

Environment Agency in  
partnership with



# planning for the future



Pagham to East Head  
draft coastal defence strategy

Summary document

## Strategic Overview of the coast

In April 2008, the Environment Agency became responsible for overseeing the management of all coastal flood and erosion risk in England.

Under the new arrangements the Environment Agency now:

- takes the lead for managing all coastal flooding risk in England;
- ensures that proper and sustainable long-term Shoreline Management Plans are in place for our coastline, and approves them on behalf of Defra;
- allocates all flood and coastal erosion risk management capital funding.

Local authorities will still do much of the operational work on coastal erosion, but under the Environment Agency's coastal overview.

Coastal management strategies including this *Pagham to East Head draft coastal defence strategy* will continue to be developed in partnership by local authorities and the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency, coastal groups and local authorities are working hard to ensure that we deliver this new way of working in a true partnership approach.

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The Environment Agency and Chichester and Arun District Councils have worked in partnership to produce the *Pagham to East Head draft coastal defence strategy*. We have produced this document to summarise our draft strategy findings and recommendations.

Flooding and erosion are real risks facing people and their property on the coastline between Pagham and East Head. If there were no sea defences today, more than 300 houses and businesses in low lying areas could flood each year. With rising sea levels, this number could rise to more than 2,200 in the next 100 years. If the existing defences were not maintained, erosion

could cause almost 1,500 properties to be lost to the sea over the next 100 years. Subject to funding being available, our recommendations can manage the risk of flooding and erosion to communities and the environment over the next 100 years.

We are recommending that the vast majority of properties should be protected to their current standard or better. Our full draft strategy gives details of the risks faced and our proposed management options.

Our work makes clear that securing funding for building and maintaining defences is a serious and pressing issue for this area. The amount of

funding available from central government to provide defences is limited and there is strong competition for these funds from elsewhere around the country. If funding cannot be found, plans will be needed for people to adapt to the changes that will inevitably occur.

This is a draft strategy and no final decisions have been made yet. Your input is important to ensure that we can consider your opinions in producing the final strategy. We welcome your comments and will make use of any new information when we make our final decisions in late 2008. You can find out how to send us your comments on page 23.

### **What is a coastal defence strategy?**

Coastal defence strategies fit into a three-tiered framework of flood and erosion risk management as established by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

- Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) – set out high level management policies for 100 years across wide areas of coastline.
- Coastal defence strategies – define how to deliver SMP policy for smaller areas.
- Schemes – implement work on the ground.

### **Why have a coastal defence strategy?**

Recent flooding at Medmerry and erosion at Selsey West Beach have raised public concern over coastal protection in this area. There is an understandable desire to see immediate action. The coastal defence strategy needs to be completed to ensure investment of public funds can be justified and that money is spent where it will give the most benefit. A strategy for 100 years is needed to:

- assess the risk of flooding and erosion to people, land, properties and the environment both now and

in future with predicted sea level rise;

- look at ways of managing these risks and recommend options for the area;
- plan for the implementation of schemes including securing funding where possible and highlighting the issue where national funding is unlikely.

Strategies will be reviewed regularly during their lifetime to take account of any changes that happen over time.





# Pagham and the Manhood Peninsula

*The Pagham to East Head draft coastal defence strategy covers the West Sussex coastline between Pagham Beach and West Wittering (see map, Figure 1 on pages 12-13). It covers the main centres of population around Pagham, Selsey and the Witterings. In addition to the approximate 20,000 permanent residents living in the strategy area, many thousands of people visit the area each year, including holidaymakers at local caravan parks.*

Over the past 150 years man has made various changes to this coastline. There have also been natural changes from flood events and erosion. For example 19th Century historical records at Pagham show that the harbour entrance was closed and the land reclaimed for agriculture. A storm event early in the 20th Century changed this by breaking defences and re-opening the harbour to the sea.

Before the large concrete defences were built at Selsey in

the 1950s, erosion rates were among the fastest in the UK. Significant changes have also been experienced at East Head at the entrance to Chichester Harbour. Here the spit has changed position in response to the effect of waves and sea currents and the availability of material moved by the sea and blown by the wind.

The area is also home to a number of sites important for nature conservation. Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour are part of a network of

internationally important sites that have legal protection to make sure they are conserved. A section of Selsey's East Beach and the beach between Bracklesham and Medmerry Cliffs are designated nationally as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) important for geological interest. The land where the Broad Rife loops inland at Bracklesham Bay is also designated as a SSSI for its plant and bird life and is run as a nature reserve by the RSPB.



# Who is involved in coastal management?

The Environment Agency and Arun and Chichester District Councils are the operating authorities managing coastal flood and erosion risk for this coastline. We are responsible for producing the coastal defence strategy in accordance with government policy and appraisal guidance. There is generally no legal duty to build and maintain coastal defences. We have permissive powers that allow us to protect both people and property where economically, technically and environmentally viable, and where affordable within national budgets.

