



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

PHASE 5 CONSULTATION

5 June to 27 August 2023

Report March 2024

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary

The formal Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy public consultation ran for 12 weeks during June to August 2023. Activities, led by the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) team, resulted in high levels of engagement across the strategy area. Over 4,000 people viewed our website content, approximately 20,000 people viewed our social media posts, over 3,000 people interacted with our Facebook content, around 700 people came to our face-to-face and online events, and 91 people completed a survey.

Below is a breakdown of our engagement activity:

1. Senior Management briefing sessions – BCP Council and NFDC
2. Councillor briefings – BCP Council and NFDC – 169 invited, 27 attended
3. Employee / Councillor drop-in session – NFDC
4. Press release / media interviews – 4 positive press articles + radio coverage
5. Social media & e-newsletters – Almost 20,000 people viewed content posts
6. Stakeholders – email information sent to +450 contacts
7. Flyer distribution – +2,000 to council venues and local businesses / orgs
8. Community magazine adverts – 4 publications distributed to +23,000 homes
9. Online public meeting – 91 registered, 53 attended
10. Facebook campaign – reached +7,500 people with +3,000 interactions
11. Face to face events – 2 events attended by +120 people
12. New Forest County Show – +500 people viewed Strategy displays
13. BCP Council Youth Forum – Strategy discussion and feedback session
14. STEM Resources – +25 curriculum information downloads by schools
15. BCP consultation website – +3,000 users viewed the content
16. Strategy website – +1,000 new users viewed the content (twobays.net)
17. Online and paper surveys – 91 responses.

This report shows the detail of the Phase 5 Consultation and includes stakeholder responses which have been considered during this final stage of Strategy development before it is presented to Council for adoption in 2024. Consultation feedback highlighted above is in addition to the 4 phases of engagement feedback received while the Strategy was being developed (see [section 1.2](#)) This has helped shape the Strategy from the outset. All feedback can be viewed on the BCP Council Strategy webpage: haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy.



- 91 survey responses in total:
 - 82 online (PC Laptop – 53, Smartphone – 24, Tablet – 5)
 - 9 paper surveys
 - 3 other responses via 2 emails and 1 letter that will be considered alongside the main responses to the consultation
 - Most respondents were BCP and NFDC residents. See a full demographic breakdown in [Appendix 1](#)
 - See a full breakdown of respondent postcodes in Appendix 5



- Respondents commented on Christchurch Harbour (Zone 2) and Mundeford Sandbank (Zone 1) the most. Taddiford (Zone 5) was commented on the least.
- Respondents agreed most with the proposed Leading Options for:
 - **ODU3**: Christchurch Harbour South in Zone 2
 - **ODU13**: Highcliffe in Zone 3
 - **ODU6**: River Avon West Bank in Zone 2
 - Detailed breakdown in [Appendix 2](#)
- Respondents disagreed most with the proposed Leading Options for:
 - **ODU2**: Mundeford Sandbank in Zone 1
 - **ODU1**: Hengitsbury Head East in Zone 1
 - **ODU11**: Mundeford Quay in Zone 2.
- Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through email newsletters.
- Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by working in partnership.

Note – Zones refer to identified Strategic Management Zones (SMZs) across the Strategy area which are split further into smaller Option Development Units (ODUs). See [Section 1.1](#) for further explanation.

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1 Introduction and background

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

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

In Autumn 2020, BCP Council successfully secured £525,000 of government Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM-GiA) to produce the Strategy on behalf of the partners. The council appointed specialist consultant AECOM to help support this work. It is anticipated that the final Strategy will be adopted by the end of 2024.

A phased approach was developed to deliver the Strategy identifying where, when and broadly what type of works are needed to manage the risks of coastal flooding and erosion and what they may cost. It will also consider the effects of predicted climate change on coastal communities, including sea level rise and the increased frequency of storm events.

The final adopted Strategy will enable BCP Council and New Forest District Council to bid for government funding to develop and deliver viable and realistic coast protection schemes to implement [Shoreline Management Plan](#) policy. Although there is no guarantee that 100% funding would be received for schemes, it will help us to understand the level of partnership funding required to deliver them.

1.1 Strategy area



The Strategy area stretches from immediately east of Hengistbury Head long groyne to the western end of Hurst Spit and encompasses Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour, and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

Five key coastline areas for the Bay and Harbour were initially identified to aid early stages of the strategy development. Later these evolved into six Strategic Management Zones (SMZs), because each one has their own specific coastal risks. The SMZs help us identify and manage the links between each coastal area. These will be referred to from now on as "zones". The smaller Option Development Units (ODUs) in each zone, of which there are 18, allow us to carry out an options appraisal process to consider how we can manage the local requirements.

1.2 Engagement Phases 1–4

Four engagements took place to support the development of the strategy, spanning from July 2021 to January 2023.

In that time we gathered information, research and technical data to understand what would happen if we 'Do Nothing' to defend our coast. Along with public and stakeholder views from the first three engagements, we produced a long list of potential coastal risk management measures to 'Do Something' to ensure our coastal communities are more resilient to flooding, erosion and the impacts of

climate change over the next 100 years. Feedback on the long list of options was considered by the Strategy Team and a short list of options was proposed in the fourth engagement period. Following this engagement, the final short list of measures was further appraised to ensure that they would be technically, economically and environmentally viable.

Engagement phases 1–4, saw that nearly 12,000 people viewed our website info, approx. 5,500 engaged with our social media posts, around 680 people attended our face-to-face and online events and over 250 people completed a survey.

Go to haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategy for more information on phases 1-4.

1.3 Engagement Phase 5 – Consultation

The fifth engagement for the FCERM Strategy was a formal public consultation. It ran from 5th June to 27th August 2023 and asked the public and key stakeholders for their views on the proposed leading options for managing coastal flooding and erosion risk across the Christchurch Bay and Harbour frontage.

In each ODU, up to three types of proposed leading options were identified. The National Economic Leading Option formed the basis of the appraisal. In some locations a Local Aspirational Option was also identified. This option delivers wider / local benefits (compared to the National Economic Option) and was developed using public and stakeholder feedback. In some cases, the funding shortfall to deliver both of these options was expected to be large, and therefore a Backup Option was also identified. This is typically lower cost, has lower capital investment and the requirements should be easier to deliver but does not deliver long-term protection against the risk of coastal flooding and erosion. Each option type outlined the planned flood / erosion interventions during the short, medium and long term.

The [findings](#) from the phase five consultation will be used to firm-up the leading options for each ODU which will be included in the final Strategy.

1.4 Methodology

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

- [BCP \(and NFDC\) Council Press Release](#)
- [Virtual and face-to-face public engagement events](#)
- [Distributed over 2,000 flyers across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole and the New Forest](#)
- [Paid for adverts in four community magazines sent to 23,000 homes](#)
- A [Have your Say Strategy Hub was created so that people could easily follow the Strategy development and engagement](#)

- Details of online engagement rates can be found in the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) and [Two Bays Website Analytics](#) sections
- E-newsletters
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn) by BCP Council, NFDC Council and [Dorset Coast Forum](#)
- [Paid for Facebook campaign](#)
- Emails to over 450 public and commercial stakeholders
- [News articles](#)
- [Councillor briefings](#)
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for the Phase 5 consultation can be found in the [Communications Report](#).

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project:
haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5.

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

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

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

1.5 Support

Respondents were encouraged to read the [information document](#) and complete the online survey by **midnight on Sunday 27 August 2023**. Alternatively, they could collect a paper copy of the survey and information document from the following libraries:

- Christchurch Library - Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch, BH23 1AW

- Highcliffe Library - Gordon Road, Highcliffe, BH23 5HN
- Tuckton Library - Wick Lane, Tuckton, Bournemouth, BH6 4LF
- New Milton Library - Gore Road, New Milton, BH25 6RW
- Lymington Library - North Close, Lymington, SO41 9BW.

They could also download a copy of the paper surveys and information document from our main consultation page:

haveyoursay.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5.

If they had any queries or needed support responding to the consultation, they could email coastal@bcpccouncil.gov.uk, ask questions at our [virtual public engagement event](#).

2 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the consultation for Phase 5.

2.1 Public engagement events

In addition to the main methods for responding, people could attend virtual or face-to-face public engagement events where they could view the proposals in detail, speak to officers and collect paper copies of the consultation materials. Around 200 people attended and/or engaged with the public events, with an additional 500+ people viewing the display at the New Forest Show. Events included:

- **Milford on Sea Community Centre** - 13 June 2023 at 10am-4pm. The address is: Milford on Sea Village Community Centre, 9 Sea Rd, Milford on Sea, Lymington SO41 0PH – **80+ people attended**.
- **Christchurch Library** - 19 June 2023 at 10am-5:30pm. The address is: Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch, BH23 1AW – **40+ people attended**.
- **Public on-line event** - 27 June 2023 at 7:00-8:15pm. Hosted by [Dorset Coast Forum](#). Free tickets could be booked by any interested parties. 91 people registered and **53 attended**.
- **New Forest Show** - 25-27 July 2023 at The Showground, New Park, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, SO42 7QH. **Over 500 people visited** the marquee over the three days and had a clear view of the consultation display.



- In addition to the public events, the Strategy Team presented at:
 - A special Councillor Briefing on 12 June 2023. 169 invites were sent out for Councillor briefings with 27 Councillors attending.
 - [BCP Youth Forum](#) on 19 July 2023 where 8 members provided feedback.

2.2 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform [Engagement HQ](#). There were over 3,300 visits to the [consultation page](#) with 2,215 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 611 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



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

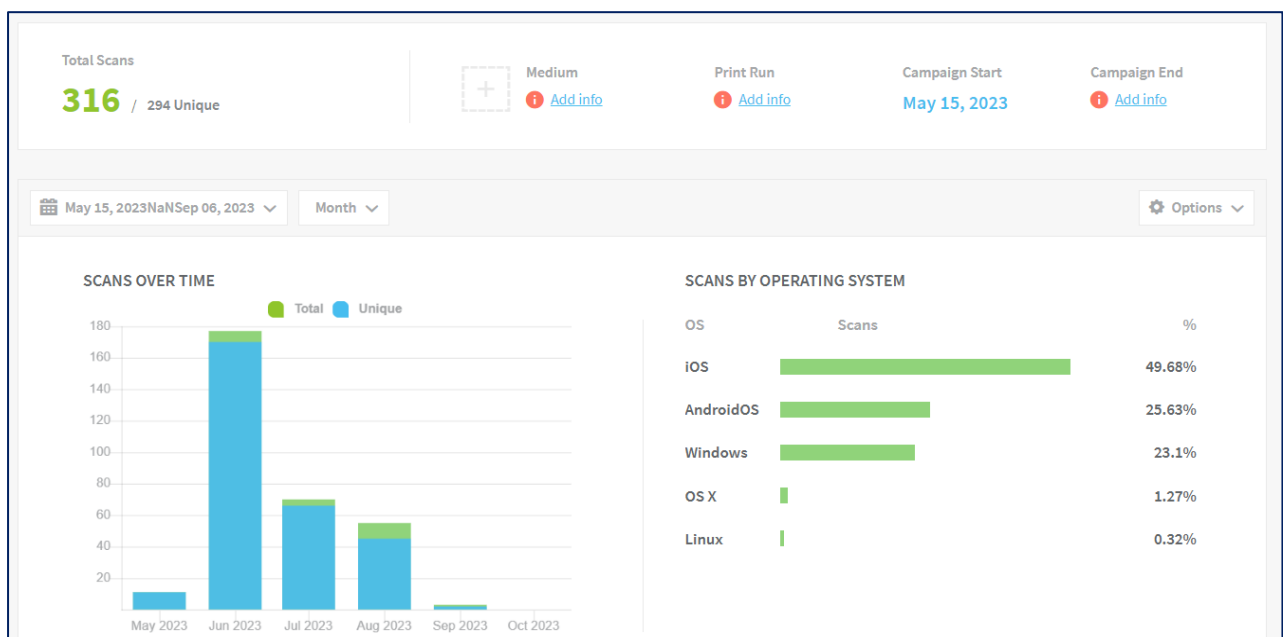
- 449 visitors downloaded documents 816 times, including:
 - 507 downloads of the [Consultation Information Document](#)
 - 68 downloads of the [draft FCERM Strategy Document](#)
 - 52 downloads of the [paper survey](#)
 - 37 downloads of the [ODU1: Hengitsbury Head East Information Board](#)
 - 22 downloads of the [Christchurch FCERM SEA Environment Report](#)
 - 18 downloads of the [ODU2: Mundeford Sandbank Information Board](#)
 - 16 downloads of the [ODU3: Christchurch Harbour South Information Board](#)
 - 16 downloads of the [ODU14: Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea Information Board](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [ODU9: Stanpit Information Board](#)
 - 9 downloads of the [ODU18: Milford on Sean Frontage Information Board](#)
 - 8 downloads of the [ODU12: Avon Beach and Friars Cliff Information Board](#)
 - 8 downloads of the [ODU15: Taddiford Information Board](#)
 - 7 downloads of the [ODU4: Wick Information Board](#)
 - 6 downloads of the [ODU6: River Avon, West Bank Information Board](#)
 - 6 downloads of the [ODU10: Mundeford Information Board](#)
 - 5 downloads of the [ODU16: Cliff Road Information Board](#)
 - 5 downloads of the [ODU17: Rook Cliff Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU5: Willow Drive and the Quomps Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU7: Rossiters Quay Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU11: Mundeford Quay Information Board](#)
 - 4 downloads of the [ODU13: Highcliffe Information Board.](#)

The majority of visitors to the consultation page on Engagement HQ came via Facebook (222 visits), followed by the Two Bays (204 visits) and BCP Council (58 visits) websites. A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

| REFERRER URL | Visits |
|---------------------------|--------|
| twobays.net | 204 |
| m.facebook.com | 150 |
| online1.snapsurveys.com | 69 |
| www.google.com | 67 |
| lm.facebook.com | 46 |
| l.facebook.com | 26 |
| www.google.co.uk | 20 |
| t.co | 19 |
| bcpcouncil.sharepoint.com | 16 |
| www.bing.com | 16 |
| www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk | 13 |
| instagram.com | 12 |
| www.linkedin.com | 11 |
| android-app | 11 |
| www.newforest.gov.uk | 7 |

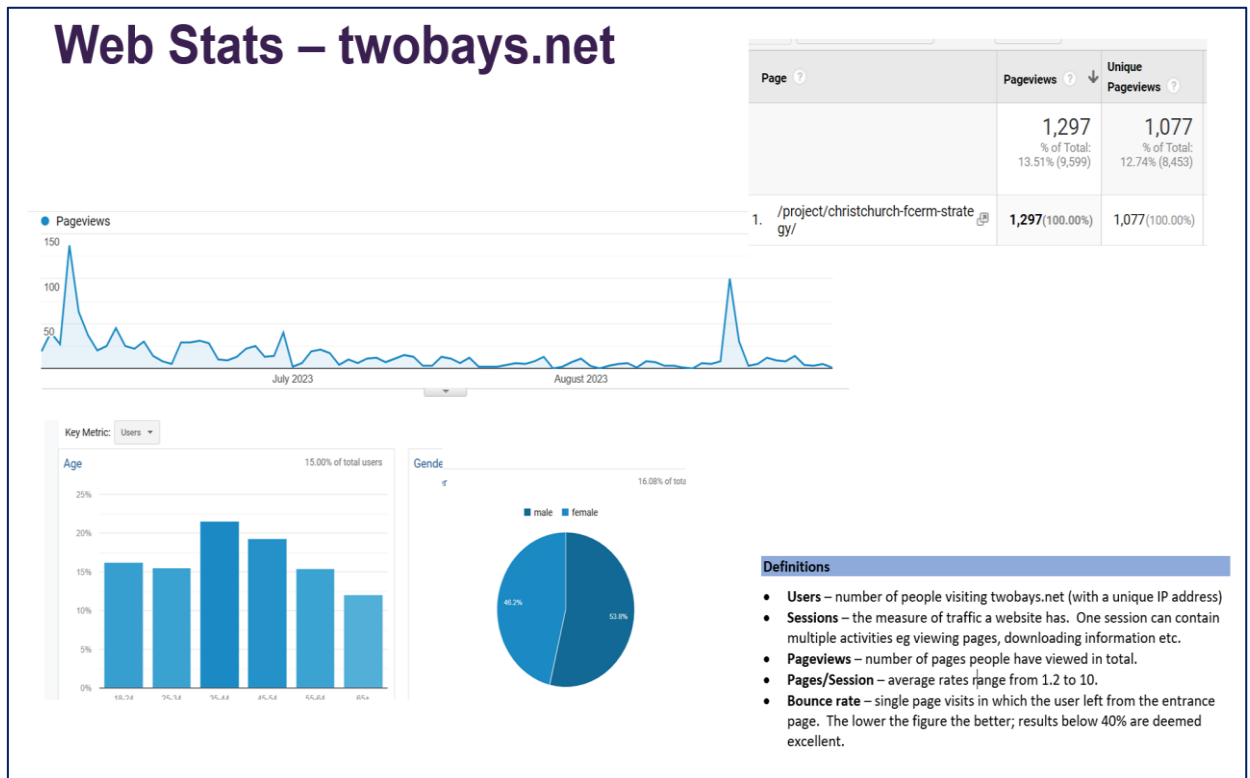
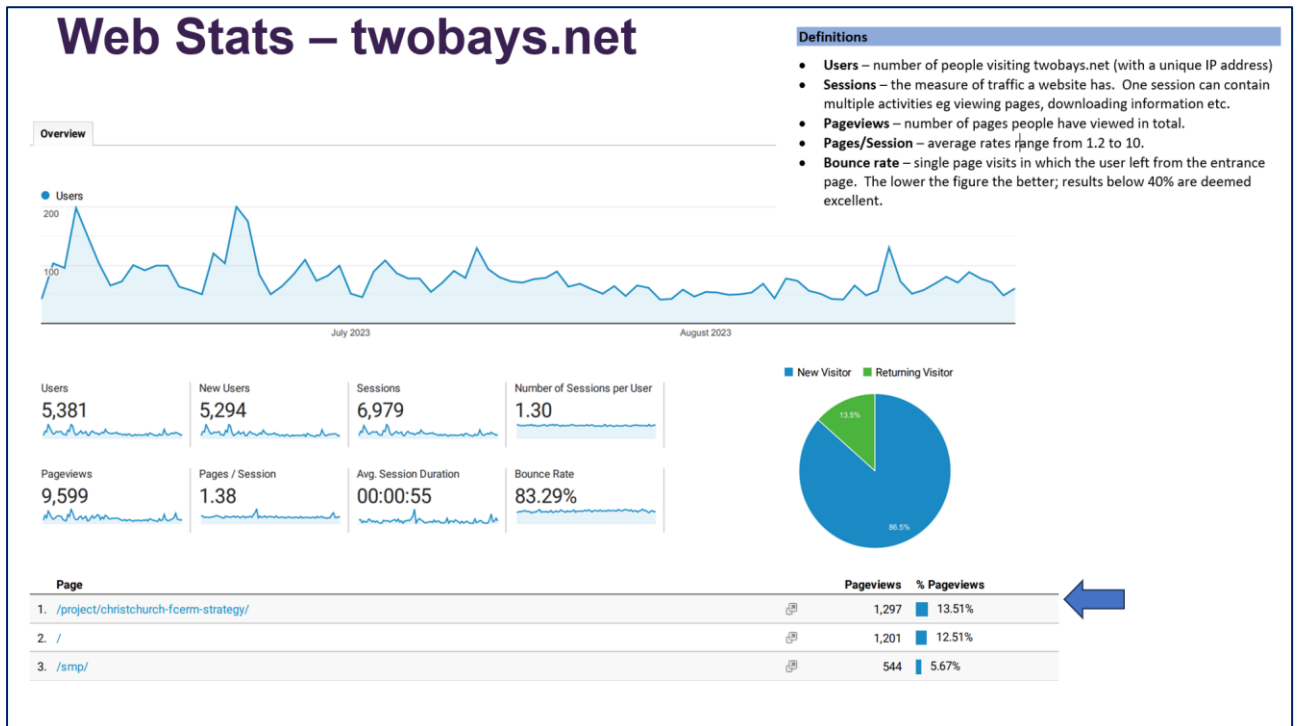
2.3 QR Code Analytics

Below is a summary of how members of the public interacted with the QR code on posters in libraries and on flyers promoting the consultation. The code could be scanned using a smartphone camera which then linked directly to the main Engagement HQ consultation page. In total, the QR code was scanned 316 times by 294 people:



2.4 Two Bays Website Analytics

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

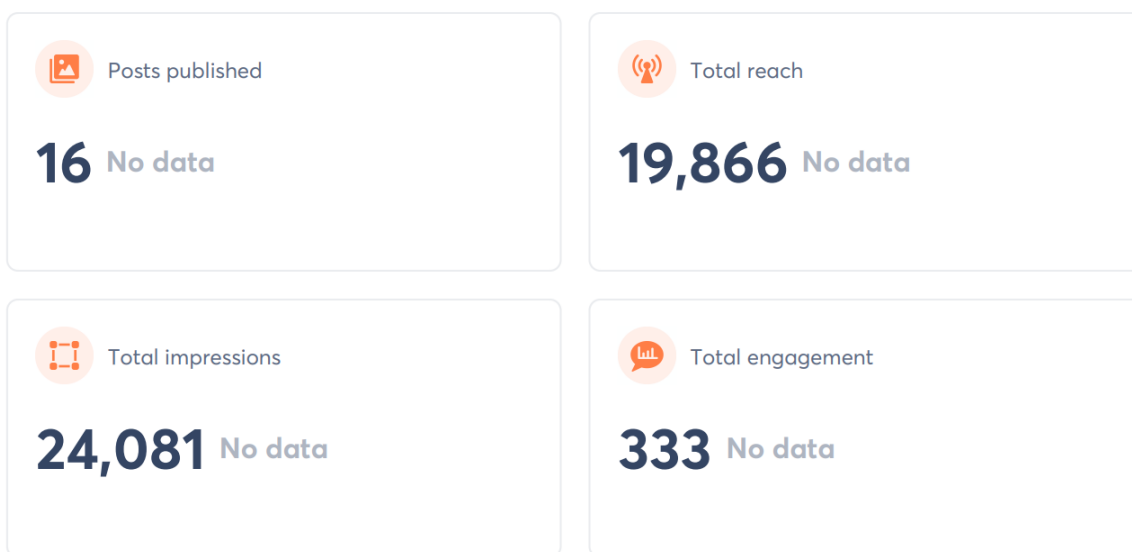


3 Communications Report



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

3.1 BCP Council Communications Activity

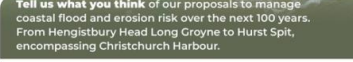
Almost 20,000 people viewed the content across all the social media posts used to promote the consultation. The posts were displayed 24,081 times while over 300 people engaged with the social media posts.



