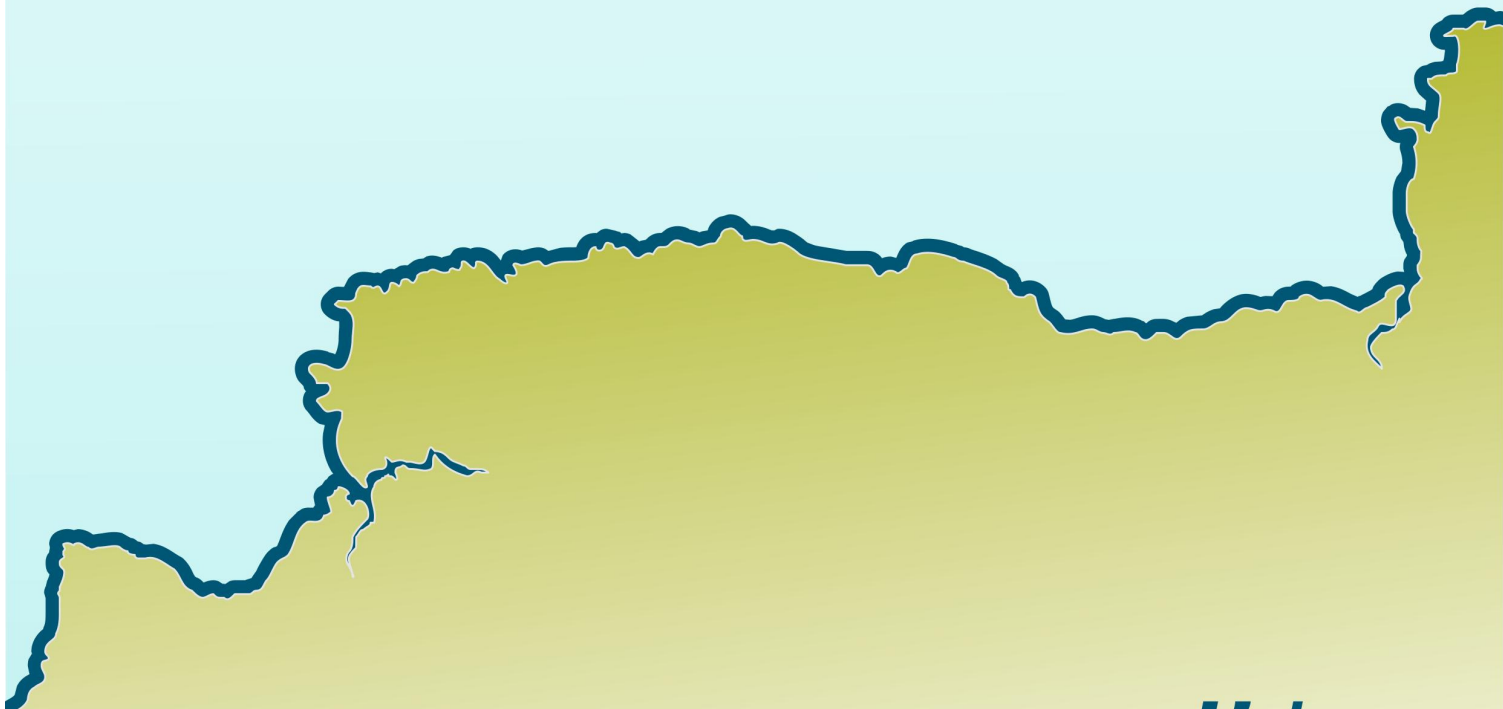


**North Devon and Somerset Coastal
Advisory Group (NDASCAG)**

**Shoreline Management Plan SMP2
Hartland Point to Anchor Head**

Appendix E – Issues & Objectives Evaluation



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.

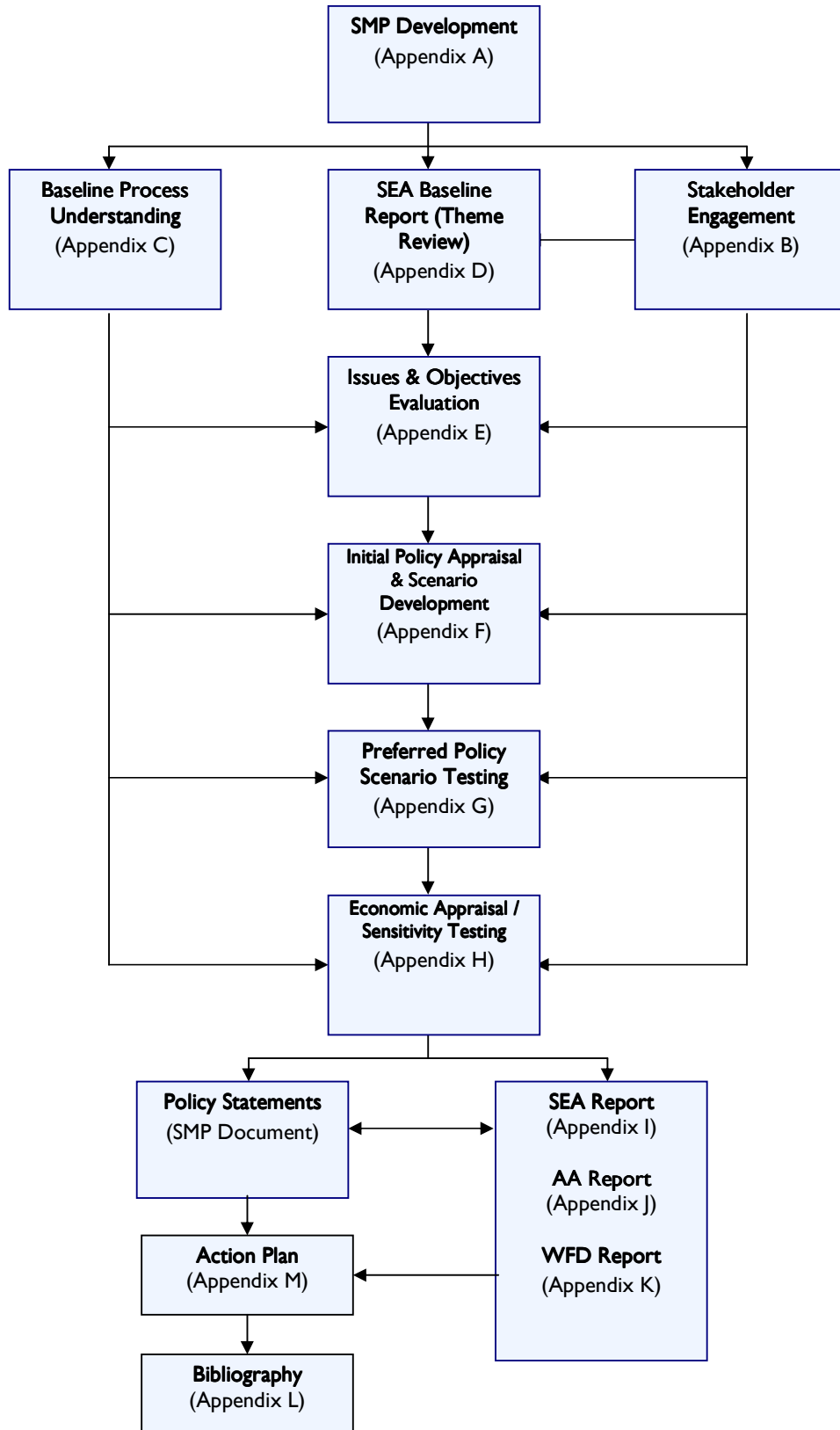


Table of Contents

E.1	Assessment of Issues and Objectives	1
E.1.1	Introduction	1
E.1.2	Issues & Objectives Tables	6

E.I Assessment of Issues and Objectives

E.I.1 Introduction

In order to develop policies, there needs to be a clear understanding of the issues and objectives that will need to be addressed by future shoreline management. This report identifies the key issues and objectives for the coast between Hartland Point and Anchor Head. The Theme Review provided the environmental baseline of the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and this report constitutes the objective setting stage of the SEA process. Together they form the SEA Scoping phase, which has been integrated into the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Process.

E.I.1.1 Identification of features and issues

Features and related coastal erosion and flood risk issues were identified using the Theme Review; the Draft Baseline Processes Report (Halcrow, 2008), Environment Agency Flood Maps (for more information see www.environment-agency.gov.uk) and Ordnance Survey Maps. This draft report is for consultation with key stakeholders and the public to gather further information to consolidate the report. The table also includes a summary of key considerations for each section, which defines the key characteristics of an area and identifies potential areas of conflict, which will need to be considered when developing policies.

The coast has been split into 8 sections:

- Lundy Island
- Hartland point to Westward Ho!
- Westward Ho! to Saunton Down
- Saunton Down to Morte Point
- Morte Point to Minehead
- Minehead to Hinkley Point
- Hinkley Point to Brean Down
- Brean Down to Anchor head

E.I.1.2 Definition of objectives

The setting of objectives helps to ensure both clarity and consistency across the SMP area, whilst the identification of why a feature is important and any potential issues associated with coastal erosion and flooding, helps us to understand how an objective may be achieved.

An objective defines a target or goal that the SMP aspires to in delivering the plan. However, it is important to understand that quite commonly there are conflicting objectives for a particular stretch of coast. Therefore it is likely that not all objectives will be achieved by the SMP - the aim of the SMP is to seek to provide a balanced plan, which considers people, nature, historic and socio-economic realities.

Using the Defra Shoreline Management Plan Guidance (2006), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) guidelines and through internal discussions, a list of objectives was developed and, using the issues identified, appropriate objectives were defined for each feature. Those objectives which relate to statutory requirements are shown in ***bold italic*** text.

The objectives defined in **Table I** cover broad 'high level' features that may influence policy decisions in coastal management and that can be used to adequately assess the preferred policy option. Some features such as priority habitats, for example, have been excluded from the table as a thorough appraisal of them is not possible without knowledge and specific details of project level schemes or because complete data coverage of the SMP area is not available.

Some assets such as those associated with commercial fishing and dredging activities are unlikely to be affected by policy decisions in coastal management, and are therefore excluded from the Table I below.

E.1.1.3 SEA Objectives

Table I shows the generic SMP objectives that were defined for the SMP following the identification of key assets and features within the plan area. These objectives will provide a framework to develop and appraise sustainable policies.

Within the environmental objectives, a distinction has been made between those that arise from legal (shown in ***bold italics***) and those that do not represent legal obligations. The relevant Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) receptor to which the objectives relate, are shown in brackets.

Table I Generic SEA Objectives

	Generic SEA Objectives	Features covered by the objective
Social	To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. (Population and human health)	Houses Community
	To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. (Population and human health)	Key vulnerable community facilities (e.g. surgeries, hospitals, aged persons homes, schools, shops, churches, libraries etc) Key amenity facilities (e.g. public open space, car parks etc) Key recreational facilities (e.g. bathing beaches, swimming pools, country parks, public rights of way, castles and forts etc) Access to community/amenity facilities
Economic	To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. (Population, material assets)	Shops, offices, businesses, factories, warehouses, golf courses, areas identified for regeneration, commercial fishing grounds, caravan parks, stone and mineral extraction sites, military establishments and others areas of employment
	To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. (Material assets)	Ports and harbours, Boatyards Moorings, yacht and sailing clubs, lifeboats, ferry terminals Dredging activities, Coastguard, lifeboat and lifeguard. Access to the sea and navigation
	To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. (Material assets)	A, B and minor roads (where linkage is a key issue) Railway lines and stations
	To ensure critical services remain operational. (Material assets)	Pumping stations, sewage works, wind turbines, landfills, power stations, sub-stations
Environmental	<i>To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</i> (Geology and Soils)	Geological SSSI
	<i>To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the</i>	UNESCO Biosphere Site, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar Sites

<p><i>favourable condition of their interest features.</i> (Flora, fauna and biodiversity)</p>	
<p><i>To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites.</i> (Flora, fauna and biodiversity; Geology and Soils)</p>	<p>SSSIs, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Marine Nature Reserves (MNR), Exmoor National Park</p>
<p>To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. (Flora, fauna and biodiversity; Geology and Soils)</p>	<p>Local Nature Reserves (LNR) County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)</p>
<p><i>To prevent pollution from contaminated sources.</i> (Geology and soils, water)</p>	<p>Relict landfill sites, disused mines, potentially contaminated land, bathing water, surface and ground water</p>
<p><i>To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites.</i> Historic Environment (Cultural heritage)</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments Registered Parks and Gardens Listed Buildings Protected Wrecks Non-designated archaeology that has been identified by archaeologists as nationally important</p>
<p>To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan, Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area Objectives. (Landscape)</p>	<p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Heritage Coasts Coastal Preservation Areas Coastal Zones</p>
<p>To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land. (Population, soils)</p>	<p>Grades 1 – 3 farmland</p>
<p><i>To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives.</i> (Water)</p>	<p>Relict landfill sites, potentially contaminated land, bathing water, surface and ground water</p>

E.1.1.4 Links to other plans and projects

The SMP represents the first ‘tier’ in the strategic coastal erosion and flood risk management process, providing the overall framework within which more detailed assessments of flood and erosion risk, such as strategy plans and coastal management schemes, can be carried out. These assessments cover smaller areas and so are generally better able to address local features of importance and local issues.

This SMP is an update of both the Bridgwater Bay to Bideford Bay SMP and part of the Severn Estuary SMP produced by Halcrow and Giffords in 1998 and 2000 respectively. The decision to combine these two first

generation SMPs (extending the Bridgwater Bay northern boundary from Brean Down to Anchor Head) was based upon the recommendation in the Defra SMP guidance (Defra, 2006) to ensure coherent management of the potential link between Bridgwater Bay and Weston Bay, which could occur in the future if defences in this area are not maintained and flooding and erosion were allowed to occur, turning Brean Down from a headland into an island. The pre-existing western boundary at Hartland Point was considered appropriate to be retained (Defra, 2006).

The Coastal Steering Group also determined that this SMP should include the Taw/Torridge, Parrett and Axe estuaries, and that consideration of these should be given up to the tidal limits of each.

This SMP was developed and produced in accordance with the latest Procedural Guidance (PG) for the production of SMPs (Defra, 2006).