Government guidance states that the statutory environmental bodies must be involved in developing the strategy. We are working with Natural England, which is responsible for recreational issues, landscapes and protection of wildlife, to identify how management options

could potentially impact on designated sites in the area. We are also involving English Heritage, which has responsibility for protection of the historic environment, to identify any archaeological interest in the area. Views from both of these organisations have been taken into account within the draft strategy.

Building on community driven efforts to address climate change adaptation, we have worked to engage local residents in discussions about flood and erosion risk, sea level rise, sustainability and funding options. We will continue to work with community groups over the coming years to manage risks during the implementation of the strategy.

## **What previous work has been done?**

A strategy for Pagham to East Head was completed in 2001, but did not gain approval from

the Government. In 2005 in response to changes to appraisal guidance, a technical report was prepared and identified indicative preferred options for sub-divisions of the coastline, known as frontages.

Between November 2006 and March 2007 we held an initial consultation with the local community and key groups to discuss the indicative preferred options and raise awareness of the funding issues. Through meetings, exhibitions and workshops we encouraged people to share their views with us on these initial findings and any local ideas for alternatives, including possible funding sources. We received almost 2,000 responses, which we have used in developing the draft strategy. In the frontage proposals that follow, we have summarised the consultation responses for each frontage area.



# How will coastal works be paid for?

Our draft strategy recommendations can manage flood and erosion risk in the long term but depend on the availability of funding to implement them. Our strategy does not propose detailed schemes or guarantee funding. We recognise that availability of money is likely to limit our ability to deliver works, some of which are urgently needed. In this document, we set out our strategic recommendations and highlight frontages that are unlikely to attract Government funding for schemes within the next few years.

Many people who responded to our initial consultation last year expected that central government should meet the costs of coastal defence works. Government spending on flood and erosion risk management has more than doubled over the last ten years rising from £312 million in 1999 to £800 million by 2011. Despite these

large spending increases funds still have to be prioritised to get the maximum benefit for the money spent. The method for calculating such benefits for schemes has changed recently but we do not expect this to greatly alter the funding situation here.

Last summer's flooding in Hull and Gloucestershire highlights the fact that many areas of the country require funding to address flood risk (both coastal and inland). If the local preference remains with central government funding, then it has to be noted that this could involve a long wait, with increasing risk over time, particularly for some areas in this strategy where works are urgently needed.

During the initial consultation alternative funding sources were suggested, including local levies, council tax increases and private funding.

These funding sources could provide a solution in isolation or more likely if pooled together, but only if works are coordinated in such a way that they do not increase flood and erosion risk to others. Given the urgent and pressing need for coastal management works on the peninsula, we hope this coastal defence strategy will prompt local residents and organisations to work with the operating authorities to collectively explore these and other funding options.

**If funding cannot be found and strategy options cannot be implemented and as the condition of the existing defences worsens, maintaining what is left of these defences will eventually no longer be possible. In this scenario, plans would need to be developed detailing how affected residents could cope with this situation, however undesirable.**



# Options

For each frontage we have assessed flood and erosion risk management options, using government technical, economic, social and environmental criteria. For each option we have considered:

- how it would address flood and erosion risk to people and properties;
- whether it is going to work for the short term and equally importantly, the medium and long term given the effect of sea level rise;
- the cost of the option and the value of damage avoided by providing defences;
- how it would be built or maintained (if it is a structure);
- how it could impact on people who live, work in and visit the area;
- the effect it could have on the natural environment.

We have considered four main types of option within the draft strategy as shown in the table below.

Management option	Description
<b>No active intervention</b>	Let nature take its course – no work will be carried out to maintain or repair defences, allowing them to deteriorate over time.
<b>Active intervention to hold the line – with maintain, sustain or improve sub-option</b>	<p><b>Maintain</b> – defences are maintained at their current levels, but as sea levels rise flood risk increases over time.</p> <p><b>Sustain</b> – defences are raised and strengthened as sea levels rise keeping the level of flood risk the same as it is now.</p> <p><b>Improve</b> – defences are improved to increase the standard of protection over time, beyond the requirements of rising sea levels.</p>
<b>Managed realignment</b>	Improve coastal stability by moving coastal defences to a more sustainable location further inland, allowing controlled flooding to occur.
<b>Adaptive management</b>	Managing complex coastal areas by monitoring changes and acting on them in a planned but flexible way, increasing our understanding over time.

# Frontage proposals

A common response received during the initial consultation was that the coastline should be seen as one frontage and defended as such. Government guidance does not allow us to combine all the frontages because we must divide up defences based on the assets such as houses or land that they

protect. We have taken account of people's wishes in developing the draft strategy by joining some of the frontages together. For example, we have combined the three frontages around Selsey, giving them a single management option.

Our draft strategy recommendations reflect latest

government guidance and incorporate public feedback that has informed the technical work we have done over the past year.