There was a total of 333 interactions across Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and Twitter. Below are the engagement figures for each platform:

|  Facebook |  Instagram |  LinkedIn |  Twitter |
|--|---|--|---|
| Reactions 16 | Likes 60 | Likes 7 | Likes 15 |
| Clicks 81 | Saved 3 | Clicks 30 | Retweets 7 |
| Other clicks 90 | Comments 3 | Comments 0 | |
| Comments 3 | | Shares 2 | |
| Shares 15 | | | |

Below are the best performing social media posts based on reach¹ and engagement:



Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Come and see us at Christchurch Library on 19th June from 10am to 5.30pm. We look forward to seeing you!


More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jun. 15 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 3.3K |
| Impressions | 4.3K |
| Engagement | 39 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. The strategy area stretches from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.


The deadline to complete a survey is 27th August 2023. Please visit www.twobays.net to have your say. We look forward to hearing your views!

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 3.1K |
| Impressions | 3.2K |
| Engagement | 74 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Come and see us at Christchurch Library on 19th June from 10am to 5.30pm. We look forward to seeing you!


More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jul. 21 2023

We will be at the New Forest Show from 25-27 July ...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 2.3K |
| Impressions | 2.5K |
| Engagement | 18 |



Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Come and see us at Christchurch Library on 19th June from 10am to 5.30pm. We look forward to seeing you!

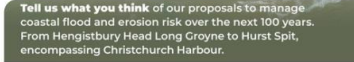
More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 4.6K |
| Impressions | 4.9K |
| Engagement | 49 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Come and see us at Milford on Sea Community Centre on 13th June from 10am to 4pm. We look forward to seeing you!

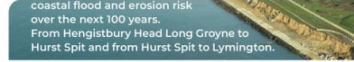
More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jun. 15 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 1.3K |
| Impressions | 1.4K |
| Engagement | 6 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Come and see us at Milford on Sea Community Centre on 13th June from 10am to 4pm. We look forward to seeing you!

More info at www.twobays.net


Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jun. 8 2023

Share your views on the proposals to protect our l...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Reach | 1.3K |
| Impressions | 1.4K |
| Engagement | 11 |

Below are the best performing social media posts based on impressions² and engagement:



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. The strategy area stretches from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.


The deadline to complete a survey is 27th August 2023. Please visit www.twobays.net to have your say. We look forward to hearing your views!

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Aug. 18 2023

Have your say on the proposed options for managing...

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Impressions | 1.1K |
| Engagement | 27 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Book your free ticket to join our online presentation and Q&A on 27 June 2023, from 7:00pm - 8:15pm. We look forward to seeing you!

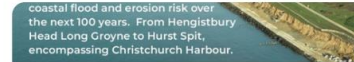
More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jul. 21 2023

We will be at the New Forest Show from 25-27 July ...

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Impressions | 616 |
| Engagement | 11 |



coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Book your free ticket to join our online presentation and Q&A on 27 June 2023, from 7:00pm - 8:15pm. We look forward to seeing you!

More info at www.twobays.net

Image New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL AECOM BCP

Jun. 22 2023

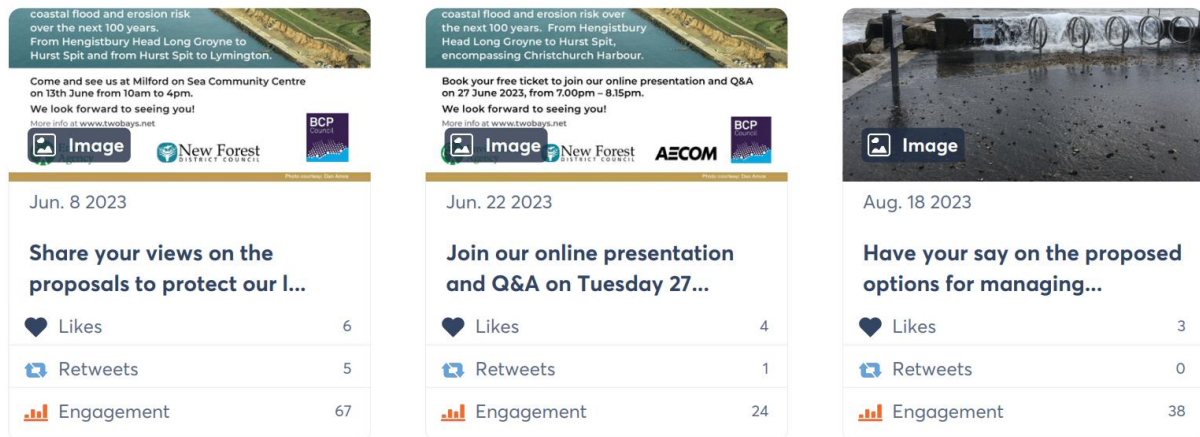
Join our online presentation and Q&A on Tuesday 27...

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Impressions | 230 |
| Engagement | 1 |

¹ The total number of people who see the post.

² The number of times your content is displayed, no matter if it was clicked or not.

Below are the best performing social media posts based on likes and engagement:



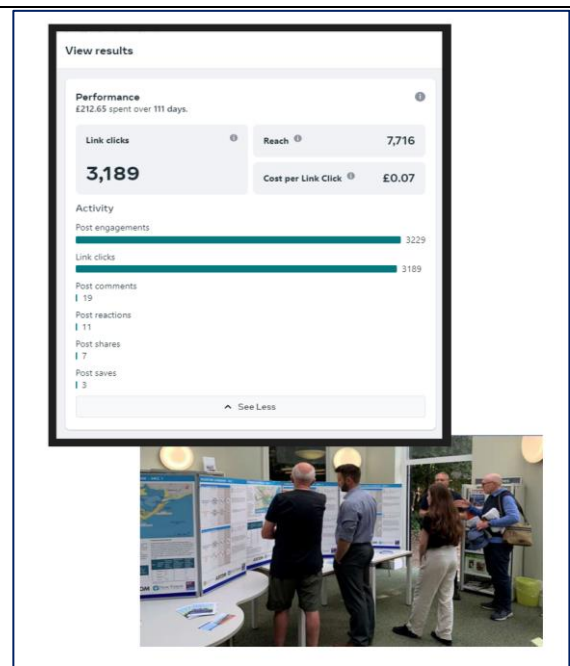
3.2 BCP Facebook Campaign

Utilising paid for advertising within the strategy area...

- Targeted local reach = +7,700 people
- Number of people clicking to content = +3,100 people

Although Climate Change and its impacts can be a contentious issue (favoured by Facebook algorithms), our content and engagement approach did not trigger a negative reaction.

The complexity of specific issues and risks in each ODU may explain the high attendance at the face-to-face events.



3.3 DCF Communications Activity

Below is a summary of Dorset Coast Forum’s communications during the consultation period:

Newsletter/website

- Included in DCF eNews July 2023 sent to DCF mailing list (485 members) - [DCF eNews July 2023](#).
- Shared on [DCF events page](#) promoting drop-in events, online event, and online survey.

Social media posts

| Date shared | Platform | Detail | Reach | Comments | Likes | Shares |
|-------------|----------|---|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| 24 Aug | Facebook | DCF post to promote survey before closes | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Aug | Facebook | Shared BCP post from 21 July with DCF quote | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 June | Facebook | Shared BCP post from 22 June with DCF quote | 64 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 26 June | Twitter | Retweeted BCP post from 22 June | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 June | Facebook | Shared BCP post from 22 June with DCF quote | 1001 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 19 June | Twitter | DCF post to promote public event | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 June | Twitter | Retweeted BCP post from 8 June with quote | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 June | Twitter | Retweeted BCP post from 15 June | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 June | Facebook | Shared BCP post from 8 Jun with DCF quote | 49 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Councillor Briefing, 12th June 2023, 6:00pm–7:30pm, Online Teams

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

- Alan Frampton, Strategy, Policy & Environment Manager, BCP Council
- Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM
- Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council.

Panel:

- Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council
- Steve Cook, Service Manager Coastal, New Forest District Council
- Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement & Comms Lead, BCP Council.

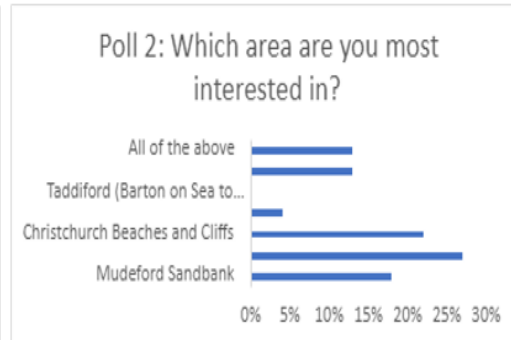
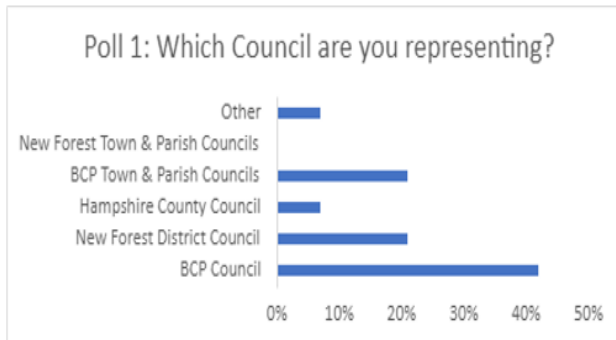
Recording of meeting: [Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy Engagement Phase 5 Councillors Briefing 12 June 2023 – YouTube.](#)

Number of Views (as at 10-Jul-23): 22 views

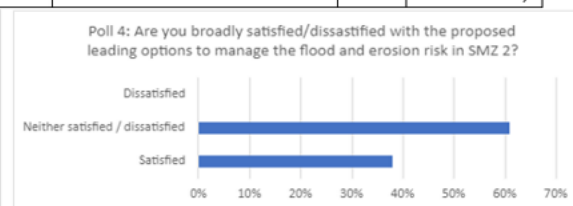
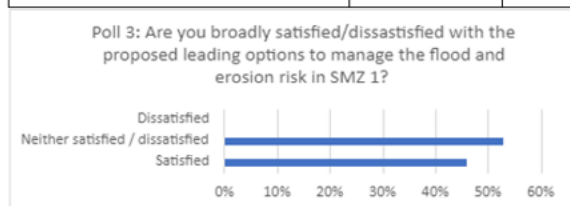
Number of attendees:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Number registered via Eventbrite | 22 |
| Participants attended | 27 |
| Project team attended | 9 |
| Total attended | 36 |

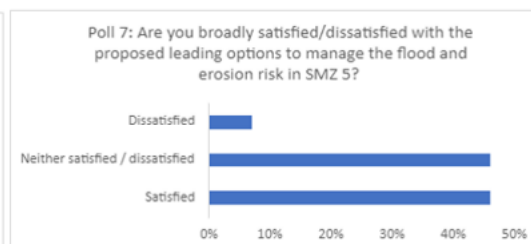
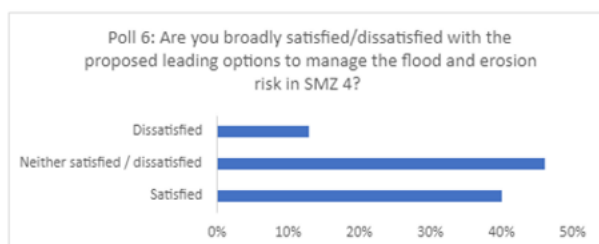
Quick Poll Results



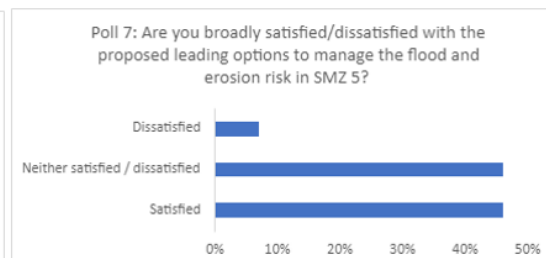
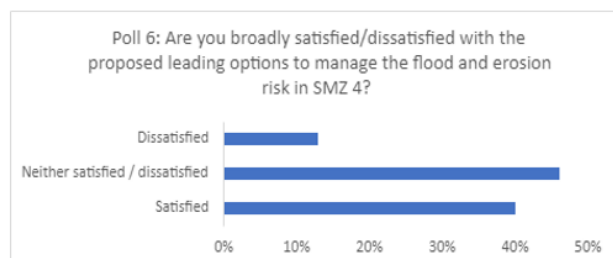
| Poll 1. Which Council are you representing? | % | No. of responses | Poll 2. Which area are you most interested in? (multiple choice) | % | No. of responses |
|---|-----|------------------|--|-----|---------------------|
| BCP Council | 42% | 6 | Mudeford Sandbank | 18% | 4 |
| New Forest District Council | 21% | 3 | Christchurch Harbour | 27% | 6 |
| Hampshire County Council | 7% | 1 | Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs | 22% | 5 |
| BCP Town & Parish Councils | 21% | 3 | Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea | 4% | 1 |
| New Forest Town & Parish Councils | 0% | 0 | Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff) | 0% | 0 |
| Other | 7% | 1 | Milford on Sea | 13% | 3 |
| | | | All of the above | 13% | 3 |
| | | 14 | | | 22 (14 individuals) |



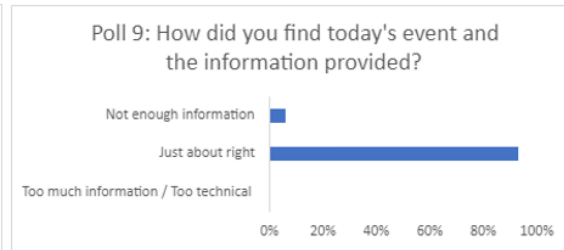
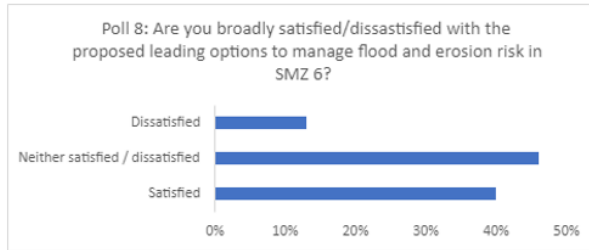
| Poll 3. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 1? | % | No. of responses | Poll 5. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 3? | % | No. of responses |
|---|-----|------------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Satisfied | 46% | 6 | Satisfied | 30% | 4 |
| Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 53% | 7 | Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 69% | 9 |
| Dissatisfied | 0% | 0 | Dissatisfied | 0% | 0 |
| | | 13 | | | 13 |



| Poll 3. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 1? | % | No. of responses | Poll 5. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 3? | % | No. of responses |
|---|-----|------------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Satisfied | 46% | 6 | Satisfied | 30% | 4 |
| Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 53% | 7 | Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 69% | 9 |
| Dissatisfied | 0% | 0 | Dissatisfied | 0% | 0 |
| | | 13 | | | 13 |



| Poll 6. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 4? | % | No. of responses | Poll 7. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 5? | % | No. of responses |
|---|-----|------------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Satisfied | 40% | 6 | Satisfied | 46% | 6 |
| Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 46% | 7 | Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 46% | 6 |
| Dissatisfied | 13% | 2 | Dissatisfied | 7% | 1 |
| | | 15 | | | 13 |



| Poll 8. Are you broadly satisfied / dissatisfied with the proposed leading options to manage the flood and erosion risk in SMZ 6? | % | No. of responses | Poll 9. How did you find today's event and the information presented? | % | No. of responses |
|---|-----|------------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Satisfied | 40% | 6 | Too much information / Too technical | 0% | 0 |
| Neither satisfied / dissatisfied | 46% | 7 | Just about right | 93% | 14 |
| Dissatisfied | 13% | 2 | Not enough information | 6% | 1 |
| | | 15 | | | 15 |

[CB-P9]

Councillor Briefing, Q&A Transcript

[CB-Q1] Q1: The difficulty with these historic landfill sites is that there is no money from government to protect them, and the figures look costly so, we will need to find out the time frame and how can we lobby central government to fund it?

A1: It is certainly an issue that is gaining more awareness and prominence on a nationwide basis. For the Strategy we will be developing some funding profiles for these options so there is clear visibility of when money will be needed for these options to help and take a partnership funding approach.

[CB-Q2] Q2: How confident are you that the projected sea level rise is realistic, and is there any sign of increase in the rate of sea level rise in recent years?

A2: We are basing our estimates off National guidance developed by the Environment Agency in DEFRA using the latest research available. It is based on the UK CP-18 projections, so it is the industry leading data that we are using. With any of these projections there is uncertainty, and they provide a range of sea level rise projections based on confidence intervals. The guidance that we have followed is based on the 70th percentile so that means there is 70 percent confidence that it would not be exceeded. We have sensitivity tested all the options with a sea level rise value much higher and it leads us to the same conclusions in terms of the strategic option selection, particularly around the harbour. The challenge would mean we have to do that work sooner and faster and the costs would need to be found earlier. From a strategic point of view, we have the flexibility to deal with that

for the next 100 years. (The question mark is what the risk is longer term beyond but that is not what we are guided to appraise during this project).

Generally, there is new information coming out all the time and direction of travel of sea level rise might happen higher and faster, but the sensitivity test led us to the same strategic options in the main. The challenge will be that it could mean that we have to do all that work sooner and faster and the costs would need to be found earlier and the funding profile would have to be condensed. From a strategic point of view, we have the flexibility to deal with that here for 100 years, but the question mark is, “what is the risk longer term beyond that?”

[CB-Q3] Q3: At Highcliffe ground water schemes have been very successful over the years, even though the geology may change, intervention on schemes would seem to be something which needs to really be pushed forward, what are your views?