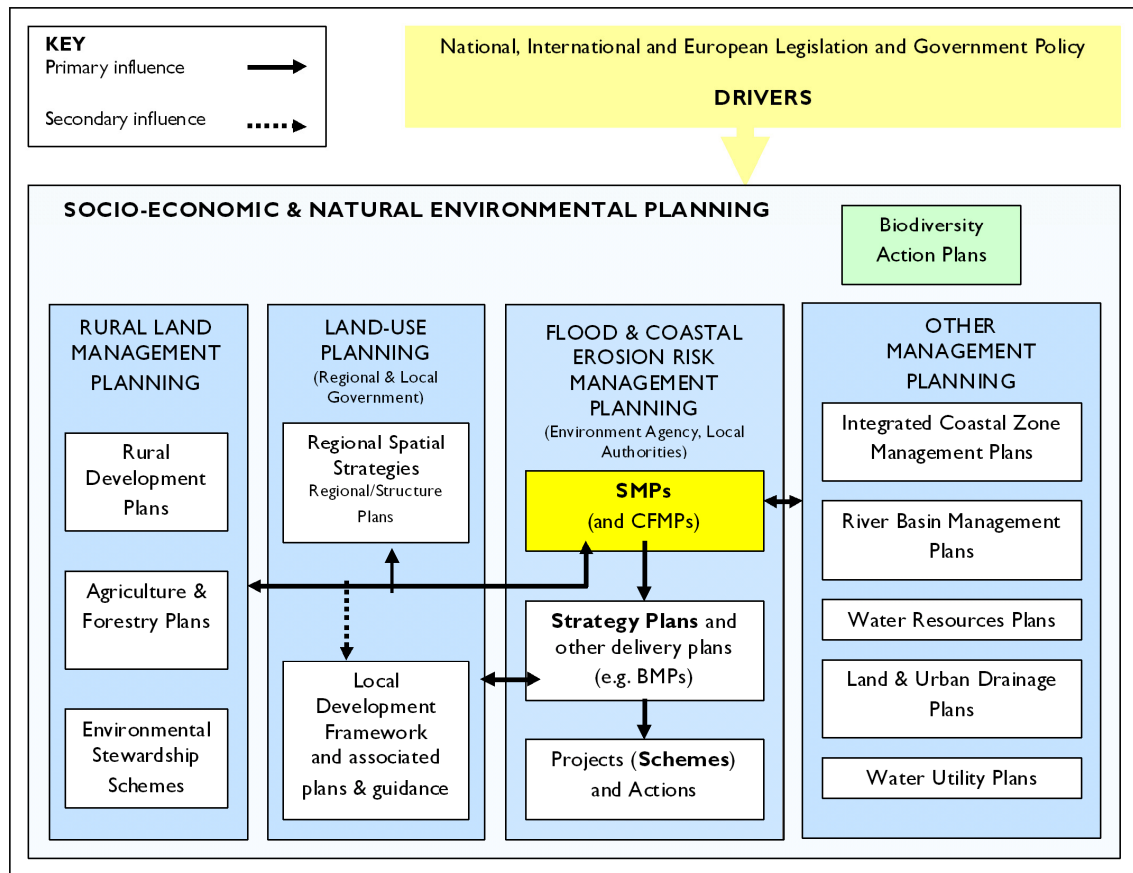
The SMP provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks in a sustainable manner with respect to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment. The SMP is a non-statutory, policy document for coastal flood and erosion risk management planning. It takes account of other existing planning initiatives and legislative requirements and is intended to inform wider strategic planning. It does not set policy for anything other than coastal flood and erosion risk management. The SMP process does, however, aim to achieve an integrated approach to coastal management. The SMP's relationship with the land use (spatial) planning process is particularly important with links to both regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks.

In particular, the SMP boundaries will coincide with the boundaries of Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs), though the interests and issues of concern may expand across the boundary of the SMP and overlap with the adjacent CFMPs. The CFMPs that have been considered during the development of the SMP are:

- North Devon CFMP (June 2007);
- West Somerset CFMP (July 2008);
- Parrett CFMP (July 2008); and
- North & Mid Somerset CFMP (June 2008).

In addition, for the Parrett Estuary a Flood Risk Management Strategy has recently been completed. This SMP has tried to ensure that the management plans determined by that strategy have been integrated into the SMP approach.

The diagram below demonstrates how the SMP fits into the wider planning system, including the relationship with CFMPs and strategy plans.



E.1.2 Issues & Objectives Tables

LUNDY ISLAND (Section A)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Lundy Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landing Beach is the only sea approach to the island; an important asset to sustain the boat trips between North Devon and Lundy. Access road between landing beach and the main village is the only route onto the island and is suffering erosion. Properties apart from lighthouse at North West Point and Surf Point tend to be located further inland on higher land. Lighthouses are important to sustain navigation through the Bristol Channel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of commercial and economic assets and activities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 	<p>Lundy Island is a popular tourist destination and this helps generate and sustain the Islands economy. The majority of properties used by islanders and tourists are in the mid-southern region of the island and are not at risk from erosion.</p> <p>The cliff geology which is comprised of granite means there is unlikely to be a net loss of land from the majority of the island over the next 100 years. Although key infrastructure is at risk from erosion at Landing Beach due to local geology in this area being slate and shale which is more susceptible to erosion. Lundy Island is a plateau of rock 100m high, and Landing Beach is the only safe sea</p>	<p>Deterioration of coastal defence assets at Landing Beach, due to erosion. This may impact on the ability to access Lundy Island.</p> <p>No impact to properties or the lighthouse on Lundy Island.</p>	<p>Loss of coastal defence assets at Landing Beach due to erosion. Loss of access to Lundy Island; adverse impact on community and economy.</p> <p>No impact to properties or the lighthouse on Lundy Island.</p>	<p>Loss of coastal defence assets, access road and sections of the jetty at Landing Beach due to erosion This may result in loss of access to Lundy Island; adverse impact on community and economy.</p> <p>In the south-east of the island up to 10m of recession is possible due to erosion of the soft slate cliffs.</p> <p>No impact to properties or the lighthouse on Lundy Island.</p>
Lundy Beaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beaches are generally found on the lee side of the island supporting wildlife, including grey seals <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> and where accessible may be used by tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of key community, recreational and amenity facilities. For nature conservation objectives see below. 	<p>approach to the island, with the linking access road providing the only access to the village. Defences at Landing Beach and along the access road will therefore need consideration. The defences may locally conflict with the sensitive landscape of the Lundy Heritage Coast and may potentially impact on the Lundy SSSI, SAC, Marine Nature Reserve and archaeology. Rising sea levels and hard defences may also squeeze the beach. Although the beaches elsewhere on the lee of the island should be retained.</p>	<p>Reduction in spatial extent of the island's pocket beaches due to erosion.</p> <p>Potential reduction in grey seals population and space available to visiting tourists through loss of beaches. Potential spatial conflict.</p>	<p>Reduction in spatial extent of the island's pocket beaches due to erosion.</p> <p>Potential reduction in grey seals population and space available to visiting tourists through loss of beaches. Potential spatial conflict</p>	<p>Loss of some pocket beaches around the island.</p> <p>Potential reduction in grey seals population and space available to visiting tourists through loss of beaches. Potential spatial conflict</p>
Lundy SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internationally designated habitats include: the reef, sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time, and submerged/ partially submerged sea caves. Internationally designated species includes the grey seal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 	<p>The lighthouses maybe at risk from sea level rise in the next 100 years and this may have implications for navigation through the Bristol Channel, although modern technology may mitigate the significance of this impact.</p> <p>Internationally and nationally important habitats and species are supported on Lundy Island and the net area and distribution of these features may change in accordance with natural processes.</p>	<p>Release of sediment from slowly eroding cliff may see a slight increase in offshore sandbank features, assuming an onshore-offshore sediment pathway. These sandbanks are designated features of the Lundy Island SAC.</p> <p>The increase in the offshore sandbanks may benefit grey seal population. Increasing their available habitat and counter-acting the affect of the reduction in spatial extent of the beaches on Lundy Island.</p> <p>There is no predicted impact reef or caves.</p>	<p>Release of sediment from slowly eroding cliff may see a marginal increase in offshore sandbank features, assuming an onshore-offshore sediment pathway. These sandbanks are designated features of the Lundy Island SAC.</p> <p>The increase in the offshore sandbanks may benefit grey seal population. Increasing their available habitat and counter-acting the affect of the reduction in spatial extent of the beaches on Lundy Island.</p> <p>There is no predicted impact reef or caves.</p>	<p>Release of sediment from slowly eroding cliff may see an increase in offshore sandbank features, assuming an onshore-offshore sediment pathway. These sandbanks are designated features of the Lundy Island SAC.</p> <p>The increase in the offshore sandbanks may benefit grey seal population. Increasing their available habitat and counter-acting the affect of the reduction in spatial extent of the beaches on Lundy Island.</p> <p>There is no predicted impact reef or caves.</p>

LUNDY ISLAND (Section A)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Lundy SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its important populations of breeding sea birds, notable plant species including the island's endemic Lundy Cabbage <i>Coincya wrightii</i> and grey seals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy SSSI.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy SSSI.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy SSSI.
Lundy Marine Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated to protect the rich marine ecology and provide an opportunity for research. Including England's first No take Zone where no fishing is permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Marine Nature Reserve. Lack of access to the Island may decrease awareness of the reserve and reduce research opportunities.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Marine Nature Reserve. Lack of access to the Island may decrease awareness of the reserve and reduce research opportunities.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Marine Nature Reserve. Lack of access to the Island may decrease awareness of the reserve and reduce research opportunities.
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Lundy SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lundy Island is within the Transition Zone of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The Reserve raises awareness of nature conservation and sustainable development in the area surrounding its core Conservation Area at Braunton Burrows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.
Lundy Nature Conservation Zone & Lundy Woodland Trust Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local non-statutory designations on the island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Nature Conservation Zone & Lundy Woodland Trust Site.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Nature Conservation Zone & Lundy Woodland Trust Site.	The natural process of erosion will not affect the integrity of the Lundy Nature Conservation Zone & Lundy Woodland Trust Site.
Lundy Heritage Coast & Coastal Preservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape. The Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with Heritage Coast Management Plan Objectives. 		Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures at Landing Bay to become unsightly within Lundy Heritage Coast & Coastal Preservation Area. For the rest of the Island there are no predicted changes in landscape due to erosion or flooding.	Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures at Landing Bay to become unsightly within Lundy Heritage Coast & Coastal Preservation Area. For the rest of the Island there are no predicted changes in landscape due to erosion or flooding.	Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures at Landing Bay to become unsightly within Lundy Heritage Coast & Coastal Preservation Area. For the rest of the Island there are predicted minor changes in landscape due to increased erosion; minimal impact on the within Lundy Heritage Coast & Coastal Preservation Area.
Historic environment features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two protected ship wrecks on the lee side of the island. 13 Scheduled Monuments, many within proximity to the cliffs, and may be affected by erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		No predicted losses to historic environment features.	No predicted losses to historic environment features.	Potential loss of 5 Scheduled Monuments comprising of Marison Castle in lee of Landing Beach, 2 remains of Batterys and Brazen Ward in the North East

LUNDY ISLAND (Section A)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
						of the island and a Battery in the central western area.
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the island is farmed and although this is low grade farmland (grade 4 and 5) there is no alternative for the island; due to the geology of the island it is unlikely erosion will affect net area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		No loss to Grade 3 and above agricultural land.	No loss to Grade 3 and above agricultural land.	No loss to Grade 3 and minimal loss to low grade agricultural land.

HARTLAND POINT TO WESTWARD HO! (Section B)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Coastal Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is risk of occasional landslips removing up to 50m per event along parts of this section. Depending upon where such events occur, minor roads and car parks may be at risk. The South West Coast path hugs the coastline and depending on the proximity of the path to the cliffs there may be a risk of losing sections to erosion however the path should be able to be redirected as necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion. To avoid loss due to erosion of, and manage risk of flooding to, key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 	<p>This section of coast represents the southern extent of Barnstaple or Bideford Bay. The majority is cliffed, and at some points the cliffs are up to 150m high. To the west it is rural with farmland and woodland interspersed by a few small settlements at Clovelly, Buck's Mills and Peppercombe. In contrast the coastline east towards Westward Ho! is urban and low-lying and susceptible to flooding.</p> <p>South West Coast Path policy is to allow natural processes to occur and realign the path inland as necessary.</p> <p>This stretch of coast is largely undefended, where there are settlements fronting the sea at Clovelly, Buck's Mills and Westward Ho there are varying levels of sea defence.</p>	Loss of sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion and flooding.	Loss of coastal defence assets. Loss of sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion and flooding.	Loss of a beach access road at Peppercombe due to erosion. Loss of coastal defence assets due to erosion. Loss of sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion and flooding.
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 	<p>Sea level rise may result in steepening and narrowing of beaches which are valued by residents and tourists.</p> <p>This stretch of coast is nationally important for its geology and geomorphology. It is important to be able to observe these natural processes which should be enabled as cliff recession is generally slow due to the cliff geology.</p> <p>The coast has designated habitats of local, national and international importance; these habitats are likely to</p>	There are no power lines or substations along this section of coast that are at risk from erosion or flooding.	There are no power lines or substations along this section of coast that are at risk from erosion or flooding.	There are no power lines or substations along this section of coast that are at risk from erosion or flooding.
Clovelly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A picturesque small settlement nestled within a small valley discharging to the sea, sustaining a healthy tourist industry. It has both residential and holiday properties, some properties are located right on the sea wall and may be at high risk from flooding. Clovelly has a beach fronting defences in the form of breakwaters, concrete groynes and a seawall. These are unlikely to impact on wider coastal processes as Hartland Point itself forms the most dominant control. Small historic harbour with fishing fleet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion. To avoid loss due to erosion of, and manage risk of flooding to, key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 		Deterioration of coastal defence assets. Properties and harbour infrastructure at risk from flooding. There is a potential impact on the tourist and fishing industries if these assets are affected.	Loss of the IRB station (lifeboat station), coastal defence assets and harbour infrastructure due to erosion. Properties and harbour infrastructure at risk from flooding. There is a potential impact on the tourist and fishing industries if these assets are affected.	Loss of the IRB station (lifeboat station), coastal defence assets, harbour infrastructure, commercial and residential properties due to erosion. Properties and harbour infrastructure at risk from flooding. There is a potential impact on the tourist and fishing industries if these assets are affected.

