Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan 2

Annex F-VI: Addendum to the SEA Environmental Report

Isle of Wight Council

December 2010

Final Report

9V8288 / 01

ROYAL HASKONING

ISLE of WIGHT COUNCIL

A COMPANY OF

ROYAL HASKONING

HASKONING UK LTD.
ENVIRONMENT

Regis Business Centre
69 Buchanan Street
Glasgow G1 3HL
United Kingdom
+44 (0)141 314 3720 Telephone
Fax
info@glasgow.royalhaskoning.com E-mail
www.royalhaskoning.com Internet

Document title	Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan 2 Annex F-VI: Addendum to the SEA Environmental Report
Document short title	Appendix M – SEA Addendum
Status	Final Report
Date	December 2010
Project name	Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan 2
Project number	9V8288 / 01
Client	Isle of Wight Council
Reference	9V8288 / 01/SEA ER Addendum Report/v1/Glas

Drafted by	Dr Elizabeth Jolley	
Checked by	Pete Thornton	
Date/initials check	PT	06.12.10
Approved by	Pete Thornton	
Date/initials approval	PT	07.12.10

Contents Amendment Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version No.	Raised by	Approved by	Date of Issue	Description
Version 01 - Draft	Elizabeth Jolley	Pete Thornton	06.12.10	Internal Review
Version 02 - Final	Elizabeth Jolley	Pete Thornton	07.12.10	Public Consultation

ROYAL HASKONING

CONTENTS

List of Tables

1 INTRODUCTION TO ADDENDUM

This Addendum has been produced in response to comments from the Quality Review Group (QRG) in order that the SEA ER provides further clarification on three issues; these are as follows:

1. A clearer demonstration of the significance of the Final SMP2 policies (which have not changed from those published in the July 2010 draft SMP2) on the SEA receptors and objectives. This can found in **Section 2** of this Addendum;

2. Following consultation with Natural England, there has been a change to the number of *Natura 2000* sites that will be significantly adversely affected by the SMP2 policies. This can be found in **Section 3** of this Addendum, along with the process following the identification of such sites (i.e. Stage 4 of the Habitats Regulations Assessment); and

3. The provision of a table stating exactly which designated historic assets will be damaged and/or lost as a result of the SMP2 policies, as well as a discussion of the mitigation measures and monitoring that will be required. This can be found in **Section 4** of this Addendum.

Addendum Consultation Comments

This Addendum is available for public consultation for a **3 week period** from the **7th to the 30th December** (though please be aware that both the Isle of Wight Council and Royal Haskoning will be closed over the Christmas period and will be resuming normal office hours on the 4th January 2011).

If you have any comments with regards to any of the information contained within this Addendum (an Annex to the SEA Environmental Report) please either email them to Dr Elizabeth Jolley on e.jolley@royalhaskoning.com, copying in Jenny Jakeways (Jenny.Jakeways@IOW.gov.uk) or send them by post to:

Dr Elizabeth Jolley
Royal Haskoning
69 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
G1 3HL

How will your comments be dealt with?

Once comments have been received regarding this Addendum they will be considered and addressed in the **Statement of Environmental Particulars** (SoEP), which is a document that accompanies the Final SMP2 (Appendix M). The SoEP indicates how the findings of the SEA have been taken into account and how environmental views expressed during the consultation period have been considered as Isle of Wight SMP2 has been finalised. The SoEP is a requirement under the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC, and which is transposed into United Kingdom law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SI 1633) 2004.

2 SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY OF THE LONG TERM PLAN OF THE SMP2 POLICIES

2.1 Introduction

The detailed assessment of the effects of SMP2 policies was provided in **Annexes F-III and F-IV of the SEA Environmental Report (ER)** that was published in July 2010. Each policy option was assessed for each policy unit (grouped by management area and PDZ) against the scoped in SEA receptors using the SEA assessment criteria. In the main ER, these were summarised into the positive and negative environmental outcomes of policy for each management area (rather than policy unit level) within each PDZ. On the basis of the assessment provided in the ER, the Isle of Wight SMP2 was considered to have been successful in providing an overall balance of considering the range of environmental values. However, it was felt that the resultant summary policy tables (using 'achieved', partly achieved' and 'not achieved') and summary text were not clear enough in the ER with regard to the significance level of negative and positive effects expected. This has been clarified further within this Addendum below, with tables summarising the average effects or best and worst case scenarios at the management area level.

It has not been necessary to re-assess any of the SEA assessments on the basis of policy changes as **there have been no policy changes following public consultation**, only the clarification of some of the wording of the preferred draft policies. However, due to detailed discussions with key stakeholders (e.g. Natural England and English Heritage), the assessments have also been updated to reflect these discussions (for example, with Natural England over internationally designated sites, which resulted in some changes to the HRA). The significance criteria used for the assessment are shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Significance Criteria Used in the Assessment of Effects

Score	Description
Major (Significant) Beneficial ✓✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a beneficial effect on nationally (or internationally) important parameters, or a significant achievement of the SEA objectives. The positive effects may be short-term large-scale or long-term and national in scale. In addition, significant cumulative and indirect positive effects are likely within and outside the Isle of Wight SMP2 area.
Moderate Beneficial ✓✓	The policy is likely to lead to a beneficial effect on regionally important parameters, or a moderate achievement of the SEA objectives, or a significant positive effect of local scale. The positive effects may be short-term large-scale or long-term and regional in scale. Positive cumulative effects would arise between local areas or a number of parameters.
Minor Beneficial ✓	The policy is likely to lead to a beneficial effect to locally important parameters, or a minor achievement of the SEA objectives. Effects would be short and long-term, or could be moderate negative effects in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect effects within the Isle of Wight SMP2 area.
Neutral O	The policy would have no positive or negative effects or change to the objective in either the short or long-term. A neutral score arises when there is a fair degree of certainty that no positive or negative effect is predicted, or where an effect would be dependent on the location of the measures of such a policy.
Minor Adverse ✗	The policy is likely to lead to an adverse effect to locally important parameters, or a minor reduction to the SEA objectives. Effects would be short and long-term, or could be moderate negative effects in the short-term. There may be limited if any cumulative or indirect effects within the Isle of Wight SMP2 area.

Score	Description
Moderate Adverse --	The policy is likely to lead to an adverse effect on regionally important parameters, or a moderate reduction of the SEA objectives. Effects would be short and long-term, or could be significant negative effects in the short-term. The policy may have limited cumulative and indirect effects within a project area.
Major (Significant) Adverse ---	The policy is likely to have an adverse effect on nationally (or internationally) important parameters or a series of long-term small scale (cumulative) effects. The policy is likely to significantly disrupt the achievement of the SEA objectives. Indirect effects may also extend outside the Isle of Wight SMP2 area.

2.2 PDZ 1 - Cowes and the Medina Estuary

2.2.1 MAN 1A: Gurnard Luck to East Cowes Outer Esplanade

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
1A.1	**HTL, NAI, NAI**	**1A.4**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**
1A.2	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**1A.5**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**
1A.3	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**1A.6**	**HLT, NAI, NAI**

Overall, the long-term policy plan for this stretch of coastline is to ensure the continued protection around and within the mouth of the Medina Estuary through **HTL**, whilst allowing natural processes to continue along some of the coast through **NAI**. The policy plan of **HTL** will continue to provide protection to the recreation play area, properties and road around Gurnard (PU1A.1) in the short term, whilst around Cowes and East Cowes (PU's 1A.3, 1A.4 and 1A.4) the existing defences will not provide full protection from coastal flooding. Therefore, a policy of **HTL** that will require significant improvement (to withstand a 1 in 50 year flood) will have major positive effects by ensuring community properties and assets, Listed Buildings, and roads and infrastructure along these frontages are protected. The HTL policies will however, potentially impact upon the beaches and mudflat BAP habitats through coastal squeeze, though the amount is small over the 100 year period so that it is not expected to affect the integrity of the Solent Maritime SAC conservation objectives but may affect the UK BAP targets for mudflats.