A3: I completely agree. The geology does change as you move from Highcliffe to the east. Barton on Sea potentially being the most challenging area of geology to manage. The Highcliffe groundwater drainage system that is in place on that cliff has worked successfully in managing groundwater and stabilising that area but as you move to the east of Barton it is more challenging. Our leading option at Barton on Sea does include groundwater management and cliff drainage to manage that risk, but it is accepted that it is more challenging and more costly to do it hence the high cost along the Barton frontage.

The drainage is older at Barton than at Highcliffe, so it has been installed for a longer period and has failed in some areas although it has been there for 50 plus years. There are differences in the geology and there is more instability potentially with those slip surfaces as you move around the bay. Another issue is there is a SSSI through the whole section of cliffs and that does have a bearing on what defences can be installed and particularly the drainage so that there is a balance between what is environmentally acceptable and what is possible. So, it has changed over time and the goal posts and situation are now different.

[CB-Q4] Q4: As you move round to Barton, that is where the properties start to kick in. So, I am struggling to get my mind around why it has been so successful at Highcliffe, then suddenly we get to Chewton Bunny where nothing was done and we go into an area of instability, but am I oversimplifying it?

A4: Clearly there is a link of the coastal process side of things by defending the Highcliffe section, that has reduced and had an impact on the sediment movement through there and Naish has particularly been affected as a result, so it is a combination of things, and it is complex as you say. As the council we are looking at a number of measures to try and investigate what type of drainage (at Barton on Sea) could be taken forward. We need the strategy in place properly until we can then further those better, but work is certainly underway already on looking at developing some of the options.

For clarification, some of the timings when some of these schemes were put in place were around funding and funding rules. It is more difficult now to get funding, which is part of the reason why there are different approaches. The Naish section has not got properties on top and has not had the case for a scheme before but with the strategy being finalised, would allow us to lobby where there are funding rules which do not favour areas like Barton on Sea. So, you are right to challenge that, there is a buffer zone on top of the cliff which means that the cost benefit analysis is affected because of the time frame before properties are affected. Why would we leave it until we are eating into the properties before we make a decision on building a scheme, surely this should be done sooner than that? We completely understand the situation and it should allow us to demonstrate to Defra and Environment Agency where the funding rules have a negative impact on certain types of frontages like Barton. Hopefully in the future, we might see funding rules changed to recognise that constraint.

[CB-Q5] Q5: There is no doubt based on underwater filming that longshore drift is impacting both Beerpan Rocks and Christchurch Ledge. The drift then flows into Christchurch Bay where with increasing sandbars seen at low tide, this potentially could impact areas such as Mudeford Quay due to potentially high swell overtopping?

A5: Longshore drift is certainly something we see across the two bays, we have got a two bays model of sediment transport which our principal scientist hosts (MIKE 21 model). It has always been a phenomenon of the bay. In a sense of controlling that where we are we have the two scheme areas as well as Poole Bay area and the beach management there. We have the long groyne at Hengistbury Head which gives us some element of control of sediment bypassing Hengistbury Head itself. That is due to be rebuilt next spring, we are doing the design now and have suppliers on board for the construction. The changes of Christchurch Bay and the mouth of Christchurch Harbour have always been a known factor there, there has been recycling of some of the offshore sandbars in the past. The local option that we talked about for that frontage could include recycling in the form of taking material from the sandbars like we have done in the past.

The other part of your question (which you put into chat) was around the risk of breach of Mudeford Spit. We have talked about that at project level and the ability potentially for us in the future to bed in the Mudeford spit part into the broader Poole Bay beach management. We also recognise that a breach of Mudeford Quay could have impact for Hengistbury Head and the Poole Bay area management scheme as well. Until recently there used to be borders (boundaries between) each of the individual authorities, but now at BCP we are not delivering projects with those borders (boundaries), and we are working jointly with neighbouring New Forest as well. Looking at that more holistically, maybe bedding in recycling and beach management on the Mudeford Spit area as part of the Poole Bay area management scheme could be a way of bringing in funding more broadly to allow that to happen.

Councillor Briefing, Teams Chat

12/06 18:29 (Guest)

Hi, for information, I'm unable to vote on the various polls as my screen is not showing any tick boxes. I have accessed via a different computer and the same issue.

[12/06 18:30] Sara Parker

Okay - I will make sure you are given the poll questions and choices so we can record your answers, thank you.

[12/06 18:39] Sara Parker to Guest

I have emailed you, we will sort your answers to all polls. Sara

[12/06 18:39] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Coastal landfill sites > Featured on BBC's Panorama on 22 May 2023 - Available on BBC iplayer... Panorama: Landfill, Britain's Toxic Secrets.

[12/06 18:47] (Guest)

Comment really. Firstly, thanks to Sara for sending me the polls etc. My concern with ODU1 and ODU2 - do minimum is that whilst obviously there are few properties in this area, a breach along either of these areas would potentially impact and make flooding in the harbour, particularly if this coincided with a large fluvial flow from the Stour and Avon. We are already seeing underscoring of the Hengistbury Head around the Coastwatch station due to both pluvial and tidal impacts. My concern basically is that a do minimum strategy in ODU1 and ODU 2 may result in potentially catastrophic flooding and later interventions may therefore be too late.

[12/06 18:48] Sara Parker - we will have Q&A time so can raise that but will be noted in the transcription of this meeting.

[12/06 18:49] (Guest)

If the undermining of Coastwatch station is from the sea, this is part of the Poole Bay strategy, the Long Groin is part of defending that.

[12/06 18:53] (Guest)

I totally agree, hence my concern expressed at previous meetings that our strategy needs to be interlinked between the different areas, rather than what comes across as somewhat discrete projects. There is no doubt based on underwater filming that longshore drift in impacting both Beerpan rocks and Christchurch ledge. The drift then flows into Christchurch Bay with increasing sand bars seen at low tide. This potentially them could impact area such as Mudeford Quay due to potentially high swell overtopping.

[12/06 18:55] (Guest)

How confident are you that the projected sea level rise is realistic? Is there any sign of an increase in the rate of sea level rise in recent years? – responded in the Q&A

[12/06 19:02] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Sediment transport modelling shows that sediment, either deposited naturally through erosion, or placed on the beach, passes Hengistbury Head and into Christchurch Bay, where it continues to travel eastwards before eventually being deposited about 7km offshore at Dolphin Sands. You can read more about sediment transport in Poole and Christchurch Bays here. See map on page 2 [Gallop et al, SCOPAC Final Report Offshore sediment transport pathways in Poole and Christchurch Bays.pdf \(southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk\)](#)

[12/06 19:06] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Hengistbury Head Long Groyne works 2021/22 - [Poole & Christchurch Bays Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management \(twobays.net\)](#)

[12/06 19:09] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

A note about Climate Change. As sea levels continue to rise, it is anticipated there will be an increase in stormy weather too. In January 2021, Dr Matt Wadey, BCP Council's Principal Coastal Scientist delivered the findings of a SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study* to the Royal Geographical Society. The study helps us to better understand how our region is affected by storms, how their frequency and intensity is changing, and their potential impact on beach loss and asset failures.

*The SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study technical report is available at [southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk](#)

[12/06 19:11] (Guest)

Could the links to other documents be circulated please?

[12/06 19:11] Sara Parker

Yes, we will.

[12/06 19:12] Sara Parker

We will need to move onto next section but everything in the chat you have raised will be included, sorry about the tech issues.

[12/06 19:14] (Guest)

No problem, I hope my comments explain my concern, but in summary my concern is the potential impact of a breach of Mudeford Spit or collapse of Hengistbury Head impacting suddenly the water levels in the harbour. Whilst it is perhaps ad hoc evidence as someone who spends a lot of time both on and around the harbour, it is noticeable that at low tide (especially with Spring tides (there seems to be more sand showing). At the same time, we are seeing increasing incidents with boats going aground in the channel leading to the run. The concern here being as previously

outlined that a large swell will impact increasingly the Quay etc. Sorry with issues with Apple connection but leave comments here for inclusion. responded in the Q&A

[12/06 19:18] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest)

Sara, when we get to Q&A might be worth touching on Cllr Luscombe's comment at 18:53. The areas in the strategy need to be interlinked (Alan or Ben may want to comment) and longshore drift (Matt H may want to comment).

[12/06 19:26] Catherine Corbin (Transportation) (Guest) <https://twobays.net/> shows past projects including Beach Recycling on Christchurch Beaches and Beach renourishments in Poole Bay.

[12/06 19:29] (Guest)

Thank you!

Public Meeting, 27th June 2023, 7:00pm–8:30pm, online via Zoom

Host:

Sara Parker, Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum

Presenters:

- Alan Frampton, Strategy, Policy & Environment Manager, BCP Council
- Ben Taylor, Project Manager, AECOM
- Peter Ferguson, Coastal Projects Engineer, New Forest District Council.

Panel:

- Matt Hosey, Head of FCERM, BCP Council
- Steve Cook, Service Manager Coastal, New Forest District Council
- Dave Picksley, Senior Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency
- Catherine Corbin, Stakeholder Engagement & Comms Lead, BCP Council.

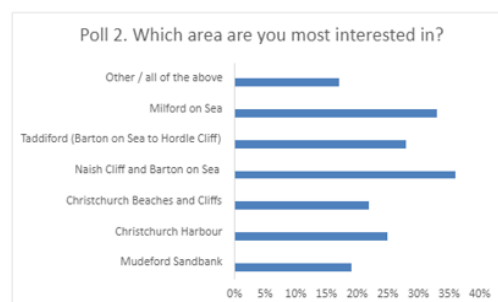
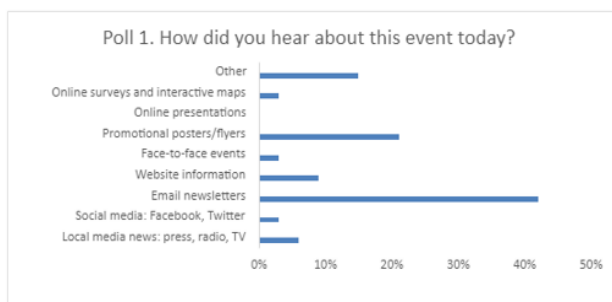
Recording of meeting: [Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy Phase 5 Public Meeting 27June23 - YouTube](#)

Number of Views (as at 10-Jul-23): 33 views

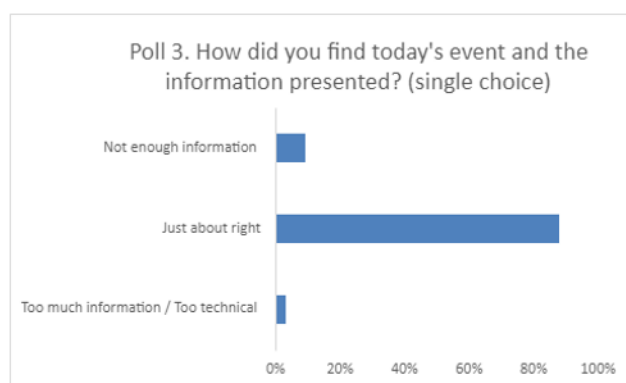
Number of attendees:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Number registered via Eventbrite | 91 |
| Participants attended | 53 |
| Project team attended | 9 |
| Total attended | 44 |

Quick Poll Results



| Poll 1 – How did you hear about this event? | % of Votes | Poll 2 – Which area are you most interested in? | % of Votes |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| Local media news: press, radio, TV | 6% | Mudford Sandbank | 19% |
| Social media: Facebook, Twitter | 3% | Christchurch Harbour | 25% |
| Email newsletters | 42% | Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs | 22% |
| Website information | 9% | Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea | 36% |
| Face-to-face events | 3% | Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff) | 28% |
| Promotional posters/flyers | 21% | Milford on Sea | 33% |
| Online presentations | 0% | Other / all of the above | 17% |
| Online surveys and interactive maps | 3% | | |
| Other | 15% | | |



| Poll 3. How did you find today's event and the information presented | % of Votes |
|--|------------|
| Too much information / Too technical | 3% |
| Just about right | 88% |
| Not enough information | 9% |

[PM-P3]

Public Meeting Q&A Transcript

[PM-Q1] Q1: Which of the six is the most vulnerable zone?

A1: It depends how you view vulnerable. When we go through the slides in a moment you will see the numbers of properties and things at risk in each zone so that might become evident as we go through.

[PM-Q2] Q2: Will that have an effect on which zones and which order that you do them in?

A2: In terms of schemes and prioritisation, once we have gone through this consultation phase, we'll take on board feedback, we will maybe make adjustments depending on the feedback we get. Once we have got a final preferred option for each area we will pull together a prioritised forward plan and we will come back once

everything is approved to share what the next steps are and what that is looking like but it will depend on a number of factors in terms of whether the funding is available, what the condition of the defences etc, as well as when is the risk of rising. Those things will probably become more evident as Ben talks through the options but happy to come back to that question at the end.

[PM-Q3] Q3: I know we will come on to funding but I am wondering whether any additional funding resourcing might be possible, like some sort of crowdfunding locally? Can the funding that is available be supplemented by fundraising?

A3: That has certainly been done in other areas, so it is certainly something to explore, probably once the strategy is adopted and you start looking at developing schemes in local areas you start drilling into that more. I know other places have tried that with limited success but certainly every option is open from that point of view as long as it is legal.

A little further clarification for when we go through, so what we are setting out within this is the funding that is available from the flood defence grant in aid, using the FCERM AG?? rules. We will certainly look at other forms of funding other than public crowdfunding as well. There are other areas of funding, like local levy, like CIL and other pots that we would look at. The strategy is all about building up the foundation to know where we sit, know how much we can get from central government so that we can plan our way forward once we have got that known from the strategy.

[PM-Q4a] Q4a: In the analysis of the Mudeford sandbank, whilst there are no properties there, if that sandbank is eroded and breached then other properties in the harbour are at risk, once that happens the cost of replacing the sandbank would be quite high. Has that been factored into the assessment?

A4a: Yes, as part of developing our baseline understanding we modelled in a hydraulic model, a breach of the sandbank approximately 100 meters wide just to understand what impact that would have on the wave activity in the harbour. What we found with even a breach that wide, the waves would not increase significantly in the areas where you have got properties at risk, it was all in the order of 10 – 20 centimetres maximum. The full-scale loss of the sandbank is another issue given that there is some sediment movement around the long groyne to replenish the sandbank at the moment naturally. Our feeling is that overtime it would almost self-repair and it would not necessarily be a permanent loss.

[PM-Q4b] Q4b: Historically there have been breaches of that sandbank and the concrete wall that was installed but there has been obviously work done to reinforce and strengthen that sandbank and protect it from those sort of breaches?

A4b: The basis for the scheme was that what we have there was installed in the 2000s, so the idea with the local option is to maintain that scheme that is there now

to reduce that risk from happening. The other question we have is, if we did stop managing that and the breaches were to develop is, the wider implications for the sudden increase of sediment released into and hydrodynamics for the wider area as well so it is quite a lot of uncertainty if we did that. Models can tell you so much but there is a still inherent uncertainty in that and the principle we have had with the long groyne is that it is too uncertain to do anything other than replace it like for like. So, if that principle holds on the adjacent bit of coast as well you would say managing the spit at the sandbank in its current form is the least risky option.

[PM-Q4c] Q4c: I wonder why it did not quite pass the national hurdle, is it just because there is no immediate housing? Even though housing could be at risk?

A4c: Yes, it is going to sound blunt but beach huts in the National guidance are not worth anything, and I know that is controversial given how much those beach huts transact for, but we are not allowed to count that in the economics; they are temporary structures. We can only count permanent buildings which is the six that we have counted. *(After meeting note > beach hut income is considered in non-FCERM GiA compliant wider benefits).*

[PM-Q4d] Q4d: I was more interested in in the knock-on effect on the harbour side and all the properties on that side?

A4d: The modelling we have done indicates it is very low additional impact in the harbour, it does not really tick any significant extra properties from doing it.

[PM-Q4e] Q4e: When you do hydraulic modelling is that with surge conditions from the sea or is that just with static pressure?

A4e: We have modelled an extreme storm event with a breach in place just to see. What we did is a range of return periods, but we certainly look at the 1 in 200-year storm return period, which is a very extreme event and modelled the waves during that return period.

Further answer: Just to reinforce some of the bits that have been mentioned and to go back to the fact that we use this as a foundation for us to understand our next steps. One of the things we have talked about for the spit is recognising how it interacts with the broader environment and Hengistbury Head itself and the long groyne. We may look in the future to try and embed that with the Poole Bay beach management type business case, so we are playing with the national funding rules. We know that the Mudeford spit feature has its dependencies with the long groyne and also with how the harbour side of Double Dykes could be affected. As a team we are looking at other options to find funding to allow us to do those maintenance works if we need them.

Comment to A4c: Building on the previous point about the model not allowing beach huts an economic value because they are temporary structures, but it occurs to me that actually the sandspit is a special case in terms of the extremely high value of them. Therefore, it might be something that the owners of the beach huts might be

prepared to fund a levy, especially if it is over 25-30 years. £15 million is a big number but over 30 years split between everyone it might well be that there is an affordable levy with some top-up funding. It is worth noting that it is something quite quirky and you might be able to fund through alternative things such as a levy.

Further comment to A4c: We certainly recognise that and with this being the foundation it does allow us to have that conversation because it obviously represents quite an income stream to the council. If you were to allow it to breach, then we need to understand those impacts and where contributions may come from because you know there are various methods, we could look at to raise incomes to do the works and that could be one.

Further answer to A4c: As part of the strategy and part of the baseline evidence we have looked at, we have valued the local economic impact of tourism and recreation to the whole strategy frontage, including Mudeford sandbank. Whilst that is not included in the numbers shown on these slides, it can provide the evidence base moving forward to help with those funding discussions just to illustrate how important areas are.

[PM-Q5] Q5: Is the first planned choice always the national option? I have noticed for all ODU in zone six the local option delivers more for less money, so in that case the local preferred option would save money compared to the national option. Funding could then be used for other zones?

A5: Generally speaking, the preferred or leading option has to be the national one, because that is the consistent one that we have defined for each section. There is some flexibility between the two, but you may be referring to SMZ 6 rather than ODU 6 because some of the local options are lower cost.

[PM-Q6] Q6: Is the whole life cost calculated over the 100-year period from 2023 – 2123? And is the estimated government funded amount for the same period, or is it for a shorter time horizon for instance five years?

A6: For the whole life costing, you are correct; it is based on the full 100-year appraisal period. The amount of central government funding that we are estimating is based on the major capital scheme, that is part of an option. For example, we have an option that involves upgrading the defences in year 20, that major capital scheme in year 20, that is what the funding amount is referring to.

[PM-Q7] Q7: Is it the choice for Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour as the boundary for Christchurch Harbour and would Iford Bridge not be better?

A7: The choice of Tuckton Bridge is to align with the existing shoreline management plan and remain consistent across our strategic plans. Further upstream is covered by the Lower Stour strategy, being developed by the Environment Agency at the moment.

[PM-Q8] Q8: Why are the historic landfill sites so relevant?

A8: Mainly from an environmental perspective. At the moment there is a huge amount of uncertainty as to what materials are in those historic landfill sites, and if we were just to leave them undefended there is a real risk that some potentially nasty stuff could be released out into the environment. From a water body perspective, we need to be mindful of the water framework directive, and it is not ideal to be potentially leading to the detriment of any bodies of water on the coastline. It is a national issue, and it is gaining more focus, the real challenge we have at the moment is the funding system is not necessarily set up to help defend historical landfill sites. It is all focused on protecting properties so that is often why it is our local aspirational option around Christchurch Harbour to defend the historical landfill sites, whereas the national option; it is not.

Further A8: We are lobbying as a team around funding for landfill sites. The scientists on our team have led on research on that, so it is something that we are actively seeking funding for, but it is not fitting with the government rules at present.

[PM-Q9] Q9: How far back do these landfill sites go?

A9: In time they go back over the last century, and some are certainly 19th century.

(After meeting note > you can read more about the Landfill Study here: [SCOPAC Coastal Landfills Study • The Southern Coastal Group and SCOPAC \(southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk\)](https://southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk)).

[PM-Q10] Q10: Can we see a breakdown of the national versus local whole life cost, and available government funding broken down across short / mid / long term, as the information document only provides the overall totals? It will be useful to see the spend versus the shortfall in the short-term period, as for the public it is easier for us to get our heads around shortfall funding for the next 20 years rather than looking over one hundred years.

