and negligible erosion of these cliffs is predicted by 2025. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.	The hard rock cliffs along this section would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. The small pocket beaches along this section would narrow due to rising sea levels and the lack of sediment input.	The hard rock cliffs along this section would be expected to experience only negligible erosion between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. Some pocket beaches could disappear due to rising sea levels.
6c44 – Kingsand/ Cawsand	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**	**Policy = Hold the Line**
	Defences including seawalls are located at the back of the small pocket beaches located in front	Upgrade of the defences along this section could be required during this period in order to	Upgrade of the defences along this section could be required during this period in order to

Policy Unit	Preferred Policy		
	Short Term (to 2025)	**Medium Term (to 2055)**	**Long Term (to 2105)**
	of Kingsand and Cawsand.	maintain current levels of protection.	maintain current levels of protection.
	The small pocket beaches at Cawsand and Kingsand have been stable over the long term, although they do fluctuate as a result of storm events. In the short term this trend is likely to continue although the beach width could start to reduce due to rising sea levels. Coastal squeeze as a result of sea level rise could become increasingly important during this period to 2025, due to the natural resistance of the cliffs. This could result in a greater risk of localised flooding at both Kingsand and Cawsand.	Sea level rise could result in the small pocket beaches of Cawsand and Kingsand becoming narrower and steeper during this period, due to the resistance of the backing cliffs; this means there is a lack of sediment being input to the beaches (which are not fed by any other mechanism) and also prevents translation of the beach profile landwards in response to the rise in sea level. This will have implications for the small villages and to prevent localised flooding and overtopping the existing defences would need to be upgraded.	In the long term, the issue of narrowing beaches will continue under a scenario of accelerated sea level rise. This may mean that during this period the beaches of Cawsand and Kingsand disappear altogether or that only a very narrow beach is present, even at lowest tides. This will have implications for the small villages and to prevent localised flooding and overtopping the existing defences would need to be upgraded.
6c45 – Cawsand to Rame Head	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**	**Policy = No Active Intervention**
	There are no defences present along this section.	No defences.	No defences.
	The cliffs along this section consist of hard, resistant rock that has eroded very little over the long term. This is expected to continue to 2025, with negligible cliff recession predicted over this period. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2025 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures. The cliffs mainly plunge directly into the sea along this stretch.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2025 and 2055. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2055 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.	Negligible erosion of the hard rock cliffs that dominate this section is predicted between 2055 and 2105. As such total erosion of 0 to 10m is predicted by 2105 depending on the occurrence of small scale cliff failures.

Annex G.1 – Concise Summary of Preferred Policy Options

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: DURLSTON HEAD TO WHITE NOTHE						
5g01	**Durlston Head to St Alban's Head**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g02	**St Alban's Head to Kimmeridge Bay**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Predominantly undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. Short length of defence and slipway at Chapman's Pool would be lost in the longer-term.
5g03	**Kimmeridge Bay (defended length)**	Do Nothing; Retreat	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced in a realigned position if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced in a realigned position if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There is a short length of defence on the eastern side of Kimmeridge Bay. Maintenance of this defence will be dependent upon the availability of non-flood and coastal defence budget funds. If maintained by alternative funds, consideration should be given to relocating defences inland to continue to provide protection against flooding and maintain access in a more sustainable position, whilst not impacting on the natural coast processes, which are the key policy driver.
5g04	**Kimmeridge Bay (undefended) to Worbarrow Tout**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g05	**Worbarrow Tout to Lulworth Cove (East)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g06	**Lulworth Cove (undefended)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g07	**Lulworth Cove (defended length)**	Retreat	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced in a realigned position if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced in a realigned position if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There is a short length of defended coast within Lulworth Cove that provides some protection against flood risk whilst also providing access to the coast. Maintenance of this defence will be dependent upon the availability of non-flood and coastal defence budget funds. If maintained by alternative funds, consideration should be given to relocating defences inland as necessary to continue to provide protection against flooding and maintain access in a more sustainable position, whilst not impacting on the natural coast processes, which are the key policy driver.
5g08	**Lulworth Cove (West) to White Nothe**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
			Intervention.	**Intervention**.	**Intervention**.	
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: WHITE NOTHE TO REDCLIFF POINT						
5g09	**White Nothe to Ringstead Bay (defended length east)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g10	**Ringstead Bay (defended length)**	Hold	Undertake maintenance of the existing defences in order to provide continued protection to the cliff top assets, as long as this remains feasible, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to **Hold the Line** by maintaining defences for as long as possible but eventually moving towards **No Active Intervention** during this period.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The defences at Ringstead are already being outflanked, and it will become unsustainable to maintain these in the medium to long term. The long term plan is therefore to allow retreat along this shoreline. Maintenance of the existing defences in the short to medium term, which controls the rate of erosion locally, will allow measures to be put in place for managing this transition including consideration of mitigating the displacement of people and the loss of property and assets. It is not intended that these defences would be replaced once the fail as to do so would be economically, technically and environmentally unsustainable.
5g11	**Ringstead Bay (defended length west) to Redcliff Point**	Do Nothing; Retreat *(at Osmington)*	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: REDCLIFF POINT TO PORTLAND BILL						
5g12	**Redcliff Point to Bowleaze Cove (Gabions)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
5g13	**Bowleaze Cove (Gabions) to Furzy Cliff**	Retreat	Undertake maintenance of the existing defences to **Hold the Line** during this period.	Construct new defences inland in a more sustainable position, through **Managed Realignment**.	Continue to maintain the realigned defence position through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continuing to hold the line of the existing defences as sea levels rise would result in the need for larger defences and loss of beach, therefore the plan is to provide a more sustainable defence line to reduce flood risk, whilst also allowing the beach to roll back and adapt to rising sea levels, such that a beach could be retained for tourism and recreation. This would require more detailed study and would impact on some assets; therefore measures would need to be put in place to manage this losses or possible relocation of assets.
5g14	**Furzy Cliff**	Retreat	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	This is an undefended designated cliff that is actively eroding landwards; the long term plan is to allow this process to continue. However, depending upon the extent of future landslides, in the longer term, this could potentially impact upon the road link to Bowleaze Cove and so continued monitoring of the cliffs would be required to monitor this risk.
5g15	**Furzy Cliff to Preston Beach (Rock Groyne)**	Hold	Undertake maintenance of the existing defences to continue to afford protection to the key transport link and assets, through a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain existing defences, to afford protection to the key transport link and assets, through **Hold the Line**.	Construct new defences in a more sustainable set-back position, through implementing **Managed Realignment**.	The existing defence line protects a key transport route from flooding and erosion, as well as a number of properties. As Furzy Cliff to the north erodes, and as sea levels rise, it will become increasingly unsustainable to maintain this defence line, and as such, the plan is for a new defence to be constructed at a set-back location. Implementation of such a scheme would need to consider and incorporate the impacts upon transport infrastructure, property, and Lodmoor nature reserve and to enable planning and mitigation measures to be put in place in the short to medium term it is proposed that the existing defences are maintained to the end of their life. This realignment would allow a more sustainable defence position to be established with more beach retained in front of the defences.
5g16	**Preston Beach (Rock Groyne) to Weymouth (Stone Pier) (includes Weymouth Harbour)**	Hold	Undertake maintenance and improvement of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold the Line**.	Undertake maintenance and improvement of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold the Line**.	Undertake maintenance and improvement of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold the Line**.	The long-term plan is to continue to provide adequate flood and erosion protection to the highly developed and commercially important town of Weymouth. This would involve improvement of existing defences.
5g17	**Weymouth (Stone Pier) to Portland Harbour (North Breakwater)**	Hold	Undertake maintenance of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold the Line** during	Undertake maintenance and improvement of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold**	Undertake maintenance and improvement of the existing defences to continue to provide protection to Weymouth, through **Hold**	The long-term plan is to continue to provide adequate flood and erosion protection to the highly developed and commercially important town of Weymouth. The seawall constructed along this section in 2002, along with the rock revetment at the eastern end, would be maintained to continue to protect this area from erosion by the sea.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
			this period. This may involve upgrading defences along a short length of frontage.	**the Line**.	**the Line**.	
5g18	**Bincleaves to Castle Cove**	Retreat	Privately funded implementation of slope stabilisation measures in the upper parts of the slope along parts of this coast to prevent the risk of further cliff recession in localised areas for a period of time as part of a policy of **Managed Realignment** could occur, whilst adaptation measures are developed for the medium to long term if it remains unviable to intervene on a larger scale using public funds.	Maintenance and possibly further implementation of privately funded slope stabilisation measures in the upper parts of the slope along parts of this coast to prevent the risk of further cliff recession in localised areas as part of a policy of **Managed Realignment** could occur, whilst adaptation measures continue to be developed and begin to be implemented if it remains unviable to intervene on a larger scale using public funds..	Implementation of adaptation measures would occur as part of a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Management of this part of the north-western shore of Portland Harbour will be limited to introduction of slope stabilisation measures in the upper parts of the slopes. Funding for this is unlikely to attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds during the life of the SMP due to the slow rate of recession. Implementation of cliff stabilisation measures along parts of the upper slope of this section to prevent localised cliff recession would therefore depend upon the ability and willingness of private landowners to introduce measures. However, this will probably not be possible for all landowners and therefore not all assets along this stretch will be protected from future cliff recession. Measures to relocate cliff top assets away from risk areas where it intervention does not occur should therefore be developed and implemented as necessary during the life of the Plan, based upon continued monitoring of the cliffs. This policy will prevent uncontrolled losses of assets, as would occur under NAI and is not considered detrimental to the geological designations of this section, as measures would typically be introduced in the upper slopes and the cliffs are also already obscured due to the reduced erosion caused by the sheltering effects of the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are assumed to be retained and maintained over the next 100 years. If the harbour breakwaters are not maintained, it is likely that the rate of cliff recession will increase and result in justification for public funds to intervene more substantially along this section in the longer term.
5g19	**Castle Cove to Castle Cove Sailing Centre**	Retreat	Implement measures along parts of this coast to prevent the risk of further cliff recession in localised areas where it is economically viable to do so as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Maintain and possibly implement further measures along parts of this coast to prevent the risk of cliff recession in localised areas where it is economically viable to do so as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Continue to maintain and possibly implement further measures along parts of this coast to prevent the risk of cliff recession in localised areas where it is economically viable to do so as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Management of this central part of the north-western shore of Portland Harbour aims to reduce the risk of further coastal recession to people, property and infrastructure. Implementation of measures along parts of this section to prevent localised cliff recession is likely to be economically viable in terms of public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds in the short term, particularly in the area of Old Castle Road where the cliff top is within about 10m of the road. However, in other parts of this section it may not be economically viable (in terms of public funds) to provide protection against cliff recession. Measures could be introduced if alternative funds are available, subject to them being environmentally acceptable. If this does not occur, then measures to relocate cliff top assets away from risk areas should therefore be developed and implemented as necessary during the life of the Plan, based upon continued monitoring of the cliffs. This policy will prevent uncontrolled losses of assets, as would occur under NAI and is not considered detrimental to the geological designations of this section, as measures would typically be introduced in the upper slopes and the cliffs are also already obscured due to the reduced erosion caused by the sheltering effects of the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are assumed to be retained and maintained over the next 100 years. If the harbour breakwaters are not maintained, it is likely that the rate of cliff recession will increase and result in justification for public funds to intervene more substantially along this section in the longer term.
5g20	**Castle Cove Sailing Centre to Dowman Place**	Retreat	Monitor and if necessary introduce measures if cliff recession threatens the critical infrastructure beneath the Rodwell Trail under a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Continue to monitor and if necessary introduce measures if cliff recession threatens the critical infrastructure beneath the Rodwell Trail under a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Implement measures along parts of this coast as necessary to prevent the risk of further cliff recession in localised areas where it is economically viable to do so as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Management of this part of the north-western shore of Portland Harbour will initially involve ongoing monitoring of cliff recession in the short to medium term, with introduction of measures in the medium to long term in order to protect critical infrastructure and property as it becomes economically viable (in terms of public funds) to do so; although if monitoring in the short term shows measures are needed sooner then this could occur. Implementation of measures along parts of this section would prevent localised cliff recession. However, it may not be possible to implement such measures along the whole stretch, due to economics. Therefore measures to relocate cliff top assets away from risk areas where it is not