HARTLAND POINT TO WESTWARD HO! (Section B)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Buck's Mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A picturesque small settlement nestled within a small valley discharging to the sea. Properties are located on the cliff and may be at risk from erosion. Buck's Mills is defended by stone gabions and a sea wall. These are unlikely to impact on wider coastal processes as Hartland Point itself forms the most dominant control. There is access to the beach at Buck's Mills and access to the sea is provided by a slipway The beach and bay at Buck's Mills provide fishing opportunities for mackerel and bass amongst other species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 	<p>experience erosion; although this is unlikely to affect the integrity of the sites.</p> <p>The beach at Westward Ho! is subject to draw-down in front of the defences putting more pressure on this sea wall.</p> <p>Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low- lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks.</p>	<p>The valley is at risk from fluvial flooding rather than coastal flooding which will affect the majority of property in Buck's Mill in addition to tourist infrastructure.</p>	<p>Loss of the slipway thereby reducing access to the beach, limiting fishing and recreational opportunities. In addition, residential and commercial properties may be lost due to erosion and flooding.</p> <p>The valley is at risk from fluvial flooding rather than coastal flooding which will affect the majority of property in Buck's Mill.</p>	<p>Loss of the slipway thereby reducing access to the beach, limiting fishing and recreational opportunities. In addition, residential and commercial properties may be lost due to erosion and flooding.</p> <p>The valley is at risk from fluvial flooding rather than coastal flooding which will affect the majority of property in Buck's Mill.</p>
Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internationally designated habitats include: European dry heath; old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; and vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>Potential small loss of heath and woodland due to coastal erosion. Unlikely to affect the integrity of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>Potential small loss of heath and woodland due to coastal erosion. Unlikely to affect the integrity of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>Potential small loss of heath and woodland due to coastal erosion. Unlikely to affect the integrity of the Tintagel-Marsland-Clovelly Coast SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Marsland to Clovelly SSSI (geological, geomorphological and biological interest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are geological review sites at Hartland Point, and between Clovelly and Mouth Mill. These display unrivalled exposures of Upper carboniferous rocks through the Bude and Crackington formations. The coast is also important for its coastal geomorphology including features of hogs back cliffs and wave cut platforms. The cliffs also support a mosaic of habitats including grassland, heathland, and woodland/scrub. Other features include parkland, lichens, breeding birds and vascular plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p> <p>Potential changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p> <p>Potential small loss of grassland, heathland and woodland/scrub due to coastal erosion affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p> <p>Potential changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p> <p>Potential small loss of grassland, heathland and woodland/scrub due to coastal erosion affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p> <p>Potential changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p> <p>Potential small loss of grassland, heathland and woodland/scrub due to coastal erosion affecting designated features of the Marsland to Clovelly SSSI.</p>
Mermaids Pool to Rowdens Gut Geological SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This geological review site is the only complete sequence available through the Bideford formation and is of considerable importance for its palaeoenvironmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. The NAI will continue to</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. The NAI will continue to</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. The NAI will continue to</p>

HARTLAND POINT TO WESTWARD HO! (Section B)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	and palaeogeographical study.			maintain these geological features. Small changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Mermaids Pool to Rowdens Gut SSSI.	maintain these geological features. Potential changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Mermaids Pool to Rowdens Gut SSSI.	maintain these geological features. Potential changes in coastal geomorphology affecting designated features of the Mermaids Pool to Rowdens Gut SSSI.
Hobby to Peppercombe SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its extensive oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> woodlands and sea cliffs (also a SAC feature) breeding birds and lichens. The cliffs are composed of much folded carboniferous sandstones and shales of the Bude and Crackington Formations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hobby to Peppercombe SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. No loss of oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> woodland or lichens in this epoch.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hobby to Peppercombe SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. Potential small loss of oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> woodland and lichens due to coastal erosion.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hobby to Peppercombe SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. Potential small loss of heath and woodland due to coastal erosion.
North Devon AONB; Hartland Heritage Coast; and Coastal Preservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The North Devon AONB and Hartland Heritage Coast aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan, Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area objectives. 		Minor changes in landscape due to deteriorating coastal defence assets and features considered integral to the AONB (harbour wall, lime kilns and coastal properties). Through increased erosion and flooding; minimal impact on the North Devon AONB, Hartland Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area.	Minor changes in landscape due to deteriorating coastal defence assets. The harbour wall, lime kilns and coastal properties are considered to be integral to the AONB. These features are at risk from erosion and flooding. This would therefore, impact on the North Devon AONB, Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures to become unsightly within the North Devon AONB, Hartland Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area.	Minor changes in landscape due to deteriorating coastal defence assets The harbour wall, lime kilns and coastal properties are considered to be integral to the AONB. These features are at risk from erosion and flooding. This would therefore, impact on the North Devon AONB, Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures to become unsightly within the North Devon AONB, Hartland Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 Conservation Areas including Hartland, Clovelly and Buck's Mills. Clovelly and Buck's Mills which may be at risk of flooding. There are 5 Scheduled Monuments including: Windbury Head Camp, a round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important Historic Environment sites. 		No loss to Conservation Area, Schedule Monuments, Listed Building or archaeological sites predicted in this epoch.	Potential partial loss of 1 Schedule Monument; Gallantry Bower, due to erosion. The Conservation Areas at Clovelly and Buck's Mill are	Potential partial loss of 2 Schedule Monuments; Gallantry Bower and Windbury Head, due to erosion. The Conservation Areas

HARTLAND POINT TO WESTWARD HO! (Section B)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>barrow cemetery, Gallantry Bower, Clovelly Dykes hillfort and earthworks at Buck's Mills. Windbury Head Camp is in close proximity to the cliff edge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous Grade II Listed Buildings and archaeological sites which are at risk of erosion. E.g. Embury Beacon Right on the cliff edge 				at risk from erosion and flooding. The Conservation Area at Hartland is inland and therefore not susceptible to erosion or flooding.	at Clovelly and Buck's Mill are at risk from erosion and flooding. The Conservation Area at Hartland is inland and therefore not susceptible to erosion or flooding.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland stretches inland from the cliff top, therefore any erosion will affect the net area. The majority of land is medium to low grade (Grade 3 to 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		Minimal loss of medium and low grade agricultural land.	Minimal loss of medium and low grade agricultural land.	Minimal loss of medium and low grade agricultural land.

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Westward Ho!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential area with property and community services protected by a sea wall but the low-lying areas are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise. Traditional seaside resort with a range of visitor attractions, holiday properties, holiday parks and commercial facilities that are likely to be at risk of flooding. The 2-3 mile long sands are a blue flag beach (2008) and have associated good water quality status which is an important tourist attraction. South West Coast Path is protected by the sea wall as it passes through Westward Ho! and may be at risk of erosion and overtopping, especially as sea levels rise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. 	<p>This section of coast encompasses the northern half of Barnstaple/Bideford Bay, incorporating the Taw-Torridge Estuary. This is a very sensitive ecological and landscape area with interesting coastal geomorphology (including a pebble ridge) as well as being a busy residential and commercial area.</p> <p>Potential areas of conflict include how the pebble ridge is managed: whether it is allowed to undergo natural processes or whether it will be maintained as a flood defence. It currently protects the low-lying ground at Westward Ho!, Appledore, Northam and Bideford; a landfill site; a Country Park and Golf Course; and habitats of national importance.</p>	<p>Permanent loss of community, recreational and amenity facilities due to erosion affecting Westward Ho's! economy as largely dependant on tourism.</p> <p>Loss of seafront property, beach, promenade and slipway due to erosion.</p> <p>Loss of some areas of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion</p>	<p>Permanent loss of community, recreational and amenity facilities due to erosion affecting Westward Ho's! economy as largely dependant on tourism..</p> <p>Loss of seafront property, beach, tourist amenity (including a holiday camp, park and caravan site), promenade and slipway due to erosion.</p> <p>Loss of large sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion</p>	<p>Permanent loss of community, recreational and amenity facilities due to erosion affecting Westward Ho's! economy as largely dependant on tourism..</p> <p>Loss of seafront property, tourist amenity (including a holiday camp, park and caravan site), promenade, slipway and coast guard station due to erosion.</p> <p>Loss of large sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion</p>
Northam Burrows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northam Burrows Country Park, The Royal North Devon Golf Course resides on the spit at Westward Ho! Three car parks, minor roads and the South West Coast Path provide access to the area for recreation and amenity. This area is protected on the seaward side by the pebble ridge and at its vulnerable north eastern tip by rock armour. Sea level rise and erosion will affect the effectiveness of these defences. The North Devon Golf course hosts Championship level tournaments attracting many visitors to the region, it was established in 1864 making it the first golf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 	<p>The future evolution of the estuary mouth is difficult to predict, the southern section could experience either stability or erosion and breaching, depending on the response to sea level rise.</p> <p>The spits at the mouth of the estuary are considered to provide flood protection to the inner estuary including Instow and Fremington and therefore their management is a key consideration.</p> <p>The estuary has numerous types and varying levels of sea defence as well as areas of reclaimed land. All low-lying land around the estuary is at risk from flooding and this may conflict with areas of future</p>	<p>A number of residential properties, the Golf Course and the Caravan Park are at risk from coastal flooding. This will disrupt usage of the Golf Course and Caravan Park.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the South West Coastal Path due to flooding.</p>	<p>Reduction in area of the Golf Course due to erosion.</p> <p>A number of residential properties, the Golf Course and the Caravan Park are at risk from coastal flooding. This will disrupt usage of the Golf Course and Caravan Park..</p> <p>Loss of section of a minor road providing vehicular access to the northern sections of Northam Burrows due to erosion and flooding</p>	<p>Reduction in area of the Golf Course due to erosion.</p> <p>A number of residential properties, the Golf Course and the Caravan Park are at risk from coastal flooding. This will disrupt usage of the Golf Course and Caravan Park..</p> <p>Loss of section of a minor road, providing vehicular access to the northern sections of Northam Burrows, the information</p>

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>course in England as well as the oldest ladies club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South West Coast Path and Tarka Trail following the estuary and coastline are likely to be subject to erosion and/or flooding, but should be able to be redirected as required. 		<p>development and infrastructure as well as guide areas of potential managed realignment.</p> <p>The Taw-Torridge estuary will be subject to sea level rise and that this is likely to occur quicker than muddy sediment can accrete. In addition, the estuary is a major sink for sand. Therefore, over time, the net area and distribution of internationally and nationally designated habitats may change.</p>		<p>Loss of large sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion. Sections along this frontage are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>centre and the car park due to erosion and flooding.</p> <p>Loss of large sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion. Sections along this frontage are at risk from flooding.</p>
Appledore, Bideford and Instow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the major port for the area, it is also an important residential area with opportunities for housing development. Between East-the-Water and west of Bideford, 1,411 - 2,043 houses over the period 2001-2011 are planned. Due to sea level rise these may be at risk from flooding. Appledore is a fishing port with a commercial shipyard nearby which is a major employer in the area. Instow is a small harbour on the Taw –Torridge estuary and supports the North Devon Yacht Club and has a local beach. The A39, A386 and the cycle path maybe at risk of flooding Properties located on the sea defence walls along the estuary are at risk from flooding and erosion. Low lying villages along the River Torridge are at risk of flooding including Annery Kiln. Provides a wide range of community services and tourist facilities including boat trips to Lundy. The Tarka Trail starts at the Torridge estuary mouth and follows the river inland and is at risk from flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities (such as maintaining navigable routes for Bideford and Appledore). 	<p>Opportunities to create intertidal habitat need to be identified to compensate for loss of intertidal habitat due to coastal squeeze similar to that at Landcross. These areas of potential realignment may conflict with plans to develop in the Taw-Torridge floodplain. A potential area for managed realignment is at Horsey Island, although any realignment poses a threat to freshwater habitats and the current grazing regime and a new defence line would have to be set back to protect Braunton.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to integrate the sustainable management of the coastline with the aims of the Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p>Braunton Burrows are expected to remain generally stable in the next century with accretion occurring. However this will be countered by increased erosion of the dune face as sea levels rise. A breach of the dunes is considered unlikely because of their sizeable extent.</p> <p>South West Coast Path policy is to allow natural processes to occur and realign the path inland as necessary. This is likely to also be applied to the Tarka Trail.</p> <p>Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low- lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks.</p> <p>The lost of higher grade agricultural land (Grade 3 and above) has implications for the security of UK food supplies.</p>	<p>Potential damage or even loss of residential and commercial properties, community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Appledore, Bideford, Northam and Instow due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario.</p> <p>The Yacht Club's facilities are at risk from flooding. There is a risk of flooding to villages along the Torridge and the development opportunity at East-the-Water is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A39, A386 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to the shipyard and port infrastructure at Appledore due to coastal flooding with impacts on the local economy.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>	<p>Potential damage or even loss of residential and commercial properties, community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Appledore, Bideford, Northam and Instow due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate and start to fail.</p> <p>The Yacht Club's facilities are at risk from flooding. There is a risk of flooding to villages along the Torridge and the development opportunity at East-the-Water is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A39, A386 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to the shipyard and port infrastructure at Appledore due to coastal flooding with impacts on the local economy.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>	<p>Potential damage or even loss of residential and commercial properties, community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Appledore, Bideford, Northam and Instow due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate further and fail during this epoch.</p> <p>The Yacht Club's facilities are at risk from flooding. There is a risk of flooding to villages along the Torridge and the development opportunity at East-the-Water is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A39, A386 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to the shipyard and port infrastructure at Appledore due to coastal flooding with impacts on the local economy.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>
Braunton/Saunton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residential and tourist area of Braunton including low lying properties between Sandy Lane Farm and White House are set back behind the sand dunes. It is likely the dunes provide significant protection from flooding, although it may be susceptible to backdoor flooding from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property and manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 	<p>The lost of higher grade agricultural land (Grade 3 and above) has implications for the security of UK food supplies.</p>	<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Braunton, Chivenor,</p>	<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Braunton, Chivenor, Wrafton and a number of smaller settlements</p>	<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Braunton, Chivenor, Wrafton and a number of</p>

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>the Taw-Torridge Estuary. Approximately 185 new dwellings are allocated in the local plan for development in Braunton by 2011 and may be at risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Sea Wall (main line of defence) and Toll Road bank (secondary defence) protect Braunton and the grazing marshes from flooding, these are in poor repair since the 1910 flood making the area susceptible to flooding as sea levels rise. The A361 and the cycle path are at risk of flooding Popular beach (Saunton Sands) supporting many activities including bathing and surfing. Velator Quay along the River Caen is an important road-waterway interface well used by boaters and as parking for walkers and cyclists 			<p>Wrafton and a number of smaller settlements due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance of flood defences under this scenario.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A361 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>The beach at Saunton Sands will see a reduction in extent due to erosion.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the South West Coastal Path due to flooding.</p>	<p>due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate and start to fail.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A361 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>The beach at Saunton Sands will see a reduction in extent due to erosion.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the South West Coastal Path due to flooding.</p>	<p>smaller settlements due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate further and fail during this epoch.</p> <p>Potential damage to a number of roads including the A361 and the cycle path at the above locations due to flooding.</p> <p>The beach at Saunton Sands will see a reduction in extent due to erosion.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the South West Coastal Path due to flooding.</p>
Barnstaple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic market town with both residential and commercial properties. There are approximately 7,200 new homes planned for Barnstaple (4,800 within the urban area, 2,400 outside the town) and 50 ha of employment land. These may be at risk of flooding where in proximity to the River Taw. There are plans for a new North Devon College and a waste incinerator at the Shapland & Petter site and Seven Brethren. The Tarka Trail follows the River Taw from the estuary mouth inland to the source and could be at risk from flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 		<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Barnstaple, Pottington, Pilton, Sticklepath, Bishop's Tawton and a number of smaller settlements due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Barnstaple is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>	<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Barnstaple, Pottington, Pilton, Sticklepath, Bishop's Tawton and a number of smaller settlements due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate and start to fail.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Barnstaple is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>	<p>Potential loss or damage of residential and commercial properties and, community, recreational and tourist amenity facilities at Barnstaple, Pottington, Pilton, Sticklepath, Bishop's Tawton and a number of smaller settlements due to increased risk of flooding resulting from lack of maintenance under this scenario, as defences deteriorate further and fail during this epoch.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Barnstaple is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>Potential loss or damage to section of the Tarka Trail due to flooding.</p>
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power Ashford sewage works are on low lying ground and are at risk of flooding which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 		<p>There are substations at Bideford, the south side of the estuary at Estuary Business Park and Barnstaple that are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ashford sewage works</p>	<p>There are substations at Bideford, the south side of the estuary at Estuary Business Park and Barnstaple that are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ashford sewage works are</p>	<p>There are substations at Bideford, the south side of the estuary at Estuary Business Park and Barnstaple that are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ashford sewage works are</p>