NAI will allow natural erosion and flooding and encourage natural geomorphological evolution, with the potential to maintain the sandy intertidal foreshore (UK BAP habitat), ensure the integrity of the Solent Maritime SAC, maintain and improve the natural environmental features of the Isle of Wight AONB and for the creation of internationally and nationally important intertidal habitat (e.g. saltmarsh and mudflat) in newly inundated areas. **NAI** will however, result in the failure in the protection of some properties along Marsh Road and Solent View Road, access along Gurnard Bridge, coastal gardens along Gurnard Cliff, recreational areas and grazing land from flooding and erosion. There will also be some minor effects on grade 3/4 agricultural soils due to saline inundation, whilst there is a pipeline outfall at Gurnard and sewage works infrastructure along the Outer Esplanade that may be impacted by erosion unless private measures to protect and stabilise these are taken, as if not there would be an effect on the shellfish waters and the Ecological Potential of the Solent coastal water body. Under **NAI**, the Grade II Listed Building at 37 Lower Church Road is not at risk from flooding, however, there will be the partial loss of Norris Castle Registered Park and Garden through erosion.

MAN 1A summary: Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment; in particular the designated heritage assets (refer to **Table 2.2**). However, minor adverse effects may occur associated with BAP mudflat habitats and the loss of some of the Norris Castle Registered Park and Garden.

2.2.2 MAN 1B: Central Medina NW, West Medina Mills, Central SW and East, and Newport Harbour

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
1B.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	1B.4	HTL, HTL, HTL
1B.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	1B.5	NAI, NAI, NAI
1B.3	NAI, NAI, NAI		

For the central and inner parts of the Medina Estuary, the long-term policy is **NAI** across the wider estuary with **HTL** used selectively at West Medina Mills and Newport Harbour to provide continued defence to maintain the important industrial and commercial properties and protect Newport harbour and town from tidal flooding. **NAI** will ensure nature conservation interests associated with mudflat, saltmarsh and club rush BAP habitats (also features of the Solent Maritime SAC and support important bird populations that are features of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites) are maintained through promoting natural processes, which enable adaptation to sea level rise. Erosion and roll-back will occur in places, however, due to the rising topography this is only likely to occur in the tributaries and on the east side of the estuary. A major positive effect is the large number of Listing Buildings within Newport town that will be protected by **HTL**.

NAI in the long term will cause the flooding of Dodnor Cottages, properties at Riverview Park, Island Harbour, and the Folly Works, as well as the cycle path that runs adjacent to the Medina Estuary and some loss of medium to poor grade agricultural soils (1, 2 and 3) due to saline inundation. Any flooding of the Folly Lane Industrial Works where there is an old closed landfill site poses a risk to the stability of the site and contamination of the estuarine waters. There will be a minor loss of BAP mudflat habitat (also a feature of Solent Maritime SAC and Medina Estuary SSSI) as a result of coastal squeeze caused by sea level rise, however, over the 100 year period it has been deemed that it will be difficult to distinguish from the natural fluctuations of the estuary and the natural loss due to the rising topography. Club rush swamp (BAP habitat) south of Medina Valley Centre will be altered by the opening up of the sluices and eventually lost under inundation. There is one Listed Building (Medina House) that is subject to damage / loss as a result of tidal flooding in the medium to long term (PU1B.5).

MAN 1A summary: Collectively, the policies for this MA will benefit the natural and built environment, in particular the town of Newport, designated heritage assets and designated nature conservation sites (refer to **Table 2.2**). However, there will be some minor adverse effects associated with loss of a small number of residential properties, BAP mudflat and club rush habitats, water quality if contaminants are leached from a closed landfill site due to flooding, and damage / loss of Medina House Listed Building (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

Table 2.2 PDZ 1: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 1: COWES AND THE MEDINA ESTUARY		
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**	
	1A	**1B**
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH		
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	✓✓/ x	✓✓/ x
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	✓✓/ x	✓✓
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	✓✓/ x	x
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE		
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	✓✓	✓✓/ x
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	x	O / x
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	✓✓/ x	✓✓
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES		
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓/ x	✓/ x
GEOLOGY & SOILS		
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	O	O
LANDSCAPE		
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works[1]	✓✓	O
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES		
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓/ x	✓✓/ x
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	O	O
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	✓✓✓/ xxx	✓✓✓/ xxx

PDZ 1 Summary: Overall, the effects of the policies on PDZ 1 will be minor to major positive, with some minor negatives impacting upon population and communities, land use, recreational, biodiversity and water quality, whilst there are major adverse effects on designated heritage assets in which appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

[1] The target for this objective as stated in the SEA ER is "No decrease in the quality of the landscape character or visual amenity attributed to natural coastal processes or the management thereof" – however, this does not include where natural processes could result in a loss of landscape value which is not controllable by coastal management.

2.3 PDZ 2 – Ryde and the North-East Coastline

2.3.1 MAN 2A: Osbourne Bay to Woodside

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
2A.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	2A.2	NAI, NAI, NAI

The policy for Osbourne Bay to Woodside in the long-term is for **NAI** for the entire length, which will benefit biodiversity interests including nature conservation features of the Solent Maritime SAC (mudflat, sandflat and seagrass), Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites (associated bird populations), King's Quay Shore SSSI, BAP habitats (e.g. ancient woodland, ancient woodland plantation, sandflats, mudflats, saltmarsh, vegetated shingle, coastal scrub and swamps), as well as the Isle of Wight AONB (including the Osbourne Coast and Traditional Enclosed Pasture Land LCA) by allowing them to respond naturally to erosion and sea level rise without the constraint of defences. As saline intrusion extends along King's Quay, BAP habitats such as mudflat, saltmarsh and club rush swamps will adapt and increase, particularly as private defences begin to completely fail across Palmer's Brook (partially failed at present), though this will result in the loss of some broadleaved woodland (BAP habitat).

Coastal erosion in the medium to long-term will result in the loss of ancient woodland and parkland (designated as Registered Park and Gardens) of Norris Castle (Grade II) and Osbourne House (Grade I), as well as associated buildings such as the damage / loss of the Pier Landing House, Queen's Alcove, loss of parts of Pier Wood and Barton Wood, paths to the south along past the Bathing Pavilion and the Boating House. A small number of residential properties (e.g. Kingsquay Cottage, six properties at Ghapal and part of Woodside Holiday Park) will be damaged and lost in the long term, as well as loss of sections of footpaths and slipways along much of this coastal frontage.

MAN 2A summary: The policies for this management area will benefit the natural environment, with some loss of residential properties and designated heritage features and assets (refer to **Table 2.3**).

2.3.2 MAN 2B: Western Wootton Creek to Quarr and Binstead (includes Wootton Creek)

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
2B.1	NAI, NAI, NAI	2B.5	NAI, NAI, NAI
2B.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	2B.6	HTL, HTL, HLT
2B.3	MR, MR, MR	2B.7	HTL, HTL, MR
2B.4	HTL, HTL, HTL	2B.8	NAI, NAI, NAI

The long-term policy plan for Wootton Creek is to allow the estuary to evolve as naturally as possible through policies of **NAI** and **MR**, with **HTL** policy used selectively around the village of Wootton (particularly properties near Barge Lane, including three Grade II Listed Buildings), the Fishbourne ferry (a key regional ferry link between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth), and to the east of the ferry terminal in the short to medium term to ensure the continued protection of residential properties, assets and infrastructure are protected. **HTL** has the potential to result in the loss of mudflats within the estuary; however, the naturally

steep topography means that there will be natural loss of mudflats (Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site, and Ryde Sands and Wootton Creek SSSI) in the long term due to coastal squeeze with rising sea levels. The amount has been calculated and deemed indeterminable from the natural fluctuations of the system and will not have a significant effect on the interest features of the internationally and nationally important designations.

Tidal flooding already affects assets (minor roads, jetties) near Wootton Bridge and would occur more frequently if defences are maintained solely at their current levels. The **MR** policy at Wootton Bridge will allow for the gradual return to a more sustainable natural environment within the Old Mill Pond, with significant benefits for nature conservation (i.e. mudflats and saltmarsh). Gradual and controlled saline intrusion and exposure of the mudflats of the Old Mill Pond will ensure the adaptation of more natural conditions, with overall benefits by increasing biodiversity and create a range of habitats of conservation interest. More regular exposure of the mudflats south of Wootton Bridge would attract greater numbers of wetland birds. It has been deemed there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Briddlesford Copse SAC (feature is Bechstein's bat), though there is potential for some minor loss in extent of the Briddlesford Copse SSSI due to saline intrusion.