The table below shows the options for each of the six resulting main frontages between Pagham and East Head.

Frontage	Indicative preferred option as presented in our initial consultation document	Popular preference voiced from initial consultation responses	Our recommended options in the draft strategy May 2008
Pagham Beach	Hold the line (sustain)	Hold the line over the full 100 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two frontages to be seen as one</li> <li>Adaptive management</li> </ul>
Pagham Harbour and Church Norton	Hold the line (maintain) and review after 20 years		
Selsey East Beach	Hold the line (maintain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three frontages to be seen as one</li> <li>Hold the line (sustain or improve)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three frontages to be seen as one</li> <li>Hold the line (sustain)</li> </ul>
Selsey Bill	No active intervention		
Selsey West Beach	Hold the line (maintain)		
Medmerry	Managed realignment	Hold the line	Managed realignment
East Wittering	Hold the line (maintain)	Hold the line (sustain)	Hold the line (sustain)
Cakeham	Hold the line (maintain)	Hold the line (sustain)	Hold the line (sustain) or minor realignment
West Wittering and East Head	Managed realignment	Hold the line	Adaptive management plus improved flood defences at West Wittering

The following pages describe each frontage in turn and set out:

- a summary of feedback received during the initial consultation;
- the flood and erosion risk affecting the frontage;
- a brief explanation of the recommended management option;
- further information about any pressing funding issues specific to the frontage.

# Pagham

Pagham Beach, Pagham Harbour and Church Norton have been combined into one frontage. This allows us to manage flood and erosion risk more effectively across the area.

During the initial consultation many respondents voiced support for ‘Hold the line’, preferring to see this option for Pagham Harbour covering the strategy’s whole 100-year time span. There were concerns over the recent build-up of shingle at the entrance to the harbour. Feedback also shows that local

people view Pagham Harbour as an important habitat that should be preserved.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20 and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

In developing the draft strategy we have considered the unique features of the Pagham and Church Norton

frontages. The Pagham Harbour system is complex with high levels of interaction between various processes. The result is that the long term development of this frontage is difficult to accurately predict. Given the level of uncertainty in this rapidly changing system, a flexible response is needed that can manage flood and erosion risk, as well as the internationally designated nature conservation site. For this reason we recommend Adaptive management.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	397	451	724	1592
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	Indicative costs £7m (£35m)			
Benefit cost ratio	Possibly around 5 depending on management plan			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Uncertain			

## Our recommendation: Adaptive management

We propose that a management group is established to develop and implement an Adaptive management plan. We would expect this group to include the Environment Agency, District Councils, West Sussex County Council, Natural England and key stakeholders such as local landowners and parish councils. This plan would provide a framework for flexible decision-making over the next 100 years, seek to address funding issues and

communicate with local residents.

Specific actions for the Pagham Adaptive management plan would include:

- maintaining Pagham Harbour as an inter-tidal system at least for the next 20 years, by keeping the harbour entrance open;
- defining the management needs for the area’s internationally important habitats;

- developing a short term solution to the erosion of Pagham Beach caused by the thinning of the Pagham spit, believed to be caused by accumulation at Church Norton spit;
- investigating opportunities for recycling material from the adjacent Aldwick Bay frontage;
- considering the need for new inner harbour flood defences to protect against rising sea levels.

# Selsey

Feedback from the initial consultation called on the project team to treat Selsey as a single community with the three associated frontages combined. Consistently there was strong support for ‘Hold the line’ at East and West Beaches, and there was no support for ‘No active intervention’ at Selsey Bill. We have now combined the Selsey frontages in the draft strategy.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20 and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

The realities of this flood and erosion risk were seen in March last year when a small length of sea wall at West

Beach failed. Although Chichester District Council carried out emergency works, defences here remain vulnerable and the Council is seeking funds to complete repairs that would secure this section of wall for at least the next ten years. At East Beach, storms last winter exposed the poor condition of groynes that will need to be replaced in ten years.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	564	672	1139	2035
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	£31m (£111m)			
Benefit cost ratio	3.3			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Unlikely			

## Our recommendation: Hold the existing defence line - sustain

The groynes and sea wall defences would need to be raised to account for the risks from rising sea levels over the next 100 years.