A10: There is no report currently that has that, but we are preparing an economics report and I will make sure it includes that information.

(After meeting note > This information is in the process of being prepared and will be provided as part of the final strategy reports and papers submitted to BCP and NFDC for cabinet approvals).

[PM-Q11] Q11: It seems a bit crazy delaying intervention for 20 years resulting in the national option being more expensive than the local option?

A11: There are two parts to this question. I will start with ODU 16; the national option involves delaying the intervention, as you say, between block two, with that we have assumed that a larger strong point in which a nourishment scheme would be needed to help control the rates of erosion from that point forward, because there would be an element of erosion that has happened between now and then which you would not necessarily have with the local approach. That is why the costs are higher for the

national option. Deviating from this a little bit, when we look at it from an Environment Agency perspective, we have to provide our costs in discounted terms, which means that when you look at things in discounted terms, because your national intervention is being delayed into the future it has a higher discount rate applied to it. From an Environment Agency perspective, the local option would remain the least cost but from a cash perspective without any discount. You're right it does seem crazy to delay it and I think that is something we are pushing for, is to do the local aspirational option rather than the national one.

Further A11: Just to expand on that point as well, we have recognised that exact point. This is one of the cases where national funding laws do not seem fair, and having a discounted approach to a cliff zone, where if something goes over the cliff it is gone, it is lost. It is not like a flooding event where houses are recoverable, so I totally agree with the point. We have talked about doing some sensitivity testing once the strategy is finished, so that we can take that message nationally and have that debate with the national funding laws and how they are set, to show that sort of vulnerability. We also spoke about this at the consultation event, when we get LPRG (the large project review group) on site to talk about the strategy it is something that we plan on discussing and seeing if there is any potential in lobbying for rule changes.

(After meeting note – as part of finalising the Strategy, we are doing some sensitivity testing to show vulnerability alongside national funding laws. We aim to demonstrate this in the final strategy).

[PM-Q12] Q12: What are the whole studies estimated minimum and maximum totals of its projected funding needs?

A12: With the numbers that have been presented today, for BCP it is in the order of £100-140 million and for the New Forest area it is in the order of £90-95 million in cash terms over the next one hundred years. So, you are roughly looking at £200-250 million thereabouts, give or take £10 million.

Public Meeting Zoom Chat

Guest: I cannot hear anything. Is anyone else having issues?

Guest: Working fine here

Catherine Corbin: Please leave and come back in to see if this clears the problem - thanks

Sara Parker: Can you hear now?

Guest: Reacted to "please leave..." with 👍

Sara Parker: If you cannot see how to raise your hand (virtually) during Q&A sessions, the 3 dots titled 'more' on your screen will take you to reactions where you can raise your hand. Thank you

Guest: Thanks -all good now. I have sound

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Thanks -all good n..." with 🙌

Guest: Is the first planned choice always the national option? Asking as noticed for all ODU in Zone 6 the local option delivers more for less money. So, in that case local preferred option would save money compared to the national option, which funding could then be used for other zones.

Sara Parker: Welcome if you have just joined the meeting - please use the chat function to ask any questions or 'raise' your virtual hand during Q&A times, thanks

Guest: The choice of Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour seems a bit random as the boundary for Christchurch Harbour would Iford Bridge not be better as it forms a greater restriction of the watercourse + I think there is a weir there? (Upstream of which tidal effects are minimised). + properties on the south bank of the river would then be taken into consideration between the two bridges.

Dave Picksley: Replying to "The choice of Tuckto..." The choice of Tuckton bridge is to align with the existing Shoreline Management Plan and remain consistent across our strategic plans. Further upstream is covered by the Lower Stour Strategy being developed by the Environment Agency at the moment.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "The choice of Tuck..." with 👍

Catherine Corbin: Hi Everyone. If you want to refer to these slides again, you will be able to see them in the Information Document on the right-hand side of this webpage > <https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5> Please also complete the survey so we have your views - thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Hi Everyone. If yo..." with 👍

Guest: Why are the historic landfill sites so relevant?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Why are the histor..." with 👍

Guest: How far back do these landfill sites go?

Sara Parker: Hi Jan - we will make sure the team see that question and answer, thanks

Dave Picksley: <https://southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk/scopac-research/scopac-storm-analysis-study/> great piece of work locally which highlights some of the extreme events that we have been experiencing in recent times and a look at the impacts of sea level rise and increasing storminess.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "https://southernco..." with 👍

Guest: yes

Guest: Can we see a breakdown somewhere of the National vs Local whole life cost and available Govt funding, broken down across short/mid/long term as the Information Document only provides the overall totals. It would be useful to see the spend vs shortfalls in say the short-term period only as for the public it's easier for us to figure out how to plug shortfall funding for the next 20 years rather than looking out 100 years?

Guest:Replying to "Can we see a breakdo..." Thanks for answering.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "Thanks for answeri..." with 👍

Guest: Apologies, my computer crashed when we got to ODU 16, did my question get answered?

Guest: For SMZ6, seems crazy delaying intervention for 20 years resulting in National being more expensive than Local option?

Guest: On local cheaper than national and what gets done.

Guest: Thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "apologies, my comp..." with 👍

Sara Parker: Reacted to "thank you" with 👍

Guest: When will the final strategy be ready?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "when will the fina..." with 👍

Guest: What are the whole study's estimated min/max totals of its projected funding needs please?

Sara Parker: Reacted to "What are the whole..." with 👍

Sara Parker: Is that enough info for you on timings?

Guest: Yes thank you.

Sara Parker: Reacted to "yes thank you" with 👍

Guest: Thank everyone for info.

Guest: Thank you, I look forward to the next instalment, as a Coastal Engineer myself and Cllr I found it very interesting.

End of chat.

This report was prepared by the Dorset Coast Forum.

The Strategy is being developed by BCP Council in partnership with New Forest District Council, AECOM and the Environment Agency.

3.4 NFDC Communications Activity

Below is a summary of New Forest District Council's communications during the consultation period:

Facebook

| 2023 | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| Date | Link | Reach | Likes | Shares | Comments |
| July 2023 | Christchurch Bay consultation online... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 1,107 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 27 June | There's still time to register to... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 934 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 June | New Forest District Council Facebook | 668 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 June | Christchurch Bay consultation online... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 1,107 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 19 June | ICYMI at Milford on Sea last week,... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 750 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 June | Join us at Milford-on-Sea Community... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 837 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 June | Coastal flood and erosion risk for... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 898 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 January | We are working with Bournemouth,... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 1,439 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 2022 | | | | | |
| 2 June | Do you live or work near the coast... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 2,124 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 2021 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--|----|---|---|---|
| 9 August | We're developing a plan with BCP... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 96 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 July | Together with BCP Council, we're... - New Forest District Council Facebook | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 |

Twitter (now called X)

| 2023 | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| Date | Link | Reach | Likes | Retweets | Comments |
| 12 July | https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1679140522403803137 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 June | https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1673725934468317185 | 669 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 June | https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1672167613416501249 | 975 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 22 June | https://twitter.com/BCPCouncil/status/1671805723846516736 | 1,844 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 June | https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1667170110883221504 | 428 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 June | https://twitter.com/newforestdc/status/1665758487387701271 | 741 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

NextDoor

| Date | Link | Reactions | Shares | Comments |
|-----------------|---|-----------|--------|----------|
| 5 June 2023 | https://nextdoor.co.uk/p/P7tRzTyY7zjj?utm_source=share&extras=MTc1OTlyMDIzNjY2NDg%3D | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| 1 December 2022 | https://nextdoor.co.uk/p/RhFr75cngMfp?utm_source=share&extras=MTc1OTlyMDIzNjY2NDg%3D | 5 | 0 | 2 |

LinkedIn

| Date | Link | Reactions | Reposts | Comments |
|----------|---|-----------|---------|----------|
| 8 August | https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7094606498256838656 | 8 | 1 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|------------|---|----|---|---|
| 6 June | https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7071524228688138240 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 January | https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7004043382326972417 | 12 | 2 | 0 |

NFDC Residents' Email Newsletters

22 June 2023: Christchurch Bay and Harbour online consultation event

Share your views on proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years, from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour.

Book your free ticket to join an online presentation and question and answer session.

27 June 2023, from 7-8:15 pm. <https://twobays.net/have-your-say-on-draft-christchurch-bay-and-harbour-strategy/>.

8 June 2023: Christchurch Bay and Harbour online consultation event

This article is about the coastal flood and erosion risk for Christchurch Bay and Harbour over the next 100 years and how you can have your say on the options.

Climate change is putting significantly more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Assessments indicate that, if there is no action, the coastal frontage in the Christchurch Bay and Harbour area will suffer around £1 billion in damages over the next 100 years. This includes erosion risk to around 1,600 properties, and coastal flood risk to over 2,200 homes and non-residential buildings.

A 'Christchurch Bay and Harbour Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy' is being produced by BCP Council and New Forest District Council, in partnership with the Environment Agency and AECOM (technical consultants).

The strategy will allow a bid to government for coast protection funding.

Complete the Christchurch Bay and Harbour survey at <https://haveyoursay.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5>.

You can meet the Strategy Team at face-to-face and online events:

- **Tuesday 13 June 2023** – Milford-on-Sea Village Community Centre, 10am to 4pm

- **Monday 19 June 2023** – Christchurch Library, Octagon Space, 10am to 5.30pm
- **Tuesday 27 June 2023** – online event, 7-8:15pm, hosted by Dorset Coast Forum, book your free ticket at <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/christchurch-bay-harbour-strategy-engagement-phase-5-public-event-tickets-642029987977>.

Discover more about the project at <https://twobays.net/project/christchurch-fcerm-strategy/>.

Media coverage

- [One billion pounds required to rectify coastal erosion damage in Christchurch Harbour area if ignored – Dorset Eye](#)
- [Strategy launched to protect Dorset and New Forest coastline | Bournemouth Echo](#)
- [Coastal erosion could cost £1 billion damages over next 100 years if action is not taken now warn councils who are inviting public to have their say on how it should be tackled \(advertiserandtimes.co.uk\)](#)
- [Coastline to suffer £1bn in damages and risk thousands of homes if we ‘do nothing’ \(yahoo.com\).](#)

4 Survey analysis and results

A total of 91 people responded to the consultation survey. Please see the [Engagement HQ Analytics](#) section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the project in addition to those who responded.

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

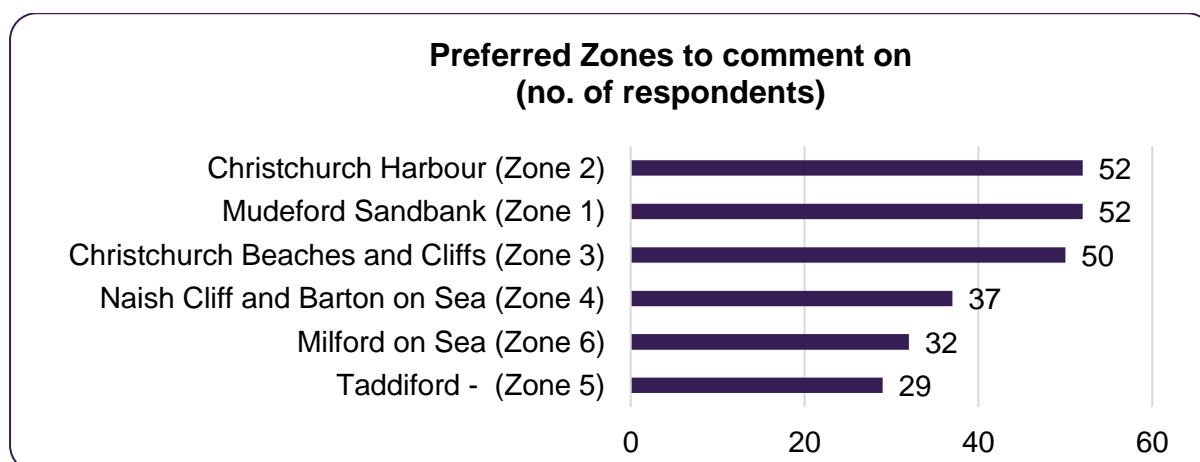
As there are 18 ODUs, responses to most questions are low so counts are reported instead of percentages to avoid misinterpretations of the data. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

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

The Strategy Team has considered all the feedback received during the consultation period. Responses to the consultation comments have been included in this report and have been allocated a reference number. A summary of consultation responses will be referred to in the final Strategy document and the reference numbers enable easy cross-referencing with this report.

4.1 Preferred zones to comment on

Respondents did not have to complete all the sections of the survey; they instead could simply select the zones relevant or of interest to them. Respondents said they wanted to comment on 'Christchurch Harbour (Zone 2)' and 'Mudford Sandbank (Zone 1)' the most (both n=52), followed by 'Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs (Zone 3)' (n=50).



Base: 89 respondents.

4.2 Zone 1 – Mudeford Sandbank



Zone 1 stretches from Hengistbury Head, immediately to the east of the Long Groyne, and Mudeford Sandbank including both the open coast and harbour sides.

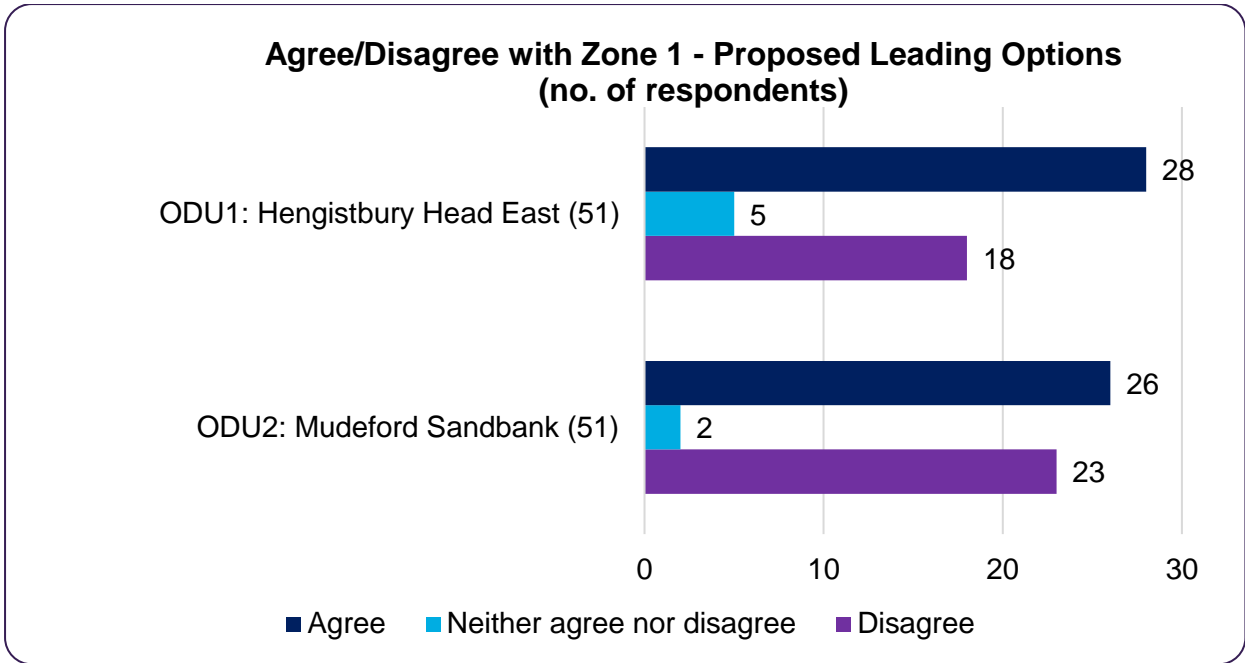
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.2.1 Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2)?

Over half of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) (n=28), while over a third 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=18), and five respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

Over half of respondents also said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2) (n=26), while less than half 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=23), and two respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Bases: as labelled.

Q2. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2).



10 comments by survey respondents

These respondents provided additional comments that were mainly ‘suggestions’ (6 comments) for alternative options at Hengistbury Head East (ODU1) and Mudeford Sandbank (ODU2). Other suggestions related to beach huts, funding, urgency of implementing preventative measures and doing more than proposed options:



[SMZ1 a] "ODU1: **There is no mention of the beach huts** which provide a large income for BCP through licensing. The money generated could be used in the short-term for defences and coastal strategies in the immediate area and protect the licencing income in the long term."



[SMZ1 b] "ODU1: **The harbour needs to be protected by the maintenance of this area.** ODU2: The harbour needs to be protected by the maintenance of this area."



[SMZ1 c] "ODU2: Mudeford Sandbank - do a "one-off" beach re-charge, stabilise the material by planting Marram-grass/Sea Lime-grass, section-off areas with no access to the public (to prevent erosion) and leave alone. Tell holiday homeowners what's going to happen and then they're aware of the plans that after that, no more money will be spent on defending this section."



[SMZ1 d] “ODU2: I think it's **imperative to take pro-active actions to maintain sea defences** in this Zone to reflect how important the Spit is to the protection of Christchurch Harbour and the numerous properties within. No good waiting for a breach particularly during Autumn/Winter storms.”



[SMZ1 e] “Both **Hengistbury and the Mundeford need urgent attention to ensure their maintenance and continued existence** both for wildlife and for the local economy. They are important for tourism and for areas of interest for the local community and need urgent careful attention.”

[SMZ1 f] “You need to do more to protect the area.”

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



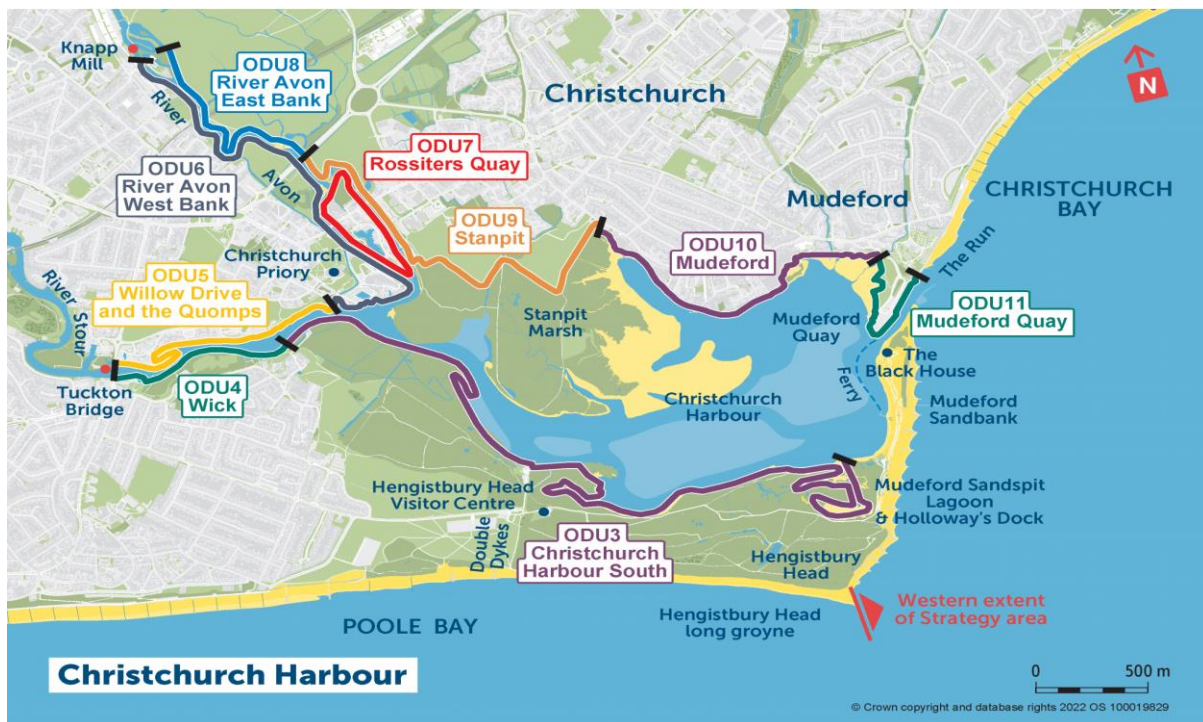
Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Feedback has been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

We acknowledge that beach huts generate an income. However, the government's funding rules that we must adhere to and apply to this Strategy do not allow us to count them in the proposed National Option because they are not permanent dwellings. However, in Hengistbury Head East (ODU1), the beach huts and their ability to generate income was included in the proposed Local Aspirational Option. It is the Strategy Team's preference to deliver the Local Aspirational Option, providing a better outcome for coastal communities, where it is feasible to do so.