NAI[2] is the chosen policy in the central estuary to represent that the gardens fronting the residential properties along this stretch do not meet the criteria for publicly funded defences, and that private funding would be needed if these garden are to be protected from flooding. There is potential for several properties off New Road (particularly near the Holiday Village), gardens, slipways, moorings and boatyard sites in long term to be flooded. **NAI** will however, benefit the internationally and nationally important mudflats (a BAP habitat) of conservation interest for the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites, and Ryde Sands and Wootton Creek SSSI. To the east of Wootton Creek, the coast from Quarr to Binstead will be allowed to continue to erode and adjust naturally to sea level rise with a policy of **NAI** which will not only benefit the nature conservation interests (SPA, Ramsar and SSSI) and Isle of Wight AONB by allowing the coastline to evolve naturally, but will ensure continued sediment accretion of the shingle spit at Quarr, as well as to Ryde Sands to the east. The **NAI** policy does, however, mean there will be damage and loss to the northern extent of the Quarr Abbey Scheduled Monument (i.e. the fish ponds and northern Precint Walls – Grade II LB) through flooding in the medium to long term, though there would not be any loss of New Quarr Abbey Grade I Listed Building. Furthermore, there will be some minor loss of grade 3 agricultural soils and footpaths around the eastern headland of the creek and from Quarr to Binstead, whilst coastal retreat may place some properties at Pelhamfield and The Keys at risk of damage and loss in the long term.

MAN 2B summary: Collectively, the policies for this management unit will both benefit the natural, historic and built environments, as well as there being minor adverse effects to a small number of residential properties, water quality, agricultural land, footpaths and the natural environment (refer to **Table 2.3**). The potential loss of designated heritage assets associated with Quarr Abbey (major adverse), which will need to be closely monitored, is in order to allow for natural processes to continue along an undefended coastline, and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

[2] NAI does not preclude the right for private defences to protect properties.

2.3.3 MAN 2C: Ryde to Seagrove Bay

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
2C.1	HTL, HTL, HTL	2C.3	HTL, HTL, HTL
2C.2	HTL, HTL, HTL	2C.4	HTL, HTL, HTL

The long-term policy of **HTL** along the Ryde frontage around to Seagrove Bay is to continue to provide protection for the residential and commercial (in particular tourism) properties and associated infrastructure (ferry, rail and road) and assets (e.g. Appley Park sewage works) from coastal flooding, which in turn maintains the integrity of the water quality along the coast. Furthermore, it will provide protection to a number of designated heritage assets (e.g. Appley Tower Listed Building and Puckpool Mortar Battery Scheduled Monument) and the landward saline lagoons and coastal grazing marsh at Spring Vale (as long as the defences are increased in line with sea level rise).

Providing cliff erosion continues along the coast to the west (i.e. Osbourne Bay to Woodside, and Quarr and Binstead), then Ryde Sands will continue to accrete, and though it will not be able to naturally migrate back naturally, it has been deemed that HTL will not significantly affect the integrity of the bird populations that feed upon this resource and which are designated under the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site. However, there is potential for these sandflats, a feature of the Ryde Sands and Wootton Creek SSSI, and the rocky intertidal shore off of Seagrove Bay (a designated feature of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites), both of which are BAP habitats, to reduce in extent in the long term as a result of sea level rise and coastal squeeze against the defences. The potential reduction of foreshore width and elevation due to coastal squeeze could reduce the extent of the beach at certain tide states available for beach use.

MAN 2C summary: Collectively, the policies for this management unit will benefit the built and historic environment, with the potential (dependent on continuing sediment supply) for there to be minor adverse effects in the long term on the natural environment, and tourism and recreation regarding the integrity of beaches (refer to **Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3 PDZ 2: Summary of the Significance of the Long Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 2: RYDE AND NORTH-EAST COASTLINE			
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**		
	2A	**2B**	**2C**
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH			
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	x	✓✓/x	✓✓✓
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	O	✓✓	✓✓✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	x	x	✓✓
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE			
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	O	O	✓
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	O	x	O

PDZ 2: RYDE AND NORTH-EAST COASTLINE			
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**		
	2A	**2B**	**2C**
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	O	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES			
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	O	x	✓✓✓
GEOLOGY & SOILS			
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓	x	O
LANDSCAPE			
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	O	✓	O
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES			
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓✓✓	✓✓✓/ x	x
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	✓✓✓	✓✓/ x	O
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	xx	✓✓✓/ xxx	✓✓✓

PDZ 2 Summary: Overall the SMP2 policies for this PDZ will have no moderate or major negative effects other than on the historic environment; those places where policies will have an effect on designated heritage assets, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

2.4 PDZ 3 – Bembridge and Sandown Bay

2.4.1 MAN 3A: Priory Bay to Bembridge Point (including Bembridge Harbour)

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
3A.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**3A.4**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**
3A.2	**HTL, HTL, MR**	**3A.5**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
3A.3	**HTL, HTL, HTL**		

The long-term policy for Priory Bay is to allow the coastline to naturally evolve with a policy of **NAI**. This section of the coastline will undergo significant erosion (up to 200m in places), which will benefit the intertidal and marine nature conservation interests. The limestone rocky ledges and seagrass areas will be able to be move landward with exposure of more

intertidal with erosion, thus maintaining features of the Brading Marshes to St Helen's Ledges SSSI (rocky ledges) and Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site (sandflats and seagrass beds)), and BAP habitats (coastal scrub, sandflats and rocky shores). The erosion of Priory Woods SSSI would maintain the geological features (Pleistocene gravels), though in the medium to long term it will mean the eventual loss of current Priory Woods SSSI (geological) designation, however, there is potential for the exposure of further areas of geological importance as the coastline erodes back, which will need to be closely monitored. The **NAI** policy will result in no losses to properties or designated historic assets.

The long-term policy for Bembridge Harbour is to predominantly **HTL**, with **MR** in the long term for St. Helen's Duver, and **NAI** at Bembridge Point allowing the groyne to collapse and disappear and continuation of natural coastal processes along the beach and the sand dunes, though during Epoch 1 a new defence alignment will be defined that links Embankment Road (PU 3A.4) with higher ground at the back of Bembridge Point; this will provide a continuous defence to protect the residential and commercial properties that will be held in future epochs. The Duver defences will protect properties and assets from erosion, and though there is potential for the loss of intertidal habitat as a result of coastal squeeze on the outer frontage, this area is accreting and so would result in a negative effect. **HTL** does, however, sustain the mudflats and saltmarsh on the harbour side, whilst keeping the sand dune stationary. In the long-term the **MR** of the spit would allow for a more natural system with the creation of further sandflats enable the sand dunes to move landward. This would benefit Brading Marshes to St Helen's Ledges SSSI, the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites, and BAP habitats (sandflats, sand dunes, vegetated shingle, mudflats and saltmarsh), though there would be increasing risk of loss of the beach huts along the front of the Duver and the remains of St. Helen's Church (now a Seamark).

The long-term **HTL** policy along St. Helen's and Embankment Road will ensure the protection of the residential and commercial properties on both the landward sides of the harbour, as well as maintaining access to the Foreland at Bembridge. Raising and maintaining Embankment Road means that the landward designated saline lagoons (Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC), coastal grazing marsh and freshwater habitats (conservation interests of the Brading Marshes to St Helen's Ledges SSSI, and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites), all of which are BAP habitats will continue to be protected from saline inundation. Though the harbour is an accreting system, there is still potential in the long-term for there to be losses (due to coastal squeeze) and changes in the morphology of the mudflats and saltmarshes at St. Helens and seaward of The Embankment in the long term. This will not affect the integrity of the SPA and Ramsar sites; however, it does have the potential to affect the SSSI. However, the NAI policy around Bembridge Point and the MR of St Helen's Duver in the long term will allow the harbour to function more sustainably and continue to evolve and accrete more naturally.

MAN 3A summary: Collectively, the policy for this management unit will have mixed benefits for the natural, historic and built environment (refer to **Table 2.4**). Minor adverse effects on the mudflats and saltmarsh within the harbour are in order for the saline lagoons, coastal grazing marsh and freshwater habitats to prevail and thus enable the integrity of the nature conservation interests to be maintained.

