

Note: Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)

Introduction

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should identify a Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) in any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast¹.

The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) states a CCMA will only be defined where rates of shoreline change are significant over the next 100 years, taking account of climate change. They will not need to be defined where the accepted shoreline management plan policy is to hold or advance the line (maintain existing defences or build new defences) for the whole period covered by the plan, subject to evidence of how this may be secured².

Defining Wyre's CCMA's

The North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan SMP2 illustrates three policy units (areas) in Wyre where the shoreline management plan (SMP) policy is not to hold or advance the line. Although one policy unit (area) along the Wyre Estuary is split in two by Fylde Borough Council to the south. These are the areas defined as CCMA's on the Policy Map. The four CCMA's being:

- Along the coastline north of Pilling (SMP reference 11c PU2.3)
- Along (three) sections of the Wyre Estuary:
 - Adjacent Knott End Golf Club, West of Knott End (SMP reference 11c PU1.7)
 - Stanah, Thornton (SMP reference 11c PU1.5)
 - East of Shard Bridge, South of Hambleton (SMP reference 11c PU1.5)

The final designations have been identified using information gathered from the North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan SMP2, Environment Agency tidal flood zones, data from the National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM) and input/meetings with Wyre Council Engineers Team.

Justification for each CCMA

Coastline north of Pilling

The shoreline management plan policy (11c PU2.3) is to:

- *0-20 years: Hold the Line*
- *20-50 years: Hold the Line or Managed Realignment*
- *50-100 years: Hold the Line*

The policy and approach (0-100 years from 2010) and Justification in the SMP states the following regarding 11c PU2.3.

0-20 years: Investigations into potential Managed Realignment locations and extents should be carried out including options to improve previous line of defence as secondary defence, impacts on the Lune Estuary channel and agricultural impacts. Implement Managed Realignment earlier if practicable.

¹ Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 105

² Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Guidance, Flood Risk and Coastal Change, paragraph 29

20-50 years: Depending on further studies, when first line of defence reaches end of residual life, seek opportunities to realign defence to previous line of defence where practicable and / or allow standard of protection of front line defences to decline.

50-100 years: Manage flood risk by maintaining defences to an adequate standard.

Social: Establishing a wider saltmarsh area will deliver a more sustainable flood defence, managing risks to people and property in the wider flood cell.

Environmental: Setting back the defence line (e.g. to the A588) may increase extent of intertidal habitat allowing saltmarsh to roll back as sea levels rise. Potential for new intertidal habitat to help offset coastal squeeze losses elsewhere.

Economic: Policy is economically viable due to value of assets protected in the flood cell, which links Policy Units 1.8, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Set back defence or secondary defence line could be more cost effective than improving current primary defences

The defined CCMA area:

The area has been defined by following the previous line of defence from the west until it reaches the A588 south of Lane Ends Amenity Area Picnic Site. The area then follows the A588 until it reaches and borough boundary.

Adjacent Knott End Golf Club (West of Knott End)

The shoreline management plan policy (11c PU1.7) is to:

- *0-20 years: No Active Intervention*
- *20-50 years: No Active Intervention*
- *50-100 years: No Active Intervention*

The policy and approach (0-100 years from 2010) and Justification in the SMP states the following regarding 11c PU1.7.

0-20 years: Allow shoreline to continue to evolve under natural processes. Basic maintenance of private localised defences may be acceptable subject to consent.

20-50 years: Allow shoreline to continue to evolve under natural processes.

50-100 years: Allow shoreline to continue to evolve under natural processes.

Social: No formal defences currently present, but localised private defences could be managed, subject to consent, if required.

Environmental: No Active Intervention will result in a naturally functioning sustainable coastline, likely to be beneficial to the designated conservation sites.

Economic: A Hold the Line policy cannot be justified for funding on a national economic funding basis.

The defined CCMA area:

The area has been identified using the Environment Agencies tidal flood zone 2 with an added 10 metre buffer. If the shoreline was to change in the identified area, it would occur in tidal flood zone 2, worst case scenario. Data obtained from NCERM illustrates short (0-20 years), medium (20-50) and long term (50-100) erosion at 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles. The long term rate of erosion at the 95th percentile (worst case scenario) is 6.6 metres. Therefore, a 10 metre buffer (rounded up) has been added as an extra precaution.

Stanah (Thornton) and East of Shard Bridge (South of Hambleton)

The shoreline management plan policy (11c PU1.5) is to:

- *0-20 years: Hold the Line*
- *20-50 years: Managed Realignment*
- *50-100 years: Hold the Line*

The policy and approach (0-100 years from 2010) and Justification in the SMP states the following regarding 11c PU1.5.

0-20 years: Maintain defences while actively investigating opportunities to withdraw maintenance of defences where practicable and retreat to high land while encouraging development of BAP habitat.

20-50 years: Depending on investigations, where practicable, to withdraw from maintenance and retreat back to high land and encourage development of BAP habitat,

50-100 years: Where practicable, to withdraw from maintenance and retreat back to high land and encourage development of BAP habitat

Social: Insufficient justification to continue maintaining defences. Hold the line policy in short term to allow time to adapt. However, privately funded defence maintenance may be allowed subject to consent.

Environmental: Withdrawing from front line defence will result in a more naturally functioning coastline and be beneficial to the adjacent internationally designated conservation sites. Managed realignment provides potential for development of BAP habitat.

Economic: There is insufficient economic justification to Hold The Line in the future due to lack of assets at risk. Managed realignment will allow for adaptation to change.

The defined CCMA area:

The area has been identified using the Environment Agencies tidal flood zone 2 with an added 10 metre buffer. If the shoreline was to change in the identified area, it would occur in tidal flood zone 2, worst case scenario. Data obtained from NCERM illustrates short (0-20 years), medium (20-50) and long term (50-100) erosion at 5th, 50th and 95th percentiles. The long term rate of erosion at the 95th percentile (worst case scenario) is 6.6 metres. Therefore, a 10 metre buffer (rounded up) has been added as an extra precaution.