Beach huts have been considered in the Local Aspirational Option for maintenance of Mundeford Sandbank (ODU2). The Sandbank is also an important feature for the protection of the wider harbour. In the past, areas of the Sandbank have been topped-up with recycled beach material and sea defences have been repaired on an ad-hoc basis. When adopted, the Strategy will allow a well-defined Beach Management Plan to be developed which considers neighbouring areas. A priority order scheme of delivery will be allocated depending on the level of risk from tidal flooding or erosion.

4.3 Zone 2 – Christchurch Harbour



Zone 2 covers the shoreline around Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.3.1 Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3), Wick (ODU4), Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5), River Avon West Bank (ODU6), Rossiters Quay (ODU7), Stanpit (ODU9), Mundeford (ODU10) and Mundeford Quay (ODU11)

Q3&Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for:

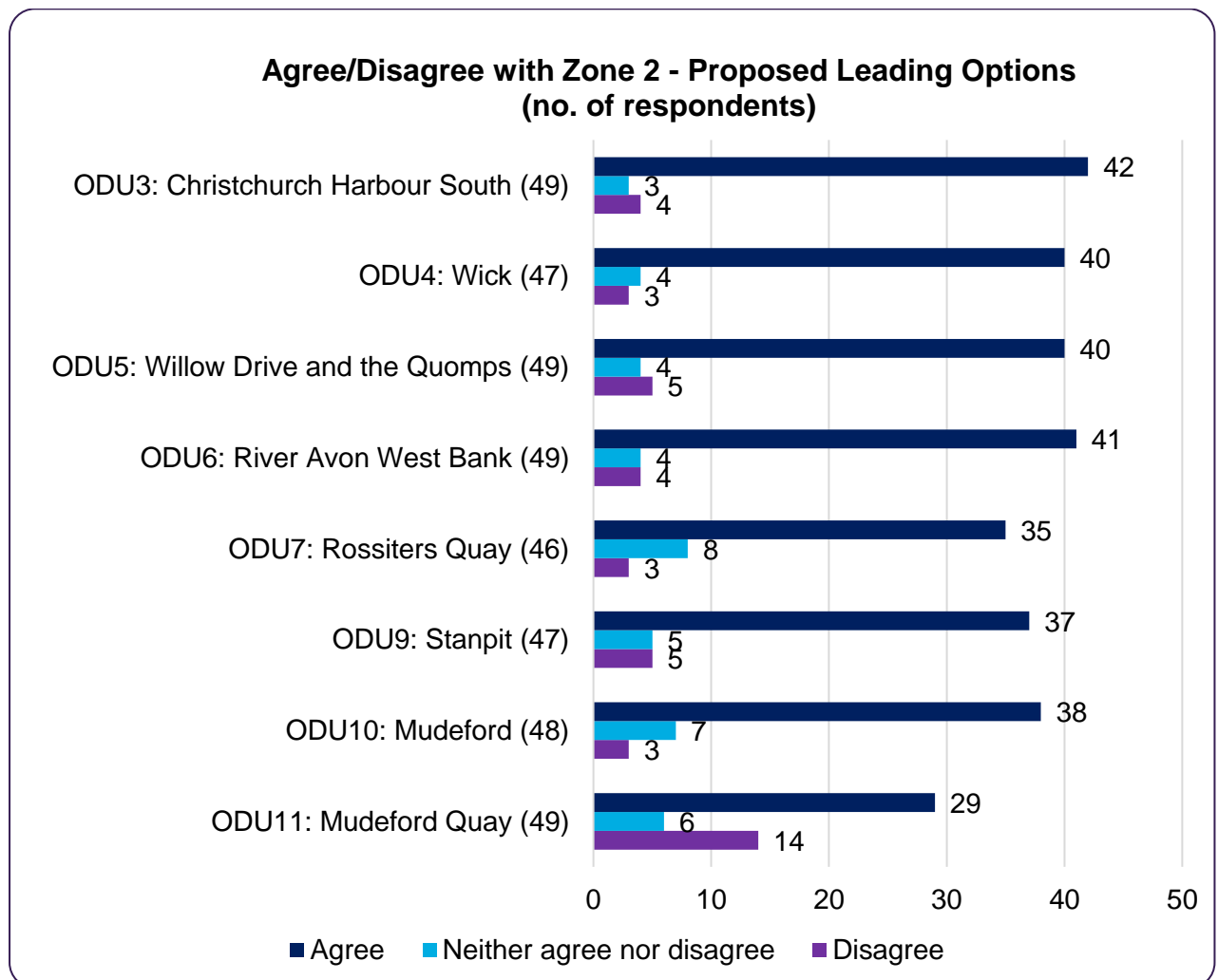
- Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)
- Wick (ODU4)
- Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)
- River Avon West Bank (ODU6)
- Rossiters Quay (ODU7)
- Stanpit (ODU9)
- Mundeford (ODU10)
- Mundeford Quay (ODU11)

Almost nine-tenths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) (n=42), while four respondents said they ‘strongly disagree’ or ‘disagree’, and three respondents said they ‘neither agree nor disagree’.

Two-fifths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Wick (ODU4) (n=40), Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) (n=40) and River Avon West Bank (ODU6) (n=41). The highest level of disagreement for these ODUs was for Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5) (n=5).

Less than two-fifths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Rossiters Quay (ODU7) (n=35), Stanpit (ODU9) (n=37) and Mundeford (ODU10) (n=38). The highest level of disagreement for these ODUs was for Stanpit (ODU9) (n=5).

Respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ the least (n=29) and ‘strongly disagree’ or ‘disagree’ the most (n=14) with the proposed leading options for Mundeford Quay (ODU11).



Bases: as labelled.

Q4&Q6. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for:

- Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3)
- Wick (ODU4)
- Willow Drive and the Quomps (ODU5)
- River Avon West Bank (ODU6)
- Rossiters Quay (ODU7)
- Stanpit (ODU9)
- Mundeford (ODU10)
- Mundeford Quay (ODU11).



20 comments

These respondents provided additional comments that were primarily 'suggestions' (14 comments). These comments have been coded into sub-themes to make them easier to interpret. The main sub-codes to emerge are 'Saltmarsh' (6 comments), 'Flooding' (5 comments), 'Dredging' (3 comments), 'Embankment' (2 comments) and 'Funding' (2 comments):

Saltmarsh (6 comments)



[SMZ2 a] “ODU3 - **more should be done to prevent the erosion of the marsh**, dredging the harbour to ensure better flow of water out to sea.”



[SMZ2 b] “ODU3 - landfill seepage monitoring would seem sensible, from both Wick and Stanpit recreation ground. **Important to work up feasibility and practicality saltmarsh** (and 'above mhw' in-harbour shingle banks) for both flood defence and ecological reasons asap. Dredging of main channel is not mentioned but **this could generate material for building up land/saltmarsh creation**, as it has in the past. You could also explore the idea of in harbour seagrass bed restoration (a habitat that has been lost locally in the last c50 years) See:<https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/learn/seagrass-restoration-handbook/>.”



[SMZ2 c] “ODU3 - Whilst it is important to protect the road and the former landfill site from coastal erosion, it will be important to let natural processes take their course elsewhere to ensure that coastal habitats for birds and other wildlife are maintained. **The need to protect and restore habitats such as saltmarsh is very important and should form an integral part of any approach to dealing with coastal flooding.**”



[SMZ2 d] “ODU 10 Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. Each



*property has a different level of flood risk, height above sea level existing walls and banks etc. **The regeneration of the saltmarsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury bank by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.***

[SMZ2 e] *“ODU9 - **Need to make additions to sandpit marshes which is currently sinking and disappearing this loss of land mass warrants more efforts than the current proposal.**”*



[SMZ2 f] *“Protection of the various in-fill sites especially at Stanpit [is] essential. **Loss of the Saltmarsh is happening before our eyes in this supposedly protected area! This is as much to do with water pollution creating an excess of phosphate and nitrates. This is an urgent issue requiring action NOW.**”*



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The dredging of Christchurch Harbour South (ODU3) is not necessary for managing the tidal flood risk that the Strategy is considering, instead it is more of a navigation issue. However, saltmarsh regeneration has been proposed where appropriate in the Local Aspirational Option and a future project to address this in combination with the navigation issue could be considered by others. With newly introduced legislation to increase Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), it is likely that saltmarsh regeneration will more frequently be considered but water quality and funding for it will be challenging. The Strategy’s proposed options to deliver appropriate flood defences around Christchurch Harbour provide opportunities for the Council to work in collaboration with other organisations to improve the local habitat and navigation at the same time.

Currently, there is no national provision in the funding rules for protecting old landfill sites, so funding is not available for this. BCP’s FCERM Team along with others around the country are lobbying for a rule change. The proposals in the Local Aspirational Option for Stanpit Marsh (ODU9) would continue to protect the former landfill site from erosion and would provide certainty of the defence line. As with other harbour areas, the provision of new defences provide opportunities for multiple benefit collaborations including flood protection, habitat creation and water quality improvements. To give saltmarsh a chance to survive and thrive, a reduction in the levels of nutrients within the Harbour, from the two rivers would be vital.

On the inner harbour at Mudeford (ODU10) the proposed measures would benefit from regeneration of the saltmarsh but the Strategy is primarily focussed on ensuring that the hard flood defences are at the correct height to provide the required

standard of flood protection to protect homes and businesses. Wave action in the harbour is relatively minor but further reductions would be most effectively addressed by works to Mudeford sandbank, rather than smaller banks within the harbour.

Flooding (5 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 g] “ODU10 - Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. **Each property has a different level of flood risk, height above [sea] level existing walls and banks etc.** The regeneration of the salt marsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury Bank by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.”



[SMZ2 h] “These areas all need attention to ensure their maintenance and to stop any damage to property due to flooding etc in extreme weather conditions. **If flooding is not prevented it will cost more money to ensure future damage is repaired.** More money needs to be spent on prevention to stop excessive costs in reparations.”



[SMZ2 i] “The information document **doesn't mention the sea level rise assumptions that the proposals are based on.** It should be noted here that the currently available scientific evidence suggests that **generally accepted projections are an extreme underestimate of the likely sea level rise to be encountered by the end of the century,** in view of exponentially increasing melting of the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world. Under the circumstances it may make more sense to abandon the most vulnerable areas and to focus resources instead on those that are easier to save.”



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

Providing individual flooding advice to property owners will be included as a Strategy action. BCP Council plans to engage with residents to support them in considering flood mitigation measures because it is only properties with a very high risk of flooding who qualify for nationally funded Property Level Resilience grants.

Sea level rise projections were provided in previous baseline coastal reports shared in [Phase 2](#) of the engagement. It will also be included as supporting evidence for the final strategy.

Identifying funding for flood defence works is only eligible where it is considered to be a national loss. Additionally, the on-going maintenance of old and new defences is not funded by the government and instead relies on funding from Council revenue budgets.

Dredging (3 comments)



[SMZ2 j] “ODU3 - more should be done to prevent the erosion of the marsh, **dredging the harbour to ensure better flow of water out to sea.**”



[SMZ2 k] “ODU3 - landfill seepage monitoring would seem sensible, from both Wick and Stanpit recreation ground. Important to work up feasibility and practicality saltmarsh (and 'above mhw' in-harbour shingle banks) for both flood defence and ecological reasons asap. **Dredging of main channel is not mentioned but this could generate material for building up land/saltmarsh creation, as it has in the past.** You could also explore the idea of in harbour seagrass bed restoration (a habitat that has been lost locally in the last c50 years) See:<https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/learn/seagrass-restoration-handbook/>.”



[SMZ2 l] “ODU 10 Giving individual property owners advice and grants to upgrade their own flood defences should be considered. Each property has a different level of flood risk, height above [sea] level existing walls and banks etc. The regeneration of the salt marsh and the reinstatement of Grimbury bank **by dredging will cut the risk of waves in the harbour over topping flood defences.**”



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

Harbour dredging was considered in the FCERM Strategy's long list of options, but it would not prevent flooding on its own. The environmental implications on wildlife would also need to be considered. In the past, council activities around the harbour inlet have only included moving (and re-using) sediment from the intertidal area to top-up the Mundeford Sandbank, never for navigation purposes. Since the formation of BCP Council in April 2019, we have not extracted materials from the Run because it can destabilise it in a way which is not useful for managing coastal erosion or navigation. In 2021, local fishermen, the RNLI and other harbour users welcomed this approach. The material in the ebb-tide deltas has increased providing better erosion protection and larger beaches at Gundimore and Avon Beach.

Embankment (2 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 m] “I believe that it is **essential to lengthen the existing embankment in the Wick 'horse field' in the short term** because the 2014 flood event showed that water enters Wick [Lane] and travels to Wick Green at its eastern end/ golf driving range. The land at Wick green is lower than the embankment outside Wick Farm - so this is the weak point.”



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

An embankment would be part of an adaptive approach but the challenge will be securing funding the works.

Funding (2 comments)

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 n] “These areas all need attention to ensure their maintenance and to stop any damage to property due to flooding etc in extreme weather conditions. If flooding is not prevented it will cost more money to ensure future damage is repaired. **More money needs to be spent on prevention to stop excessive costs in reparations.**”



[SMZ2 o] “The East Side of the river seems to be bending a lot [not] than Hengistbury Head and the west side. **Funding and works should be more evenly spread.**”

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



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The Strategy sets out a clear direction of what we plan to achieve over the next 5,10 or 20 years. Council approval is subject to funding with the commitment to then quickly develop a funding strategy to deliver the most appropriate / preferred option for each ODU, be it the National, Local Aspirational or the Back-up option. These

options allow for flexibility according to the available funding at the time of delivery. The Strategy identifies how much they cost and the current funding shortfall but importantly it also makes clear what will happen if we do nothing. The impacts, opportunities and benefits that can be realised across neighbouring zones are also highlighted.

Without a Strategy, these appraisals would need to be repeated each time a flood defence or coastal erosion scheme is developed within the strategy area. This would make delivery slower and much more costly. An adopted Strategy also removes the funding cap that would otherwise be applied for delivering ad-hoc schemes without a Strategy.

Q7. Coastal flood risk and erosion for ODU8 will be identified as part of the Lower River Avon Project, led by the Environment Agency. If you would like to add comments here, we will share them with the Environment Agency.

***Note**, comments for River Avon, East bank (ODU8) have been shared with the Environment Agency for inclusion and they will consider this information in any future Lower River Avon Project.*



7 comments

The majority of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) for ODU8 that focused primarily on the 'environment/wildlife', 'saltmarshes', and 'flooding', followed by suggestions for 'management/implementation', 'erosion', and 'defences'.

Below is a selection of these comments:



[SMZ2 p] *“Any work **needs to be completed urgently** to avoid coastal erosion and the expense of floods both in monetary terms but also environmental terms. **Things needs to be completed sensitively to ensure the least impact on all wildlife in the areas.**”*

*“**Better management and husbandry of the rivers is needed. Better control and protection of floodplains, i.e., don't build on them.**”*

Answer: River and watercourse owners must let water flow naturally. They are responsible for removing blockages, fallen trees or overhanging branches from the watercourse. Trees and shrubs on the banks should also be cut back if they could reduce the flow or cause flooding to other landowners. Flood risk management authorities will permit dredging and desilting if it clearly demonstrates a reduction in flood risk, is economically viable, and will not harm the environment



[SMZ2 q] *“If the habitats used by birds in Christchurch Harbour are going to be affected by coastal squeeze, then **consideration needs to be given to whether wetland habitats further inland could be***



managed to support bird populations of species such as Black-tailed Godwit. Since most of ODU8 is undeveloped, it is not entirely clear why this area needs to be protected from flooding[?] Perhaps it could play a more positive role in dealing with the effects of coastal squeeze.”

Answer: The options proposed would involve constructing defences on the east bank of the River Avon to reduce the risk of flooding to Christchurch Bypass and the connecting B3347 (Stony Lane). The defences would also defend the properties and sewage treatment works at risk in this unit. The properties at risk are located to the west of the B3347 in the north part of the unit, and to the east of the B3347 in the south part of the unit.



“Sponge city adaptation – [Sustainable drainage systems] (SUDS) - Saltmarsh - Vegetation / trees / grasses.”

[SMZ2 r] “Environmental literacy for all. Bangladesh has a Climate Resilience Fund, where's ours? Trees, SUDS, beavers, rewilding, saltmarsh, sponge cities, rainwater capture, decarbonisation at speed and scale. [removed]. Atmospheric gas chambering to be reduced from 424 ppm CO2 to 280 or at least 350.”

Answer: We agree that environmental improving literacy is essential. As part of this strategy, we have developed A level and GCSE resources in collaboration with Geography Southwest.

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



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

This ODU is within the Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy area but following discussions with the local Environment Agency Flood Risk Team, it was agreed that the options for managing the flood risk in ODU 8 would be developed through their remit. As such, comments for River Avon, East bank (ODU8) have been shared with the Environment Agency for inclusion and consideration in any future Lower River Avon Project, however, responses to the comments provided have been made above.

4.4 Zone 3 – Christchurch Beaches and Cliffs



Zone 3 covers the coastal frontage from Gundimore beach to the eastern end of Highcliffe beach.

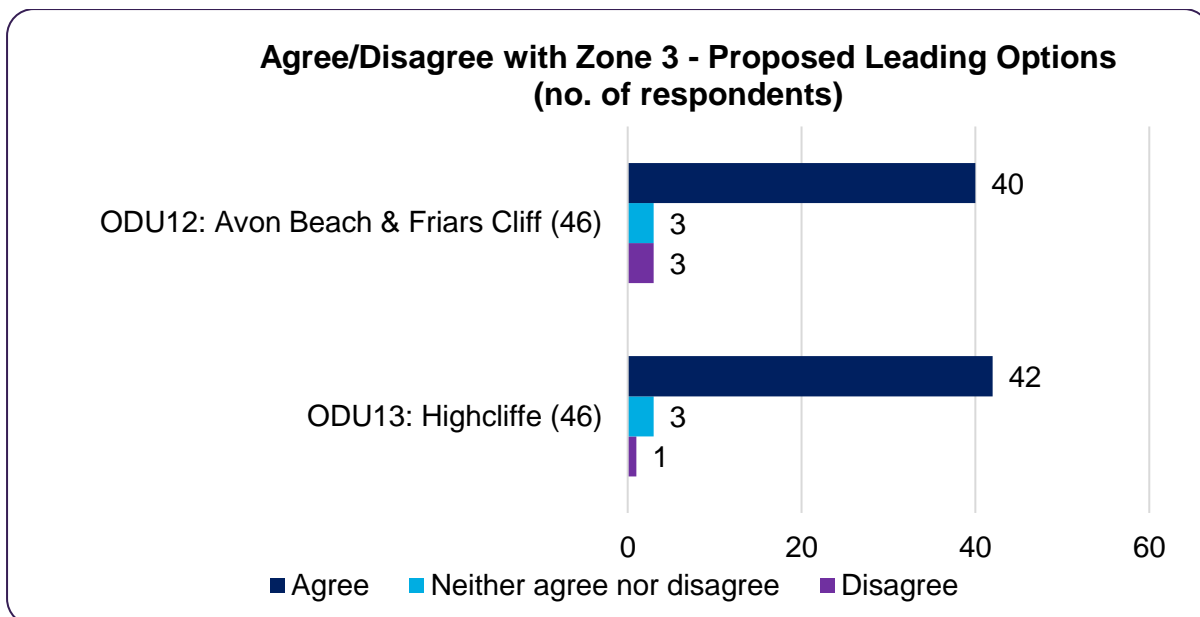
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.4.1 Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13)

Q8. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13)?

Under nine-tenths of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) (n=40), while three respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' and three respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

Over nine-tenths of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Highcliffe (ODU13) (n=42), while one respondent 'strongly disagreed' or 'disagreed' and three respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Bases: as labelled.

Q9. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) and Highcliffe (ODU13).



7 comments

These respondents made suggestions (3 comments), ‘criticisms’ and ‘queries’ (both 2 comments) about ODU12 and ODU13.