2.4.2 MAN 3B: Bembridge Point to Whitecliff Bay

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
3B.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**3B.4**	**HTL, HTL, MR**
3B.2	**HTL, HTL, MR**	**3B.5**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
3B.3	**MR, MR, MR**		

The long-term policy is for the majority of the coastline is **NAI** so that it can evolve naturally (PUs 3B.1 & 3B.5), with selective **HTL** policies in the short to medium term for Land End and Foreland Fields (PUs 3B.2 & 3B.4) with **MR** in the long term. Foreland is to have a policy of **MR** for all three epochs. The NAI policy with benefit various sites designated for either geological or nature conservation interest which are reliant on natural processes, including, South Wight Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton SPA and Ramsar site, Whitecliff Bay and Bembridge Ledges SSSI, Bembridge School and Cliffs SSSI, Bembridge Down SSSI, BAP habitats (rocky intertidal shores, sandflats and coastal scrub) and the Isle of Wight AONB (Chalk Downs). There are a small number of residential properties at risk of being lost in the future from coastal erosion along these currently undefended frontages; these include, six properties in Whitecliff Bay near Culver Down, Sandhills and Whitecliff Bay Holiday Parks and a significant portion of the coastal footpath, as well as potentially one property near Bembridge Point at the end of Ducie Avenue.

Where the policy is to **HTL** in the short to medium term this will ensure that properties and assets are protected though could be at increasing risk in the long term, though a policy of **MR** (potentially using beach recharge) to slow erosion could ensure the residential properties and tourism assets are maintained in the long-term. In these small HTL areas natural coastal erosion will be prevented in the short to medium term where the private defences are maintained, though it is not expected to be of significance to the geological or nature conservation interests. In the long term it is more than likely that there could be damage to the grounds of the Bembridge Hotel. No designated historic assets are at risk from any of the policies.

MAN 3B summary: Collectively, the policies for this management area will benefit the natural and built environment (refer to **Table 2.4**). Only minor adverse effects will arise from policies along this management area associated with properties and tourism assets, whilst moderate adverse effects on sections of the Sandown to Ryde coastal footpath along Whitecliff Bay, an area of coastline designated as an AONB.

2.4.3 MAN 3C: Culver Cliff to Luccombe

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
3C.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**3C.3**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**
3C.2	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**3C.4**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**

The long-term plan for this management unit is to continue to **HTL** along the built up frontages of Yaverland, Sandown, and Shanklin (3C.2 and 3C.3), whilst the outer boundaries of the area are to be allowed to evolve naturally (**NAI** for all three epochs) for Culver Cliff, Red Cliff and Luccombe (3C.1 and 3C.4). The NAI policy will allow the continued natural erosion of the cliffs of Culver, Red and Luccombe to ensure the nature conservation interests

and geological features (e.g. palaeoenvironmental deposits) are maintained within the South Wight Maritime SAC, Whitecliff Bay and Bembridge Ledges SSSI and Bembridge Down SSSI, as well as maintaining the natural landscape (Isle of Wight AONB) and the source of the sediment supply for Sandown Bay to continue. The **NAI** policy will result in the loss and damage to a mixture of assets through coastal erosion and landslide, including:

- Yaverland Fort Battery SM in the second and third epochs;
- Significant sections of the Sandown to Ryde coastal pathway along the High Culver and Red Cliffs;
- Loss of one property near the Sailing club (PU 3C.1) and potentially one above Luccombe Bay on the boundary of PU 4A.1.

The **HTL** policies along the majority of this management unit will ensure that the communities of Shanklin and Sandown are protected from coastal erosion and flooding, along with important infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, railway line and coastal road i.e. Yaverland Road, Culver Parade, Esplanade, Cliff Path) and tourism assets (e.g. Esplanade Gardens Café, Carlton Hotel, Royal Hadleigh Hotel, Lake Cliff Gardens, museum, and the Isle of Wight Zoo). Furthermore, the **HTL** policies will ensure that historic assets are protected including the Sandown Barrack Battery SM, and the Hot Brine Bath and the Chalet Café (both Grade II Listed Buildings). Natural erosion of the coastline will be prevented by maintaining the defences; however, it will not affect the integrity of the South Wight Maritime SAC, the only designation along the defended section of this management area.

MAN 3C summary: Collectively, the policies for this management area will have major adverse benefits for the natural, historic and built environments (refer to **Table 2.4**). The adverse effects on Yaverland Fort Battery, the coastal footpaths and small number of residential properties is in order to allow for natural processes to continue along undefended coastlines and thus enable the integrity of the geological and nature conservation interests to be maintained.

Table 2.4 PDZ 3: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 3: BEMBRIDGE AND SANDOWN BAY			
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**		
	3A	**3B**	**3C**
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH			
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	✓✓/ x	✓✓/ x	✓✓✓/ x
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	✓✓	✓✓/ x	✓✓✓/ x
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	O	xx	xx
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE			
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	✓✓	O	✓✓✓
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	O	O	x
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	✓✓	O	✓✓✓
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES			
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓

PDZ 3: BEMBRIDGE AND SANDOWN BAY			
SEA Objective	Management Areas		
	3A	3B	3C
GEOLOGY & SOILS			
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓/ xx	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
LANDSCAPE			
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	✓	✓✓✓	✓
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES			
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓✓✓/ x	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	✓✓✓	O	O
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	O	O	✓✓✓/ xxx

PDZ 3 Summary: Overall the SMP2 policies for this PDZ will have no major negative effects other than on the historic environment; those places where policies will have an impact on designated heritage assets, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**). There are a few moderate negative adverse effects, however, there are also a number of moderate and major beneficial effects that outweigh these effects, and are why these final policies are in place.

2.5 PDZ 4 – Ventnor and the Undercliff

2.5.1 MAN 4A: Dunnose to Steephill Cover

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
4A.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**4A.2**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**

The long term policy along the undefended Dunnose frontage is to continue with a policy of **NAI**, which will allow natural processes to prevail benefiting the Isle of Wight AONB, The Undercliff Landscape Character Area, South Wight Maritime SAC, Bonchurch Landslips SSSI and BAP habitats (e.g. coastal scrub and rocky shores). There will also be no loss of properties or infrastructure, but it is very likely that one Grade II Listed Building will be lost due to erosion and landslides (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum** for details). There will however, be minor losses of Grade 4 agricultural land, as well as some sections of the coastal path in the long term, which will need relocating so that it remains safe.

The long term policy for the majority of this management unit along the Bonchurch and Ventnor frontage is to **HTL** so as to protect the foot of the cliffs from coastal erosion and aid in preventing any further land slides that are prevalent along this stretch. This will have a moderate positive effect by ensuring that the residential and commercial properties, infrastructure (roads), community assets (e.g. restaurants along the Esplanade, Bonchurch Pottery, The Beach Café at Bonchurch and The Breakwaters) and one heritage asset (The Beach Hotel Listed Building) are maintained. There will be no negative effects upon the natural environment, since the Solent Maritime SAC only protects the subtidal rocky environment landward of this urban stretch and not the intertidal rocky shore, whilst there are no SSSI's or BAP habitats (i.e. rocky intertidal shores)along this stretch of coast.

MAN 4A summary: Collectively, the policies for this management unit will significantly benefit the natural, built and historic environment, with only minor adverse effects associated with the loss of footpaths and agricultural land and a moderate effect to the historic environment due to the long-term loss of one Listed Building (refer to **Table 2.5**). The potential loss of these assets is in order to allow for natural processes to prevail along the currently undefended section of coastline.

2.5.2 MAN 4B: St. Lawrence Undercliff to Blackgang

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
4B.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**4B.3**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
4B.2	**HTL, HTL, MR**		

Where the coastline is currently undefended, the long-term policy for the majority of this management unit is **NAI**, which will allow natural processes to continue. Whilst for the short section of coast at Castlehaven, the policy is to **HTL** in the short to medium-term, and then to minimise cliff retreat through **MR** in the long-term. The wider **NAI** policy will allow the continued natural evolution of the maritime cliffs and associated rocky shores beneath, thus maintaining the integrity of the Isle of Wight AONB, Tennyson Heritage Coast, The Undercliff Landscape Character Area, the South Wight Maritime SAC (features include maritime cliffs and rocky shores), Compton Chine to Steephill Cove SSSI (geological and biological) and BAP habitats (coastal scrub and rocky intertidal shores). However, there will be negative effect on the built and historic environment with the loss of assets through erosion of the cliffs, in particular at Blackgang:

- The car park and associated road overlooking Rocken End;
- Sections of the Niton to Sandown coastal footpath (e.g. Woody Bay and around St. Catherine's Point;
- Three Listed Buildings (two of which are Grade II) and one Registered Park and Garden (Ventnor Botantic Garden);
- Sections of Blackgang Road (A3055) around St Catherine's Hill; and
- 15-20 residential properties and community assets above the Blackgang cliffs.