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	could cause pollution.			are not at risk from flooding.	not at risk from flooding.	not at risk from flooding.
Landfill sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northam Burrows: currently there are no direct pathways for people to be affected by this landfill site, However due to sea level rise and the decreasing level of protection provided by the pebble ridge it is likely to become more frequently flooded and more likely for contamination to percolate in low levels into the wider estuary. If the area became eroded the contents would circulate into the estuary, beaches and the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. To prevent pollution from contaminated sources. 		Northam Burrows landfill site is at risk from flooding.	Northam Burrows landfill site at risk from erosion and flooding.	Northam Burrows landfill site at risk from erosion and flooding.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The old Yelland Power Station site contains ash beds, asbestos and possibly heavy metal contamination which is at risk of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. To prevent pollution from contaminated sources. 		The old Yelland Power Station is at risk from flooding. There is the potential for reactivation of contaminated sediments.	The old Yelland Power Station is at risk from flooding. There is the potential for reactivation of contaminated sediments.	The old Yelland Power Station is at risk from flooding. There is the potential for reactivation of contaminated sediments.
Braunton Burrows UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braunton Burrows SAC is the core area for the Biosphere Reserve. There is a buffer zone encompassing the Taw-Torridge Estuary and a further transition zone which stretches out to Lundy Island. The Reserve seeks to sustain both people and nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		Natural processes will continue to develop the Biosphere Reserve's dune formations. Needs further assessment under the Habitats Regulations.	Natural processes will continue to develop the Biosphere Reserve's dune formations. Needs further assessment under the Habitats Regulations.	Natural processes will continue to develop the Biosphere Reserve's dune formations. Needs further assessment under the Habitats Regulations.
Braunton Burrows SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braunton Burrows is internationally designated for its fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes), dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argenta</i> (<i>Salicornia arenaria</i>), humid dune slacks, mudflats and sandflats not covered by sea water at low tide, shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (white dunes). It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species supported will vary in accordance with natural processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>Natural processes are likely to change the composition and spatial extent of Braunton SAC dune formations.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .</p>	<p>Natural processes will continue to develop the Braunton SAC dune formations.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .</p>	<p>Natural processes will continue to develop the Braunton SAC dune formations.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .</p>
Westward Ho! Cliffs SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its coastal geomorphology and quaternary deposits, including multiple shore platforms and a classic succession of raised beaches and head deposits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Erosion over this timeframe is likely to promote natural processes that will return the Westward Ho! Cliffs SSSI to favourable status.	Erosion over this timeframe is likely to promote natural that will return the Westward Ho! Cliffs SSSI to favourable status.	Erosion over this timeframe is likely to promote natural that will return the Westward Ho! Cliffs SSSI to favourable status.
Braunton Burrows SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braunton is one of the largest sand dunes in the UK with flooded slacks grassland and scrub behind a wide sandy foreshore. It is likely over time that the net area and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Natural processes are likely to change the composition and spatial extent of Braunton SAC	Natural processes are likely to change the composition and spatial extent of Braunton SAC dune formations.	Natural processes are likely to change the composition and spatial extent of Braunton SAC dune

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	distribution of these habitats and the species supported will vary in accordance with natural processes.			dune formations.		formations.
Northam Burrows SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northam Burrows has a wide range of coastal habitats including supporting rare and local plants and overwintering birds. It includes the pebble ridge which is an important landform feature. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of the intertidal habitats that are crucial to supporting the internationally and nationally important populations of migratory, breeding and overwintering birds will vary in accordance with the natural processes. The pebble ridge will undergo further change if unmanaged, exposing freshwater habitats behind to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Small changes in coastal geomorphological features. Any breach in the pebble ridge would be expected to reseal by littoral processes. The Northam Burrows SSSI is listed an unfavourable declining condition. The changes in geomorphology are unlikely to improve this status.	Changes in coastal geomorphological features. Any breach in the pebble ridge would not reseal and there would be an increased flood risk to the SSSI. This would expose the freshwater habitats behind it. The Northam Burrows SSSI is listed an unfavourable declining condition. The changes in geomorphology are unlikely to improve this status.	Changes in coastal geomorphological features. The location of the breach may see the alteration in flow of the estuary through it. This would expose the freshwater habitats behind it. The Northam Burrows SSSI is listed an unfavourable declining condition. The changes in geomorphology will change the conservation status of the site.
Taw-Torridge Estuary SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its tidal mudflats, sandbanks and saltmarshes and overwintering and migratory birds. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of the intertidal habitats that are crucial to supporting the internationally and nationally important populations of migratory, breeding and overwintering birds will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Large areas of the Taw-Torridge Estuary SSSI are at risk from flooding. This is likely to alter the intertidal habitat which will impact on species and habitats.	Large areas of the Taw-Torridge Estuary SSSI are at risk from flooding. This is likely to alter the intertidal habitat which will impact on species and habitats.	Large areas of the Taw-Torridge Estuary SSSI are at risk from flooding. This is likely to alter the intertidal habitat which will impact on species and habitats.
Braunton Swanpool SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its reedbed and herb rich marshy grasslands. It is currently protected from erosion by the dunes and may be at risk of back door flooding from the Taw Torridge estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and result in a change in the nature conservation value of the SSSI.	SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and result in a change in the nature conservation value of the SSSI.	SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and result in a change in the nature conservation value of the SSSI.
Greenaways and Freshways Marshes SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its herb rich marshy grasslands and rich water-plant communities. The marsh behind the ridge is susceptible to inundation as the ridge is decreasing in width and rolling back. Over time although it is beneficial to create intertidal habitats, there will be a potential loss of freshwater plant species present in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and other freshwater plant species. This could result in a change in the nature	SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and other freshwater plant species. This could result in a change in the nature conservation value of the SSSI.	SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may impact on herb rich marshy grasslands and other freshwater plant species. This could result in a change in the nature conservation value of the SSSI.

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	marsh area.			conservation value of the SSSI.		
Fremington Quay Cliffs SSSI (Geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cliffs are designated for their exposure of uninterrupted marine sedimentation around Devonian-Carboniferous boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Fremington Quay Cliffs SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Fremington Quay Cliffs SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Fremington Quay Cliffs SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.
Kenwith Valley Local Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its lake, new woodlands and traditional grasslands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Kenwith Valley LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.	Kenwith Valley LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.	Kenwith Valley LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.
Fremington Local Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its grassland site adjacent to the estuary and woodlands beside Griggs Field in Fremington. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Fremington LNR at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.	Fremington LNR at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.	Fremington LNR at risk from flooding. Increased exposure to saline conditions may result in a change in the conservation value of the SSSI.
County Wildlife Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are County Wildlife Sites located at South Yeo Fields, Allenstyle Wood, Mill Leat (Fremington), Saltpill duckpond and Horsey Island for their local nature conservation importance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		All of the CWS listed are at risk from flooding with the exception of Allenstyle Wood. Where there is freshwater habitat this will be influenced by saline conditions and may affect their integrity.	All of the CWS listed are at risk from flooding with the exception of Allenstyle Wood. Where there is freshwater habitat this will be influenced by saline conditions and may affect their integrity.	All of the CWS listed are at risk from flooding with the exception of Allenstyle Wood. Where there is freshwater habitat this will be influenced by saline conditions and may affect their integrity.
Locally important sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally important wildlife sites include Skern Bay, Braunton Great Field, Braunton Marsh, Islay Marsh (RSPB) and Home Farm (Gaia Trust) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		A number of locally important sites at risk from flooding.	A number of locally important sites at risk from flooding.	A number of locally important sites at risk from flooding.
Local Managed Realignment Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the River Torridge meanders and encircles land at Landcross and Pilmouth a Defra Saltmarsh Habitat Scheme has been undertaken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Creation of intertidal habitat benefits the Taw Torridge Estuary SSSI by improving resilience to coastal squeeze	Creation of intertidal habitat benefits the Taw Torridge Estuary SSSI by improving resilience to coastal squeeze	Creation of intertidal habitat benefits the Taw Torridge Estuary SSSI by improving resilience to coastal squeeze

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
North Devon AONB, North Devon Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB, Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan, Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area Objectives. 		<p>Minor changes in landscape due to increased erosion and flooding; minimal impact on the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p> <p>Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures to become unsightly within the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p>	<p>Minor changes in landscape due to increased erosion and flooding; minimal impact on the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p> <p>Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures to become unsightly within the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p>	<p>Minor changes in landscape due to increased erosion and flooding; minimal impact on the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p> <p>Potential for deteriorating coastal defence structures to become unsightly within the North Devon Heritage Coast and AONB.</p>
Transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major road links including the A361 following the North bank of the River Taw, the A386 on the west bank of the River Torridge are on low-lying ground and may be at risk from flooding. The B3233 is on low-lying ground and may also be at risk from flooding. The Barnstaple to Exeter railway line, following the Taw Estuary, is vulnerable to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. 		<p>Sections of the A361, A386 and B3233 in addition to a number of access roads and the Barnstaple to Exeter railway line are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Sections of the A361, A386 and B3233 in addition to a number of access roads and the Barnstaple to Exeter railway line are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Sections of the A361, A386 and B3233 in addition to a number of access roads and the Barnstaple to Exeter railway line are at risk from flooding.</p>
Chivenor Military Camp/ Braunton Burrows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategically important Royal Marine Base at Chivenor within Taw-Torridge Estuary is at risk from flooding. The Ministry of Defence also lease and look after part of Braunton Burrows and are unlikely to be affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the impact of policies on military operations and activities. 		<p>The airfield at Chivenor and its associated infrastructure, which includes the Royal Marine Base, are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence land on Braunton Burrows is at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>The airfield at Chivenor and its associated infrastructure, which includes the Royal Marine Base, are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence land on Braunton Burrows is at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>The airfield at Chivenor and its associated infrastructure, which includes the Royal Marine Base, are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence land on Braunton Burrows is at risk from flooding.</p>
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 14 Conservation Areas including: Bideford, Appledore, Northam, Westleigh, Instow, Fremington, Lake, Barnstaple, Landkey, Ashford, Marwood, Heanton Punchardon, Guineaford and Braunton. Where any parts of these are on low-lying land, they may be at risk from flooding. There are 6 Scheduled Monuments within the Study area including Barnstaple Castle, Godsbrough Castle Earthwork, Kenwith Castle, Lenwood Bowl Barrow, The Castle Knowle, Spreacombe Manor Well Chapel (Braunton). Where these are located on low-lying land, they may be at risk from flooding. There are three Registered Park and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		<p>Potential damage to the following Conservation Areas at Instow, Bideford, East-the-water, Fremington, Bickington, Barnstaple, Tawstock and Braunton due to flooding.</p> <p>Of the 6 Schedule Monument listed in the key issues, 1 Barnstaple Castle, is at risk from potential damage due to flooding.</p> <p>Tapeley Park is at risk from flooding. Saunton Court, Tapeley Park and Youlston Park. Saunton</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Instow, Fremington, Bickington, Barnstaple and Braunton due to flooding.</p> <p>Of the 6 Schedule Monument listed in the key issues, 1 Barnstaple Castle, is at risk from potential damage due to flooding.</p> <p>Tapeley Park is at risk from flooding. Saunton Court, Tapeley Park and Youlston Park. Saunton Court are not at risk from damage cause by erosion.</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Instow, Fremington, Bickington, Barnstaple and Braunton due to flooding.</p> <p>Of the 6 Schedule Monument listed in the key issues, 1 Barnstaple Castle, is at risk from potential damage due to flooding.</p> <p>Tapeley Park is at risk from flooding. Saunton Court, Tapeley Park and Youlston Park. Saunton Court are not at risk from damage cause by erosion.</p>

WESTWARD HO! TO SAUNTON DOWN (Section C)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>Gardens including: Saunton Court, Tapeley Park and Youlston Park. Saunton Court may be susceptible to erosion whilst Tapeley Park is at risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Historic Environment of the Rolle Canal at Landcross and Monkleigh are being restored and are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise. 			<p>Court are not at risk from damage cause by erosion.</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings at Braunton Marsh are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Grade II Listed Buildings at Braunton Marsh are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Grade II Listed Buildings at Braunton Marsh are at risk from flooding.</p>
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land classification varies from Grade 5 to Grade 2, although the lower grades tend to be within the estuary itself or immediately adjacent to the estuary. Northam Burrows is common land of over 600ha regularly used for grazing by the commoners; this low lying ground is at risk of flooding and erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		<p>Minimal loss of higher grade agricultural land adjacent to the Estuary due to erosion. However, high grade agricultural land (Grade 2) at Braunton is at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Minimal loss of higher grade agricultural land adjacent to the Estuary due to erosion. However, high grade agricultural land (Grade 2) at Braunton is at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Loss of grazing land on Northam Burrows due to erosion.</p>	<p>Minimal loss of higher grade agricultural land adjacent to the Estuary due to erosion. However, high grade agricultural land (Grade 2) at Braunton is at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Loss of grazing land on Northam Burrows due to erosion.</p>

SAUNTON DOWN TO MORTE POINT (Section D)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Isolated cliff top properties, including a Farm, and several cliff top hotels at Woolacombe and Barricane beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several residential and business properties and the risk of erosion to these properties and land is dependent upon the local cliff geology. Minor roads providing access to properties may be at risk from erosion, depending upon local geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion. To ensure critical road linkages are maintained (as long as required). 	<p>This section of coast forms the northern part of Bideford Bay. It contains the embayments of Croyde and Morte Bay which contain wide sandy beaches and dune systems. This is predominantly a cliffed section of coast with a small area of low-lying land along the coastal fringe at Woolacombe. With the exception of Putsborough sands, there are no coastal defences.</p> <p>It is also a very popular stretch of coast for visitors to enjoy the beaches.</p>	<p>No losses to residential and business properties or minor roads due to erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>35 Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Croyde Village and Woolacombe.</p>	<p>Loss of some properties north of Croyde due to erosion. No loss of access from erosion of roads.</p> <p>35 Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Croyde Village and Woolacombe.</p>	<p>Loss of some properties north of Croyde and sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion. No loss of access from erosion of roads.</p> <p>35 Residential properties, roads, amenities, and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Croyde Village and Woolacombe.</p>
Tourist facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beaches at Rockham Bay, Croyde, Putsborough Woolacombe and Barricane Bay are of vital importance to the tourist industry of North Devon. Many cafes, camping parks, guesthouses, hotels and holiday parks are reliant upon the associated visiting population. The South West Coastal Path also runs along the most of this frontage and is at risk from erosion – but there is potential for this to be relocated. As this is an important tourist destination, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 	<p>This stretch of coast has numerous geological exposures of national interest. The headland cliffs of Baggy Point and Morte Point are hard and erosion resistant although cliff failure may occur in locations over time.</p> <p>Sea level rise may result in shoreline retreat within the Bays, although the dunes at the back of Croyde Bay are sufficiently wide for erosion to not pose a threat to their integrity. Whilst at Putsborough, where the dunes are narrower, a net loss of dune width is likely</p>	<p>No reduction in beach width or loss of cafes, camping parks, guesthouses, hotels and holiday parks due to erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>Tourist infrastructure and amenities at risk from flooding at Croyde and Woolacombe. Damage to these assets will impact on the tourism industry.</p>	<p>No reduction in beach width or loss of cafes, camping parks, guesthouses, hotels and holiday parks due to erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>Tourist infrastructure and amenities at risk from flooding at Croyde and Woolacombe. Damage to these assets will impact on the tourism industry.</p>	<p>Loss of the caravan park at Putsborough Sands, Slipway, and sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion. There is also a reduction in beach width at Rockham Bay, Croyde, Putsborough Woolacombe and Barricane Bay due to erosion. The loss of these assets will impact on the tourist</p>