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
						economically viable to intervene should developed and implemented as necessary during the life of the Plan, based upon continued monitoring of the cliffs. This policy will prevent uncontrolled losses of assets, as would occur under 'no active intervention' and is not considered detrimental to the geological designations of this section, as measures would typically be introduced in the upper slopes and the cliffs are also already obscured due to the reduced erosion caused by the sheltering effects of the Portland Harbour Breakwaters, which are assumed to be retained and maintained over the next 100 years. If the harbour breakwaters are not maintained, it is likely that the rate of cliff recession will increase and result in justification for public funds to intervene more substantially along this section in the longer term.
5g21	**Small Mouth to Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour)**	Hold	Maintain existing defences towards Small Mouth and monitor beach levels along Ham Beach as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Maintain and improve existing defences towards Small Mouth and monitor beach levels along Ham Beach as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	Maintain and improve existing defences towards Small Mouth, and construct a defence embankment along Ham Beach to reduce the risk of flooding to the only road access to Portland as part of a policy of **Hold the Line**.	The continued protection of the only road access to the Isle of Portland is the primary driver for policy along this section. However, the risk of Chesil Beach being overtopped or even breached in the longer term would increase with time, and so plans should be developed now for this eventuality, as the current transport links could become unfeasible as a result. This policy assumes that the Portland Harbour breakwaters will be retained and maintained over the next 100 years.
5g22	**Osprey Quay (Portland Harbour) to Kings Pier**	Hold; Retreat *(towards Grove Point)*	Maintain existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to the developed area.	Maintain or improve existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to the developed area.	Maintain or improve existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to the developed area.	This developed area that encompasses the redeveloped Osprey Quay and Portland Port, is of key economic importance and these assets would continue to be protected under this policy.
5g23	**Kings Pier to Portland Bill**	Do Nothing; Retreat *(at Church Ope Cove)*	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: PORTLAND BILL TO THORNCOMBE BEACON						
6a01	**Portland Bill to West Weare**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a02	**Chiswell to Chesil Beach**	Selectively Hold The Line	Maintain existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to existing assets.	Maintain or improve existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to existing assets.	Maintain or improve existing defences in order to **Hold the Line** and provide continued protection to existing assets.	Defences protect this section from both flooding and erosion: due to the large number of properties at risk, defence of this section would continue to be provided. This also supports the policy for 5g20 and 5g22.
6a03	**Chesil Beach (to Wyke Narrows)**	Selectively Hold The Line / Do Nothing	Intervene to restore the defence function of the undefended beach only if required following storm events under a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Intervene to restore the defence function of the undefended beach only if required following storm events under a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Intervene to restore the defence function of the undefended beach only if required following storm events under a policy of **Managed Realignment**.	The beach along this section is undefended, although it does provide an important defence function against he risk of flooding to both extensively developed low-lying areas and the critical highway link between Weymouth and Portland. The defence function of the beach would be maintained as far as possible by undertaking beach management activities following storm events, although it is likely that the beach would be in a more landward position and could impact upon infrastructure behind the beach, and so measures to deal with this risk still need to be developed. It would be unsustainable to introduce more substantial defences along this part of the Chesil Barrier to an adequate standard that would reduce the risk to the road behind (refer also to 5g19) and it would be more appropriate to plan to adapt to the increasing risk over a significant event occurring in the future rather than defending this line.
6a04	**Chesil Beach and The Fleet**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. Future roll back or breaching of Chesil Beach along this stretch could impact upon infrastructure located at discrete locations along the eastern shore of The Fleet.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
6a05	**Abbotsbury to Cogden Beach**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a06	**Cogden Beach to Hive Beach (Burton Bradstock)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a07	**Hive Beach (Burton Bradstock)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to resume through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The small scale defences at Hive Beach will become unsustainable as the adjacent undefended cliffs erode further. Continued defence in this area would only be detrimental to the conservation of beach material at Hive Beach, and so by undertaking NAI in this area from the present day will allow the beach to adapt and behave naturally. This will, however, mean the few currently defended properties would be at risk of erosion as a result.
6a08	**Burton Cliff**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a09	**Freshwater Beach**	Do Nothing	**Manage the realignment** of the defence position in line with retreat of adjacent eroding cliffs through beach management in order to reduce the risk of inland flooding at Burton Bradstock.	Continue **Managed Realignment** of the beach position in line with adjacent eroding cliffs and construct a set-back defence to ensure flood risk inland continues to be minimised.	Continue **Managed Realignment** of the beach position in line with adjacent eroding cliffs and undertake maintenance of the set-back defence to continue to minimise flood risk to Burton Bradstock.	At present, beach management activity occurs along this section to maintain the outlet of the River Bride and so reduce flood risk to Burton Bradstock. This is not in keeping with the SMP1 policy of 'Do Nothing'. The proposed policy would involve continuing this beach management activity whilst a set-back defence line is constructed. The beach would then be allowed to roll back with management towards this realigned defence as sea levels rise in line with the retreat of the adjacent undefended cliffs. This would provide a more sustainable defence position whilst retaining flood protection to Burton Bradstock.
6a10	**East Cliff (West Bay)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a11	**West Bay (East Beach to eastern pier)**	Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defence position to protect West Bay, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Maintain the existing defences for as long as technically possible, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Build new defences in a more sustainable position, through implementing a **Managed Realignment** policy.	As sea levels rise, providing the required levels of protection along this section will become increasingly technically difficult in the longer term. In order to provide long-term, sustainable flood risk reduction, the long-term plan is to allow the beach to realign to a more sustainable position, whilst continuing to manage the flood risk to West Bay. Therefore managed realignment, through the construction of a set-back defence line is the proposed policy. This would conserve more beach material to help provide a more robust defence. However, a number of properties immediately behind the beach would be at risk and therefore measures would need to be in place in the medium term to manage this transition.
6a12	**West Bay (West Beach from eastern pier) to West Cliff (East) (includes West Bay Harbour)**	Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defence position to protect West Bay, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defence position to protect West Bay, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defence position to protect West Bay, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to West Bay. This assumes that the Harbour Breakwaters will be maintained over the next 100 years. However, there is a risk of erosion to the west causing outflanking and potential loss of some cliff top assets in the future. Works may therefore be required along the defences at the western end of this section abutting the eroding cliffs.
6a13	**West Cliff (East) to Thorncombe Beacon**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: THORNCOMBE BEACON TO BEER HEAD						
6a14	**Thorncombe Beacon to Seatown (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a15	**Seatown**	Selectively Hold The Line	**Hold the Line** through maintenance of the existing defences as long as possible,	Maintenance of defences would end during this period and allow natural coastal	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	The defences at Seatown constructed in 1996 are already being outflanked and have required extension to restore the original scheme standard of protection. It would be unsustainable to retain these defences in the medium to long term and the long-term plan is to allow a more naturally