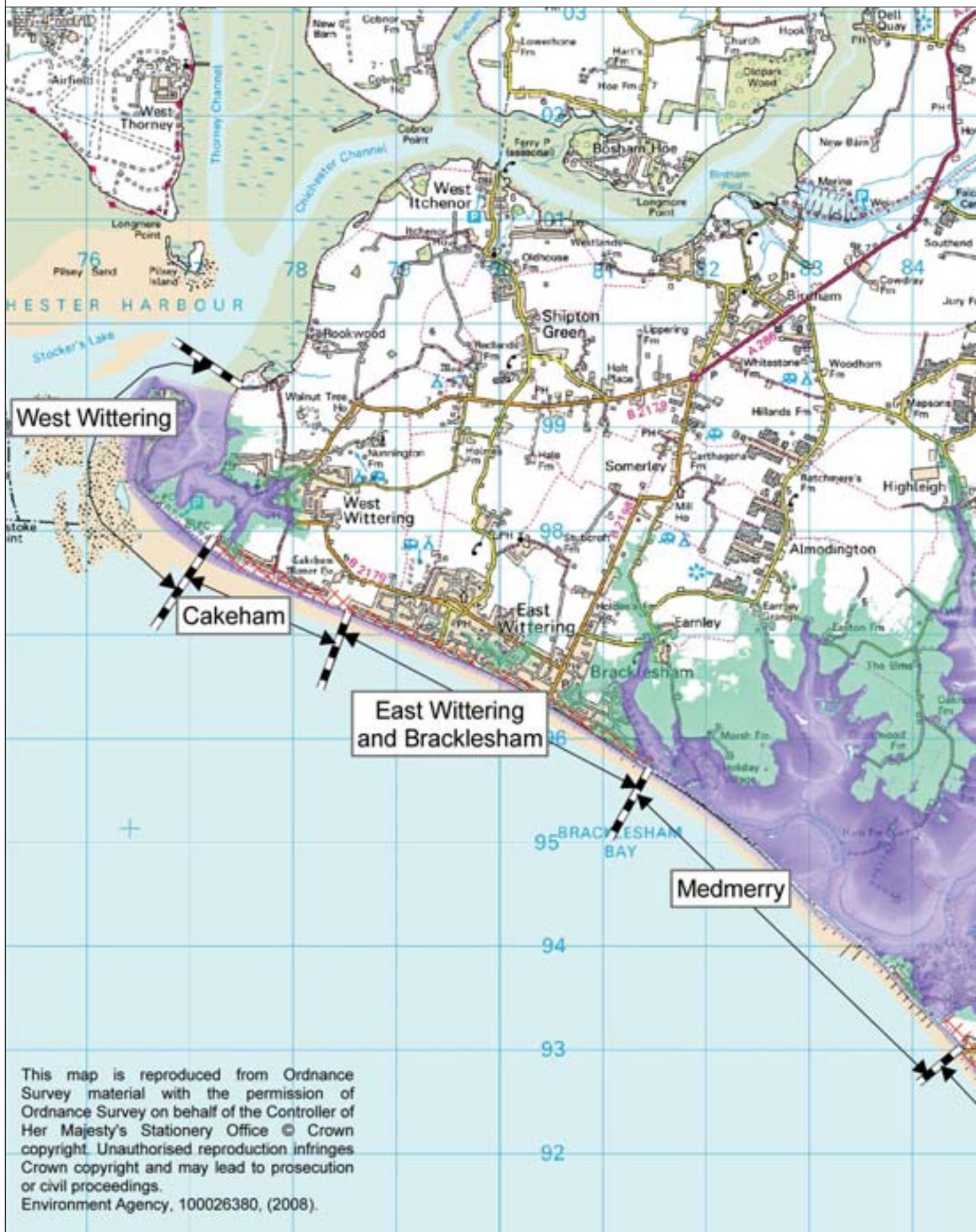
The most important issue for Selsey is its current low priority status for national funding. Funding from local,

public and other sources will therefore need to be explored to implement a scheme at West Beach. If this proves unsuccessful, Chichester District Council will need to develop plans involving potentially affected householders that describe what will be done as the

defences fail. Plans to pay for future schemes at East Beach and the Bill will also be needed where national funds are unlikely. While funding is sought, maintenance of defences should continue until their deterioration makes this no longer possible.

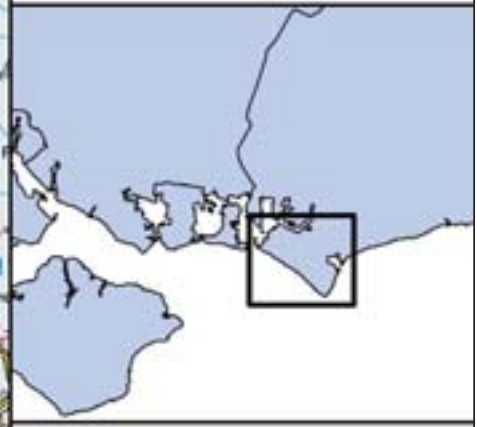


# Figure1: Flood and erosion risk map





## Location map



- Flood risk area 2008\*
- Flood risk area 2108\*\*
- Erosion risk area\*\*\*

\* Land below 1 in 200 (0.5%) annual probability water level - this level takes no account of coastal defences either existing or proposed.

\*\* As above, but with sea level rise at 1m over 100 year appraisal period.

\*\*\* Land that will be eroded when existing defences come to the end of their useful life.