SAUNTON DOWN TO MORTE POINT (Section D)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	access, parking and basic facilities are required at various locations along the coast, and if located near the cliff edge may be subject to erosion, but potentially these could be relocated if land was available.		to occur. South West Coast Path policy is to allow natural processes to occur and realign the path inland as necessary. Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low- lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks. The loss of higher grade agricultural land (Grade 3 and above) has implications for the security of UK food supplies.			industry. Tourist infrastructure and amenities at risk from flooding at Croyde and Woolacombe.
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 		There are no power lines or substations along the section of coast that are risk from flooding or erosion.	There are no power lines or substations along the section of coast that are risk from flooding or erosion.	There are no power lines or substations along the section of coast that are risk from flooding or erosion.
Saunton to Baggy Point Coast SSSI (geological and biological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its geological exposures (Lower Pilton Beds with fossils), geomorphology and botanical interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Saunton to Baggy Point Coast SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Saunton to Baggy Point Coast SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Saunton to Baggy Point Coast SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.
Barricane beach SSSI (geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for the Upper Devonian (Frasnian –Famnenian) Morte Slates and are highly fossiliferous. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Barricane beach SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Barricane beach SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Barricane beach SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features
Mill Rock SSSI (geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its well preserved fragments of Upper Devonian fish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Mill Rock SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Mill Rock SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Mill Rock SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features
Morte Point SSSI (biological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its maritime heath and coastal cliffs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		No changes in Heath and coastal cliffs of the Morte Point SSSI due to erosion.	No changes in Heath and coastal cliffs of the Morte Point SSSI due to erosion.	No changes in Heath and coastal cliffs of the Morte Point SSSI due to erosion.
Middleborough Hill and Woolacombe Down County Wildlife Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two County Wildlife Sites including Middleborough Hill and Woolacombe Down, which may due to their location be vulnerable to erosion and flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		No changes in designated habitats of Middleborough Hill and Woolacombe Down CWS due to erosion.	No changes in designated habitats of Middleborough Hill and Woolacombe Down CWS due to erosion.	Minor loss in spatial extent of Middleborough Hill and Woolacombe Down CWS due to erosion.
North Devon AONB and North Devon Heritage Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan, Heritage Coast and Coastal Preservation Area Objectives. 		Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion within North Devon AONB and North Devon Heritage Coast.	Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion. Potential for deteriorating structure to become unsightly within North Devon AONB and North	Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion. Potential for deteriorating structure to become unsightly within North Devon AONB and North

SAUNTON DOWN TO MORTE POINT (Section D)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Voluntary Marine Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary, non-statutory Marine Conservation Area between Combe Martin and Croyde, but potential precursor to a Marine Conservation Zone under the Marine Bill, 			NAI along the shoreline is unlikely to impact on this marine area.	NAI along the shoreline is unlikely to impact on this marine area.	NAI along the shoreline is unlikely to impact on this marine area.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woolacombe is the only designated Conservation Area; areas adjacent to the cliffs may be vulnerable to erosion. There are a number of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch of coastline, but no Scheduled Monuments. These are susceptible to flooding or erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		Sections of the Conservation Area at Woolacombe are at risk from flooding.	Sections of the Conservation Area at Woolacombe are at risk from flooding.	Sections of the Conservation Area at Woolacombe are at risk from flooding.
Agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade 3 farmland on Saunton Down and Baggly Point stretches inland from the cliff tops including some areas of Grade 2 land; therefore any erosion at these locations may affect the net area of this medium to high grade farmland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		Small areas of Grade 3 and above agricultural land at risk from flooding.	Small areas of Grade 3 and above agricultural land at risk from flooding.	7c28, 7c32 Loss of Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land due to erosion.

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Ilfracombe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small port/harbour with properties on the sea front that are at the greatest risk of flooding. Ilfracombe's picturesque qualities, wide range of services and activities provide an excellent tourist location, some of these facilities particularly those based on cliff tops may be at risk from erosion or flooding. Hele, Capstone, Wildermouth and Tunnels beach are nearby. Fishing fleet is based at Ilfracombe. 420 new dwellings have been planned for Ilfracombe to be implemented by 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 	<p>This section of coast is predominantly rural and undeveloped lying within Exmoor National Park. The population is concentrated amongst several small towns and villages including: Lee, Ilfracombe, Hele, Combe Martin, Lynton and Lynmouth, Porlock and Minehead. At these locations coastal defences generally take the form of seawalls and structures associated with harbour development. This section of coast has nationally important geological features. Improvements to coastal defences may pose a threat to these features and may interfere with potential sediment transport pathways along the shoreline. This section of coast also has international and national nature conservation interest and key features over time will be subject to natural processes of erosion and flooding, but this should not affect the integrity of these sites.</p> <p>Although the coastline is hard rock there are local variations and several cliff top</p>	<p>Residential properties, roads amenities, and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Ilfracombe, Hele and Watermouth Cove.</p> <p>No predicted loss in beach width at Hele, Capstone, Wildermouth and Tunnels beach due to erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Ilfracombe is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p>	<p>Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Ilfracombe, Hele and Watermouth Cove.</p> <p>No predicted loss in beach width at Hele, Capstone, Wildermouth and Tunnels beach due to erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Ilfracombe is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p>	<p>Loss of harbour infrastructure due to erosion. This will impact on the fish fleet at Ilfracombe.</p> <p>Permanent loss of some community, recreational and amenity facilities due to erosion.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width due to erosion at Hele, Capstone, Wildermouth and Tunnels beach.</p> <p>Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Ilfracombe, Hele and Watermouth Cove.</p> <p>The development opportunity planned for Ilfracombe is potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p>

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Combe Martin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small coastal town nestled within a steep valley leading down to the sea with a beach frontage. Although there is a sea wall, some properties on the beach front are at risk from flooding. Popular tourist destination with many attractions and tourist associated businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 	<p>holiday parks and camp sites may be at risk from erosion.</p> <p>The management of Porlock is undertaken by the National Trust, who has a policy of allowing Porlock Ridge to rollback in response to sea level rise. The ridge is likely to rollback landwards and breach more frequently in response to sea level rise and future climate change. The management of the landfill site in this area is a consideration.</p> <p>South West Coast Path policy is to allow natural processes to occur and realign the path inland as necessary.</p> <p>Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low- lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks.</p>	Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Combe Martin. Damage to these assets will impact on the tourism industry	Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Combe Martin. Damage to these assets will impact on the tourism industry	<p>Permanent loss of some community, recreational and amenity facilities due to erosion Reduction of beach width along this section of coast due to erosion. Damage to these assets will impact on the tourism industry</p> <p>Residential properties, roads, amenities and infrastructure are at risk from flooding at Combe Martin.</p>
Watermouth and Berryabor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between Watermouth and Berryabor there are several cliff top holiday parks and camping sites which maybe at risk from cliff erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of commercial and economic assets and activities. 		A Holiday park and Caravan and Camp site are at risk from flooding between Watermouth and Berryabor.	Holiday park and Caravan and Camp site are at risk from flooding between Watermouth and Berryabor.	Holiday park and Caravan and Camp site are at risk from flooding between Watermouth and Berryabor.
Lynton & Lynmouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lynmouth is a small port with large marina offering a wide range of tourist activities and has tourism related infrastructure. A cliff railway runs between Lynmouth and Lynton for recreational use. The low-lying parts of Lynmouth are at risk from flooding. There are beaches at Lee bay - Lynton, Woody Bay, Heddons Mouth and Sillery Sands and Lynmouth which are important local attractions for amenity, bathing and other recreational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities. 		<p>Loss of beach width due to erosion (Sillary Sands). No reduction in width at Lee bay, Lynton, Woody Bay, Heddons Mouth and Lynmouth through erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, local and tourist infrastructure are at increased risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Erosion risk at Lynmouth port/marina is dependant on the operational life of the port infrastructure.</p>	<p>Loss of beach width due to erosion (Sillary Sands). No reduction in width at Lee bay, Lynton, Woody Bay, Heddons Mouth and Lynmouth through erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, local and tourist infrastructure are at increased risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Erosion risk at Lynmouth port/marina is dependant on the operational life of the port infrastructure.</p>	<p>Loss of beach width due to erosion at Sillary Sands Lee bay, Lynton, Woody Bay, Heddons Mouth and Lynmouth.</p> <p>Residential properties, local and tourist infrastructure are at increased risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Erosion risk at Lynmouth port/marina is dependant on the operational life of the port infrastructure.</p>
Porlock, Porlock Weir, Porlockford, Allerton, West Porlock and Bossington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-lying ground at Porlock, Porlock Weir, Porlockford, Allerton and Bossington is at risk from flooding. Landfill site at risk of flooding with potential to cause contamination Small harbour and beach at Porlock Weir (recommended by the Marine Conservation Society). The beach and wider bay is an important local attraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. To prevent pollution from contaminated sources. 		<p>Erosion of the gravel barrier is not predicted to impact on local infrastructure. However, there is an overall reduction in flood protection to residential properties, tourist and local infrastructure at Porlock Weir, Porlock, Allerton and Bossington.</p> <p>The landfill site is at risk from flooding. There is</p>	<p>Erosion of the gravel barrier is not predicted to impact on local infrastructure. However, there is an overall reduction in flood protection to residential properties, tourist and local infrastructure at Porlock Weir, Porlock, Allerton and Bossington.</p> <p>The landfill site is at risk from flooding. There is the potential for reactivation of</p>	<p>Erosion of the gravel barrier is not predicted to impact on local infrastructure. However, there is an overall reduction in flood protection to residential properties, tourist and local infrastructure at Porlock Weir, Porlock, Allerton and Bossington.</p> <p>The landfill site is at risk from flooding. There is the potential for reactivation of contaminated sediments.</p>

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
				the potential for reactivation of contaminated sediments. The Quay at Porlock Weir is unlikely to experience substantial erosion in this epoch. This is also to the case of the beach. IT is unlikely to experience substantial rollback in this epoch.	contaminated sediments. The Quay at Porlock Weir is unlikely to experience substantial erosion in this epoch. This is also to the case of the beach. IT is unlikely to experience substantial rollback in this epoch.	The Quay at Porlock Weir is unlikely to experience substantial erosion in this epoch. This is also to the case of the beach. IT is unlikely to experience substantial rollback in this epoch.
Minehead (West of Harbour)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The western side of Minehead towards Higher Town is on high ground and not at risk from flooding. (This is not the case to the east of Minehead - Section F). The A39 west of Minehead withstands flood risk. (This is not the case to the east of Minehead - Section F). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage risk of flooding to people and property. To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. 		Minor flood risk at Quay Street and the Lifeboat station.	Loss of the road at Quay Street and coastal defence assets due to erosion. Minor flood risk at Quay Street and the Lifeboat station.	Loss of the road at Quay Street, lock infrastructure, pipeline, harbour infrastructure and coastal defence assets due to erosion. Minor flood risk at Quay Street and the Lifeboat station.
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 		The two substations at Minehead are at risk from flooding.	The two substations at Minehead are at risk from flooding.	The two substations at Minehead are at risk from flooding.
South West Coast Path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South West Coast Path runs along this entire stretch of coastline and may be susceptible to erosion, although if this occurs it will be relocated inland. It is also likely to be flooded where it passes low-lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 		Loss or damage to section of the South West Coastal Path due to Flooding	Loss of small sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion and flooding.	Loss of small sections of the South West Coastal Path due to erosion and flooding.
Exmoor National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the park is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and historic environment of the National Park and promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the Park by the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		National Park at risk from flooding and erosion at Porlock and surrounding area.	National Park at risk from flooding and erosion at Porlock and surrounding area.	Marginal reduction in area of the National Park due to erosion. National Park at risk from flooding at Porlock and surrounding area.
North Devon AONB and Exmoor Heritage Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These areas are designated for their rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB and Heritage Coast aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB and Heritage Coast Management Plan Objectives. 		Potential changes in landscape value of the North Devon AONB and Exmoor Heritage Coast through	Potential changes in landscape value of the North Devon AONB and Exmoor Heritage Coast through increased erosion.	Potential changes in landscape value of the North Devon AONB and Exmoor Heritage Coast through increased erosion.

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	guide and manage change.			increased erosion.		All sections. Heritage Coast Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion.
Exmoor Heath and Coast SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its blanket bogs; alkaline fens; European dry heaths; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i>, and vegetated sea cliffs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Heath and Coast SAC due to flooding or erosion.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Heath and Coast SAC due to flooding or erosion.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>Potential changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Heath and Coast SAC's vegetated sea cliffs through erosion.</p> <p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the SAC due to flooding.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Exmoor Coastal Heaths SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its extensive heathland communities, woodland, scrub, acidic and maritime grassland and the important butterfly and bird species it supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Coastal Heaths SSSI due to flooding or erosion.</p>	<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Coastal Heaths SSSI due to flooding or erosion.</p>	<p>Minor losses of designated features in low lying areas.</p> <p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the Exmoor Coastal Heaths SSSI due to flooding or erosion.</p>
Morte Point SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its maritime heath, coastal cliffs foreshore habitats and geological exposures of Upper Devonian Rocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Morte Point SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Morte Point SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Morte Point SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>
Hele Samsons and Combe Martin Bay SSSI (Geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its exposures of Middle Devonian Ilfracombe beds, consisting of sandstone, mudstone and occasional limestone with fossils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hele Samsons and Combe Martin Bay SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hele Samsons and Combe Martin Bay SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Hele Samsons and Combe Martin Bay SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>
Napps Cave SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cave is designated due to its size and abundance of agonite crystals as well as its inhabitants of greater and lesser horseshoe bats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Napps Cave SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features..</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Napps Cave SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>	<p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Napps Cave SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.</p>
West Exmoor Coast and Woods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its ancient sessile oak woodlands; maritime plant communities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated 		<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of</p>	<p>No predicted changes in conservation value of the</p>	<p>Potential changes in conservation value of the</p>