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			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
			within existing economic justification.	evolution to resume through a move towards **No Active Intervention**.		functioning coast to evolve in the longer-term, with a beach rolling back into the mouth of the River Winniford such that a beach is likely to be retained here. This would involve the loss of assets and so maintenance of the defences would continue in the short term to allow impacts and mitigation measures for the relocation of lost assets to be developed during this period.
6a16	**Seatown (West) to Golden Cap**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a17	**Golden Cap to Charmouth (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a18	**Charmouth**	Selectively Hold The Line	Maintain existing defences through a **Hold the Line** policy to continue to provide protection to Charmouth.	There would be a move towards **No Active Intervention** along the cliffed western part of Charmouth. **Managed Realignment** within the River Char, through providing set-back flood defences as it becomes increasingly technically difficult to maintain defences in the existing position.	Continue the policy of **No Active Intervention** along the cliffed western part of Charmouth and **Managed Realignment** within the River Char.	Holding the existing defences at Charmouth in the longer term is unsustainable as the adjacent cliffs erode back. Therefore the proposed policy is to provide a set back flood defence upstream of the mouth of the River Char to ensure continued flood protection to low-lying areas upstream. Along the cliffed coastline fronting the western part of Charmouth, the long-term plan is to allow the coast to retreat, through no intervention would occur. This would, however result in the loss of cliff top assets; therefore measures would need to be developed in the short-term to manage and mitigate the loss of assets.
6a19	**Charmouth (West) to East Cliff (Lyme Regis)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a20	**East Cliff (Lyme Regis) to Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis)**	Hold The Line	Maintain and improve defences through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Maintain the existing defences for as long as it is technically and economically possible to do so, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	As outflanking occurs due to erosion and landsliding, continue to **Hold the Line** by maintaining and extending defences along the ever retreating cliff line. These defences could be at beach level or higher up the slope. It may, however, be necessary to move towards a policy of **Managed Realignment** during this period if it becomes unsustainable to continue to defend any parts of this length.	As the adjacent undefended cliffs to the east continue to retreat landwards, it will be necessary to manage the northern end of this defended frontage in a transitional way, with defences possibly extending as necessary along the emerging frontage to ensure protection to as much of the eastern side of Lyme Regis continues to be provided. However, even with this policy, there could still be some loss of cliff top assets, therefore an alternative realignment policy may need to be considered in the long-term, including measures to be developed and to be put in place to manage and mitigate the loss of assets as required.
6a21	**Broad Ledge (Lyme Regis) to The Cobb (Lyme Regis)**	Hold The Line	Maintain existing defences through a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Lyme Regis.	Continue to maintain or improve existing defences through a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Lyme Regis.	Continue to maintain or improve existing defences through a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Lyme Regis.	The key policy driver is the continued protection of the commercial and tourist centre of Lyme Regis.
6a22	**Monmouth Beach**	Do Nothing	Continue to **Hold the Line** and protect all built assets within the town; this requires little intervention along much of this frontage, but will involve monitoring of the beach.	Construct a more formal defence as part of **Managed Realignment** and implement beach management to support this.	Maintain the realigned defence position through a **Hold the Line** policy.	This section on the immediate western side of The Cobb (Monmouth Beach) presents a potential flood risk to Policy Unit 6a21 under a no active intervention scenario, as no formal defence exists although existing structures here provide some form of defence. A key driver is to protect the assets of Lyme Regis therefore in order to manage this risk, a more formal defence would be constructed in the medium term to protect the wider part of Lyme Regis to the east from flooding. This could also involve beach management activities including beach recycling and reprofiling.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
6a23	**Monmouth Beach to Seven Rock Point**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a24	**Seven Rock Point to Haven Cliff (West)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a25	**Axe Estuary (Mouth Breakwater to Axmouth North)**	N/A	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	The breakwater at the mouth of the Axe Estuary would be maintained to ensure that navigation channels are kept open. Within the estuary, this policy will also allow the only road link between Axmouth and Seaton to continue to be protected from flood risk.
6a26	**Axe Estuary (Axmouth North to Seaton North)**	N/A	Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** in order to reduce flood risk in other parts of the estuary and provide habitat opportunities.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment**.	This upper part of the Axe Estuary is pre-dominantly low-lying flood plain, and is already undergoing management to create new areas of habitat. Managed Realignment within strategic parts of this area would provide further opportunities for habitat creation as well as reducing flood risk in other parts of the estuary, although any implementation of managed realignment would require careful consideration of the Seaton Tramway along the western side of the estuary.
6a27	**Axe Estuary (Seaton East)**	N/A	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences through a **Hold the Line policy**.	A key driver is the continue protection of Seaton: this area on the eastern side of Seaton that sits alongside the Axe Estuary has also be identified as an area of potential redevelopment. The long-term plan is therefore for the continued protection of this area to minimise flood risk to any redevelopment, as well as to the rest of Seaton further west.
6a28	**Axe Estuary (Spit)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The spit across the mouth of the estuary is undefended, and the long-term plan is to continue to allow this to evolve naturally. This may be aided by continued sediment supply from further west as a result of the policy in 6a30.
6a29	**Axe Estuary (Spit) to Seaton (West)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to maintain protection to Seaton.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The defences along Seaton will be maintained to continue to reduce flood and erosion risk. The beach fronting this section would continue to receive sediment from the west.
6a30	**Seaton (West) to Seaton Hole**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing rock revetment, until it becomes ineffective; at this time consider moving the revetment back to the base of the retreating cliff toe under a **Managed Realignment** policy.	Continue to maintain existing rock revetment, until it becomes ineffective; at this time consider moving the revetment back to the base of the retreating cliff toe under a **Managed Realignment** policy.	The existing rock revetment along the cliff toe between Seaton and Seaton Hole has reduced cliff erosion slightly but not halted it. This policy would continue to maintain this defence as part of a policy of hold the line in the short term but this in order to reduce, but not prevent completely, erosion of the soft mudstone cliffs. It is therefore not likely to reduce the long-term risk of erosion to cliff top assets and only serve to cause coastal squeeze and a loss of beach, although, it will reduce the rate of cliffline recession. As the cliffline, and cliff toe retreat landwards, the revetment would need to be re-built along the 'retreated' cliff toe position at some point in the future under a policy of managed realignment. As the erosion risk would remain, measures would still need to be developed to manage risks along this frontage.
6a31	**Seaton Hole to Beer**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a32	**Beer**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain defences under **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Beer.	Continue to maintain defences under **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain defences under **Hold the Line** policy.	Defences at Beer would continue to help retain the beach in this area, which is important for both recreation and the local fishing industry.
6a33	**Beer to Beer Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BEER HEAD TO OTTERTON LEDGE						
6a34	**Beer Head to Salcombe Hill**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active**	Undefended, internationally designated section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
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			Intervention.	**Intervention**.	**Intervention**.	
6a35	**River Sid and East Sidmouth**	Hold The Line	Undertake **Managed Realignment** through beach management.	Undertake **Managed Realignment** through beach management.	Undertake **Managed Realignment** through beach management.	Low beach levels along this section have resulted in recent accelerated rates of cliff erosion. A hold the line policy in this area would require hard defences, which would be detrimental to the environmental interests of the area. However, no active intervention would result in continued rapid erosion and ultimately expose the fluvial defences of the River Sid to wave action. Therefore, managed realignment is proposed along this section in the form of ongoing beach management activities. This would require beach recharge along this section to restore a healthy beach level which, in turn, would provide greater protection to the cliffs and so return a more natural, slower, rate of cliff erosion. This would not prevent cliff erosion, and so measures would need to be developed to manage any relocation or mitigation of cliff top assets in the medium to long term.
6a36	**Sidmouth**	Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The key driver here is the continued protection of the important tourist resort of Sidmouth.
6a37	**Chit Rocks to Big Picket Rock**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a38	**Big Picket Rock to Otterton Ledge**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: OTTERTON LEDGE TO STRAIGHT POINT						
6a39	**Otter Estuary (Otterton Ledge to Budleigh Salterton East)**	N/A	Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** within strategic locations within the estuary.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Managed realignment in parts of the Otter Estuary, which is predominantly undefended, would provide habitat creation and flood risk reduction opportunities to the few areas where flood risk is a problem.
6a40	**Otter Estuary (Spit)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The spit across the mouth of the estuary is undefended, and the long term plan is to continue this feature to evolve naturally. This will be aided by continued sediment supply from further west as a result of the policy in 6a42.
6a41	**Budleigh Salterton**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to continue protection of Budleigh Salterton.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The town of Budleigh Salterton would continue to be protected against the risk of flooding and erosion.
6a42	**Budleigh Salterton (West) to Straight Point**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: STRAIGHT POINT TO HOLCOMBE						
6a43	**Straight Point to Orcombe Rocks**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6a44	**Orcombe Rocks to Maer Rocks**	Selectively Hold The Line	Maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Exmouth.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	A key driver is the continued protection of this section of Exmouth from flooding and erosion risk.
6a45	**The Maer**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued	Implement **Managed Realignment** through constructing a set-back defence if detailed study	**Hold the Line** of defence, either along existing or realigned extents.	This part of the Exmouth frontage presents an opportunity to provide a more sustainable long-term defence position by realigning the defences landwards and allowing the beach to roll back and adapt as sea levels rise. This would result in a more natural beach requiring less intense management, but would impact upon an area that has development potential.