Pagham Beach, Pagham Harbour and Church Norton

Selsey

SELSEY BILL



# Medmerry

Managing flood risk west of Selsey is crucial to the future of the town and the peninsula's low-lying villages and holiday parks. Without defences, large areas of land would flood on each tide, Selsey's only road link would be severed and the wastewater treatment works could be flooded. However the current shingle bank defence is

vulnerable and provides a low standard of protection. The bank is regularly breached and this has caused damage to caravans and properties.

During the initial consultation many people called for 'Hold the line'. Reasons for this included concerns over changes to the coastline and

possible effects on the local economy, holiday sites and tourism. People suggested a number of alternative options for managing the frontage including using offshore reefs or sea walls made from rock, concrete or other materials. These options have been included in our assessments.





As sea levels rise, holding the line with the shingle bank will cost more and the risk of breaches and flooding will increase. The shingle bank will not provide an effective defence over the 100 years of the strategy.

The coastline could be held with rock or concrete defences either along the present line of the beach or as breakwaters just offshore. The

cost of these options would be much greater than managed realignment to provide similar levels of protection.

Managed realignment has been assessed as an alternative option to holding the coastline where it is now. New defences would be built inland to provide improved protection to low-lying properties, the road link and

the essential services for Selsey. Given costs and benefits, the realignment option is likely to secure national funding.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20 and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	359	394	479	951
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	£10m + [£6m for habitat creation] ( £20m + [£6m])			
Benefit cost ratio	5 + protecting access to Selsey			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Likely			

## Our recommendation: Managed realignment

Managed realignment here would include new inland defences. Their placement and size would depend on a variety of issues. These include consideration of:

- long term protection for the road and essential utilities serving Selsey;
- the area of realignment has to be large enough to allow the tide to keep the new inlet open to the sea;
- the natural shape and height of ground in the area. The higher the existing ground, the smaller the inland banks would need to be;
- existing land drainage;
- protection of properties at Ham and Earnley;
- the need for new coastal salt marsh and mud flat habitats to be created to replace losses across the Solent. Medmerry has been identified as an important

area that could be used for creating habitat to replace losses resulting from schemes to manage flood and erosion risk at other sites in the Solent such as Portsmouth. The need for new habitat has the potential to influence the size of realignment and provide payment for the land needed;

- the need to work with people and organisations who could potentially be affected through the changes to land;
- other key proposals. Bunn Leisure are investigating potential ways to improve coastal defences for their sites. We are happy to consider such proposals in order to manage flood risk and preserve the benefits to the local economy. We will need to understand how such plans could work with our recommendations, ensure they are environmentally acceptable and do not increase flood

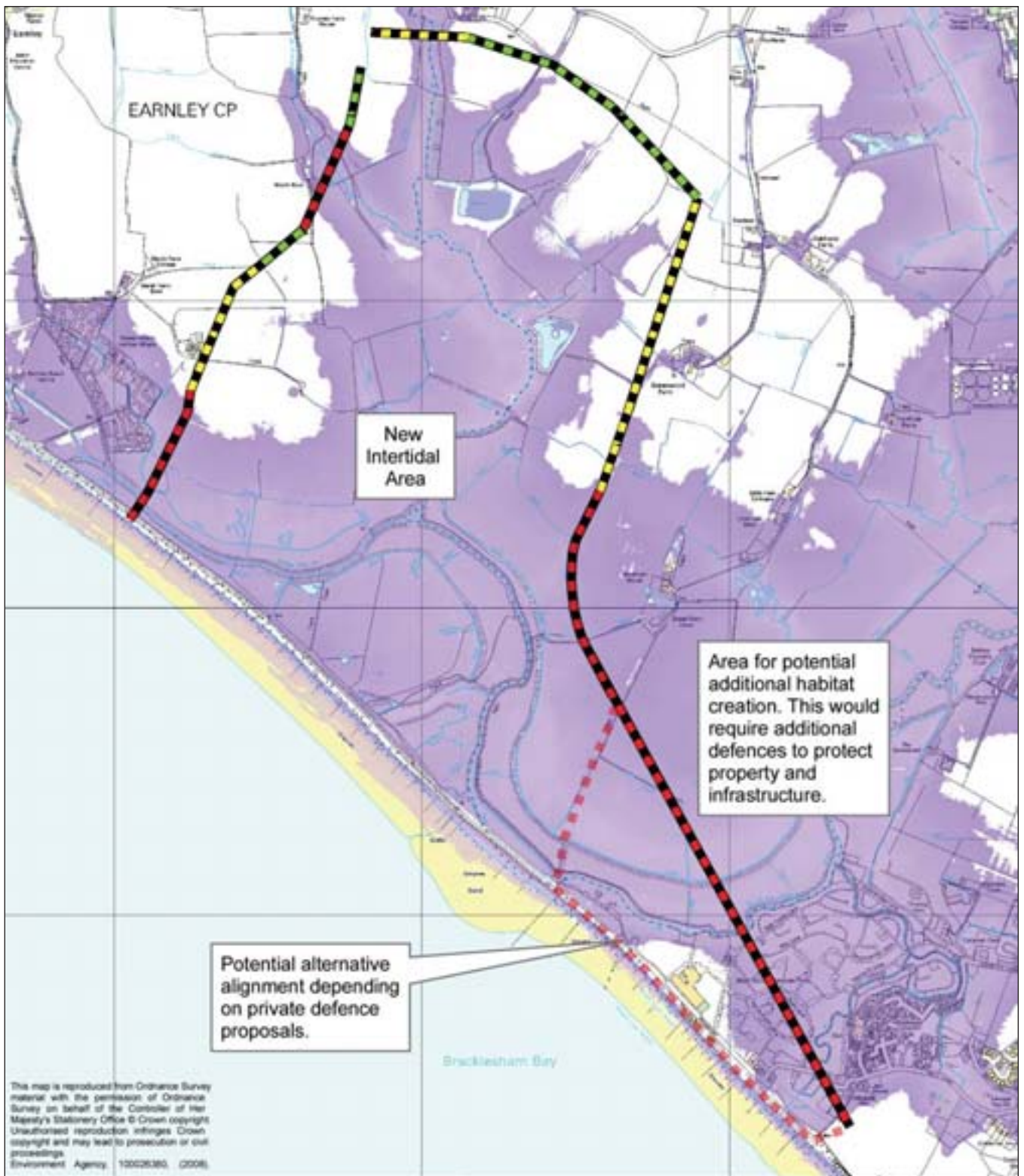
risk elsewhere;