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
SSSI	rich bird population; and geological and geomorphological features of interest.	<p>interest of nationally designated conservation sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		the West Exmoor Coast and Woods SSSI due to flooding or erosion	West Exmoor Coast and Woods SSSI due to flooding or erosion	West Exmoor Coast and Woods SSSI due to erosion. Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.
Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its saltmarsh, extensive shingle ridge which is undergoing geomorphological change and the overwintering and migratory birds. The marsh behind the ridge is susceptible to inundation as the ridge is decreasing in width and rolling back. Over time although it is beneficial to create intertidal habitats, there will be an adverse effect on freshwater plant species present in the marsh area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological SSSIs. 		<p>Likely change in nature conservation value of Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI due to natural processes of flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features and possible create new marshes. This habitat creation may impact current species and habitats.</p>	<p>Likely change in nature conservation value of Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI due to natural processes of flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. This habitat creation may impact current species and habitats.</p>	<p>Likely change in nature conservation value of Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI due to natural processes of flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Porlock Ridge and Saltmarsh SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. This habitat creation may impact current species and habitats.</p>
The Dunkery and Horner Wood NNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its ancient oak woodlands supporting noteworthy birds, bats and plants; and for its range of heathland habitats supporting noteworthy invertebrates, birds and plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		No predicted changes in conservation value of The Dunkery and Horner Wood NNR due to flooding and erosion	No predicted changes in conservation value of The Dunkery and Horner Wood NNR due to flooding and erosion	No predicted changes in conservation value of The Dunkery and Horner Wood NNR due to flooding and erosion
Hilsborough LNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Hilsborough LNR is located on high ground near Ilfracombe, but its net area and key features may be at risk from cliff erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Not at risk from erosion or flooding.	Not at risk from erosion or flooding.	A reduction in the total area of the Hilsborough LNR due to erosion. Not at risk from erosion or flooding.
County Wildlife Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 49 County Wildlife Sites and one LNR within this section of coast; those located directly on the coastline may be at risk from erosion and areas that are low-lying are likely to be at risk from flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		CWS sites at Hawk Combe, Holnicote and Bossington Wood are at risk from flooding.	CWS sites at Hawk Combe, Holnicote and Bossington Wood are at risk from flooding.	<p>A reduction in area of a number of CWS due to erosion.</p> <p>CWS sites at Hawk Combe, Holnicote and Bossington Wood are at risk from flooding.</p>
Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 7 RIGS within this section of coast designated for their geological exposures or coastal geomorphology and due to increased sea levels are likely to change over time due to increased wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		The RIGs will not experience any increased erosion during this epoch.	The RIGS will experience erosion in this epoch as defences fail. This is likely to enhance these features' exposure although there	The RIGS will experience erosion in this epoch as defences fail. This is likely to enhance these features' exposure although there may

MORTE POINT TO MINEHEAD (Section E)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	action causing erosion.				may be reduced access	be reduced access
North Devon AONB and Heritage Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB and Heritage Coast aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan Objectives. 		Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion within the North Devon AONB and Heritage Coast	Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion within the North Devon AONB and Heritage Coast	AONB Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion. All sections. Heritage Coast Potential changes in landscape through increased erosion within the North Devon AONB and Heritage Coast.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 12 Conservation Areas including: Morte Hoe, Lee, Ilfracombe Combe Martin, Berrynabor, Lynton, Lynmouth, Porlock, Lynch, Minehead Selworthy and Allerford. Low-lying historic environment sites are likely to be at risk of flooding. There are 17 Scheduled Monuments where these are located within low-lying areas they are at risk from flooding. There is a number of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites along this stretch at risk from flooding. This stretch of coast includes 5 Registered Parks and Gardens including St Audries, Arlington Court, Nettlecombe Court and Crowcombe Court. As these are on relatively high ground they are not susceptible to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Lee, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Porlock, Bossington and Minehead due to flooding.</p> <p>None of the Schedule Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens listed are at risk from flooding or erosion.</p> <p>Increased flood risk to Listed Buildings resulting from lack of maintenance of defences under this scenario.</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Lee, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Porlock, Bossington and Minehead due to flooding.</p> <p>None of the Schedule Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens listed are at risk from flooding or erosion.</p> <p>Increased flood risk to Listed Buildings. Partial potential losses of a number of Listed Buildings on the seafront due to erosion as defences deteriorate and start to fail due to lack of maintenance under this scenario.</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Lee, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Porlock, Bossington and Minehead due to flooding.</p> <p>Potential partial loss of 2 Schedule Monuments comprising Hillsborough Fort, Wind Hill. Increased flood risk to Listed Buildings and partial potential losses of a number of Listed Buildings on the seafront due to erosion resulting from failure of defences.</p> <p>None of the Registered Parks and Gardens listed are at risk from flooding or erosion.</p>
Agricultural land	The land is generally low grade (4 to 5) and therefore is not considered for policy setting, although there is a small area west of Ilfracombe that is Grade 2 land which may be at risk from erosion to be considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		No loss of Grade 3 or above agricultural land.	No loss of Grade 3 or above agricultural land.	No loss of Grade 3 or above agricultural land.

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Minehead (east of Harbour)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern parts of the town, including residential and commercial properties; tourist attractions including the holiday park and Minehead and West Somerset Golf Club, are at risk of flooding. This is in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, 	Minehead to Hinkley Point includes Blue Anchor bay and the western fringe of Bridgwater Bay and the Severn Estuary. The coastline is undulating with both cliffed and low-lying sections.	Residential and commercial properties, roads (A39 and other minor roads), West Somerset railways (and	Increased risk of erosion of the esplanade and slipway. Residential and commercial properties, roads (A39 and other minor roads), West	Potential loss of harbour assets, place of worship, section of Quay street, the esplanade, slipway, coastal defence assets and a number

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>part related to the risk of flooding from the low-lying land to the east of Minehead at Dunster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach at Minehead Terminus is recommended by the Marine Conservation Society. There is also a beach on The Strand at Minehead, both are important attractions for residents and visitors. Minehead has harbour infrastructure. West Somerset railway is important infrastructure defended in part by a sea wall along Blue Anchor although it is susceptible to flooding where there is low-lying ground. Flooding is likely to affect several stations including: Dunster, Blue Anchor, Doniford Halt and Watchet. Several holiday parks located on low lying ground on the coast are at risk of flooding The A39 is a major link road providing access to Minehead and along the north coast; and this is at risk from flooding in low-lying areas. West Somerset Golf Course is on the coast and susceptible to flooding and coastal erosion. The West Somerset Coast Path follows the coastline from Steart village to Minehead where it joins the start of the South West Coast Path and is at risk of flooding and erosion, although it is likely to be re-routed as required. 	<p>recreational and amenity facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities 	<p>Most of this coastline is undefended, although several areas along this section have groynes and seawalls including: Minehead, Dunster, Blue Anchor, Watchet, Lilstock, Doniford and Hinkley Point. Other structures associated with harbour development also provide some defence. All interfere with potential sediment transport pathways along the shoreline.</p> <p>This section of coast has nationally important geological features therefore improvements to coastal defence e.g. Blue Anchor may pose a threat to these features.</p> <p>Between Minehead and Blue Anchor are low-lying areas of former saltmarsh that have developed following enclosure by a gravel storm ridge. This ridge is eroding and rolling back and the low-lying land behind is susceptible to flooding, although this would be beneficial for habitat creation, this has to be considered alongside potential flood risk to the eastern side of Minehead. Between Warren Point and Dunster the ridge is backed by dunes that formed prior to the development of the pebble ridge and these are likely to prevent the complete breakdown of the ridge in this area if the ridge is breached.</p> <p>The beach at Minehead was recharged in 1998; it is more or less stable with a slight tendency towards erosion, whereas the beach at Blue Anchor is relatively stable. Any work on defences may affect natural sources of sediment supply to these beaches which are an important local attraction.</p> <p>There is likely to be narrowing of the intertidal zone as sea levels rise increasing the amount of energy reaching the defences.</p> <p>The eastern side towards Hinkley Point is a part of the Severn Estuary which is an internationally important nature conservation site, which will require consideration during any alterations to improve flood defence.</p> <p>Hinkley Point Power Station must be</p>	<p>railway facilities) amenities and infrastructure including tourist infrastructure (holiday parks) are at risk from flooding at Minehead.</p> <p>The harbour is not at risk from erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flooding along low-lying sections of this coast.</p> <p>The spatial extent of the West Somerset Golf Club is at risk due to erosion. In addition it is at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Somerset railways (and railway facilities), amenities and infrastructure including tourist infrastructure (holiday parks) are at risk from flooding at Minehead.</p> <p>The harbour is not at risk from erosion in this epoch.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flooding along low-lying sections of this coast.</p> <p>The spatial extent of the West Somerset Golf Club is at risk due to erosion. In addition it is at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>of properties on the seafront.</p> <p>Residential and commercial properties, roads (A39 and other minor roads), West Somerset railways (and railway facilities) amenities, and infrastructure including tourist infrastructure (holiday parks) are at risk from flooding at Minehead.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flood along low-lying sections of this coast. With losses of small sections due to erosion.</p>
Dunster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dunster Beach Holiday park has 230 Chalets on the beach front along one mile which are at risk from erosion and flooding Beach at Dunster is popular with residents, tourists and users of the chalets. Several residential and commercial properties on low-lying ground behind Dunster beach which are at risk of flooding West Somerset railway is important infrastructure defended in part by a sea wall along Blue Anchor although it is susceptible to flooding where there is low-lying ground. Flooding is likely to affect several stations including: Dunster, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. 	<p>Deterioration of coastal defence assets due to erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, roads, West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist holiday park are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Loss of coastal defence assets due to erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, roads, West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist holiday park are at risk from flooding..</p>	<p>Loss of coastal defence assets due to erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, roads, West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist holiday park are at risk from flooding.</p>	

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	Blue Anchor, Doniford Halt and Watchet.		retained in situ for the life of the Strategy. This is likely to require further investment in coastal defences, which will impact on the geology and landscape of the shoreline. The site has been identified as a likely location new nuclear build.			
Blue Anchor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several residential and commercial properties on low-lying ground behind the sea wall along Blue Anchor The B3191 road at Blue Anchor is protected by a sea defence wall but is at risk of flooding with sea level rise Beach at Blue Anchor West is popular with residents and tourists. West Somerset railway is important infrastructure defended in part by a sea wall along Blue Anchor although it is susceptible to flooding where there is low-lying ground. Flooding is likely to affect several stations including: Dunster, Blue Anchor, Doniford Halt and Watchet. <p>Hotel at Blue Anchor is at risk from erosion, part of the garden has eroded significantly due to the dilapidated state of the sea defences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. <p>To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities.</p>	<p>Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low-lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks. This also has implications for the businesses that are reliant on coastal locations, such as tourism. Safety procedures will require implementation to protect loss of life from flooding and erosion.</p> <p>The lost of higher grade agricultural land (Grade 3 and above) has implications for the security of UK food supplies.</p>	<p>Loss of sections of gardens of the Blue Anchor Hotel due to erosion.</p> <p>Residential properties, roads (B3191), West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist infrastructure are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Loss of small sections of the B3191 and deterioration of coastal defence assets due to erosion.</p> <p>Loss of sections of gardens of the Blue Anchor Hotel and a reduction in beach width due to erosion</p> <p>Residential properties, roads (B3191), West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist infrastructure are at risk from flooding</p>	<p>Loss of coastal defence assets and sections of the B3191 due to erosion.</p> <p>Loss of sections of gardens of the Blue Anchor Hotel and a reduction in beach width due to erosion</p> <p>Residential properties, roads (B3191), West Somerset railway line (and associated facilities) community and tourist infrastructure, are at risk from flooding</p>
Watchet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several properties on the sea defence wall and the new development at East the Wharf are at risk of flooding. Several cliff top properties at risk of erosion. Camp site at Warren Bay may be susceptible to erosion and a net loss of land. Beaches at Watchet and Lilstock are important resident and visitor attractions. Watchet has harbour infrastructure, and supports the Watchet Sailing and Yacht Club. The West Somerset Railway line is in close proximity to the coast and is susceptible to flooding and erosion. The railway station is set back from the defences but may be at risk of flooding as sea levels rise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. <p>To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities.</p>		<p>Loss of harbour infrastructure due to erosion.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width due to erosion.</p> <p>Properties in Watchet are at risk from Fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The camp site at Warren Bay is not at risk from erosion.</p> <p>The West Somerset railway line is not at risk from flooding or erosion in this epoch.</p>	<p>Loss of harbour infrastructure, place of worship, a museum and coastal defence assets due to erosion. A small number of commercial and residential properties are also potentially at risk from erosion.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width due to erosion.</p> <p>Properties in Watchet are at risk from Fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The camp site at Warren Bay is not at risk from erosion.</p> <p>The West Somerset railway line is not at risk from flooding or erosion in this epoch.</p>	<p>Loss of harbour infrastructure, sections of allotment gardens, place of worship, a museum, coastal defence assets and small section of the West Somerset Railway due to erosion. A number of commercial and residential properties are also potentially at risk from erosion.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width due to erosion.</p> <p>Properties in Watchet are at risk from Fluvial flooding.</p> <p>The camp site at Warren Bay is not at risk from erosion</p>
Doniford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doniford Holiday Park providing tourist facilities is at risk of erosion 	To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities.		No predicted loss of the Doniford Holiday Park land due to erosion.	No predicted loss of the Doniford Holiday Park land due to erosion.	No predicted loss of the Doniford Holiday Park land due to erosion.
Hinkley Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two power stations at Hinkley 	To ensure critical services remain operational.		Power station at risk	Power station at risk from	Power station at risk from