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			protection to Exmouth. Investigate possibility of realignment.	finds it is appropriate to do so. Continue to maintain and improve defences under a **Hold the Line** policy if realignment is not found to be appropriate.		However, it is uncertain if managed realignment will be appropriate to implement without further study, and if it is not possible to implement, then the policy would revert to one of hold the line.
6a46	**Harbour View to Exmouth Pier**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Exmouth.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	A key driver is the continued protection of this section of Exmouth from flooding and erosion risk.
6a47	**Exmouth Spit**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Exmouth.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	A key driver is the continued protection of this section of Exmouth from flooding and erosion risk.
6b01	**Exe Estuary - Exmouth (west)**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy to provide continued protection to Exmouth.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	A key driver is the continued protection of this section of Exmouth from flooding and erosion risk.
6b02	**Exe Estuary - Exmouth (west) to Lympstone**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b03	**Exe Estuary - Lympstone**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b04	**Exe Estuary - Nutwell Park**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b05	**Exe Estuary - Lympstone Commando**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b06	**Exe Estuary - Exton**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b07	**Exe Estuary - Exton to Lower Clyst**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b08	**Exe Estuary - Lower Clyst**	N/A	Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** within the Lower Clyst valley (excluding Bowling Green Marsh).	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment** through implementing further realignments (including consideration of realignment at Bowling Green Marsh in the long-term) and maintaining realigned defences established in the short-term.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment** through implementing further realignments and maintaining realigned defences established previously.	Managed Realignment within the Lower Clyst Valley is actively being investigated for habitat creation purposes as part of ongoing studies. The policy here both reflects this ongoing work as well as provides opportunity for further realignment in the future if it is appropriate to do so, as habitat creation in this area will offset habitat losses in other parts of the wider Exe Estuary system that result from coastal squeeze.
6b09	**Exe Estuary - Topsham**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b10	**Exe Estuary - M5 (east) to St James' Weir**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.