The **HTL** at Castlehaven will maintain the integrity of this community, its associated infrastructure and designated heritage assets, whilst preparing for adaptation to take place if MR is not a possibility if the slope stability conditions are not stable. If this were the case, then two designated heritage assets would be at risk of loosing elements: Puckaster and Gatepiers to Reith Lodge Grade II Listed Buildings. It is not deemed that the HTL and MR policies will have a negative effect on the South Wight Maritime SAC. However, in the short

to medium term there could be a moderate negative effect on the condition of the geologically designated SSSI along the Castlehaven frontage, which has the potential to improve with a policy of MR in the long term.

MAN 4B summary: Collectively, the policies for this management unit provide the optimum policy suite in order to attain as many of the SEA objectives by benefiting the natural, heritage and built environments (refer to **Table 2.5**). However, there are a number of minor adverse effects (built and natural environment), and major adverse effects on a number of designated heritage assets, which will need to be closely monitored (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

Table 2.5 PDZ 4: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 4: VENTNOR AND THE UNDERCLIFF		
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**	
	4A	**4B**
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH		
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	✓✓	✓✓/x
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	✓✓	✓✓/x
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	✓✓/x	✓/x
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE		
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	✓✓	✓✓
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	x	O
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	✓✓	✓✓/x
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES		
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓✓	✓✓
GEOLOGY & SOILS		
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓	x
LANDSCAPE		
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	O	O
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES		
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	O	O
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	O	O

PDZ 4: VENTNOR AND THE UNDERCLIFF		
SEA Objective	Management Areas	
	4A	4B
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	✓✓✓/xxx	✓✓✓/xxx

PDZ 4 Summary: Overall, the policies for the PDZ aim to allow natural processes to continue along the presently undefended stretches of coast with benefits for geological and nature conservation areas, whilst the communities of Bonchurch, Ventnor and Castlehaven are defended by HTL policies. Appropriate mitigation / monitoring are to be implemented for lost designated heritage assets (see **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

2.6 PDZ 5 – South-West Coastline

2.6.1 MAN 5: Central Chale Bay to Afton Down

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
5.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**		

The policy for Chale Bay to Afton Down in the long-term is for **NAI** for the entire length, which will benefit the geological and biodiversity interests including nature conservation features (reefs and cliffs) of the South Wight Maritime SAC, Compton Chine to Steephill Cove SSSI, Compton Down SSSI, BAP habitats (e.g. rocky shores, maritime grassland and coastal scrub above the cliffs), Isle of Wight AONB, and Tennyson Heritage Coast by allowing them to respond naturally to erosion and sea level rise. No designated heritage assets will be lost through the NAI policy in the long-term, though non-designated assets in the intertidal may lost.

Coastal erosion in the medium to long-term will result in the minor loss of several properties, with the most significant loss involving loss of approximately five properties at Brookgreen, Brightstone Holiday Centre, Grange Farm Camping site, Atherfield Bay Holiday Camp, and nearby sewage works, properties around Shepherd's Chine, coastguard cottages (opposite Atherfield Point). There will be a moderate negative effect on Military Road (A3055), the coast road that runs from Ventnor to Freshwater Bay, with the loss of sections in all epochs.

MAN 5 summary: Collectively, the policies for this management area will benefit the natural and recreational environment (refer to **Table 2.6**). The potential loss of some residential properties and section of Military Road is because the economics are not large enough to warrant building new defences, and also it to allow for natural processes to prevail for nature conservation interests.

Table 2.6 PDZ 5: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 5: SOUTH-WEST COASTLINE	
SEA Objective	**Management Area**
	5A
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH	
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	x
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	✓✓
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	O
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE	
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	O
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	O
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	xx
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES	
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓✓✓
GEOLOGY & SOILS	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓✓
LANDSCAPE	
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	✓✓✓
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES	
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓✓✓
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	O
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	O

PDZ 5 Summary: The policy for the PDZ is **NAI** over the long-term along the undefended cliffs which make up this PDZ, with moderate to major positive effects on geology, biodiversity and landscape features. There will be minor to moderate adverse effects on residential properties and transport links and the assets at risk will need to be monitored to ensure their integrity where possible is maintained and the appropriate mitigation is implemented.

2.7 PDZ 6 – West Wight

2.7.1 MAN 6A: Freshwater Bay to Headon Warren

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
6A.1	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**6A.4**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**

The long-term policy for this management area is to **HTL** at Freshwater Bay, whilst allowing the remaining coast from Freshwater Bay round to Totland to be exposed to natural processes with a policy of **NAI**. The **HTL** policy will provide protection for the community and tourism assets (two Hotels e.g. Albion Hotel) of Freshwater Bay from flooding and connecting through to the Western Yar Valley (PU6A.1 connecting with PU6C.3), as well as maintaining the transport infrastructure (Gate Lane and where it links with the coastal road (A3055) of Freshwater Bay) and supporting the landward protective beach. No significant effects are expected on the nature conservation interests of Compton Down SSSI and South Wight Maritime SAC. The **NAI** policy will continue to allow natural change with episodic rock falls along the resistant cliff line followed by periods of inactivity, thus allowing the natural evolution of internationally designated reefs, sea caves and vegetated cliffs of the South Wight Maritime SAC, Headon Warren & West High Down SSSI and BAP habitats (intertidal rocky shores) to continue. This will also benefit the Isle of Wight AONB and Tennyson Heritage Coast. The **NAI** policies will however, result in the loss of some sections of the Yarmouth to Brightstone coastal footpath, and damage and/or loss of a number of designated heritage assets from erosion, including:

- Long Mortuary Enclosure on Tennyson Down (Scheduled Monument);
- Lower Needles Point Battery (Scheduled Monument); and
- Tennyson's Beacon (Grade II Listed Building).

MAN 6A summary: Collectively, the policies for this management unit will benefit the natural and built environment (refer to **Table 2.7**). However, it will result in major adverse effects on the historic environment, and therefore appropriate mitigation / monitoring measures will need to be implemented (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

2.7.2 MAN 6B: Totland to North Spit

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
6B.1	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**6B.4**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
6B.2	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**6B.5**	**HTL, NAI, NAI**
6B.3	**HTL, HTL, NAI**		

The long-term plan for this stretch of coastline is eventually for **NAI** across the majority of the coastline with **HTL** to protect the settlements of Totland and Colwell. However, in the short to medium-term the policy is HTL to protect Fort Albert (PU6B.3) and the village of Norton (PU6B.5), but when the defences fail they will no longer be maintained in the long-term. The **HTL** policy will protect the majority of properties, infrastructure (residential roads and access to the beach), tourism assets, the Yarmouth to Brightstone coastal path and some designated historic assets such as Fort Albert (Grade II* Listed Building). However, natural erosion of the cliffs will be prevented at Totland and Colwell, which could result in Colwell

Bay geological SSSI being adversely affected, which would keep it in unfavourable condition due to inappropriate coastal management, though the occasional slumping of the cliffs will ensure that the features of the designation remain visible. **HTL** around Sconce Point and Norton ensures that the few properties and assets at risk of loss are protected in the short term until adaptation strategies can be implemented.

Geological and nature conservation interests that are dependant upon natural processes will benefit from the policies of **NAI**, particularly since allowing the cliffs to erode and slump naturally ensures a vital source of sediment continues to be supplied for areas further along the coast. The designated sites that will benefit will be Colwell Bay SSSI and the Solent Maritime SAC. For example, allowing the cliffs from Sconce Point to Norton to erode ensures the beach (a designated feature of the Solent Maritime SAC) is built up at the toe of the cliffs, which has since narrowed with the defences, thus improving the international designation over time. However, there may be potential effects to the integrity of two designated heritage assets through deterioration or loss to the site, these being Fort Albert (Grade II* Listed Building) and Fort Victoria (Grade II Listed Building). Furthermore, the Victoria Country Park (a Site of Important Nature Conservation) frontage will result in some loss of this land, however, since it is only a locally important area and the slumping will maintain the mixed sediment beach below will only have a minor adverse effect. Residential property within and landward of Fort Albert, as well as the associated pathways and gardens will be at risk of damage in the long term as the policy is to be **NAI** once the life of the existing defences fail.