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Power Station	Point (one is being decommissioned and the other is operational) and there are proposals for one or more new reactors. These power stations are an important strategic power supply and although this area is defended by a seawall and rock armour this area is susceptible to flooding with sea level rise, as are the pylons that connect the power station to the national grid.			from minor erosion and flooding on the western edge of the site.	erosion on the western edge of the site. In addition outfall pipes and coastal defence assets are at risk due to erosion and flooding.	erosion on the western edge of the site placing infrastructure at risk. In addition, building, outfall pipes and coastal defence assets are at risk from erosion and flooding.
Critical infrastructure	There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power	To ensure critical services remain operational		The two substations at Watchet are at risk from flooding.	The two substations at Watchet are at risk from flooding.	The two substations at Watchet are at risk from flooding.
Severn Estuary Ramsar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the extensive variety of estuary habitats, communities and noteworthy populations of invertebrates, fish, over wintering and migratory birds. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features.		It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .
Severn Estuary SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the internationally and nationally important populations of breeding, migratory and overwintering waders and water fowl using the Severn estuary. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of the intertidal habitats that are crucial to supporting the internationally and nationally important populations of migratory, breeding and overwintering birds will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will 	To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features.		It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA If this policy is taken	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	have to be compensated to ensure the important bird populations are supported.			value of the Severn Estuary SPA If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	assessment would be required. .
Severn Estuary SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated habitats include: estuaries; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>); sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; and reefs. Designated species include: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>; river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features.		It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required. .
Exmoor and Quantocks Oak Woods SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; and alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicon albae</i>). Designated species includes: Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastella</i>, Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> and otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> 	To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features.		The Exmoor and Quantocks Oak Woods SAC is not at risk from flooding or erosion.	The Exmoor and Quantocks Oak Woods SAC is not at risk from flooding or erosion.	The Exmoor and Quantocks Oak Woods SAC is not at risk from flooding or erosion.
Dunster Park and Heathlands SSSI	Designated for its lowland dry heath; dry lowland acid grassland; wood-pasture with veteran trees and black polar <i>Populus nigra</i> ; and ancient semi-natural woodland; supporting invertebrates and birds. Areas of low-lying ground are susceptible to flooding with sea level rise.	To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites.		Dunster Park and Heathlands is not risk from flooding or erosion.	Dunster Park and Heathlands is not risk from flooding or erosion.	Dunster Park and Heathlands is not risk from flooding or erosion.
Blue Anchor to Lilstock Coast SSSI	Notable for its geology and geomorphology. Geologically it is one of the thickest successions of the Jurassic period and is probably the best in North West Europe.	To allow natural processes and maintain visibility of geological exposures throughout geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Blue Anchor to Lilstock Coast SSSI. The NAI will continue to	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Blue Anchor to Lilstock Coast SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Blue Anchor to Lilstock Coast SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
				maintain these geological features	features	these geological features
Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR (biological and geological)	Designated for its succession of coastal habitats and the internationally and nationally important numbers of over wintering, passage and migrant waders and waterfowl.	To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites.		The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR is at risk from flooding and coastal squeeze through erosion and there is may be a predicted change in nature conservation value.	The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR is at risk from flooding and coastal squeeze through erosion and there is may be a predicted change in nature conservation value.	The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR is at risk from flooding and coastal squeeze through erosion and there is may be a predicted change in nature conservation value.
Quantocks SSSI	Designated for its extensive dry dwarf shrub heath, wet dwarf shrub heath acidic flushes, ancient semi natural woodland and dense scrub.	To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites.		The Quantocks SSSI is at risk from flooding. Potential change in conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.	The Quantocks SSSI is at risk from flooding. Potential change in conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.	The Quantocks SSSI is at risk from flooding. Potential change in conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.
County Wildlife Sites	There are 29 CWSs, where located on low-lying ground they are susceptible to flooding	To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites.		Loss of sections of the CWS at Blue Anchor Hotel Field, Cridlands Copse, Blue Anchor to Lilstock Cliffs, Hinkley due to erosion.	Loss of sections of the CWS at Blue Anchor Hotel Field, Cridlands Copse, Blue Anchor to Lilstock Cliffs, 7c31 Hinkley due to erosion.	Loss of sections of the CWS at Blue Anchor Hotel Field, Cridlands Copse, Blue Anchor to Lilstock Cliffs, Hinkley due to erosion.
West Somerset Golf Course wildlife importance	The golf course is founded on relict sand dunes and has habitats and species that qualify as features for SSSI status.			Potential damage habitat and species through saline intrusion	Potential damage habitat and species through saline intrusion	Potential damage habitat and species through saline intrusion
Quantocks Hills AONB	The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change.	To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan objectives.		No change to Quantocks Hills AONB landscape. No defence structures, the cliff will erode slowly revealing similar exposures.	No change to Quantocks Hills AONB landscape. No defence structures, the cliff will erode slowly revealing similar exposures.	No change to Quantocks Hills AONB landscape. No defence structures, the cliff will erode slowly revealing similar exposures.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 7 areas Conservation Areas including Minehead, Alcombe, Dunster, Old Cleeve, Watchet, Holford and Stogursey. Of which Watchet, Dunster and Minehead may be at risk of flooding. There are 16 Scheduled Monuments, some are located on relatively low-lying ground and are susceptible to flooding. There are three Registered Parks and Gardens including Dunster Castle, Halswell Park and Fairfield. With the exception of Dunster Castle these are located on relatively low-lying ground and 	To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites.		<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Minehead, Dunster and Watchet due to flooding.</p> <p>None of the Schedule Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens present along this section of coast are at risk from erosion</p> <p>Dunster Castle Registered Park and Garden is at risk from</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Minehead, Dunster and Watchet due to flooding.</p> <p>None of the Schedule Monuments present along this section of coast are at risk from erosion.</p> <p>Loss of a small section of the Registered Parks and Gardens at St Audries due to erosion.</p> <p>Dunster Castle Registered Park and Garden is at risk</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Areas at Minehead, Dunster and Watchet due to flooding.</p> <p>None of the Schedule Monuments present along this section of coast are at risk from erosion.</p> <p>Loss of sections of the Registered Parks and Gardens at St Audries due to erosion.</p> <p>Dunster Castle Registered Park and Garden is at risk</p>

MINEHEAD TO HINKLEY POINT (Section F)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	are susceptible to flooding.			Flooding. The other parks and gardens listed in the key issue are not at risk.	from Flooding. The other parks and gardens listed in the key issue are not at risk.	from Flooding. The other parks and gardens listed in the key issue are not at risk.
Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominantly Grade 3 agricultural land which due to its low-lying nature is susceptible to flooding. 	To manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above).		Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land at Porlock due to flooding and erosion.	Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land at Porlock due to flooding and erosion.	Loss of Grade 3 agricultural land at Porlock due to flooding and erosion.

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Hinkley Point Power Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two power stations at Hinkley Point (one is being decommissioned and the other is operational) and there are proposals for one or more new reactors. These power stations are/will be an important strategic power supply and although this area is defended by a seawall and rock armour this area is susceptible to flooding with sea level rise, as are the pylons that connect the power station to the national grid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational. 	<p>This section of coast between Hinkley Point and Brean Down represents the southern and northern limits of Bridgwater Bay, into which the River Parrett drains.</p> <p>Hinkley Point and Brean Down are geological hard points within an otherwise soft geological area and provide important controls upon the evolution of the bay.</p> <p>This section of coast fronts the extensive low-lying area of the Somerset and Bleadon Levels and is susceptible to flooding as sea levels rise. The flood extent could be as far eastwards as Street affecting critical infrastructure including the A38, A39 and M5.</p>	Power station is at risk from minor erosion and flooding on the western edge of the site.	Power station is at risk from further erosion and flooding on the western edge of the site, outfall pipes and erosion to the coastal defence assets.	Power station is at risk from erosion and flooding on the western edge of the site placing infrastructure at risk. In addition, building, outfall pipes and coastal defence assets are at risk from erosion.
Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are landfill sites at Hinkley Point that are susceptible to flooding and this may lead to erosion of the landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. To prevent pollution from contaminated sources. 	<p>The coast is defended at Burnham-on Sea, Bridgwater (within the Parrett Estuary) and Hinkley Point. There is also a section of defence immediately south of Brean Down.</p> <p>Due to a lack sediment supply to gravel ridges between Stolford and Steart, flood protection has been enhanced with gabions at Wall Common. This maintenance is unsustainable in the long term and therefore a policy of Managed Realignment is currently being developed. Although there will be a potential loss of freshwater/brackish habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh) through flooding, the creation of intertidal habitat compensates habitat being lost elsewhere due to coastal squeeze.</p> <p>The Bridgwater Bay and Severn Estuary</p>	The landfill sites at Hinkley Point are not susceptible to erosion or flooding.	The landfill sites at Hinkley Point are not susceptible to erosion or flooding.	The landfill sites at Hinkley Point are not susceptible to erosion or flooding.
Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnham-on-Sea is a low-lying residential area and coastal resort fronting a beach, it attracts many visitors and although defended by a wave return wall seawall and gabions it is at risk from flooding. Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge have plans to implement 2200 new dwellings by 2026. Section of the A38 and M5 are at risk of flooding if the defences fail along the coast. Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea railway stations and the main railway line to Bristol are at risk of flooding. Burnham-on-Sea has a motorboat and sailing club. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities 	<p>The coast is defended at Burnham-on Sea, Bridgwater (within the Parrett Estuary) and Hinkley Point. There is also a section of defence immediately south of Brean Down.</p> <p>Due to a lack sediment supply to gravel ridges between Stolford and Steart, flood protection has been enhanced with gabions at Wall Common. This maintenance is unsustainable in the long term and therefore a policy of Managed Realignment is currently being developed. Although there will be a potential loss of freshwater/brackish habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh) through flooding, the creation of intertidal habitat compensates habitat being lost elsewhere due to coastal squeeze.</p> <p>The Bridgwater Bay and Severn Estuary</p>	Residential and commercial properties, roads (A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities including the Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea railway stations), community and tourist infrastructure and the Burnham-on-Sea sailing club are at risk from flooding.	Residential and commercial properties, roads (A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities including the Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea railway stations), community and tourist infrastructure and the Burnham-on-Sea sailing club are at risk from flooding.	Minor losses of fronting dunes due to erosion. Residential and commercial properties, roads (A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities including the Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea railway stations), community and tourist infrastructure and the Burnham-on-Sea sailing club are at risk from flooding. The development opportunities planned for Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea are potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Brean and Berrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major holiday park infrastructure including mobile homes, caravans and road covering approximately 5 miles of low lying coastline. It is occupied heavily in the summer, and provides an all year round service. This tourist attraction is a significant employer in the area is of importance to the local economy. The area is at risk of flooding from sea level rise and back door flooding from the Axe Estuary. Dune system provides flood protection to Brean and Berrow, Brean also has hard defences. The beaches are an important amenity and recreational resource for residents and tourists The Burnham and Berrow Golf Course is set amongst the sand dunes at Berrow and is a locally important recreational facility for residents and visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. 	<p>areas form an internationally and nationally important nature conservation area. Bridgwater Bay is a sink for fine sediment and mud (Bridgwater Bay mudbelt) which together with saltmarsh form intertidal habitats supporting internationally important populations of birds. Where sea defence is maintained, this intertidal habitat is likely to be reduced in extent as a result of coastal squeeze caused by rising sea levels.</p> <p>The Parrett estuary is largely constrained along its length by defences, which protect against flooding. The mouth of the estuary has migrated northwards in recent centuries. The River Brue also discharges into the Parrett Estuary via the Huntspill River using a sluice control structure to control flood risk upstream. The future position of the mouth is uncertain but will be an important influence on the evolution of the adjacent shorelines.</p> <p>Presence of defences between Burnham-on-Sea and Brean has resulted in the lowering of the foreshore and prevents landward dune migration.</p>	<p>Residential and commercial properties, roads, community, recreational and tourist infrastructure (holiday park including mobile homes, caravans and road) and the Burnham and Berrow Golf Course are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Potential change in the spatial extent if the Brean and Berrow dune system as flooding and wash over events increase. Potential reducing their flood defence capacity.</p> <p>No predicted change in spatial extent of the beaches due to erosion. They are at risk from flooding but this is unlikely to alter the beach's spatial extent.</p>	<p>Residential and commercial properties, roads, community, recreational and tourist infrastructure (holiday park) are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Minor losses of fronting dunes and beach width due to erosion. This reduction in dune extent will increase flood risk to low-lying hinterland.</p> <p>Residential and commercial properties, roads, community, recreational and tourist infrastructure (holiday park) are at risk from flooding.</p>
Stolford, Steart, Comwich, Stockland Bristol, Huntspill, Carrington, Bridgwater, Berrow, Brean, Lympsham and smaller settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-lying settlements which are at risk of flooding. Sections of the A38, A39 and M5 may be at risk of flooding if the defences fail along the coast Minor road leading to Steart is the only access to the village including residential and commercial properties and is at risk of flooding 7,700 new homes are planned at Bridgwater (6,200 within the urban area, 1,500 north of the town) and 54 ha of employment land, which are at risk of flooding. Quays are located at Comwich and Dunball Wharf. There are landfill sites at Brean, Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge that are susceptible to flooding and possibly erosion where located on the coastline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities To achieve compliance with Water Framework Directive objectives. To prevent pollution from contaminated sources. 	<p>North of the mouth of the Parrett Estuary is the cliffed headland of Brean Down. Onshore winds have resulted in the development of longitudinal dunes which are currently eroding and may breach in the next 100 years. These help protect the low-lying Somerset Levels. They are also susceptible to backdoor flooding from Weston Bay (Axe Estuary). The dunes are fronted by a sandy foreshore which seaward becomes the intertidal Berrow mudflats.</p> <p>All low-lying land around the Parrett Estuary is at risk from flooding and this may conflict with areas of future development and infrastructure. This will also cause overtopping of the Parrett Trail.</p> <p>Potentially, residents in coastal areas of low-lying ground or on cliffs susceptible to erosion may experience effects of sea level rise and increased frequency of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years and if the risk is perceived high enough people may choose to move</p>	<p>Residential and commercial properties, roads (Minor road leading to Steart, A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities), community and tourist infrastructure and the Quay at Comwich are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Bridgwater are potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>The landfill sites at Brean, Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge are susceptible to flooding.</p>	<p>Residential and commercial properties, roads (Minor road leading to Steart, A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities), community and tourist infrastructure and the Quay at Comwich are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Bridgwater are potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>The landfill sites at Brean, Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge are susceptible to flooding.</p>	<p>Residential and commercial properties, roads (Minor road leading to Steart, A38 and M5), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities), community and tourist infrastructure and the Quay at Comwich are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Bridgwater are potentially at risk from flooding depending on its location.</p> <p>The landfill sites at Brean, Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge are susceptible to flooding.</p>
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 		<p>There are substations in the Bridgwater area,</p>	<p>There are substations in the Bridgwater area, Dunwear</p>	<p>There are substations in the Bridgwater area, Dunwear</p>

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power		inland, devaluing coastal properties at risk of flooding or erosion. Some properties may become blighted due to the risks. This also has implications for the businesses that are reliant on coastal locations, such as tourism. Safety procedures will require implementation to protect loss of life from flooding and erosion. The lost of higher grade agricultural land (Grade 3 and above) has implications for the security of UK food supplies.	Dunwear and Sedgemoor that are at risk from flooding.	and Sedgemoor that are at risk from flooding.	and Sedgemoor that are at risk from flooding.
Footpaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Parrett Trail runs from the mouth to the source of the River Parrett and is susceptible to flooding. The West Somerset Coast Path starts at Steart and follows the sea defences west beyond Hinkley Point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 		<p>River Parrett Trail is at risk from flooding along the majority of its route.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flooding along low-lying sections of this coast.</p>	<p>River Parrett Trail is at risk from flooding along the majority of its route.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flooding along low-lying sections of this coast</p>	<p>River Parrett Trail is at risk from flooding along the majority of its route.</p> <p>West Somerset Coastal Path is at risk from flooding along low-lying sections of this coast</p>
Severn Estuary Ramsar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the extensive variety of estuary habitats, communities and noteworthy populations of invertebrates, fish, over wintering and migratory birds. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Severn Estuary SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the internationally and nationally important populations of breeding, migratory and overwintering waders and water fowl using the Severn Estuary. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of the intertidal habitats that are crucial to supporting the internationally and nationally important populations of migratory, breeding and overwintering birds will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be</p>

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	have to be compensated.			Estuary SPA. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.	Regulations assessment would be required.	required.
Severn Estuary SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated habitats include: estuaries; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>); sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; and reefs. Designated species include: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>; river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.	It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC. If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.
Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR (Biological and geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its succession of coastal and freshwater habitats and the internationally and nationally important numbers of over wintering, passage and migrant waders and waterfowl. The site includes: River Parrett, Pawlett Hams, Wick Moor, Stert and Berrow flats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR are at risk from flooding and erosion. Potential change in nature conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.	The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR are at risk from flooding and erosion. Potential change in nature conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.	The Bridgwater Bay SSSI and NNR are at risk from flooding and erosion. Potential change in nature conservation value through saline intrusion altering the habitat composition.
Huntspill River NNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This river is wholly artificial and is designated for the river habitats and species it supports. Temporary flooding of Freshwater/brackish habitats is unlikely to affect the integrity of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		The Huntspill NNR is at risk from saline flooding however, there is no predicted change in conservation value.	The Huntspill NNR is at risk from saline flooding however, there is no predicted change in conservation value	The Huntspill NNR is at risk from saline flooding however, there is no predicted change in conservation value
Brean Down SSSI (biological and geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This peninsula is designated for its Carboniferous limestone and maritime vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. The NAI will continue to	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. The NAI will continue to maintain these geological