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6b11	**Exe Estuary - Topsham Sludge beds**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b12	**Exe Estuary - St James' Weir to M5 (west)**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b13	**Exe Estuary - M5 (west) to Turf Lock**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b14	**Exe Estuary - Turf Lock to Powderham**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy. Investigate Managed Realignment opportunities.	Implement **Managed Realignment** along this stretch.	**Hold the Line** of the realigned defence.	Realignment along this stretch has potential for reducing flood risk in other parts of the estuary, as well as creating new areas of habitat as habitat in other parts of the estuary become subject to coastal squeeze where they continue to be backed by defences. However, any implementation of managed realignment would need much more detailed study, and consider the potential implications for the mainline railway that runs through this area. If it is not possible to implement MR, then the policy would revert to one of hold the line.
6b15	**Exe Estuary - Powderham (south)**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b16	**Exe Estuary - Starcross**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b17	**Exe Estuary - Cockwood**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b18	**Exe Estuary - Cockwood to The Warren**	N/A	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued protection of the important infrastructure and residential areas along this section against the risk of flooding.
6b19	**Dawlish Warren (inner side)**	N/A	Allow natural evolution of this area as far as possible under a policy of **No Active Intervention**.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line, Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention being identified as most appropriate.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line, Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention being identified as most appropriate.	The inner side of Dawlish Warren is currently undefended, and this would remain the case in the short term to allow natural processes to continue in this area as far as possible, whilst more detailed studies during the short term seek to identify sustainable long term policies for this area.
6b20	**Dawlish Warren (East - distal end)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to **Hold the Line** of Dawlish Warren to maintain its flood defence function. Investigate Managed Realignment options.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	Dawlish Warren provides significant protection to the inner estuary from wave action. If no active intervention were to occur, then it is likely that the spit would be lost during a storm event, exposing the inner estuary defences to conditions that they are not designed to withstand. If no active intervention were the policy here, then the expenditure required to improve the inner estuary defences would be great. However, there is much uncertainty about how best to manage this area in the long term to ensure the defence function of Dawlish Warren is retained with minimal impact on the environmental features for which it is designated. The short term policy here aims to ensure that Dawlish Warren continues to provide this important flood defence function to the inner estuary, in as natural a way as possible, whilst more detailed studies during the short term seek to identify sustainable long term policies for this area.
6b21	**Dawlish Warren (Central - gabion defences)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to **Hold the Line** of Dawlish Warren to maintain its flood defence function. Investigate Managed Realignment options.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	Dawlish Warren provides significant protection to the inner estuary from wave action. If no active intervention were to occur, then it is likely that the spit would be lost during a storm event, exposing the inner estuary defences to conditions that they are not designed to withstand. If no active intervention were the policy here, then the expenditure required to improve the inner estuary defences would be great. However, there is much uncertainty about how best to manage this area in the long term to ensure the defence function of Dawlish Warren is retained with minimal impact on the environmental features for which it is designated. The short term policy here aims to ensure that Dawlish Warren continues to provide this important

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						flood defence function to the inner estuary, in as natural a way as possible, whilst more detailed studies during the short term seek to identify sustainable long term policies for this area.
6b22	**Dawlish Warren (West - hard defences)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	Policy to be determined by more detailed study in the short term, and may result in either Hold the Line or Managed Realignment being identified as most appropriate.	The continued defence along the western end of Dawlish Warren would ensure protection of the key infrastructure in this area is maintained in the short term, whilst more detailed studies during the short term seek to identify sustainable long term policies for this area.
6b23	**Langstone Rock to Coryton Cove**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver.
6b24	**Coryton Cove to Holcombe**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: HOLCOMBE TO HOPE'S NOSE						
6b25	**Holcombe to Sprey Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver.
6b26	**Sprey Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver.
6b27	**Sprey Point to Teignmouth Pier**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver.
6b28	**Teignmouth Pier to The Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the town of Teignmouth, which is a key policy driver.
6b29	**The Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow the shoreline to evolve largely naturally, but allow intervention under a policy of **Managed Realignment** if more detailed studies show it is required for the benefit of the wider Teign Estuary.	Allow the shoreline to evolve largely naturally, but allow intervention under a policy of **Managed Realignment** if more detailed studies show it is required for the benefit of the wider Teign Estuary.	Allow the shoreline to evolve largely naturally, but allow intervention under a policy of **Managed Realignment** if more detailed studies show it is required for the benefit of the wider Teign Estuary.	It is uncertain as to whether or not the spit across the northern part of the mouth of the Teign Estuary is important for the benefit of the inner Teign Estuary. The policy here is to allow The Point to continue to evolve naturally as far as possible, whilst retaining the option to manage it in the future if more detailed studies show that it is required to do so for the benefit of the wider area.
6b30	**Teign Estuary - The Point to Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the town of Teignmouth, which is a key policy driver.
6b31	**Teign Estuary - North Shore (Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge to Passage House Hotel)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	The continued defence along this section will ensure that the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK, remains protected, which is a key policy driver. Managed realignment would have required realigning the railway which is unfeasible. However, regulated tidal exchange to create new areas of habitat via conduits through the railway could still be explored outside of the SMP, which deals with flood and coastal defence, provided the flood risk to the railway was not affected.
6b32	**Teign Estuary - Passage House Hotel to Kingsteignton Road Bridge**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy. Investigate potential realignments.	Implement **Managed Realignment**.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment**.	Managed realignment in this area of low-lying flood plain at the head of the Teign Estuary provides potential for reducing flood risk in other parts of the estuary as well as habitat creation opportunities, especially as coastal squeeze occurs as sea level rises where the estuary is constrained by defences or naturally rising ground. This would not increase flood risk to developed areas in this section.

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6b33	**Teign Estuary - Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the highly developed areas of Newton Abbot and Kingsteignton.
6b34	**Teign Estuary - South Shore (Newton Abbot to Shaldon)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy, but **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy, but **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy, but **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	Areas of existing defences would be maintained to ensure flood risk to these areas continues to be reduced, although no new defences would be constructed along currently undefended areas. The majority of the section is undefended and backed by steeply rising ground, which will naturally constrain the estuary. Two small areas of low-lying land (at Netherton and Coombe Cellars), could offer habitat creation potential, which could be allowed to occur naturally (unmanaged) as a result of no active intervention, or may require some form of managed realignment. If managed realignment is undertaken for habitat creation purposes, this would be permitted so long as flood risk is not increased.
6b35	**Teign Estuary - Shaldon**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to Shaldon.
6b36	**Shaldon (The Ness) to Maidencombe (North)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b37	**Maidencombe**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Structures at Maidencombe are associated with providing beach access and facilities. These have no impact upon the shoreline evolution, although as sea levels rise, the beach would be lost and so retention of these structures over the long term is questionable.
6b38	**Maidencombe (South) to Watcombe Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b39	**Watcombe**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Structures at Watcombe are associated with providing beach access and facilities. These have no impact upon the shoreline evolution, although as sea levels rise, the beach would be lost and so retention of these structures over the long-term is questionable.
6b40	**Watcombe to Petit Tor Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b41	**Petit Tor Point to Walls Hill**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Defences along this section serve to protect the highly developed cliff top area that forms part of Torquay from erosion, which is a key driver. Therefore, under this policy, there would be continued defence along this section for this purpose, although the beach could narrow as sea levels rise.
6b42	**Walls Hill**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b43	**Anstey's Cove**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Structures along this section are associated with providing beach access and facilities. These have no impact upon the shoreline evolution, although as sea levels rise, the beach would be lost and so retention of these structures over the long-term is questionable. Retention of defences would also have a detrimental impact upon the English Riviera Geopark, and so no active intervention would lead to improved status of this site over time.
6b44	**Anstey's Cove to Hope's Nose**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: HOPE'S NOSE TO BERRY HEAD (TOR BAY)						