- public footpaths, rights of way and existing heritage and nature conservation sites and species;
- possibility of using innovative designs or materials such as recycled aggregate for construction.

The map on the facing page shows indicative lines for inland flood defences taking into account the factors listed. More detailed work will be needed to define where and how these defences should be constructed. We will work with landowners to define new defence lines and where possible to create new tidal habitat.

We believe that this option will manage flood risk to the west of Selsey and low lying communities providing improved protection for the next 100 years.









**Figure 2 - Potential embankment locations at Medmerry**

**Notes:**

1. All lines indicative only. The final alignment of the inland defences will be determined taking into account the issues defined on the opposite page.

**Legend**

-  Potential lines of embankments to be built in short-term
-  Potential lines of embankments to be built in 20-50 years time
-  Potential lines of embankments to be built in 50-100 years time
- Flood risk area in 2008**
-  Land Below 3.6m AOD - 1 in 200 (0.05%) annual chance in 2008

0 250 500 1,000 Meters



# East Wittering and Bracklesham

Feedback from the initial consultation supported the indicative preferred option for ‘Hold the line’ but wanted a sustain approach for this frontage. Many respondents wanted improvements to defences in order to adapt to climate change over the 100 years. There were also concerns that proposals for neighbouring frontages would have an impact on the coastline at Bracklesham and East Wittering.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20

and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

Existing defences at Bracklesham and East Wittering are in poor condition. Chichester District Council designed a scheme to renew defences in 2004, but has been unable to obtain national funding to implement it. The eastern part of the frontage currently benefits from shingle drift from the neighbouring Medmerry frontage, which helps to lessen the impact of the poor state of the structures on the beach. Further west the situation is more urgent with a risk of defences failing in the near future.

In addition to addressing the pressing issues at East Wittering and Bracklesham, we have assessed options for managing flood and erosion risk with rising sea levels in the medium and long term. One issue we have considered is the effect of our recommended management change at the neighbouring Medmerry frontage. This proposed change is likely to reduce the amount of shingle available to drift along the coastline over time and we have allowed for this in developing our recommended ‘Hold the line’ option for East Wittering and Bracklesham.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	59	78	118	529
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	£19m (£80m)			
Benefit cost ratio	1.9			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Unlikely			

## Our recommendation: Hold the existing defence line - sustain

Defences would be raised over time to account for the risks from rising sea levels over the next 100 years.

The national funding priority is very low for this frontage. There is very little chance within the foreseeable future of securing national funding for a scheme to renew the defences. Funding from public and private sources will need to be explored.

If this proves unsuccessful, Chichester District Council will need to develop plans involving potentially affected householders that describe what will be done as the defences fail. While funding is sought to undertake works to renew defences maintenance should continue until their deterioration makes this no longer possible.





# Cakeham

As at East Wittering, feedback from the initial consultation showed that respondents supported a ‘Hold the line’ approach for this frontage.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20

and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	0	1	15	54
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	£3m (£25m)			
Benefit cost ratio	1.8			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Unlikely			

## Our recommendation: Hold the existing defence line - sustain

Defences would be raised over time to account for the risks from rising sea levels over the next 100 years.