Below is a selection of these comments:

Suggestions (3 comments)



[SMZ3 a] “ODU 12 - **Should have considerable investment in upgrading the sea defences immediately.**”

[SMZ3 b] ODU12 - See comments above about **vegetated shingle plant communities**. ODU13 - See comments above about vegetated shingle plant communities. In addition, in this section, dune formation and general sand accretion at the toe of the cliff is creating a natural defence, **which should be encouraged and not flattened**. This has ecological benefits as well.”



[SMZ3 c] ODU12 - **Improve sooner! Climate literacy programme - prevention rather than cure!**”



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The Local Aspirational Option for Avon Beach and Friar's Cliff (ODU12) suggests that we should invest in this area sooner, but we acknowledge that the challenge is the funding shortfall and where we can source that from. We will be able to consider other suggestions as we move forward to develop a scheme for this ODU, once the Strategy is adopted.

Criticisms (2 comments)



[SMZ3 d] *"The only issue is that by dramatically improving ODU12 & ODU13, it will make ODU14 suffer more toe erosion."*

[SMZ3 e] *"ODU12 - Page 13 of the Information Document fails to reassure us. "Requires further assessment" is a shocking and desperate admission. Showing the [removed] disrespect for our wellbeing and [illegible] the natural world from leaders. The Climate Genocide Act Now group requests the arrests of those complicit with the Broadmoor policies leading to extinction events."*



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

As a Strategy Team we are committed to being as open, honest and realistic about what the Strategy can deliver using the current national funding rules.

We have acknowledged the need to address the transition zone between Highcliffe (ODU13) and Naish Cliffs (ODU14). We have proposed to modify / construct outflanking defences which would enable an improved flow of sediment to afford better erosion protection on this stretch of coastline. This is a beneficial bay-wide beach management approach.

Queries (2 comments)



[SMZ3 f] *"The options presented don't provide the necessary detail to be able to ascertain the amenity impact - in particular, would 'further beach nourishments' be made with the presently-used material (quarried cobbles), or with dredged sand (as used in Poole Bay)?"*



Would the proposed 'new groynes' be of the same construction as those already existing, only larger? Or some other construction type?"

[SMZ3 g] "ODU 13 - Does the [construction] of outflanking defences at Chewton Bunny have impact on the cliff erosion further East at Naish and Barton?"



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

The amenity impacts at Avon Beach & Friars Cliff (ODU12) are acknowledged but these would be considered more fully at scheme-level once the Strategy is adopted. The Strategy's bay-wide beach management approach between Highcliffe (ODU13) and Naish Cliffs & Barton on Sea (ODU14) provides benefits, especially when the transition between ODUs in this area, sediment flow and modifications to defence structures are considered.

4.5 Zone 4 – Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea

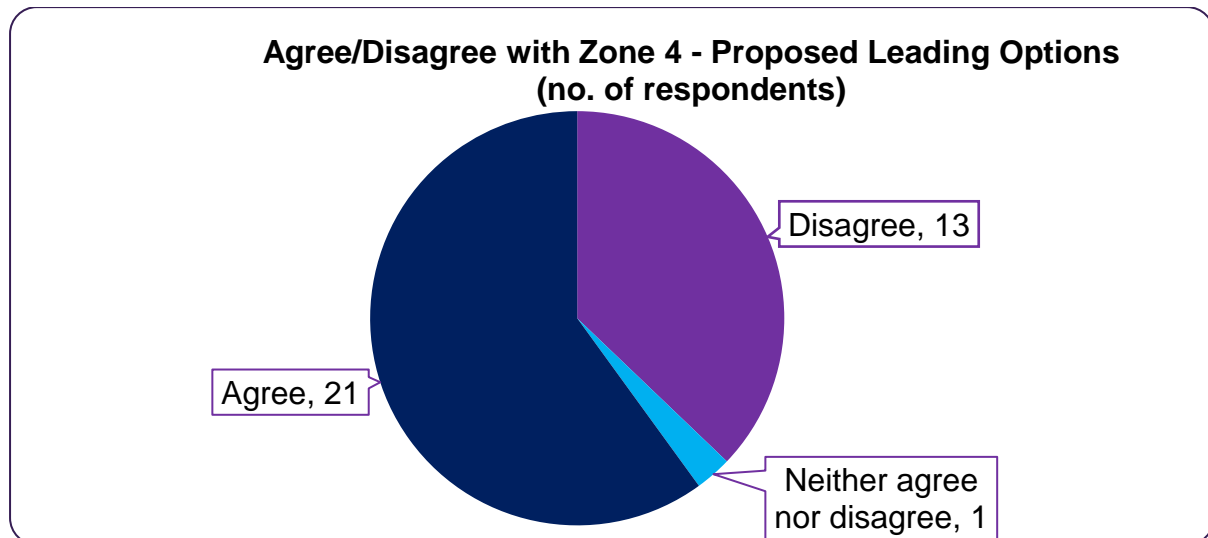


Zone 4 covers the area between Chewton Bunny to the eastern end of the Barton on Sea coastal defences.

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14)?

Over half of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14) (n=21), while over a third 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=13) and one respondent said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.



Base: 35 respondents.

Q11. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Naish Cliff and Barton on Sea (ODU14).



10 comments

Most of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) about ODU14 which referred to financial considerations, drainage and the management/implementation of defences :



[SMZ4 a] *“Urgent action needed now.”*

[SMZ4 b] *“It would be good if there was some kind of footpath down in the Cliff House area down to the beach now that Hobourne have closed their land off to non-resident's.”*



[SMZ4 c] *“On no account should anyone interfere any more with the cliff-slope drainage anywhere, and only limited beach nourishment should be considered. Let it go and, rightly, explain that loss will occur (perhaps give an estimate when and by how much) so that property owners have a time scale to work to. The artificial boundary of SMZ4 (ODU14/15) is currently Becton Bunny. **This should be further west to the point where the Barton on Sea cliff-top properties end adjacent to the golf course. All groynes/rock***



armour below this section (under the Golf Course) should be left alone (ideally removed). This will allow natural erosion at the toe of the cliff (where little or none exists presently) to provide natural beach material for protection down-drift (ie Milford).”



[SMZ4 d] “More commitment should be placed on clifftop drainage in order to reduce the seepage and undermining of the cliff, which at Barton, seems to be the cause of most of the erosion and not due to sea erosion. Very little has been spent in the Barton area in comparison to Milford and Dorset - it looks like we have been seriously neglected by the NFC and Hampshire Council.”



[SMZ4 e] “Cliff erosion needs to managed carefully to make sure that slows down asap.”

[SMZ4 f] “Really important for local residents and local economy to undertake cliff slop[e] drainage/[stabilisation] urgently to slow loss of cliff top as much as possible. What other sources of funding can be used to support this and what fundraising options are there[?] This can’t wait.

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



Strategy Team’s response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

We acknowledge that comments are fairly evenly split between ‘Do Something’ and ‘Do Nothing’ at Naish and Barton on Sea (ODU14). These complex cliffs are environmentally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and are notified under Earth Heritage for the geological interest of the cliffs. The policy of managed realignment means that there is the acceptance to allow coastal processes to evolve, whilst managing erosion, where possible. Once the Strategy is adopted, any scheme we deliver would require Natural England agreement (assent) and a careful balance would need to be struck to manage ground water while allowing some controlled erosion. Like the survey comments, it falls somewhere between defending and not defending the coastline.

However, the Strategy highlights that it is not possible to protect everything. New Forest District Council’s Local Plan has policies to prevent new developments in areas of erosion risk (Coastal Change Management Areas). It may be necessary to progress a scheme to plan for how this area might adapt, or transition, in the long term which may mean reducing the erosion rate to minimise future property loss.

Barton has had cliff stabilisation investment in the past. From the 1960-1980s, a drainage scheme was installed along the whole cliff section to manage groundwater and reduce instability, but the 50-year life of these works has since expired. In recent years, New Forest District Council has been investigating the physical condition of these drainage pipes and assessing potential use of new directional drilling technology to intercept water-bearing strata above shears and thus reduce instability alongside environmental restrictions. Currently, the main loss has been the footpath along the undercliff to the west, but stable slopes would be required to reinstate it.

4.6 Zone 5 – Taddiford (Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff)



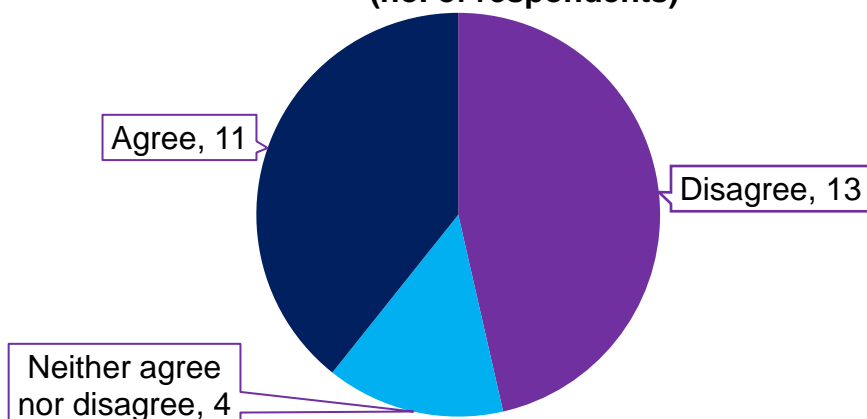
Zone 5 covers the Taddiford area between Barton on Sea and Hordle Cliff. The west boundary of the ODU is at the eastern end of the Barton on Sea defences and the east boundary is at West Road (western end of the Hordle beach huts).

Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

Q12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (Taddiford) (ODU15)?

Over a third of respondents said they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the proposed leading options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (ODU15) (n=11), while almost half 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' (n=13) and four respondents said they 'neither agree nor disagree'.

**Agree/Disagree with Zone 5 - Proposed Leading Options
(no. of respondents)**



Base: 28 respondents.

Q13. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for Barton on Sea to Hordle Cliff (Taddiford) (ODU15).



10 comments

Half of these respondents made suggestions (5 comments) about ODU14 which referred to financial considerations, drainage and the management/implementation of defences:



[SMZ5 a] *“Let nature do its thing if no impact of flooding/erosion on properties. Play up the environmental benefits [of] this perhaps.”*

[SMZ5 b] *“Put effort and funding into Barton On Sea in preference to here.”*

[SMZ5 c] *“The cliff erosion needs to be managed to make sure that least amount possible is lost.”*

[SMZ5 d] *“Safety and access to King Charles III England Coastal Path will need to be available at all times.”*



[SMZ5 e] *“New Forest Friends of the Earth (NFFoE) would like to object to the “do-nothing” proposal. As the Information Document states, the cliffs are part of the SSSI. They have some endangered flowers and fauna growing there and also some types of birds such as Sandmartins [who] depend on the cliff face during nesting season, the view of which, benefits not only local ornithologists but members of the public [too]. Allowing this habitat to slowly erode away should not be an option just because there is minimal risk to property. No Local Aspiration Option has been proposed for ODU15. In NFFoE’s view, there should be a Local Aspiration Option of new rock revetment*



in addition to the potential for beach nourishment mentioned, in order to slow down or even halt the erosion.”

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



Strategy Team's response to survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

There is no economic or environmental justification to intervene at Taddiford (ODU15). Cliff loss is expected (and accepted) here so a Local Aspirational Option is not viable. Losses to the coastal path on Barton Golf Course would be rectified by relocating it inland as required. This advice applies along the entirety of the Dorset Coast but also forms part of the golf club's planning conditions to roll the path back. When the landowner does the works, they choose to close the path from time to time.

The Strategy's eam response to Naish & Barton on Sea (ODU14) provides a response about managing cliff erosion as part of the SSSI and we acknowledge that erosion can impact the habitats which rely on the natural coastal processes which establish them in the first place.

4.7 Zone 6 - Milford on Sea



Zone 6 covers the coastal frontage between Hordle Cliff and the eastern end of Milford on Sea.

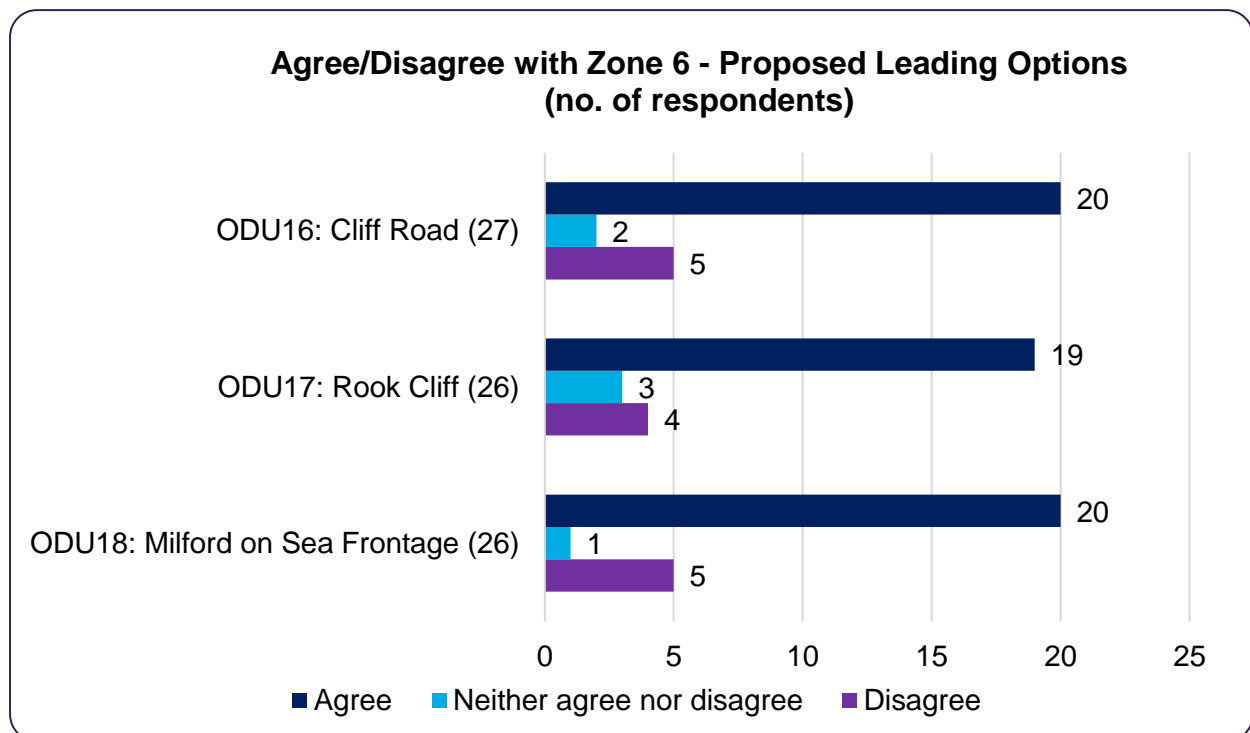
Respondents were asked to read the proposed options in the [information document](#) before responding.

4.7.1 Cliff Road (ODU16), Rook Cliff (ODU17) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18)

Q14. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed leading options for:

- **Cliff Road (ODU16)**
- **Rook Cliff (ODU17)**
- **Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18)?**

Over seven-tenths of respondents said they ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ with the proposed leading options for Cliff Road (ODU16) (n=20), Rook Cliff (ODU17) (n=19) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18) (n=20). The highest level of disagreement for was for Cliff Road (ODU16) and Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18) (both n=5).



Bases: as labelled.

Q15. Please tell us if you have any comments on the proposed options for:

- **Cliff Road (ODU16)**
- **Rook Cliff (ODU17)**
- **Milford on Sea Frontage (ODU18).**



10 comments

Most of these respondents made suggestions (6 comments) about ODU16, ODU17, ODU18 which referred to financial considerations and the management and implementation of defences:



[SMZ6 a] *“Re ODU 17. I would like to comment on the proposals made for ODU 17. The majority of this frontage is protected by a combination of concrete sea walls and rock revetments. Some 200 metres of rock revetments were installed late 2020/early 2021 along the frontage going westwards from the White House to in front of Nautica Reach and Needles Point. Revetments were installed as part of emergency works following the catastrophic sea wall failures that took place early/mid 2020 along this particular frontage. However, some 50 metres of the fallen sea wall in front of Shingle Bank Drive were not subject to the same treatment due to lack of funding. This has left this 50-metre section very vulnerable to beach erosion and cliff damage. **I would suggest that rock revetments should be installed as a high priority in front of the fallen wall in order to reduce the risk of further damage and raise the standard of protection** to a level similar to the rest of the frontage. This would undoubtedly **reduce the cost of routine maintenance** required for ODU 17 over the next 20 or so years.”*



[SMZ6 b] *“I think urgent short term measures are needed on Milford seafront. **The black rocks in front of the White House need to be extended into the sea to protect both the beach and the listed building. The rock groins also need to be extended down the west end of the beach and also extended along the west end of the sea wall.** The “beach replenishment” is not suitable material (far too small) so gets washed away within 2/3 weeks. There were large cobble stones on the beach when I first purchased my hut and **they would be far more suitable, or even better more large black rocks.** There [needs] to be concrete steps built down onto the beach at western end, **preferably an extension of the steps which are at that end (put in at a late stage for the disabled beach hut owners)** however we (disabled) and the rest of the beach hut owners and beach users that end are denied a safe access to the beach and have to climb through railings and “rock climb down the sea wall”. It’s only a matter of time before there is a serious injury. Also, if we are going to be continued to be denied access to the beach from our beach huts (the whole point of having them!), **we should receive a significant discount on the rates** we pay the council to use our huts which always had access when we purchased them.”*





[SMZ6 c] “*ODU16: Planning for reduced clifftop area needs to happen now, not when this area has already been lost. Planning takes time - canvas local opinion now and try to gain agreement on the extra funding streams already suggested.*”

[SMZ6 d] “*Careful maintenance and management needs to be completed to make sure the areas are maintained so that their futures are ensured.*”



[SMZ6 e] “*ODU16, ODU17, ODU18 - Intervene sooner, SUDS, Sponge city implementation, plant / trees / vegetation.*”

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



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

In 2019/20, NFDC funded the emergency works at Rook Cliff (ODU 17). That winter was particularly stormy with a succession of named storm events rolling in, one after another. The aging infrastructure was not able to sustain the storm forces causing the sea wall to fail. The resulting emergency works put pressure on Council resources but NFDC committed £2 million upfront to cover only the essential urgent stabilisation works and provide some protection to the failing section of seawall. It was recognised that from the outset works would be limited and the funding would not provide a full coastal defence scheme. However, it was delivered in the knowledge that it would protect the area in the short-term while the Strategy was being completed. Once adopted, the Strategy will have set the direction for the best approach to manage the flood and coastal erosion risk over the short, medium and long term for this and neighbouring units. Later, NFDC was successful in recovering over two-thirds of the funding from DEFRA / Local Levy funding.

Other comments will be considered as schemes are developed in the future.

5 Considering Equalities and Human Rights

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

Q16. Are there any positive or negative impacts of these proposals that you believe that BCP Council should take into account in relation to equalities or human rights? If so, are you able to provide any supporting information and suggest any ways in which the organisation could reduce or remove any potential negative impacts and increase any positive impacts?



18 comments

These respondents gave insights into any positive or negative impacts in relation to equalities and/or human rights, while several said no/not applicable. These comments mainly related to 'accessibility', 'age', 'disability', and 'communications' (2 comments each).