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6b45	**Hope's Nose to Meadfoot Beach (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b46	**Meadfoot Beach**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain defences under a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences under a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continue to maintain defences under a **Hold the Line policy**.	Continued defence along this section along the existing alignment will protect the extensively developed cliff top area that forms part of Torquay, from erosion risk; this is a key policy driver.
6b47	**Meadfoot Beach (West) to Beacon Cove**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b48	**Beacon Cove to Torre Abbey Sands (Torquay Harbour)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to this highly developed area of Torquay, which is a key policy driver.
6b49	**Torre Abbey Sands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to this area of Torquay will also protect the scheduled monument of Torre Abbey. This can be achieved by providing beach recharge that will also be beneficial for tourism and recreation, by ensuring a usable beach in the longer-term whilst other areas experience loss of beach as sea levels rise.
6b50	**Corbyn's Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b51	**Livermead Sands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to this highly developed area can be achieved by providing beach recharge that will also be beneficial for tourism and recreation, by ensuring a usable beach in the longer-term whilst other areas experience loss of beach as sea levels rise.
6b52	**Livermead Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b53	**Hollicombe Beach**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to this highly developed area can be achieved by providing beach recharge that will also be beneficial for tourism and recreation, by ensuring a usable beach in the longer-term whilst other areas experience loss of beach as sea levels rise.
6b54	**Hollicombe Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b55	**Hollicombe Head to Roundham Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to this highly developed area, which is also important for the tourism facilities located here, can be achieved by providing beach recharge that will also be beneficial for tourism and recreation, by ensuring a usable beach in the longer-term whilst other areas experience loss of beach as sea levels rise.
6b56	**Goodrington Sands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy. Investigate Managed Realignment options along northern part of this stretch.	Implement **Managed Realignment** through constructing a set-back defence where detailed study finds it is appropriate to do so. Continue to maintain and improve defences under a **Hold the Line** policy in areas where realignment is not found to be appropriate.	**Hold the Line** of defence, either along existing or realigned extents.	As sea levels rise, there is potential to provide a more natural beach in this area by allowing the shoreline to roll back on to low-lying land. This will provide a more sustainable, naturally functioning beach requiring less management intervention than if a beach were to be retained artificially along the existing alignment. It is likely that managed realignment will only be feasible along parts of this section. Therefore in areas where managed realignment is found to be not practicable, existing defences would need to be maintained and replaced under a policy of hold the line.
6b57	**Goodrington Sands to Broadsands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b58	**Broadsands**	Selectively Hold The	Continue to maintain existing defences under a	Implement **Managed Realignment** where detailed	**Hold the Line** of the realigned defence if	As sea levels rise, there is potential to provide a more natural beach in this area by allowing the shoreline to roll back on to low-lying land, whilst providing continued protection to the hinterland

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		Line	**Hold the Line** policy. Investigate Managed Realignment options.	study finds it is appropriate to do so, either through constructing a set-back defence or simply to higher ground.	constructed in medium term, else **No Active Intervention** if realigned to higher ground.	assets. This will provide a more sustainable, naturally functioning beach requiring less management intervention than if a beach were to be retained artificially along the existing alignment.
6b59	**Broadsands to Churston Cove (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b60	**Churston Cove (East) to Shoalstone Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to the highly developed area of Brixham is a key driver. It is assumed under this policy that Brixham Harbour Breakwater will be retained and maintained over the next 100 years.
6b61	**Shoalstone Point to Berry Head**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BERRY HEAD TO BLACKSTONE POINT						
6b62	**Berry Head to Sharkham Point**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended, internationally designated, section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b63	**Sharkham Point to Kingswear (South)**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b64	**Dart Estuary - Kingswear (South) to Waterhead Creek**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	The existing defences would be maintained to ensure flood risk to the developed area of Kingswear continues to be reduced.
6b65	**Dart Estuary - Waterhead Creek to Greenway Viaduct**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	The existing defences would continue to be maintained to reduce flood risk to the property and infrastructure along this section, including the Dart Railway.
6b66	**Dart Estuary - Greenway Viaduct to Totnes South (east bank)**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Areas of existing defences would be maintained along this section to ensure flood risk to the assets protected continues to be reduced. This would not allow new defences to be constructed in areas that are currently undefended, which would be subject to no active intervention.
6b67	**Dart Estuary - Totnes**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed are of Totnes.
6b68	**Dart Estuary - Totnes South (west bank) to Dartmouth (North)**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Areas of existing defences would be maintained along this section to ensure flood risk to the assets protected continues to be reduced. This would not allow new defences to be constructed in areas that are currently undefended, which would be subject to no active intervention.
6b69	**Dart Estuary - Dartmouth (North) to Halftide Rock**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed are of Dartmouth.

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6b70	**Dart Estuary - Halftide Rock to Blackstone Point**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Areas of existing defences would be maintained along this section to ensure flood risk to the assets protected continues to be reduced. This would not allow new defences to be constructed in areas that are currently undefended, which would be subject to no active intervention.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BLACKSTONE POINT TO START POINT						
6b71	**Blackstone Point to Stoke Fleming**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b72	**Stoke Fleming to Blackpool Sands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b73	**Blackpool Sands**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The policy here is one of no active intervention reflecting the fact that it is unlikely that future works here will attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, it is recognised that continued defence of this private frontage would protect the amenity assets at Blackpool Sands., allowing the beach access facilities at this location to continue to be protected and retained, although in the long term the beach would narrow and even be lost as a result of rising sea levels. Under this scenario of higher sea levels continued protection of the road at the back of the beach is likely to still be required to provide local access and measures to protect the road locally could still be considered in the long term.
6b74	**Blackpool Sands to Strete**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6b75	**Strete to Torcross North (Slapton Sands)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow the barrier to retreat, through **Managed Realignment**, with local beach management as necessary to support localised realignment of the A379.	Allow the barrier to retreat, through **Managed Realignment**, with local beach management as necessary to support localised realignment of the A379. Studies to investigate implementation of **No Active Intervention**.	Allow the barrier to retreat, with localised beach management as necessary through **Managed Realignment**, with **No Active Intervention** once the road is abandoned.	The long-term vision is for a more naturally functioning shoreline, but in the short and medium terms the importance of maintaining the key transport link is recognised. Therefore in the short and medium terms, the policy is to allow retreat of the barrier, whilst undertaking reactive realignment of the road along the barrier crest, through managed realignment. Maintenance of existing defences along the road may be carried out, whilst they remain effective, but new defences should not be built. When it becomes apparent that maintaining the road link is no longer sustainable (either in part or in whole), then the road should be closed and a no active intervention policy will ensue. It is expected that by, or at least, during the long-term period, it will be no longer sustainable for a transport route to exist along the barrier crest. Therefore measures to adapt to this situation should be developed and implemented in good time.
6b76	**Torcross North to Limpet Rocks**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain existing defences through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Maintain the existing defences for as long as technically possible, through a **Hold the Line** policy.	Build new defences in a more sustainable set-back position, through **Managed Realignment**.	Linked to 6b75, the roll back of the barrier beach to the north would result in continued defence of the open coast part of Torcross becoming unsustainable as it become significantly outflanked, with only a very narrow fronting beach as sea levels rise. Therefore in the long term, realignment of these defences, either by extending large defences across the southern tip of the Ley to the western (landward) shore of Slapton Ley, or even complete realignment to the western side of the Ley (i.e. abandoning the seaward part of Torcross) will need to be considered. However, there are a number of socio-economic assets, which will be at risk under this approach and therefore the immediate future defences will be maintained as long as possible within existing economic justification, whilst adaptive measures are put in place, to manage this risk and mitigate the displacement of people and loss of property and facilities. The beach would then be allowed to roll back landwards into the Ley. This is likely to involve