The Cakeham frontage is in fair condition with no major works expected to be needed for the next 20 years apart from ongoing maintenance. The amount of shingle drifting along the coast is uncertain beyond

the first 20 years of the strategy. In the medium to long term (approximately 20-80 years) it may be better to move defences slightly landward at Cakeham to provide a more smooth coastal alignment. No properties would be affected by this minor realignment.

Although no major work is required in the short term over

the next 20 years, priority for national funding for works needed after this time is likely to be low. Maintenance of the existing defences should continue while this remains possible.

The long term changes at East Head will also need to be considered in managing this frontage.

# West Wittering and East Head

Over half of all responses to the initial consultation related to East Head. The main concern was that the indicative preferred option of ‘Managed realignment’ could have a massive impact on the wider harbour and the economy of the community potentially affected.

The table below summarises our assessment of property numbers at risk of flooding and erosion over time. We show costs over the first 20 and full 100 years of the strategy and the likelihood of securing national funding.

East Head is a natural feature that has changed over time responding to variable supplies of sand and shingle and the actions of the sea and wind. It is an important amenity feature that has an influence over the wider harbour. The feature has both national and international nature conservation designations and historically there has not been agreement over how to manage it.

The processes operating around East Head are complex. To get a better understanding of these issues and the approaches needed to manage them, the East Head Working Group was formed. This group

consists of Cakeham Manor Estate Ltd, Chichester District Council, Chichester Harbour Conservancy, the Environment Agency, the National Trust, Natural England, West Wittering Estate plc and West Wittering Parish Council.

The group has been developing a management plan to address flood and erosion risk and the wider environment including amenity, recreation and navigation. Given the complexities at East Head and the uncertainty over its future development, our recommended approach developed together with the working group is for Adaptive management.

Year	2008	2028	2058	2108
Numbers of properties at risk from flooding or erosion if defences are not maintained	57	63	86	171
Cost of recommended option over next 20 years (100 years)	£2m (£9m) (East Head) + 1m (£2m) (West Wittering)			
Benefit cost ratio	4.1 (West Wittering on its own 17)			
Likelihood to secure central government funding	Unlikely for Adaptive management but likely for flood bunds at West Wittering			

## Our recommendation: Adaptive management at East Head plus improved flood defences for West Wittering

The flood risk affecting West Wittering village will increase as sea levels rise irrespective of what happens at East Head. To manage this risk we recommend construction of new flood defences close to the village, either in the form of flood bunds adjacent to the existing road or by raising the level of the roads.

At East Head Adaptive management must be aimed at preserving the environmental, amenity and socio-economic value of the feature including

the management of effects on the wider harbour. We recommend that the East Head Working Group continues to develop a management plan that will include:

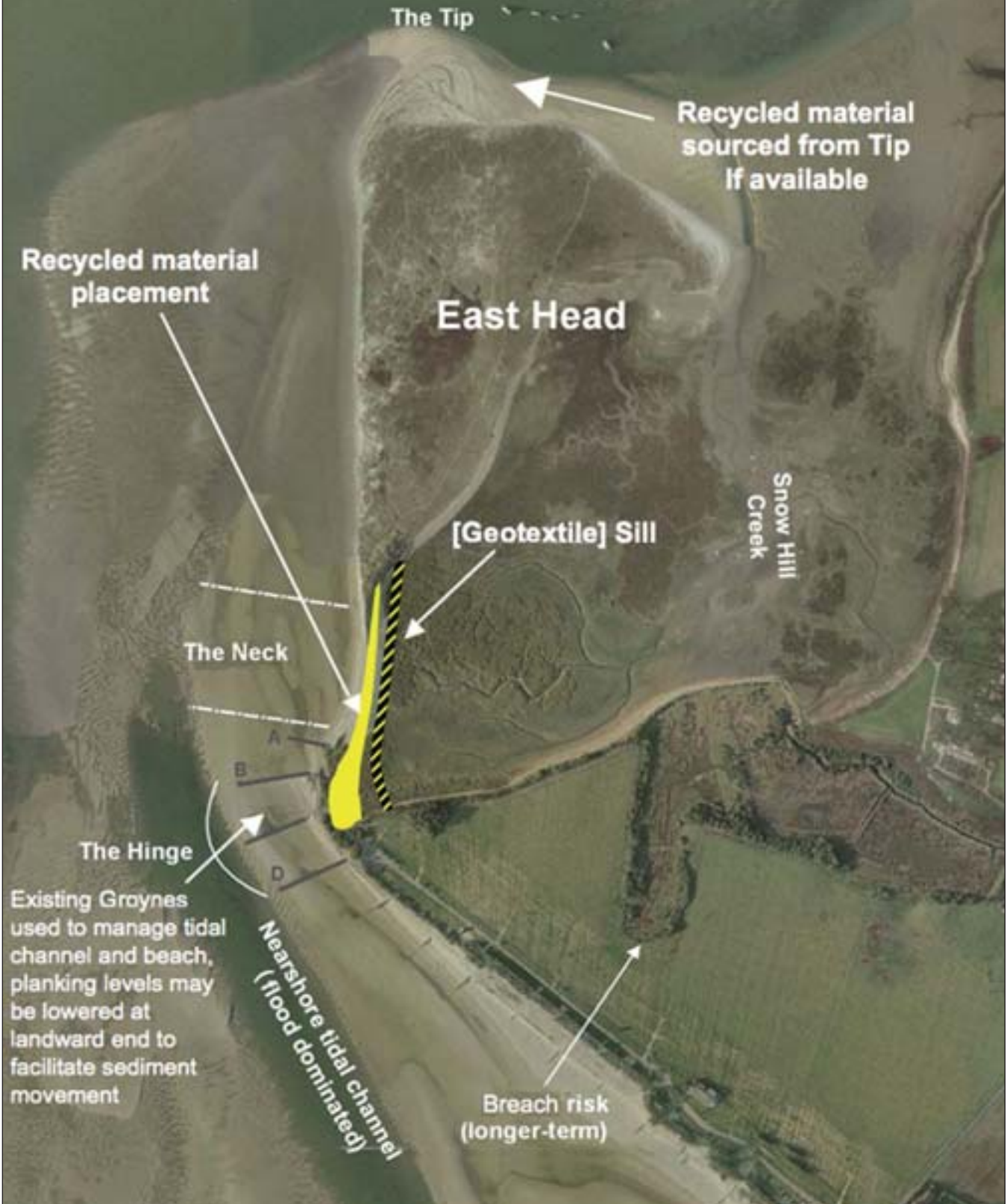
- long term monitoring to identify evolving issues and to measure success of management activities;
- recycling material from the tip for placement at the hinge and the neck;
- creation of a breach