Below is a selection of these comments:

Accessibility (2 comments)



[CBHS a] "Cliff erosion also affects beach accessibility. **Nothing in the strategy talks about maintaining beach accessibility for either people with or without mobility issues.**"



[CBHS b] "The western end of Milford beach (Westover) needs to be better protected in the short term. The black rocks need to be extended into the sea in front of the White House and along the neighbouring groins and sea wall. Concrete Steps need to extend down onto the beach, **as access down is dangerous because no provision has been made for the western end of the beach for hut owners and beach users.** It is ironic that the councillors agreed to put steps from the higher prom that end for the disabled hut owners to access their huts (when threatened with legal action at a council meeting) but did not give corresponding beach access! Steps need to be put in quickly before there is a serious accident as it is a health and safety issue to try and access the beach there as many people do. [Visitors] to the beach keep asking [why] there is no access to the beach from the lower prom and cannot understand why they have to climb through the railings and try and climb down the wall to access the beach at the western end. The whole point of a beach hut is to be able to use the beach!! We should have a 70 percent discount on the amount we pay





to use our huts at the western end of the beach (backdated) if we are continued to be denied access. **Disabled people cannot walk the length of the prom to get to some steps, and even if they could, they wouldn't be able to keep an eye on the hut as you want to do when you are in the sea.** When the sea wall is rebuilt and made higher (in the [longer] plans) it should be built in front of the existing sea wall with deeper footings thus not affecting the existing prom and beach huts. Some of us have invested many thousands on our privately owned huts. We were told the existing design when they were rebuilt would ensure the huts would last for 100 years. If the council knock them down again (mine was perfect before it was flattened by the council). As a pensioner I cannot afford to keep paying for badly designed replacement huts [made] out of bits of drains."



Age (2 comments)



[CBHS c] "Barton has significant properties at risk. **Majority of residents are elderly and may not be in a position to actively campaign for protection of their homes but should not be disadvantaged because of quieter voices in a noisy system.**"

[CBHS d] "The time intervals described are too long. Councillors and vast majority probably feeding into this consultation won't be alive to see the potentially devastating effects. **We need to plan for our kids and grandkids!!**"

Disability (2 comments)



[CBHS e] "BCP should take into account disability-friendly access to the beach for Zones 3 and 4. For instance, access down the cliffs (mostly steep, easily-eroded compacted stone pathways), access to the beach (the cobbles used for beach recharge **are not easy to navigate for the less able-bodied**), and access to the rock groyne (if this is intended to be a part of the offer for the beach)."

[CBHS f] "Disabled and wheelchair facilities where appropriate. From Highcliffe cliff top, **[it] is virtually impossible for any disabled person to reach the beach. The steps from Beacon Drive are also impossible to use especially by the disabled.**"

Communications (2 comments)



[CBHS g] "No. **This is about positive messaging in the short term. Can I suggest you erect notice boards at key tourist and local beach/dog walker positions along the coasts - and keep them up to date with this info[?]** A lot of people do not read all this stuff online,



but like short snippets they can read regularly each day/week they visit.
WIN THE NARRATIVE BCP Council.”

[CBHS h] “Telling the truth about (a) the system failures/designed to fail; (b) ecosystem failures and the impact on us would be a start. Then activating and mobilising our salvage and survive programmes means each human will be incentivised to help communities decarbonise at speed and scale before hitting tipping points and feedback loops.”

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



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

All comments have been noted by the Strategy Team for consideration when future schemes are developed after the Strategy is adopted. Where comments fall outside the remit of the Strategy, they have been shared with other Council teams such as Planning, Seafront and Car Parks.

It is recognised that amenity access to some beaches is restrictive for people with disabilities or limited mobility. Others beach locations can provide better access and facilities such as accessible wheelchairs, beach hut hire, parking and toilets.

[Accessible seafront | BCP \(bcpcouncil.gov.uk\)](#). In January 2024, relevant comments from this Strategy’s consultation were also shared with New Forest District Council during the public consultation on beachfront facilities. [Have your say on beachfront facilities - New Forest District Council](#).

The Strategy process has evolved since 2021, the 5 phases of engagement, including a formal public consultation, utilised a variety of mediums to promote the Strategy, and these were continually evaluated for their effectiveness. Online and traditional (off-line) methods were used to ensure that all ages had the opportunity to share their feedback. The team used websites, social media, online meetings, e-surveys, face-to-face events, a presentation at BCP Youth Forum, adverts in community magazines, posters, flyer drops and paper surveys.

The Strategy takes a long-term view of all options available to ensure our coastal communities are more resilient to flooding, erosion and the impacts of climate change over the next 100 years.

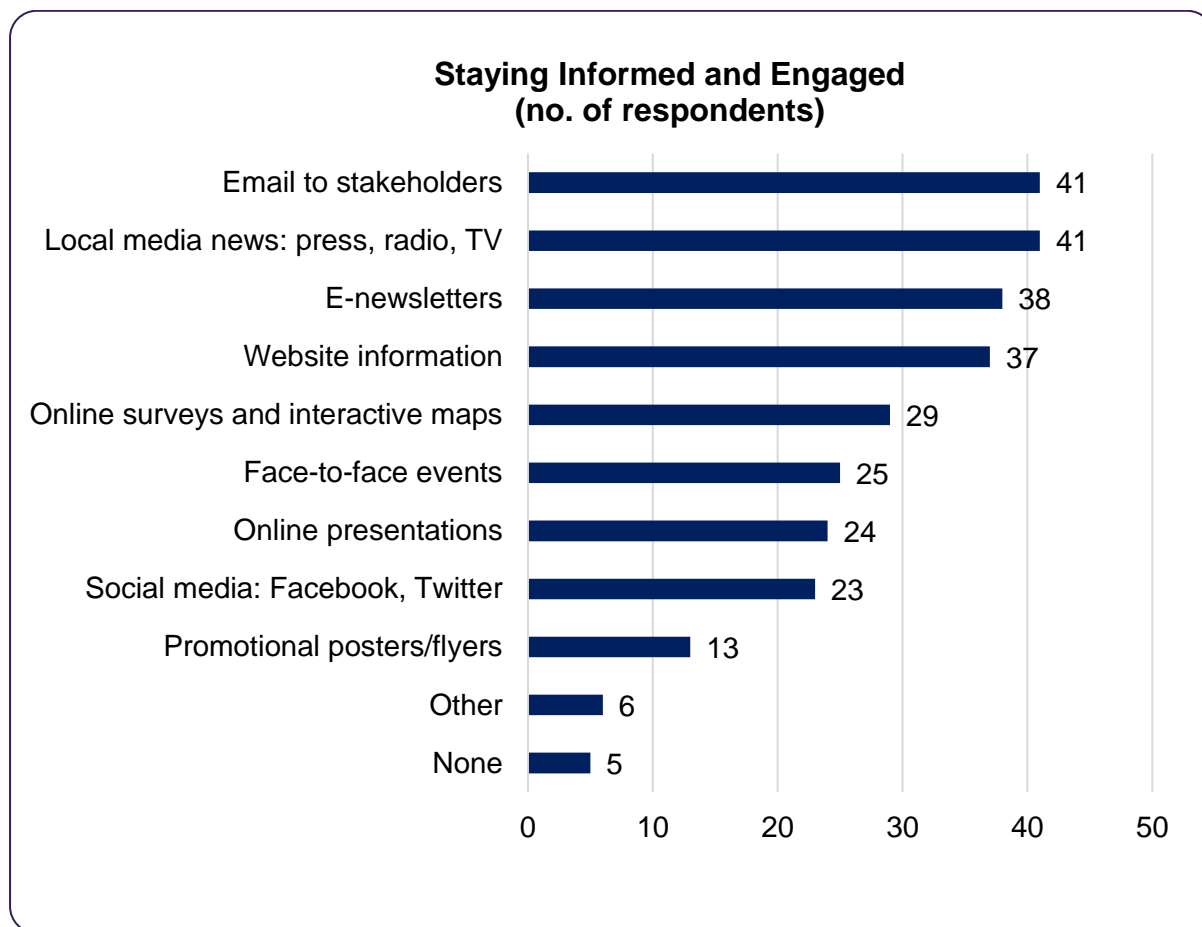
By managing these risks and making enhancements where possible, we are helping future generations continue to enjoy our coasts. To ensure we are being realistic, we have presented a range of options for each ODU, depending on the funding which would be available at the time of delivery.

The National Economic Option shows the works we are able to get funding for whereas the Local Aspirational Option shows what more we would like to do (dependant on additional funding). However, we have also identified a Back-up Option which is the minimum we could realistically do if the required levels of funding are not available for the National or Local options.

6 Staying Informed and Engaged

Q17. How would you like to be kept informed about the Strategy development as we progress this work?

Respondents said they would prefer to be kept informed, and engaged with, about the FCERM Strategy through 'email newsletters', followed by 'local media news: press, radio, TV' (both n=41). They would like to be kept informed and engaged through promotional posters/flyers the least (n=13).



Base: 87 respondents.

Some respondents said they wanted to be kept informed and engaged in different ways:



[CBHS i] "Notice boards along beach. Where printed updates can be displayed. Nothing expensive. Just simple updates."

[CBHS j] "By post through the letterbox."

[CBHS k] "National awareness and campaigning."



[CBHS l] *“Full consultation at every stage BEFORE [removed] decisions are made. The council should actively fund raise for [Milford] Beach defences. We have many visitors who could contribute! Local residents love their village and helped in the community centre [build].”*

[CBHS m] *“Government, BCP portals, webpages.”*



[CBHS n] *“To match up with governmental protection for us all. Climate Chief for BCP - Dr Montgomery page 15 - "we are overshooting Earth's ability to cope." "Stability is no more... conflict".”*



Strategy Team’s response to the survey comments

Comments have been noted and considered during this Strategy development phase.

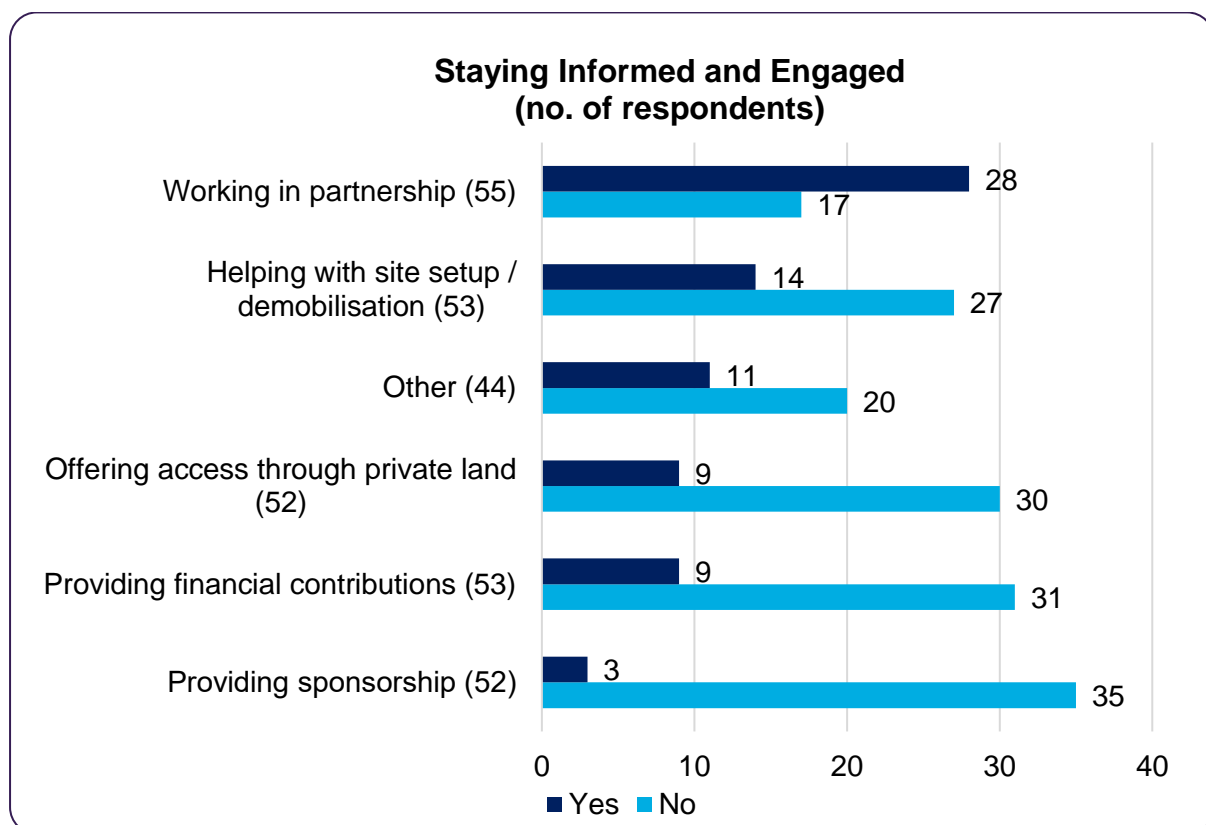
Answers to this section have also been provided in [Section 5](#) above.

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

Q18. Please select how you might be willing to help as we begin to deliver the Strategy in the future.

Respondents said they would be willing to help deliver the Strategy in the future mostly by 'working in partnership' (n=28). Respondents were least interested in helping to deliver the Strategy by 'providing sponsorship' (n=3).

Name and email addresses that were submitted by respondents have been provided separately to the project team to keep respondent's personal information confidential in line with GDPR regulations.



Bases: as labelled.



Strategy Team's response

Thanks to those who responded to this question. Once the Strategy is adopted by BCP Council, NFDC and the Environment Agency, the team will begin to develop a funding strategy to deliver the options. At this stage we may use the details you gave us to get in touch.

8 Other responses

8.1 Emails and letters

In addition to the main responses received through the online and paper surveys, 2 people sent emails to share their views on the consultation. Their responses have been anonymised and outlined below:

Response 1



“Dear BCP,

Oh dear! Design-to- fail continues. Critical information for environmental literacy is missing.

A summary for residents of Head of Climate Dr Matthew Montgomery's authoritative 89 page wake-up call "Councillor's Workbook on Acting on Climate Change" September/October 2022 is strangely absent from this document.



Dr Montgomery tells us:

- That Global Ecological collapse is imminent p19*
- That we are overshooting earth's ability to cope p15*
- That stability is no moreleads to conflict p7*
- Limits to growth ...prices are going up....no easy answers...threats to biodiversity...food...the economy.*



Planetary boundaries are being exceeded. There is currently NO GUARANTEE of a future at all p69.

In stark contrast we see an unaccountably LOW KEY APPROACH of your FCERM strategy to the threats we face as Mother Nature continues to be sacrificed to the fossil fuel industry.



Meanwhile, as ever, NO DUNKIRK leadership is evident as Rishi Sunak, while currently naturally keen to protect British Nationals on the incinerating island of Rhodes, yet incoherently tries to row back on climate protective measures for political reasons. Instead of being a proper leader and explaining why Ultra Low Emission Zones are necessary for our clean air and lungs.



Your FCERM document is as sadly full of holes as a Swiss cheese. There's no mention of the cruel damage to life on Earth from the deadly fuels our government still subsidises with our money:



- *No mention of threats to collective well-being as homes are swept away or damaged, lives or livelihoods lost.*
- *No mention of likely climatic tipping points nor feed-back loops.*
- *No costed programmes. Vague hopes of funding are peppered throughout the document. And how much did this document cost us all?*



- *No programme for decarbonisation at speed and scale.*
- *"Don't mention the war on nature" it seems - as your kids' safe future, along with harvests, soils, the natural world and the economy float away or are incinerated.*



PLEASE BCP UPDATE NOW all plans with a proper analysis and a zero-carbon plan for our survival. This is the hopeless softly, softly approach we are subjected to in this document:

"Climate change is putting significantly more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion. Calculations have revealed that if we do nothing over the next 100 years, the coastal frontage will suffer around £1 billion in damages which includes erosion risk to approximately 1,600 properties and coastal flood risk to over 2,200 properties (homes and non-residential buildings). The figures are not designed to alarm but to help us evidence and justify doing something to manage the risks."



As Cllr Joe Salmon, swimming upstream, pointed out at Full Council WE ARE PAINFULLY SLOW at responding to desperate situations. Ex-Nasa scientist James Hansen tells us we are "damned fools" for failing to act on climate. Professor Michael Mann points out we still have our foot on the gas.



Broadmoor policies must stop now. We must Salvage and Survive.

Yours in hope



[name removed] - terrified constituent living in a Dorset Greener Home. Visits welcome by arrangement.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-1] Many of the comments made are broader than the Strategy objectives. This Strategy focuses on flood and coastal erosion risk and is just one of a number of collective efforts both BCP Council and NFDC are working on to help address the climate crisis.

As a Strategy Team we are committed to being as open, honest and realistic about what this Strategy can deliver using the current national funding rules for future works. Once adopted, we will begin to develop an approach to the funding required to deliver the options, ensuring that future generations continue to enjoy our coasts. Carbon impact will be assessed for the leading options in the final Strategy.

Analysis of our engagement stats and audience reach has been very high but communicating the complexities of climate change is challenging. We have used a variety of methods to do this within the available budget and we have also developed Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) resources for schools.

Response 2



"Dear [name removed],

Again, my commendation for your handling of the planning update briefings for Christchurch Bay.

Logistically, my only comment is to please make it easier to locate the Zoom instruction and link on the event notices (these are tucked away in the bottom corner of the last page which one does not necessarily know to scroll down to).



Thank you for offering to relay my big-picture comments in the form of the following observations and recommendations about the Bay-wide planning approach to [name removed]. These conclude with a summary of my related credentials and expertise.

In general

The apparent precision of detailed zone-by-zone planning with an estimated century-long maximum cost of £250 million, in the absence of the extra communications summarized below, may well leave audiences with a misleading level of confidence. In virtually every section of the analysed area, current and/or historic protective measures have been compromised with 'new and improved' measures now being envisioned. Recent national news coverage of ongoing cliff-top residential losses along the north Norfolk coast are stark reminders of the shock that residents express as the problem continues. Planning





authorities, anywhere, rarely muster the courage to confront the likely inevitability of managed retreat behind vulnerable coasts within forthcoming generations. Also, traditional thinking that low-lying coasts are the only vulnerable ones is rendered false when coastal cliffs of soft strata with no or inadequate protective measures are prone to storm wave erosion and/or groundwater outflow and subsidence.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2a] Whilst we respect your view, we believe we are being very up front about the funding challenges and what that will mean if it cannot be achieved by presenting the “back-up” options, whilst also acknowledging that even if we can do something at Barton-on-Sea, some degree of cliff loss is inevitable. That is why alongside this FCERM Strategy, we also work with the Local Planning Authorities to ensure that planning policy is understanding of these risks and seeks to guide development to areas of low risk by defining Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs); and in the case of BCP Council, developing a new integrated cliff management strategy to better understand the risks posed to the highly urbanised cliff areas from drainage/instability related issues (not toe erosion) and how we manage them across multiple council service areas in a changing climate.

Unfortunately there is little national policy / resources yet available to us to progress pro-active adaptation – including relocation – in many areas at risk, largely due to the lack of political will to do so. Many of us in the sector have been and continue to lobby government about the need for this; indeed I sit on several regional/national bodies doing just this, as well as having written national guidance on CCMAs and advising a new Defra funded research project on the North Norfolk coast that is looking at how we do coastal transition planning and implementation.



Looking back

In previous briefings I have recommended that progress updates be preceded by recaps of past zone-by-zone protective measures with retro-assessments of their beneficial and/or detrimental impacts. All stakeholders should be reminded of the comparative returns-on-investments of previous efforts: doing so in event briefings would be time well spent. Ultimately, natural forces are almost always the winners over the best of human ingenuity.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-b] Unfortunately, we needed to balance the amount of time we asked people to attend for with the key information we need to convey. In the recent webinars it was not possible to go into so much detail as you suggest, though we did show where existing defences are present. In previous engagement rounds we have described the understanding of coastal processes and past efforts to provide defences. If we were to do as you suggest, we would also need to describe the changing nature of funding and approvals processes which has evolved over the decades, and whereas in the past schemes needed to be above unity in benefit cost terms, now we need to have a much greater ratio and that is now only part of the picture.

Taking stock



As much as climate warming and extreme weather are increasing and frequently in the news, they also defy comprehension by most people. What climate change means and entails versus what extreme weather means and entails would be time well-spent in both progress briefings and project reports. The same applies to sea level rise and storm surges and the so-called return period frequencies of surges of different scales. In the short term, periodic surges are the concern. In the medium to longer term, relentless gradual global sea-level rise is the concern. The combination of increased but unpredictable storm surge frequency and concurrent and relentless sea level rise is the nightmare planning scenario.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2c]: Communicating this is a significant challenge we agree, and we get a full range of views expressed to us from stakeholders. We are always seeking new ways to do this better but find that simple visual resources are particularly useful and have been trying out different approaches as part of our face-to-face engagement events. At these, we also have a rolling wallpaper showing damage caused by past storms in the area alongside messaging that these will happen again in the future, and probably more often.