MAN 6B summary: Collectively, the long-term policies for this management unit provide the best policy suite in order to attain as many of the SEA objectives by benefiting the natural, heritage and built environments (refer to **Table 2.7**). There are a number of minor adverse effects (built and natural environment), and a major adverse effect on two designated heritage assets, which will need to be closely monitored once the life of the current defences fail at the end of Epochs 1 and 2 (refer to **Section 4 of this Addendum**).

2.7.3 MAN 6C: Norton Spit to Port la Salle

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
6C.1	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**6C.4**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
6C.2	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**6C.5**	**HTL, MR, NAI**
6C.3	**HTL, HTL, HTL**	**6C.6**	**HTL, HTL, HTL**

The long-term policy for the Western Yar Estuary is allow the estuary to continue to adapt naturally along undefended stretches through **NAI**, with **HTL** used selectively to protect the community of Yarmouth to Port la Salle and the entrance to the estuary (Norton Spit), as well as maintaining the tidal limit at The Causeway. A policy of suite of **HTL**, followed by **MR** and **NAI** for Thorley Brook and Barnfields Stream, is to allow the gradual opening up of these two previous tributaries of the estuary, so as to create further mudflat and saltmarsh habitats, and allow adaptation of the estuary as a whole to rising sea levels.

There will be significant beneficial effects resulting from the **HTL** policies within the estuary, including:

- Protecting the community, assets and infrastructure (including the Lymington ferry) of Yarmouth from flooding;

- Maintaining the nationally important freshwater habitats (Freshwater Marshes SSSI) landward of The Causeway (PU 6C.3);
- Preventing a tidal breach between Yarmouth and Freshwater;
- Maintaining the Causeway bridge ensuring this important transport route remains open;
- Preventing a breach over the A3064 which would cut off the important transport link between Yarmouth and Port la Salle; and
- The protection of numerous Listed Buildings within Yarmouth and Yarmouth Castle Scheduled Monument from flooding.

Furthermore, **HTL** policy will mean the mudflat and saltmarsh habitats landward of Norton Spit will be maintained, and the sand dunes and landward vegetated shingle will be held static with a HTL policy, which would mean the conservation objectives of the Solent Maritime SAC, Yar Estuary SSSI, and Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites will not be significantly compromised. There is the potential for some loss of mudflats and saltmarsh (both BAP habitats) through coastal squeeze against those maintained defences with rising sea levels. However, the degree of loss has been calculated (refer to **Appendix I of the SMP2**) and it has been deemed that the amount of the 100 year period will be difficult to discern from the natural fluctuations of the estuary, particularly with the opening up of Thorley Brook and Barnfields Stream, and therefore will not have an adverse effect on the international and national nature conservation designations.

The **NAI** policy will allow natural processes to prevail, benefiting the nature conservation interests of the designated sites of the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites, Yar Estuary SSSI, as well as the Isle of Wight AONB. Few properties will be affected by the NAI policy along the east and west sides of Western Yar Estuary, though coastal infrastructure (e.g. boat yard, landing stage, Quay cottage) near Saltern Wood and sections of the cycleway (which runs along the old Western Yar railway) are likely to be lost to flooding in the long term. Furthermore, three Grade II Listed Buildings could be damaged or lost due to flooding, which are Yarmouth Mill; The Former Stabling and Hayloft and Wall to South of Kings Manor Farm; and the Stable to South of Kings Manor.

The policy suite for Thorley Brook and Barnfields Stream (PU 6C.5), which involves **MR** of the defences, allowing the gradual saline inundation with the long-term policy of NAI. This will have a major beneficial effect on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar site, Yar Estuary SSSI and BAP habitats through the creation of approximately 31 hectares of mudflat and saltmarsh. In contrast, this will have a major adverse effect on these designations through the loss of approximately 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh, which supports internationally important bird species that use the area for feeding and high water roost sites (see **Appendices I** and **L**). This habitat will need to be compensated for (refer to **Section 3 of this Addendum** for further details). There is the possibility for the creation of further coastal grazing marsh from Grade 3 farmland in the medium to long term as the old Western Yar railway is overtopped with saline water, though this will need investigating further. Furthermore, the **MR** of this policy unit will adversely affect the cycle way landward of Thorley Brook, though it will be protected for the first epoch (**HTL**) until a plan for relocating this can be implemented.

MAN 6C summary: Collectively, the policies for this management area will significantly benefit the natural, historic and built environment (refer to **Table 2.7**). However, there are some major adverse affects for the historic and natural environment; these are in order to allow for sustainable natural processes to occur in the long-term that have significant beneficial affects on the international and national nature conservation interests.

Table 2.7 PDZ 6: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 6: WEST WIGHT			
SEA Objective	**Management Areas**		
	6A	**6B**	**6C**
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH			
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	✓✓	✓✓/ x	✓✓✓/ x
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	✓✓	✓✓/ x	✓✓✓
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	x	✓✓	xx
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE			
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	O	O	✓✓✓
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	O	O	x
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES			
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓✓	✓✓/ x	✓✓✓
GEOLOGY & SOILS			
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓✓	✓✓/ x	✓✓
LANDSCAPE			
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	✓✓✓	O	✓✓✓
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES			
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓/ xxx
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	✓✓✓	O	✓✓✓
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	xxx	xxx	✓✓✓/ xxx

PDZ 6 Summary: Overall the SMP2 policies for this PDZ will have two major negative effects, one from the loss of designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings), and the other, from the loss of approximately 31 hectares of internationally and nationally important coastal grazing marsh (SPA, Ramsar, SSSI and BAP habitat). Those places where policies will have an effect on designated heritage assets, appropriate mitigation / monitoring is to be implemented (see **Section 4 of this Addendum**), and Stage 4 of the HRA process (seeking 'Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest') has been implemented and sought from the Secretary of State (refer to **Section 3 of this Addendum**).

2.8 PDZ 7 – North-West Coastline

2.8.1 MAN 7: Bouldnor Copse to southern Gurnard Bay

Policy Unit	Final Policy	Policy Unit	Final Policy
7.1	**NAI, NAI, NAI**	**7.3**	**NAI, NAI, NAI**
7.2	**NAI, NAI, NAI**		

The policy for Bouldnor Copse, Newtown Estuary and southern Gurnard Bay in the long-term is for **NAI** for the entire length, which will benefit the biodiversity interests including nature conservation designations of the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar sites, Bouldnor and Hamstead Cliffs SSSI, Newtown Harbour SSSI, Thorness Bay SSSI, BAP habitats (e.g. sandflats, mudflats, saltmarsh, saline lagoons, coastal grazing marsh, vegetated shingle), Isle of Wight AONB, and Hamstead Heritage Coast by allowing them to respond naturally to erosion and sea level rise. No designated heritage assets will be lost through the NAI policy in the long-term, though non-designated heritage assets in the intertidal may lost.

Coastal erosion in the medium to long-term will result in the minor loss of several properties, with the most significant loss involving the risk of loss of approximately five properties along Bouldnor Cliff (though this could be more if there are landslides in this location) and Thorness Holiday Park. No roads will be affected by the **NAI** policy. There will also be the potential for flooding damage in the long-term to the edge of one Scheduled Monument (Medieval Settlement and Cultivation Remains at Newtown), which is currently already at threat of flooding from a 1 in 1yr flood, and is therefore regarded as a minor negative effect in this instance, since it is presently at risk of flooding and the increase in flooding is minimal. One Listed Building is also at risk of flooding in the long term (Fleetlands Farmhouse), which results in a moderate adverse effect.

MAN 7 summary: Collectively, the policies for this management area will benefit the natural, geological and recreational environment (refer to **Table 4.11**). There is the potential for loss of some residential properties and designated heritage assets.