prevention sill landward of the hinge and the neck;

- management of the existing defences at and around the hinge.

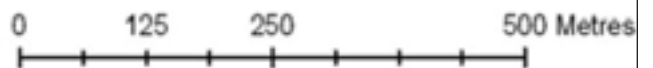
Adaptive management of East Head is unlikely to attract national funding and is likely to require local financial support. We hope that this funding issue will be explored by the East Head Working Group. Flood banks at West Wittering are more likely to gain national funding.

**Figure 3. Illustrative plan of initial Adaptive Management proposals for East Head**



**East Head Spit**

Image courtesy of Channel Coastal Observatory  
November 2005



# Where can I find out more?

This document has been designed for public consultation to inform people of the key issues and explain the recommendations set out in the draft strategy. If you know of someone who you think should see this document, please refer them to our website for an electronic copy [www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/consultations](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/consultations)

If you do not have access to a computer additional hard copies are available at local libraries or you can write to us at the address on the next page or call us on 08708 506 506.

This document summarises our draft strategy studies and recommendations. Our full draft strategy gives details of all options considered and current and future flood and erosion risks. Copies are available to view at the offices of Arun and Chichester District Councils, the Environment Agency offices at Chichester and Worthing and Selsey Library. It can also be seen on our website or by contacting us using the details above. Due to the size of the document, where requests for hard copies are received, we would prefer to distribute relevant sections only and reserve the right to make an administrative charge for a full copy.

We have completed a *Strategic Environmental Assessment* of our draft strategy, which is recorded in an *Environmental Report*. You can view copies of this report on our website and at Arun and Chichester District Council offices, the Environment Agency offices in Worthing and Chichester and Selsey Library.

As part of the consultation on the draft strategy we are holding exhibitions at three locations across the peninsula. We encourage everyone to attend and talk with members of the project team about our recommendations. If you would like to come and talk to us about our work, we will be in:

- Pagham - Thursday 19 June, 1pm to 8pm at St Ninians Church Hall, Pagham
- Selsey - Friday 20 June and Wednesday 6 August, 1pm to 8pm at Selsey Town Hall
- West Wittering - Friday 4 July, 1pm to 8pm at West Wittering Cricket Pavilion

# Have your say

This is a draft strategy and no final decisions have been made. We want to hear from you to help us to identify anything we may have missed in the preparation of this draft strategy. Please share with us your views of our recommended management options and any concerns you may have regarding strategy funding and implementation by **29 August 2008**.

Please send your comments to us:

By email:

[pehcds@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:pehcds@environment-agency.gov.uk)

Or by writing to:

Pagham to East Head Draft Strategy Consultation 2008

Environment Agency

Guildbourne House

Chatsworth Road,

Worthing

West Sussex BN11 1LD

Please let us have your comments by 29 August 2008. We will consider all of the responses before making our final strategy decisions later this year.

We will keep you informed of our progress and share the outcomes of this consultation with you, for example through press releases and communications with community representatives. You can also find up to date information at our website: [www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/consultations](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/consultations)



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