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
				maintain these geological features.	features.	features. Minimal loss of maritime vegetation due to erosion.
Berrow Dunes SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its wide range of coastal habitats including saltmarsh, fore, grey and yellow dunes, stable grassland and dune slacks, scrub and a freshwater lagoon. The freshwater lagoon may be susceptible to flooding as sea levels rise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune SSSI.	Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune SSSI.	Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune SSSI.
Berrow Dunes Local Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its sand dune systems and wide variety of coastal habitats which support a diverse range of flora and fauna. Located within the Berrow Dunes SSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune LNR.	Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune LNR.	Potential change in the spatial extent as flooding and wash over events increase. This will temporary destabilise the dunes and inhibit their maturing process due a possible reduction in sediment supply. This will lead to a change in nature conservation value of Berrow Dune LNR.
County Wildlife Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 10 CWSs including: Wall Common West, subsite outside Bridgwater Bay NNR, River Brue, Apex Gardens, Brambles Road Ponds and Rhyne, St Christopher's playing ground, Brean Dunes, Ditch near Uphill, Bridgwater Road Verge, and Uphill Cliffs SSSI/LNR and adjacent land. Some low-lying sites may be at risk of flooding or from erosion if located on the coastline. There is potential loss of freshwater/brackish habitats (e.g. coastal grazing marsh) by following a policy of managed realignment although this creates opportunities for intertidal habitat creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Low-lying CWS are at risk from flooding (including Brean Dune and River Brue). Wall Common West is inside the proposed managed realignment line.	Low-lying CWS are at risk from flooding (including Brean Dune and River Brue). Wall Common West is inside the proposed managed realignment line.	Low-lying CWS are at risk from flooding (including Brean Dune and River Brue). Wall Common West is inside the proposed managed realignment line.
Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beaches located at Brean, Brean Farm, Burnham-on-Sea Jetty and Burnham-on-Sea Yacht Club forming important local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 		No predicted change in spatial extent due to erosion at Brean, Brean	No predicted change in spatial extent due to erosion at Brean, Brean	No predicted change in spatial extent due to erosion at Brean, Brean Farm,

HINKLEY POINT TO BREAN DOWN (Section G)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
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	attractions and are at risk of eroding/narrowing where there are defences.			Farm, Burnham-on-Sea Jetty and Burnham-on-Sea Yacht Club. Although localised narrowing may occur in front of defences. They are at risk from flooding but this is unlikely to alter the beach's spatial extent.	Farm, Burnham-on-Sea Jetty and Burnham-on-Sea Yacht Club. Although localised narrowing may occur in front of defences. They are at risk from flooding but this is unlikely to alter the beach's spatial extent.	Burnham-on-Sea Jetty and Burnham-on-Sea Yacht Club. Although localised narrowing may occur in front of defences. They are at risk from flooding but this is unlikely to alter the beach's spatial extent.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Areas are located at Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea and are susceptible to flooding. Several Grade II Listed Buildings in Burnham-on-Sea that are susceptible to flooding. There are 6 Scheduled Monuments including a settlement, Wick Barrow Mound, Cynwit Castle, motte with two baileys, Alstone lake settlement site, Brent Knol. All are susceptible to flooding apart from Brent Knoll which is located on high ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		<p>Potential damage to Conservation Areas at Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea from flooding.</p> <p>Listed Building at Stolford Farm, Combwich and Bridgwater are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Inland Scheduled Monuments at Stogursey Castle, Motte Baileys at Down End, Wick Barrow Mound, Cynwit Castle, Alstone lake settlement site and the Medieval Village at Horsey are also at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Potential damage to Conservation Areas at Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea from flooding.</p> <p>Listed Building at Stolford Farm, Combwich and Bridgwater are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Inland Scheduled Monuments at Stogursey Castle, Motte Baileys at Down End, Wick Barrow Mound, Cynwit Castle, Alstone lake settlement site and the Medieval Village at Horsey are also at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>Potential damage to Conservation Areas at Bridgwater and Burnham-on-Sea from flooding.</p> <p>Listed Building at Stolford Farm, Combwich and Bridgwater are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Inland Scheduled Monuments at Stogursey Castle, Motte Baileys at Down End, Wick Barrow Mound, Cynwit Castle, Alstone lake settlement site and the Medieval Village at Horsey are also at risk from flooding.</p>
Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set back from the coastline is Grade 3-5 agricultural land. Due to the low-lying nature of this predominantly grazing marsh it is susceptible to flooding. Managed realignment between Stolford and Steart may cause a permanent net loss of grazing marsh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		Large areas of Grade 3 agricultural land are at risk from flooding. In addition, the managed realignment scheme will see permanent losses.	Large areas of Grade 3 agricultural land are at risk from flooding. In addition, the managed realignment scheme will see permanent losses.	Large areas of Grade 3 agricultural land are at risk from flooding. In addition, the managed realignment scheme will see permanent losses.

BREAN DOWN TO ANCHOR HEAD (Section H)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
Weston-Super-Mare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-lying residential area and coastal resort offering a wide range of tourist activities and has extensive tourism related infrastructure, although it is defended by a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss of property due to erosion and/or manage risk of flooding to people and property. To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage 	This section of coast encompasses the embayment of Weston Bay between the two resistant headlands of Brean Down and Anchor Head. It fronts a large lowland area which forms part of Severn Levels.	Residential and commercial properties, roads (A370), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities	Residential and commercial properties, roads (A370), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities including the railway	Loss of coastal defence assets offering protection to the marine lake and loss of the pier to Birnbeck Island due to

BREAN DOWN TO ANCHOR HEAD (Section H)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>sea wall it is at risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple activities available on the wide sandy beaches at Sand Bay (recommended by Marine Conservation Society) and Weston Bay which are important local attractions. Small harbour at Knightstone in Weston-Super-Mare and there is a Weston Yacht Club There are 12,000 new homes planned for Weston-Super-Mare (3,000 within the urban area, 9,000 south- east of the town) and 34 ha of employment land which are at risk of flooding. The A370 is at risk of flooding. Weston-Super-Mare railway station and the main railway line to Bristol are at risk of flooding. 	<p>risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and manage risk of flooding to industrial, commercial and economic assets and activities. To ensure critical road and rail linkages are maintained. To minimise the impact of policies on marine operations and activities 	<p>The River Axe discharges into the Southern part of the bay.</p> <p>The beach at Weston Bay is an important local attraction to this seaside destination and annual recycling of the sand occurs from south to north. A recent review of data suggests the beach is relatively stable.</p> <p>Although Weston-Super-Mare is defended by a seawall that is in the process of being upgraded, this section fronts an extensive low-lying area (Severn Levels) susceptible to flooding as sea levels rise. The flood extent could be as far eastwards as Congresbury affecting critical infrastructure including the A39, M5 and the main railway line to Bristol.</p> <p>Around Anchor Head a seawall provides protection against localised cliff erosion.</p> <p>There are few defences along the southern part of the bay where a large dune system protects the low-lying area from flooding. Uphill and the Axe Estuary up to its tidal limit are defended and have constrained the landward migration of the dunes.</p>	<p>including the railway station), community and tourist infrastructure (including Knightstone Harbour), are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width at the southern end of Weston Bay due to erosion.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Weston-Super-Mere are potentially at risk from flooding depending on their location.</p>	<p>station), community and tourist infrastructure (including Knightstone Harbour), are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width at the southern end of Weston Bay due to erosion.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Weston-Super-Mere are potentially at risk from flooding depending on their location.</p>	<p>erosion.</p> <p>Reduction in beach width at the southern end of Weston Bay due to erosion.</p> <p>Residential and commercial properties, roads (A370), West Coast railway line (and associated facilities including the railway station), community and tourist infrastructure (including Knightstone Harbour), are at risk from flooding.</p> <p>The development opportunities planned for Weston-Super-Mere are potentially at risk from flooding depending on their location.</p>
Critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are numerous substations and power lines along the coast that are at risk of flooding as sea levels rise which could leave wider areas than the coast without power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure critical services remain operational 		<p>There are substations at Weston-super-mare that are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>There are substations at Weston-super-mare that are at risk from flooding.</p>	<p>There are substations at Weston-super-mare that are at risk from flooding.</p>
Severn Estuary Ramsar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the extensive variety of estuary habitats, communities and noteworthy populations of invertebrates, fish, over wintering and migratory birds. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 	<p>Improving sea defences to protect low-lying ground may cause further narrowing and steepening of beach levels and could limit supply of sediment to the dune area making it difficult to sustain defences at Uphill (unless sufficient beach recharge occurs in the northern part of the bay).</p> <p>The Severn Estuary is an internationally and nationally important nature conservation area. Where sea defence is maintained, this intertidal habitat is likely to be reduced in extent as a result of coastal squeeze caused by rising sea levels.</p> <p>Erosion of Brean Down could link Weston and Bridgwater Bays leaving Brean Down as an Island and resulting in the relocation of the Axe Estuary mouth.</p> <p>All low-lying land around the Axe estuary is at risk from flooding and this may conflict with areas of future development and infrastructure proposed for Weston-Super-Mare. This will also cause overtopping of the West Mendip Way.</p> <p>The Seven Tidal Power Scheme across the</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary Ramsar site.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Severn Estuary SPA (River Axe, estuary is part of this)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This designation includes the internationally and nationally important populations of breeding, migratory and overwintering waders and water fowl using 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in</p>

BREAN DOWN TO ANCHOR HEAD (Section H)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
	<p>the Severn estuary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of the intertidal habitats that are crucial to supporting the internationally and nationally important populations of migratory, breeding and overwintering birds will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated to ensure the important bird populations are supported. 		<p>Severn Estuary has identified several options including locations between Weston-Super-Mare and Cardiff.</p>	<p>it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SPA.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Severn Estuary SAC (SAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation habitats include: estuaries; mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>); and sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time; reefs Designated species include: sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>; river lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> and Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i>. It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat which will have to be compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SAC.</p> <p>If this policy is taken forward, then a Habitats Regulations assessment would be required.</p>
Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines, caves not open to the public, European dry heaths, semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>). Designated species include the greater horseshoe bat <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the integrity of internationally designated sites and the favourable condition of their interest features. 		<p>The Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC is not predicted to be affected by erosion or flooding.</p>	<p>The Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC is not predicted to be affected by erosion or flooding.</p>	<p>Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC is not predicted to be affected by erosion or flooding.</p>
Severn Estuary SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estuary is designated for its wide range of coastal habitats and is one of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated 		<p>It is likely over time that the net area and</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and</p>	<p>It is likely over time that the net area and distribution of</p>

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Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
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	largest and most important estuaries in Britain. Its unique funnel shape makes it rare in Britain and Worldwide. It supports important populations of invertebrates, fish and birdlife.	interest of nationally designated conservation sites.		distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SSSI.	distribution of these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SSSI.	these habitats and the species it supports will vary in accordance with the natural processes. Where coastal squeeze occurs (sea level rise against sea defences) there is likely to be a net decrease in intertidal habitat. This will led to a change in nature conservation value of the Severn Estuary SSSI.
Brean Down SSSI (biological and geological)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This peninsula is designated for its carboniferous limestone and maritime vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features.	Continuation of natural processes is key to the integrity of the Brean Down SSSI. NAI will continue to maintain these geological features. Minimal loss of maritime vegetation due to erosion.
Uphill SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated for its species rich chalk grassland supporting many invertebrates particularly butterflies. Also forms part of Mendip Limestone Grasslands SAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill SSSI are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.	Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill SSSI are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.	Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill SSSI are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.
Walborough SSSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceptionally rich flora including a number of nationally rare species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of nationally designated conservation sites. 		The Walborough SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.	The Walborough SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.	The Walborough SSSI is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.
Uphill LNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species rich chalk grassland supporting many invertebrates particularly butterflies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill LNR are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature	Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill LNR are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.	Intertidal and coastal areas of the Uphill LNR are at risk from flooding Increased saline exposure may result in changes in nature conservation value.

BREAN DOWN TO ANCHOR HEAD (Section H)						
Location/ feature	Key issues	Objectives that apply	Key Considerations	No Active Intervention Scenario		
				Short term (to 2025)	Medium term (to 2055)	Long term (to 2015)
				conservation value.		
Walborough Common LNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceptionally rich flora including a number of nationally rare species of plants and butterflies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		The Walborough Common LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in conservation value.	The Walborough Common LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in conservation value.	The Walborough Common LNR is at risk from flooding. Increased saline exposure may result in changes in conservation value.
County Wildlife Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 5 CWS including: Seven Estuary (Axe Estuary to Weston Golf Course); Weston Golf Course and fields below Uphill; Uphill Great Rhyne; Ellenborough Park; Spring Cove Cliffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on, conserve and where practical enhance the designated interest of locally designated conservation sites. 		Net reduction in the dune area due to erosion and coastal squeeze against coastal defence at the golf course resulting in adverse impact on CWS.	Net reduction in the dune area due to erosion and coastal squeeze against coastal defence at the golf course resulting in adverse impact on CWS..	Net reduction in the dune area due to erosion and coastal squeeze against coastal defence at the golf course resulting in adverse impact on CWS..
Mendip Hills AONB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is designated for its rich landscape which encompasses landscape, people and nature. The AONB aims to conserve the best qualities of the landscape by helping to guide and manage change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid conflict with AONB Management Plan Objectives. 		No predicted changes in Mendip Hills AONB landscape.	No predicted changes in Mendip Hills AONB landscape.	No predicted changes in Mendip Hills AONB landscape.
West Mendip Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts at Uphill on the coast and leads inland to Wells and is susceptible to flooding in the low-lying areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage risk of flooding to key community, recreational and amenity facilities. 		West Mendip Way is at risk from flooding (and erosion in certain locations) along the majority of this route.	West Mendip Way is at risk from flooding (and erosion in certain locations) along the majority of this route.	West Mendip Way is at risk from flooding (and erosion in certain locations) along the majority of this route.
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weston-Super-Mare is a designated Conservation Area susceptible to flooding; There are 7 Scheduled Monuments, where located on low-lying ground they are at risk from erosion There are numerous Grade II Listed Buildings and sites of archaeological importance that are susceptible to flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse impacts on scheduled and other nationally, regionally and locally important historic environment sites. 		<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Area at Weston-super-mare due to flooding.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments are not at risk from flooding in Weston-Super Mere.</p> <p>Listed Buildings in Uphill and Weston-super-mare at risk from flooding</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Area at Weston-super-mare due to flooding.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments are not at risk from flooding in Weston-Super Mere.</p> <p>Listed Buildings in Uphill and Weston-super-mare at risk from flooding</p>	<p>Potential damage to the Conservation Area at Weston-super-mare due to flooding.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments are not at risk from flooding in Weston-Super Mere.</p> <p>Loss of small section of Brean Down Scheduled Monument due to erosion.</p>
Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set back from Weston-Super-Mare is Grade 3- 4 agricultural land. Due to the low-lying nature of this area, it is susceptible to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid loss due to erosion of and/or manage risk of flooding to agricultural land (Grade 3 and above). 		Low grade agricultural land at risk from flooding.	Low grade agricultural land at risk from flooding.	Low grade agricultural land at risk from flooding.