Table 2.8 PDZ 7: Summary of the Significance of the Long-Term Plan against the SEA Objectives

PDZ 7: NORTH-WEST COASTLINE	
SEA Objective	**Management Area**
	7A
POPULATION, COMMUNITIES AND HUMAN HEALTH	
A - To prevent or minimise loss / damage to residential properties from coastal erosion and flooding	**x**
B - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion and flooding to key community assets (doctors, hospitals) and recreation and tourism assets (leisure areas, beaches)	**O**
C - To prevent or minimise the loss / disruption to public footpaths and cycle routes	**O**
LAND USE, MATERIAL ASSETS / INFRASTRUCTURE	
D - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to commercial properties and industrial sites	**O**
E - To prevent or minimise the loss / damage / disruption to agricultural land	**O**

PDZ 7: NORTH-WEST COASTLINE	
SEA Objective	**Management Area**
	7A
F - Prevent the loss / damage / disruption to transport and service infrastructure	**O**
WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES	
G - To achieve the Environmental Objectives of the EC Water Framework Directive	✓✓✓
GEOLOGY & SOILS	
H - To prevent or minimise coastal erosion / flood management works that cause the loss / damage to designated geomorphological or geological interest features or significantly interrupt the supply of sediment to other areas around the island	✓✓
LANDSCAPE	
I - To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape and visual amenity from flooding and flood risk management works	✓✓✓
BIODIVERSITY, HABITATS AND SPECIES	
J - Identify and promote biodiversity opportunities to maintain, improve and avoid net loss of internationally and nationally important sites and habitats by sustainably managing coastal erosion and flood risk	✓✓✓
K - Promote a balanced approach when maintaining, improving and avoiding net loss of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal habitats	**O**
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	
L - To prevent heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) from being lost / damaged by coastal erosion or flooding without implementing appropriate mitigation measures or preservation of evidence by record.	**xx**

PDZ 7 Summary: The policy for this PDZ is **NAI** over the long-term, with moderate to major positive effects on geology, biodiversity and landscape features, which in turn benefit recreation. There will be a minor adverse effect on residential properties, and a moderate adverse effect on designated heritage assets at risk of loss from erosion and flooding and both will need to be monitored to ensure their integrity where possible is maintained and the appropriate mitigation is implemented.

2.9 Conclusion

The key drivers for the development of SMP2 policy were to support the diverse character of the landscape and seascape of the coastline through the natural evolution of the shoreline wherever possible, balanced against the desire to not constrain the ability of coastal settlements to retain their viability and core values and manage and adapt to flood and erosion risks. By maintaining the protection of designated heritage assets and coastal communities, the potential exists for negative effects on coastal habitats to arise from factors such as coastal squeeze, limiting of sediment movement along the coast, and geological exposure of cliffs. However, collectively, the proposed shoreline management plan limits where possible the constraints to natural processes from settlements and infrastructure, providing a sustainable balance between the core socio-economic and environmental values associated with Isle of Wight.

3 CHANGES TO THE IMPACT OF SMP2 POLICY ON *NATURA 2000* SITES

3.1 Introduction

The findings in the SEA ER issued for public consultation reported that for all of the preferred policies there was only a significant adverse effect on **one *Natura 2000* site**:

- **Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site** (PU 6C.5) - 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh.

However, following public consultation and discussions with Natural England it was deemed that in fact the Isle of Wight SMP2 will have a significant adverse effect (**xxx**) on the integrity of **two *Natura 2000* sites** as a result of the policy at Yarmouth Mill and Thorley (PU6C.5):

- **Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area Ramsar** site - 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh[3]; and
- **Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area** (SPA) - loss of feeding grounds and high tide roosts of wader and waterfowl bird species.

Instead of it just being the **Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar site** for the loss of 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh in the second epoch, it has also been deemed that the **Solent & Southampton Water SPA** will be adversely affected. This is due to the change in habitat type and function of feeding grounds and high tide roost sites that are used by internationally important wader and wildfowl bird species for which the site is designated.

3.2 Details of the Significant Adverse Effects on the *Natura 2000* Sites

The preferred policy for Policy Unit 6C.5 (Yarmouth Mill and Thorley) is to Hold The Line in the short term (Epoch 1), followed by Managed Realignment in the medium term (Epoch 2), and No Active Intervention in the long term (Epoch 3). The loss of habitats over the 100 year period from this policy suite is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Loss of habitats over the SMP2 period for the Solent and Southampton SPA/Ramsar site

Habitat Types	Loss of Habitat Area (ha)			Total (ha)
	0-20 years	20-50 years	50-100 years	
SPA: Coastal grazing marsh supporting high water roosting and feeding of wintering migratory birds (dark-bellied Brent geese, teal and black-tailed godwit). **Ramsar:** Permanent freshwater/brackish marshes (Criterion 1) supporting wintering wildfowl assemblages (Criterion 5) and wintering dark-bellied Brent geese, teal and black-tailed godwit (Criterion 6).	**0**	**31**	**0**	**31**

[3] The assessment of this *Natura 2000* site has not changed from that reported in the SEA ER and HRA that were published in July 2010. The only thing that has changed is the addition of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA site, as previously it was deemed that bird species would be able to adapt to the change in habitat type. However, following further discussion it has been agreed that this will not be the case.

The HTL policy in the first epoch is necessary in Epoch 1 so as to maintain the landward coastal grazing marsh habitats that provide important feeding and high tide roost sites for internationally important wader and wildfowl bird species, which will allow time to identify and create the replacement habitat with necessary function for support wintering feeding and roosting birds, as well as to research the Managed Realignment policy for the second epoch. The MR policy in the second epoch will however result in the loss of 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh, which will occur between 2025 and 2050. This would occur through the controlled management of the saline water along the lower reaches of the Thorley and Barnfields Streams, though this would be carried out in a managed way to enable slow adaptation to increasing saline intrusion, there would still be a loss of this freshwater marsh habitat which is a designated feature of the Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar site. The loss of this habitat is also likely to result in an adverse effect on some of the wader and wildfowl bird species that this area supports (e.g. redshank, dark-bellied Brent goose and teal) by providing feeding and high tide roost sites, and which are designated under the Birds Directive through the Solent and Southampton Water SPA site. Though some bird species will adapt to the habitat changes from freshwater marshes to predominantly intertidal saltmarsh and mudflat (as predicted by the Isle of Wight Mitigation Strategy, Atkins 2006), which will maintain the roost function for some bird species (e.g. redshank). There will be some species that will not be able to use the area for feeding/roosting at high water, hence the functionality of the area will not be the same as previously.

3.3 What Happens Now?

Since the Appropriate Assessment concluded that the Isle of Wight SMP2 will lead to an adverse effect on the integrity of two European designated nature conservation sites through the loss of 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh, then *Stage 4 of the Habitats Regulations Assessment* is required to be submitted to the Secretary of the State according to Regulations 62 (5) and 64 (2) of the Habitats Regulations 2010. This stage has since been drafted and will form **Appendix L** of the Final SMP2. This document was submitted on the 8th November to Defra (the Secretary of State), alongside a support letter of the SMP2 policies from Natural England.

This last stage assessed whether there are any alternative solutions or preventative measures to the policy (PU6C.5) that is resulting in the adverse effect, and to determine that the SMP2 should be permitted for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest. Compensatory habitat measures must therefore be secured to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network is protected. **Appendix L** records that 31 hectares of coastal grazing marsh (with the function of providing high tide roost sites and feeding areas for winter grazing birds) will need to be replacing like for like. Therefore, this amount of compensation habitat is required to be passed onto the Environment Agency's Southern Regional Habitat Creation Programme for delivery, which is the Government's recommended vehicle for delivering strategic habitat compensation and are funded in advance of policies that cause damage (refer to **Section 3.4** below for more details).

3.4 Compensatory Habitat Requirements

The compensatory habitat requirements identified in the HRA Stage 3 and 4 Reports indicates that 31ha of coastal grazing marsh will be required; the replacement habitat must ensure it is able to support high water roosting and feeding of wintering migratory birds (refer to **Appendices I** and **L** for further detail). This compensatory habitat will be sought through the Environment Agency's Southern RHCP.

The Environment Agency's Southern RHCP is a dedicated, resourced plan for delivering compensatory habitat. To date the RHCP has firm delivery plans for the first epoch (first 20 years), where the necessary compensation will be created and ecologically functional by the time it is required. It is reasonable to expect that this method of providing compensation habitat will continue for Epochs 2 and 3. Natural England themselves have agreed nationally that the Regional Habitat Creation Schemes are an appropriate mechanism for securing and delivering compensatory habitat.

Environment Agency Habitat Creation programmes are the Government's recommended vehicle for delivering strategic habitat compensation and are funded in advance of engineering works that cause damage. Therefore, no damage to a site as a result of a policy can occur, prior to compensation being secured.