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						breaching of the barrier which would impact upon the freshwater habitat of the Ley.
6b77	**Limpet Rocks to Beesands (North)**	Selectively Hold The Line	**No Active Intervention** along this largely undefended stretch.	**No Active Intervention** along this largely undefended stretch.	**No Active Intervention** along this largely undefended stretch.	This section of coast is undefended and fronted by a barrier beach that will be allowed to continue to evolve naturally, likely rolling back into the low-lying Widdicombe Ley situated behind it.
6b78	**Beesands**		Maintain existing defences where they occur, through **Hold the Line**.	Maintain existing defences where they occur, through **Hold the Line**. Possibly undertake **Managed Realignment** along northern parts of this stretch as it becomes unsustainable to maintain the existing line of defence.	Maintain existing defences where they occur, through **Hold the Line**. Possibly undertake **Managed Realignment** along northern parts of this stretch as it becomes unsustainable to maintain the existing line of defence.	This section of coast is an important tourist attraction as well as being of outstanding environmental, landscape and geological/geomorphological value. The long-term vision is to manage this coast in order that ensure that protection to much of Beesands, which has recently had new defences constructed, continues to be provided in a sustainable way. This is likely to require localised realignment of defences at the northern end of the village where it transitions to the undefended beach fronting Widdicombe Ley.
6b79	**Beesands (South) to Start Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: START POINT TO BOLT HEAD						
6c01	**Start Point to Prawle Point**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. There is a small length of defence providing flood protection at Lannacombe Beach; although unlikely to attract public funds, retention of this defence would not have an adverse impact upon coastal processes.
6c02	**Prawle Point to Limebury Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	This is a largely undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. Existing private defences at Hallsands could be maintained if funds are available, but would likely require much larger, more robust defences which could adversely impact upon the landscape and environmental features of the area.
6c03	**Salcombe Harbour (Limebury Point to Kingsbridge Estuary - Scoble Point)**	Selectively Hold The Line	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Existing short lengths of defence along this section would be maintained to ensure flood risk to currently defended areas continues to be provided, although there would be no construction of new defences along undefended sections.
6c04	**Kingsbridge Estuary East (Scoble Point to Kingsbridge)**	Selectively Hold The Line	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Existing short lengths of defence along this section would be maintained to ensure flood risk to currently defended areas continues to be provided, although there would be no construction of new defences along undefended sections.
6c05	**Kingsbridge Estuary - Kingsbridge**	Selectively Hold The Line	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	The policy here will ensure the continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed area of Kingsbridge whilst retaining the natural character of the areas where no defences currently exist.
6c06	**Kingsbridge Estuary West (Kingsbridge to Snapes Point)**	Selectively Hold The Line	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Existing short lengths of defence along this section would be maintained to ensure flood risk to currently defended areas continues to be provided, although there would be no construction of new defences along undefended sections.
6c07	**Salcombe (Snapes Point to Splat Cove Point)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	The policy here will ensure the continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed area of Salcombe whilst retaining the natural character of the areas where no defences currently exist.
6c08	**Splat Cove Point to Bolt Head**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.

Policy Unit (Number and Description)		SMP1 Policy	Preferred Policy			Supporting Information
			Short Term (to 2025)	Medium Term (to 2055)	Long Term (to 2105)	
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: BOLT HEAD TO WEMBURY POINT						
6c09	**Bolt Head to Bolt Tail**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c10	**Bolt Tail to Thurlestone Rock**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. There is a small length of defence providing flood protection at Inner and Outer Hope; although unlikely to attract public funds, retention of this defence would not have an adverse impact upon coastal processes.
6c11	**Thurlestone Rock to Warren Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continuing to hold the short lengths of existing defence at the back of the pocket beaches along this section where they front areas of low-lying land would not be sustainable in the long term, and would likely result in narrowing and loss of beach in these areas as they would be constrained from adapting to sea level rise. The long-term aim is for a naturally functioning system allowing the beach to adapt and roll back naturally as sea levels rise. This would retain a beach in this area in the long-term. As the defences along the back of the beaches of parts of this section are likely to need replacing during the first epoch, it is therefore the policy to not maintain or replace these defences at the back of the beaches in the short term. However, it is recognised that along some of the cliffed parts of this frontage there are short lengths of private defences that reduce erosion risk to properties locally. Continued provision of these defences, subject to the availability of private funds, is unlikely to have a significant impact on wider coastal processes.
6c12	**Warren Point to Avon Estuary (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c13	**Avon Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Stadbury Farm)**	Selectively Hold The Line *(estuary mouth part only)*	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences and no assets at risk of flooding along this section.
6c14	**Avon Estuary (Upstream section – Stadbury Farm to Stakes Hill)**	N/A	Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** along parts of this section, whilst maintaining other existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment** along parts of this section whilst maintaining other existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	Continue the policy of **Managed Realignment** along parts of this section whilst maintaining other existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the currently undefended sections.	The upstream part of the Avon Estuary provides potential for undertaking MR in strategic locations to provide beneficial reduction in flood risk in other parts of the estuary, as well as providing habitat creation opportunities. The purpose of this would not be to increase flood risk to currently defended areas, and so defences could be maintained as a result, although no new defences would be constructed along presently undefended parts of this section, unless associated with implementation of MR.
6c15	**Avon Estuary (West Bank – Stakes Hill to Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea))**	Selectively Hold The Line *(estuary mouth part only)*	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are few defences and no assets at risk of flooding along this section. However, there would remain a small risk of erosion to some cliff top properties at Bigbury-on-Sea and consideration to relocating these assets may be required as a result. This could be informed by monitoring of the cliffs to provide ongoing assessment of this risk. There is a small length of defence providing erosion protection at Bigbury-on-Sea; these protect part of a cliff top road, the car park and tourism facilities in this area and, although unlikely to attract public funds, retention of this defence to maintain this tourism resource would not have an adverse impact upon coastal processes.