In addition, to provide context to storm events, Dr Matt Wadey in our team has led on SCOPAC Storms Analysis research to examine changing trends in storm events. This has included developing an infographic to try and convey this as simply as possible. You can view the SCOPAC Storm Analysis Study by the Southern Coastal Group and SCOPAC here: southerncoastalgroup-scopac.org.uk.



Looking forward

Another concern is an absence of any reference to national and/or international benchmarking in the briefing presentations (unless I missed it, in which case my apologies). Why not openly share the experience of those who have been down this proverbial road already? Christchurch Bay is close to where the world's best water management visionaries: I refer to the Dutch who had their Katrina experience in 1953, <https://www.netherlandswaterpartnership.com/>, and who are revered worldwide consultants. With all due respect to those responsible for coastal and adjacent inland planning in Christchurch Bay, their onsite briefing for an invited Dutch team with a request for critical feedback would surely be worth its proverbial weight in gold.



Strategy Team's response

[Res-em-2d]: The project team includes those who have worked in this sector for many decades all around the UK and overseas and have great experience of the UK framework which has led the way globally in terms of strategic coastal risk management by way of the approach we take to shoreline management planning. With respect to the Dutch they have very different legal and social drivers for what they do, and not all of that is applicable to the UK setting.

It is also worth reflecting on the UK experience of the 1953 storm surge event. Much of UK coastal risk management policy has been driven by the east coast experience of the 1953 and focussed on coastal storm surges. Whilst important to parts of the south coast, many areas are at greater risk of wave energy events rather than storm surges and this is a differential that we are also dealing with that the Dutch and our east coast colleagues are less so.



Relevant experience

I grew up in New Milton and made the study, monitoring and attempted stabilization of the Barton-on-Sea cliffs and beach a childhood hobby and school project, <https://www.cultureoncall.com/memory-lane-returning-to-the-red-house/>. Emigration to Canada led to my doctorate in geology, fieldwork in three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and leadership of four major nature and science museums. A past president of the Geological Association of Canada and an Alumni of Excellence at the University of Ottawa, my focus is on humanity's disruption of the Earth System in the Anthropocene which is a new critical moment in the continuity of time in the Earth's 4½ billion-year-old history. Recent blogs have include <https://www.mos.org/blog/the->





earth-around-us/whats-different-now, <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/sea-level> and <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/first-photograph-earth-from-space>. Recent publications include ones co-authored with colleagues from the University of Cambridge, University of Leicester, and University College London, <https://www.mos.org/blog/the-earth-around-us/good-ancestors>. Recent media coverage includes The New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/17/climate/anthropocene-age-geology.html>. Recent invitations for webinars and panel contributions have come from Leadership for Conservation in Africa, the International Association of University Presidents on World Environment Day, and the United Nations for its Life on Land conservation goal.



Sincerely, [name removed].”

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency also sent their comments on the proposed Leading Options in a letter on the 25th August 2023:



“Dear Sir/Madam

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

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the above mentioned consultation. Please find below our comments under our planning and development remit.



We support the approach that the document is taking to deliver strategic flood risk management options that may align with the council's Local Plan work.

The evidence produced should be used to underpin the development and growth agenda to help the council make decisions; specifically on potential allocations whether development can be safe over its lifetime.



Where there are significant funding gaps shown in the document we would recommend that if growth is being proposed through the Local Plan, that may rely on the delivery of flood risk management infrastructure, that this funding gap is aligned to potential contribution mechanisms from development.

We look forward to working with both the Flood Risk Management team and the Planning team as this work progresses.”



Strategy Team's response

The BCP and NFDC Strategy Team have regular dialogue with planning colleagues who are aware of the emerging Strategy. In the case of BCP, the Local Plan is in development and the Strategy has directly informed it. In the case of NFDC, the Strategy will inform future updates of the adopted Local Plan. Once the Strategy is adopted, we will begin to develop an approach to the funding required to deliver the options.

8.2 Social media comments

4 comments were left on the social media posts that were used to promote the consultation across Facebook, Twitter and Instagram:

Facebook:

- *"What happened to the Big ideas 💡 of the Regeneration of Boscombe Highstreet that was Promised by the Former BCP Leader...?"*
- *No point you don't listen anyway!"*

Twitter:

- *"Probably a waste of money. I don't see how it can possibly be done, with sea levels rising as they are."*

Instagram:

- *"Not the last chance, last chance for this consultation stage."*

8.3 BCP Youth Forum comments

Image removed for consent reasons

The BCP Youth Forum is open to all young people aged from 11 to 19 years from the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area. This opportunity provides local young people with the chance to shape projects, debate, contribute to consultations, and access a range of local, regional and national opportunities.


Below is a summary of the responses from members of the Forum who took part in a session about the FCERM Phase 5 consultation in July 2023 **[CBHS-YF]**




FCERM reps > C Corbin, L Bennett, M Whiter

Youth Forum reps > 8 young people, 2 officers

Session length > 1 hour.

Summary of questions and feedback:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Question 1</p> <p>How does / will sea level rise affect you or your family and friends?</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of land / homes / less places to go / loss of green space and water pollution.• I live around 10mins from Hengistbury Head, I wouldn't be able to live where I have my whole life. Mudeford Spit and my uncle's beach hut will disappear.• Land, like farmland, will be lost which equals food/crops will be destroyed. Not enough food / money for the farmers.• Companies and businesses will be shut down and won't be able to leave the house. Day to day tasks will be difficult and will prevent |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>crops from growing and food resources will be limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can't take the bus / buildings and shops will close down / I'll smell bad or have to spend more on perfume. • We are all autistic. We hate sand but love water. Not going to affect me but will affect my future family. • I'd have to move to the Midlands, god forbid Leeds. |
| <p>Question 2</p> <p>Do you think we should do something to ensure the coastline can be enjoyed by future generations?</p> <p>Yes / No / Don't know</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed, yes |
| <p>Question 3</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree with the use of hard engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour? e.g. sea walls, groynes, rock revetments</p> <p>Agree / Disagree / Don't know</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed • Yes, wish there was another way • Agree so long as it is made to fit in with the local environment like the rock groynes • Yes, especially the rock armour but will cause harm to kids as they will climb it and cause injury |
| <p>Question 4</p> <p>Do you agree or disagree with the use of soft engineering to help prevent flooding and erosion in Christchurch Bay and Harbour? e.g. beach renourishments, dunes and saltmarsh creation</p> <p>Agree / Disagree / Don't know</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone agreed • Yes but pricey and lot of testing and matching sand is more hassle but can also be a solution to protect people and less likely to cause injury. Not as protective as hard engineering |

Question 5

Do you agree with the Council's aim to produce a Strategy to help manage and protect the Christchurch coastline from flooding and erosion for the next 100 years?

Yes / No / Don't know



- Yes, general agreement to produce the strategy
- Yes, as our options are limited to what we can do, and this is one of the best strategies

Breakout session

We need your help...

How can we improve the way we engage with young people and how can we get their views this type of work?

5 mins to discuss

5 mins to feedback



- The survey is quite dense with a lot of info. Use infographics to cut things down and make it more user friendly. Break the survey up, potentially using social media (including polls)
- Instagram campaigns
- Use Tik-Tok
- Social events eg food festivals
- School visits – integrate into Geography lessons?
- Hold surgery-like meetings in schools
- Posters for schools, plenty of schools would support this initiative.
- Present at Somerford Youth Centre Public outings to target locals eg Saxon Square

Question 6

What action can you take to help us promote the Christchurch Bay & Harbour Strategy to young people before the survey closes on 27 August?

Share your idea with the group



- Reposting on social media surveys
- Promote events on social media to save costs because most people are visual learners and long presentations can lose them. Use short and fast meaningful videos to promote saving our costs.
- Most popular are Instagram and Tik-Tok

Our ideas

Now...

- 1) Take a group photo to share on social media
- 2) Complete a survey!
- 3) Take a photo of yourself next to the sea level rise poster to show your friends / family how much it will rise in the next 100 years!



In the future...

- 1) Campaign > Climate Change
- 2) Promote STEM resources to your teacher / school / college. GCSE & A-Level.

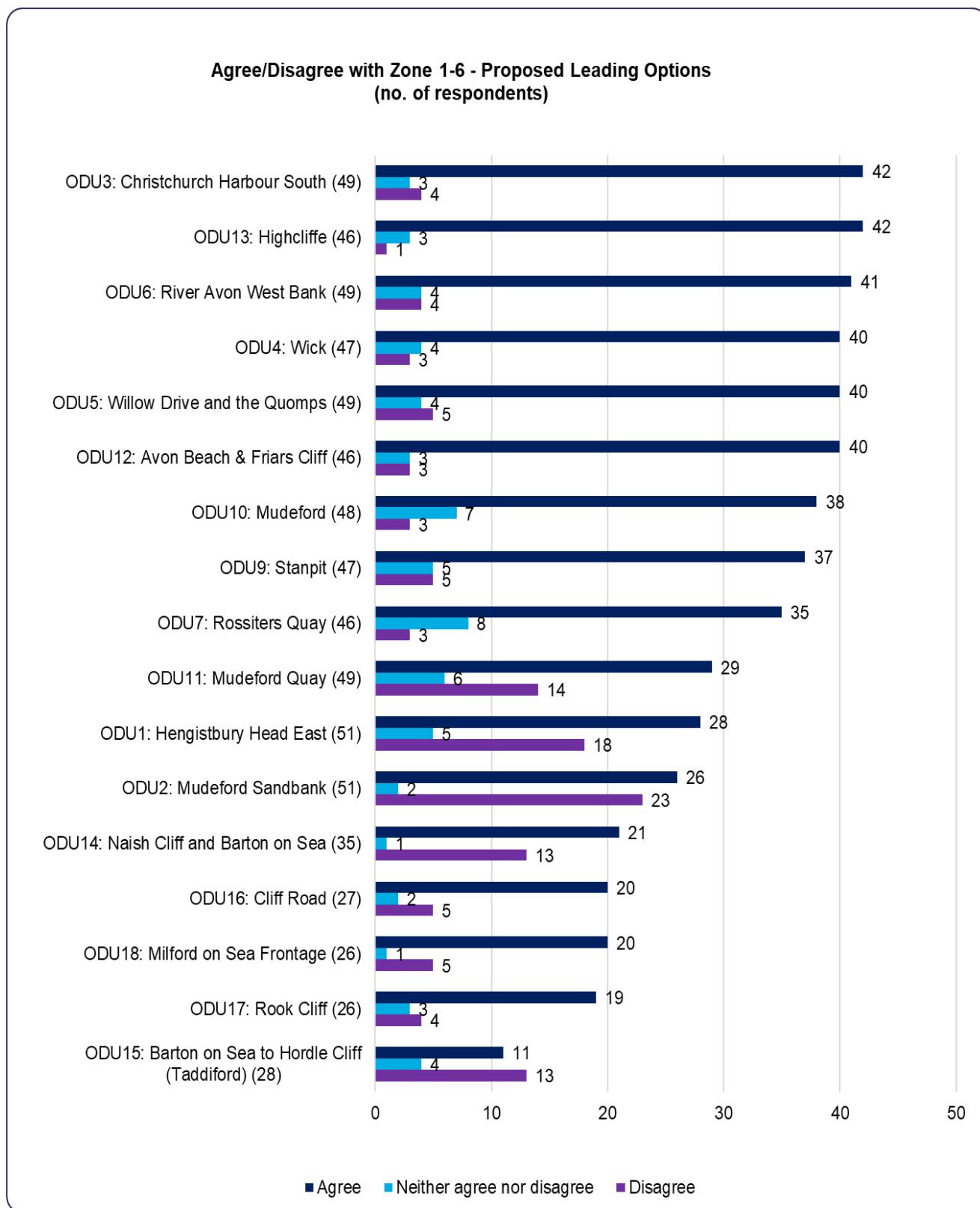
9 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

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

| Equalities | Group | Number |
|--------------------|---|--------|
| Age | 25 - 34 years | 2 |
| | 35 - 44 years | 14 |
| | 45 - 54 years | 13 |
| | 55 - 64 years | 17 |
| | 65 - 74 years | 29 |
| | 75 - 84 years | 8 |
| | Prefer not to say | 6 |
| Gender | Female | 23 |
| | Male | 52 |
| | Prefer not to say | 9 |
| Sexual orientation | Straight / Heterosexual | 66 |
| | All other sexual orientations | 1 |
| | Prefer not to say | 19 |
| Disability | Yes - limited a little | 10 |
| | No | 67 |
| | Prefer not to say | 10 |
| Ethnic Group | White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British | 70 |
| | BME | 3 |
| | Other Ethnic Group | 3 |
| | Prefer not to say | 12 |
| Religion | No religion | 30 |
| | Christian | 41 |
| | All other religions | 1 |
| | Prefer not to say | 16 |
| Armed Forces | Yes, previously served in Regular or Reserve Armed Forces | 8 |
| | No | 66 |
| | Prefer not to say | 12 |
| Respondent Type | BCP resident | 46 |
| | NFDC resident | 25 |
| | Other | 5 |
| | Organisation/Group BCP | 2 |
| | Organisation/Group NFDC | 2 |
| | Prefer not to say | 2 |

| | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| | Beach hut tenant | 1 |
| | BCP Councillor | 1 |
| | NFDC Councillor | 1 |


10 Appendix 2 – Overall Agreement: Proposed Leading Options by ODU




11 Appendix 3 – Promotional materials

Adverts - Print & Social


Advertised in the Milford Parish Magazine (Paper / online versions):




Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. From Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit and from Hurst Spit to Lymington.




Come and see us at Milford on Sea Community Centre on 13th June from 10am to 4pm.
We look forward to seeing you!
More info at www.twobays.net



Environment Agency



New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL



BCP Council

Photo courtesy: Dan Amos

Advertised in Community Magazines around Christchurch (22K homes):



Tell us what you think of our proposals to manage coastal flood and erosion risk over the next 100 years. The strategy area stretches from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour up to Tuckton Bridge on the River Stour and Knapp Mill on the River Avon.



Please complete a survey at www.twobays.net and check out our in-person and online events.
We look forward to seeing you and hearing your views!



Environment Agency



New Forest DISTRICT COUNCIL



AECOM



BCP Council

Poster displayed in BCP and NFDC libraries:

Have your say

Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy Consultation 5 June – 27 August 2023



The strategy area ranges from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour

Climate change is putting many more properties, infrastructure and open spaces at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Complete a survey to share your views on the proposed leading options to help manage the risk and enhance our coastline for future generations to enjoy.

Caring for our coastline

If we did nothing over the next 100 years, our coastal communities would suffer £1 billion in damages from coastal flooding and erosion. Adopting a Strategy will allow us to bid for government funding to sustainably manage the risks, including the impacts of climate change.

We have carefully considered the environmental, economic and social impacts of a full range of risk management options to identify the best ones, ensuring they have no detrimental effect on neighbouring areas.

For more information → twobays.net



We want your views – please complete a survey

The deadline for you to have your say on the proposed leading options is **Sunday 27 August 2023**.

Paper copies are available from: Christchurch, Highcliffe, Tuckton, Lymington and New Milton libraries.

You can also meet the strategy team at our face-to-face and online events. We look forward to seeing you and hearing your views.



Flyer distributed across the Strategy area:

Have your say

Christchurch Bay and Harbour Strategy Consultation
5 June – 27 August 2023

Climate change is putting many more properties, infrastructure, open spaces and infrastructure at risk from coastal flooding and erosion.

Share your views via our survey on how we protect our coastline for future generations to enjoy.

→ haveyoursay.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/christchurchstrategyphase5

Protecting Christchurch Bay and Harbour from Hengistbury Head Long Groyne to Hurst Spit.

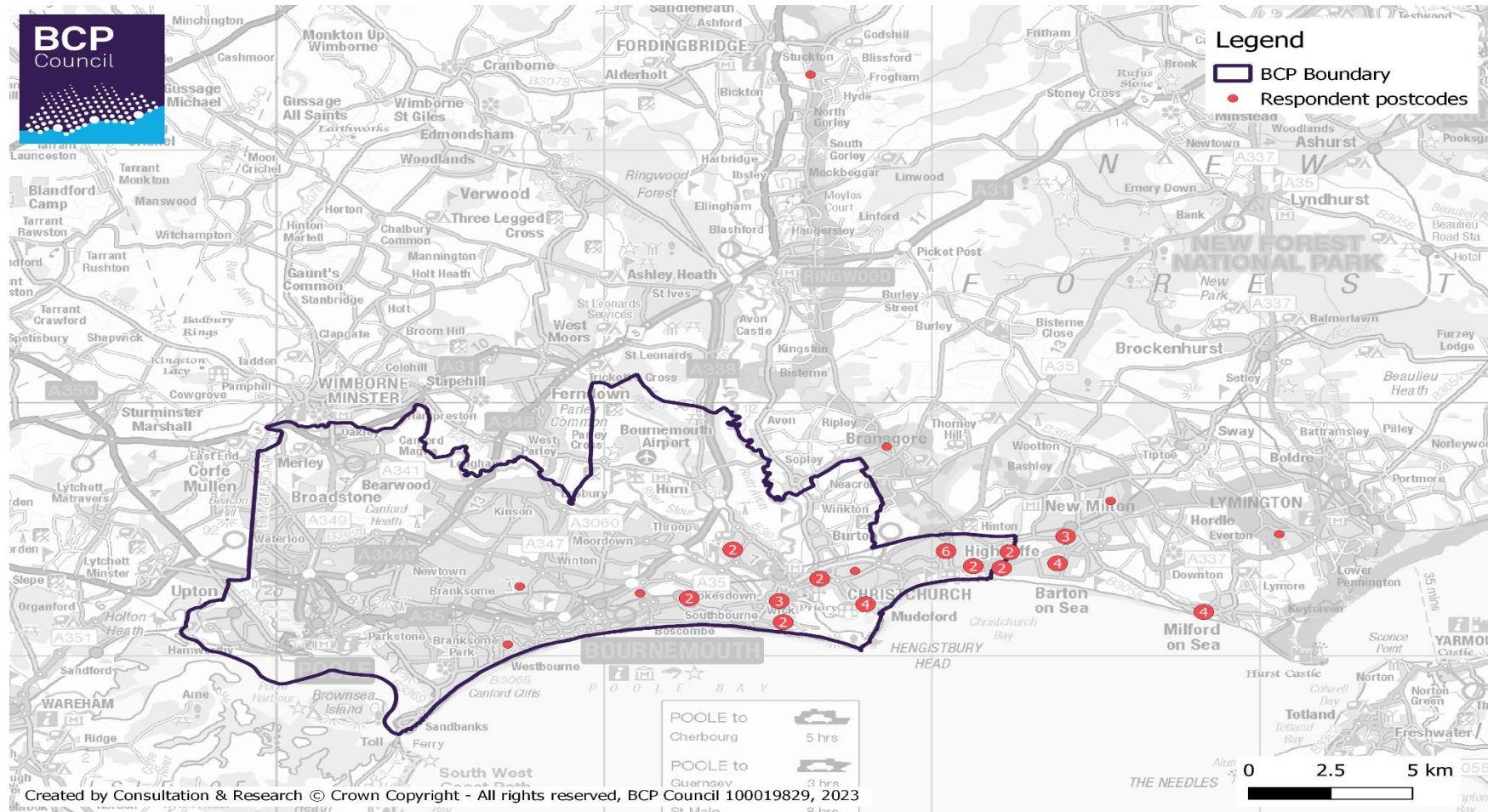
12 Appendix 4 – News coverage

Images removed for copyright reasons



13 Appendix 5 - Respondent postcodes by area

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



| Region | Count |
|--------------|-----------|
| Bournemouth | 9 |
| Christchurch | 19 |
| Poole | 0 |
| Total | 28 |

| BCP Wards | Count |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Highcliffe & Walkford | 8 |
| Mudford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe | 5 |
| East Southbourne & Tuckton | 4 |
| Christchurch Town | 3 |
| Commons | 2 |
| Boscombe East & Pokesdown | 1 |
| Burton & Grange | 1 |
| East Cliff & Springbourne | 1 |
| Littledown & Iford | 1 |
| Talbot & Branksome Woods | 1 |
| Westbourne & West Cliff | 1 |
| Outside BCP | 18 |
| Blanks* | 45 |
| Total | 91 |

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