The SMP2 Action Plan provides a specific programme of monitoring and evaluation to determine in detail the response of the system to SMP2 policy and to sea level rise. Actions are to be provided for each PDZ and epoch; the relevant action for the adverse effect on the integrity of these *Natura 2000* sites is:

- Develop a plan for short and medium term policies leading to MR at Thorley Brook to allow time for habitat adaptation and to assess/address consequences of tidal inundation for the properties and infrastructure at the margins of the floodplain. A specific programme of action for monitoring, consultation and studies to improve predictions of intertidal developments and understanding of the impact of loss and gain of intertidal foreshore on flood defence and habitats. The increased knowledge will inform the timing, location and extent of the saline intrusion up the lower reaches of Thorley Brook and Barnfields Stream for the MR in the second epoch and thus optimize defence sustainability and to compensate for the expected loss of freshwater habitats.

The following proposed key preventative and mitigation measures have also been suggested for the Isle of Wight *Natura 2000* sites based on the Environmental Report and HRA Report:

- A specific programme of action for monitoring, consultation and studies to improve the predictions of intertidal developments and understanding of the impact of gain in intertidal mudflat and saltmarsh and loss of coastal grazing marsh is essential. The increased knowledge will inform the timing, location and extent of the saline intrusion up the lower reaches of Thorley Brook and Barnsfield Stream for the MR in the second epoch, and thus optimise defence sustainability and to compensate for the expected loss of high water feeding functionality for the SPA and Ramsar bird feature and wetland Ramsar habitat. Furthermore, such a programme will also need to investigate the feasibility of either maintaining some of the functionality by keeping some of the coastal grazing marsh in situ or creating further coastal grazing marsh along the upstream areas of the saltmarsh; and
- Loss of habitat function, as a consequence of the recommended SMP2 policy within the Western Yar Estuary (PU 6C.5) used by migratory bird species and waterfowl assemblages as feeding and high tide roost sites, can potentially be mitigated through habitat management; for example, artificial roost sites can be substituted by use of pontoons, keeping some habitat in situ or creating habitat further upstream.

4 IMPACT OF SMP2 ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Introduction

The HTL policies implemented by the SMP2 will maintain the protection from erosion for numerous designated heritage assets and maintain the current level of flood protection. The aim has been to preserve designated historic environment features and assets in situ where feasible. However, potential examples were found where SMP2 policy (notably NAI) would lead to the loss or damage of designated sites/features that are important to the historic environment such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens. Therefore, sufficient time should be provided, if required, for appropriate mitigation of loss or damage to such historic assets if preservation in situ cannot be achieved.

4.2 Designated Historic Assets to be Damaged/Lost

The following key sites will be significantly adversely affected (**xxx**), being either damaged and/or lost in the long-term, where policies that allow for continued erosion such as NAI occur. These are provided in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Historic Sites at risk of flooding and coastal erosion as a result of the SMP2 policies

PDZ	Policy Unit	Name	Type
PDZ 1	**PU 1A.6**	Norris Castle	Registered Park and Garden (Grade II)
	PU 1B.5	East Medina House	Listed Buildings (Grade II)
PDZ 2	**PU 2A.1**	Norris Castle	Registered Park and Garden (Grade II)
		Osbourne House	Registered Park and Garden (Grade I)
		Piers Landing House	Listed Buildings (Grade II)
		Queen's Alcove	Listed Building (Grade II*)
		Barton Wood	part of Osbourne House Registered Park and Garden (Grade I)
		Pier Wood	part of Osbourne House Registered Park and Garden (Grade I)
	PU 2B.8	Northern Precinct Walls of Quarr Abbey	Grade II Listed Building within a Scheduled Monument
PDZ 3	**PU 3C.1**	Yaverland Fort Battery	Scheduled Monument
PDZ 4	**PU 4A.1**	Tower in Grounds of Luccombe Chine Country House	Listed Buildings (Grade II)
	PU 4B.1	Ventnor Botanic Garden	Registered Park and Garden
	PU 4B.2	Puckaster and Gatepiers to Reith Lodge[4]	Listed Buildings (Grade II)

[4] This is provided that the cliffs cannot be stabilised by MR in the long-term.

PDZ	Policy Unit	Name	Type
	PU 4B.3	Shakespeare Memorial in Grounds of South View	Listed Buildings (DL)
		St Catherine's Lighthouse and Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters	Listed Buildings (Grade II)
PDZ 6	PU 6A.2	Long Mortuary Enclosure on Tennyson Down	Scheduled Monument
		Lower Needles Point Battery	Scheduled Monument
		Tennyson's Beacon	Listed Buildings (Grade II)
	PU 6B.3	Fort Albert	Listed Building (Grade II*)
	PU 6B.5	Fort Victoria	Listed Building (Grade II)
	PU 6C.2	The Former Stabling and Hayloft and Wall to South of Kings Manor Farm	Listed Building (Grade II)
	PU 6C.2	the Stable to South of Kings Manor	Listed Building (Grade II)
	PU 6C.5	Yarmouth Mill	Listed Building (Grade II)
PDZ 7	PU 7.2	Medieval Settlement and Cultivation Remains at Newtown (already at risk from flooding)	Scheduled Monument (historical)
		Fleetlands Farmhouse	Listed Buildings (Grade II)

4.3 Mitigation Measures and Monitoring of Designated Historic Assets

A comprehensive monitoring programme for cliff top erosion has been highlighted in the SMP2 Action Plan (Action 0.7) that would include cliff or shoreline sections, in which the above heritage assets are present, so as to assess where mitigation measures may be required in future, and whether additional historic environment survey and/or desk-based assessment will be needed in some locations. Where heritage assets are threatened with unavoidable loss as a result of coastal erosion, the mitigation is to relocate them further inland. Though the feasibility and cost of relocation and the implications for the heritage values of the asset would play an important part in decision making; this is more likely to be feasible for smaller or more portable historic structures. In general, the preferred mitigation option will be recording assets prior to their loss. The detail in which assets are recorded should reflect their heritage significance and this should be determined by reference to appropriate research frameworks and by reference to expert professional judgement.

It must be accepted that other 'unknown' sites could be at risk, but would only come to light as the SMP2 is implemented and the coastline erodes. Within the SMP2 Action Plan therefore, English Heritage will be instrumental in helping to establish what the specific nature of losses may be and where losses are known, a figure for investigation established so that this funding can be sought from Government. The intent of addressing this matter within the SMP2 Action Plan will be to ensure that English Heritage is provided with the necessary funds, in advance to investigating sites at risk. This element of work would tie in with the monitoring and survey recommendations for the historic environment (e.g. the Isle of Wight Coastal Audit through the upgrading/updating of the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZSA): *Action 0.6 of the SMP2 Action Plan*) and provide a framework for flexible and rapid response to the discovery of sites or features of importance that become exposed as a result of coastal erosion.

5 OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SMP2

5.1 Introduction

There are two outstanding requirements with regards to the environmental aspects for the Final SMP2; both of which are summarised briefly in the sections below.

5.2 Sign off of the IROPI from the Secretary of State

The Stage 4 Habitats Regulations Report, which provides Information to the Secretary of State according to Regulations 62(5) and 64(2) of the Habitats Regulations, was submitted on the 8th November. It is expected that this will not be approved by the Secretary of State until the beginning of January 2011.

There is a chance that the Secretary of State (i.e. Defra) may not approve the need for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), which would therefore result in the Final SMP2 requiring to amend the policy for PU6C.5. However, since it will be possible to provide the necessary compensation habitat in Epoch 1 prior to the loss of the 31hectares of coastal grazing marsh in Epoch 2, it is unlikely that this will be case, particularly since we have the support of Natural England.

It has therefore been advised that the need for sign off from the Secretary of State will therefore not prevent the ratification of the SMP2 by the Isle of Wight Council prior to the end of December, which is the national deadline for all SMP2's to be ratified.

5.3 Production of the Statement of Environmental Particulars

The Statement of Environmental Particulars (SoEP) has been drafted, however it will not be published alongside the Final SMP2 until the consultation period for this Addendum has finished at the end of December. Any comments received will be added into the SoEP, as well as any implications or responses considered; this will be in the first week of January. Providing there are no significant comments then the SoEP will be added to the website alongside the Final SMP2 at the beginning of January.

6 REFERENCES

Atkins (2006). Isle of Wight Mitigation Strategy. Final Report. April 2006. Produced for Isle of Wight Council.

SEA Directive 2001/42/EC Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SI 1633) 2004.

=O=O=O=