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6c16	**Warren Point (Bigbury-on-Sea) to Challaborough (West)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Continue to allow existing localised defences to be maintained or replaced, either along existing or realigned positions, if alternative funding is available to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion and maintain visitor access. If alternative funds are not available, then allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	The policy here is one of no active intervention reflecting the fact that it is unlikely that future works here will attract public (flood and coastal defence budget) funds. However, it is recognised that continuing to hold the existing short lengths of defence along this section would not have a significant effect on the coastal processes of the wider area and so future defence provision could occur if alternative funds are available. It should be noted however that if defences are to be maintained here and be sustainable in the long term, consideration should be given to moving them to a realigned position in the medium to long term to reduce the effects of sea level rise that would otherwise result in the narrowing and loss of beach where it is constrained by the existing defence line.
6c17	**Challaborough (West) to Erme Estuary (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c18	**Erme Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Orcheton Wood)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences and very few assets at risk of flooding: a policy of no active intervention will not result in any more assets being at risk of flooding.
6c19	**Erme Estuary (Upstream section –Orcheton Wood to Pamflete Wood)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences or assets at risk of flooding in this area.
6c20	**Erme Estuary (West Bank – Pamflete Wood to Mouth)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences or assets at risk of flooding in this area.
6c21	**Erme Estuary (West) to Yealm Estuary (East)**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c22	**Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Mouth to Passage House)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention.**	There are no defences or assets at risk of flooding in this area.
6c23	**Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Passage House to Newton Ferrers North)**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** of existing defences.	Continue to **Hold the Line** of existing defences.	Continue to **Hold the Line** of existing defences.	Defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed areas of Noss Mayo and Newton Ferrers would be provided.
6c24	**Yealm Estuary (East Bank – Newton Ferrers North to Fish House Plantation)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences or assets at risk of flooding in this area.
6c25	**Yealm Estuary (West Bank – Fish House Plantation to Season Point)**	N/A	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention.**	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	There are no defences and very few assets at risk of flooding: a policy of no active intervention will not result in any more assets being at risk of flooding.
6c26	**Season Point to Wembury Point**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention.**	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention.**	Allow natural coastal evolution to occur through **No Active Intervention.**	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. There is a small length of defence providing flood and erosion protection at Wembury; although unlikely to attract public funds, retention of this defence would not have an adverse impact upon coastal processes.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: WEMBURY POINT TO DEVIL'S POINT						

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6c27	**Wembury Point to Mount Batten Breakwater**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	This predominantly undefended section of coast would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally. There is a small length of defence providing protection locally to the access road to Mount Batten; although unlikely to attract public funds, retention of this defence would not have an adverse impact upon coastal processes. If not maintained, this road would need to be relocated only a short distance inland as the cliffs erode very little and very slowly. This would also improve the environmental features of this section of coast.
6c28	**Plym Estuary - Mount Batten Breakwater to Marsh Mills**	N/A	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to extensively developed area of the city of Plymouth, as well as ensuring a landfill site continues to be protected.
6c29	**Plym Estuary - Marsh Mills to Coxside**	N/A	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to extensively developed area of the city of Plymouth, including a key access road part of the mainline railway that serves the wider South-West region, linking it to the rest of the UK.
6c30	**Coxside to Devil's Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to extensively developed area of the city of Plymouth. This would be achieved in part by maintenance of tourism related infrastructure.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: TAMAR ESTUARY						
6c31	**Tamar Estuary - Devil's Point to Tamerton Lake**	N/A	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the city of Plymouth from the Tamar Estuary.
6c32	**Tamar Estuary - Tamerton Lake to Gunnislake (upper Tamar Estuary East)**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. If necessary, implement further **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. If necessary, implement further **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	There is insufficient information about the upper Tamar Estuary to allow definitive policies to be assigned to specific lengths of shoreline. The policy here is therefore to allow more detailed studies to assign such prescriptions, but within the framework that should seek to achieve no active intervention in areas that are presently undefended, and to either hold or realign currently defended areas where viable to do so. Managed realignment within strategic areas of this section could provide beneficial reductions in flood risk to other parts of the estuary, whilst also providing habitat creation opportunities. The purpose of this would not be to increase flood risk to currently defended areas, and so defences could be maintained as a result, although no new defences would be constructed along presently undefended parts of this section, unless associated with implementation of managed realignment.
6c33	**Tamar Estuary - Gunnislake to Saltash North (upper Tamar Estuary West)**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Investigate and implement **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. If necessary, implement further **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. If necessary, implement further **Managed Realignment** in strategic locations, whilst continuing to **Hold the Line** of existing defences where realignment is not feasible.	There is insufficient information about the upper Tamar Estuary to allow definitive policies to be assigned to specific lengths of shoreline. The policy here is therefore to allow more detailed studies to assign such prescriptions, but within the framework that should seek to achieve no active intervention in areas that are presently undefended, and to either hold or realign currently defended areas where viable to do so. Managed realignment within strategic areas of this section could provide beneficial reductions in flood risk to other parts of the estuary, whilst also providing habitat creation opportunities. The purpose of this would not be to increase flood risk to currently defended areas, and so defences could be maintained as a result, although no new defences would be constructed along presently undefended parts of this section, unless associated with implementation of managed realignment.
6c34	**Tamar Estuary - Saltash**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	The policy here will ensure that there is continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed town of Saltash, whilst the areas that are currently undefended will be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c35	**Tamar Estuary - River Lynher (Saltash South to Torpoint North (Jupiter Point))**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Continued maintenance of existing defences to reduce the risk of flooding to currently defended assets. This would not involve construction of new defences along presently undefended sections of the estuary, which would be subject to no active intervention or managed realignment if opportunities exist.

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6c36	**Tamar Estuary - Torpoint North (Jupiter Point) to Torpoint South (Landing Stage)**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	The policy here will ensure that there is continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding to the developed town of Torpoint, whilst the areas that are currently undefended will be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c37	**Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Torpoint South (Landing Stage) to Millbrook (Mill Farm))**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Continued maintenance of existing defences to reduce the risk of flooding to currently defended assets. This would not involve construction of new defences along presently undefended sections of the estuary, which would be subject to no active intervention, although managed realignment could occur if opportunities arise.
6c38	**Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Millbrook (Mill Farm) to Millbrook (Hancock's Lake))**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continued maintenance of existing defences to reduce the risk of flooding to currently defended assets. This would not involve construction of new defences along presently undefended sections of the estuary, which would be subject to no active intervention, although managed realignment could occur if opportunities arise.
6c39	**Tamar Estuary - St John's Lake (Millbrook (Hancock's Lake) to Palmer Point**	N/A	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	**No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages. Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences.	Continued maintenance of existing defences to reduce the risk of flooding to currently defended assets. This would not involve construction of new defences along presently undefended sections of the estuary, which would be subject to no active intervention, although managed realignment could occur if opportunities arise.
6c40	**Tamar Estuary - Palmer Point to Mount Edgcumbe (Cremyll))**	N/A	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continue to **Hold the Line** where there are existing defences, with **No Active Intervention** along the undefended frontages.	Continued maintenance of existing defences to reduce the risk of flooding to currently defended assets. This would not involve construction of new defences along presently undefended sections of the estuary, which would be subject to no active intervention, although managed realignment could occur if opportunities arise.
POLICY SCENARIO AREA: MOUNT EDGCUMBE TO RAME HEAD						
6c41	**Mount Edgcumbe to Picklecombe Point**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c42	**Fort Picklecombe**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy (assuming funds are available).	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy (assuming funds are available).	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy (assuming funds are available).	Continued defence of this section, subject to availability of funds, would reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to property in this area without impacting upon coastal processes or evolution.
6c43	**Picklecombe Point to Kingsand**	Selectively Hold The Line	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.
6c44	**Kingsand/Cawsand**	Selectively Hold The Line	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continue to maintain the existing defences under a **Hold the Line** policy.	Continued defence to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion to the settlements of Kingsand and Cawsand; which are key policy drivers.
6c45	**Cawsand to Rame Head**	Do Nothing	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Allow natural coastal evolution to continue through **No Active Intervention**.	Undefended section of coast, which would be allowed to continue to evolve naturally.