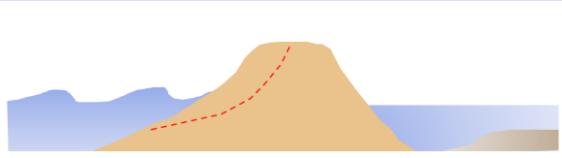
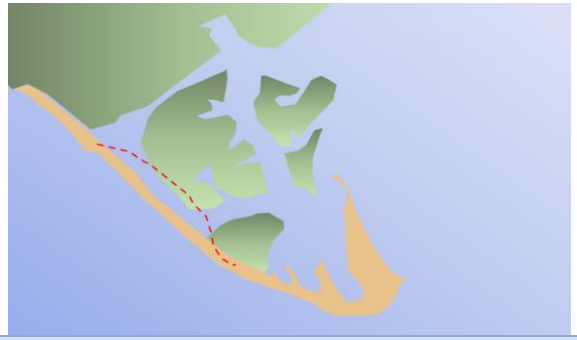
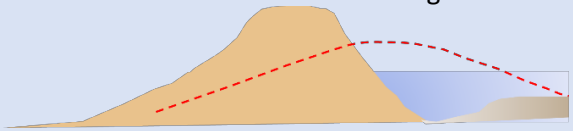
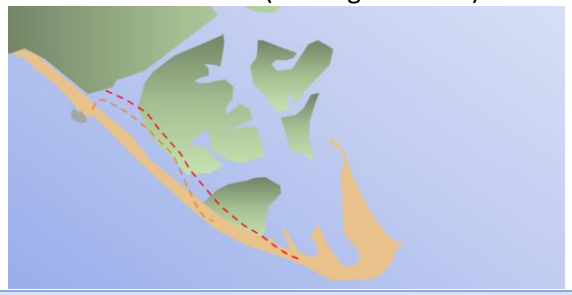
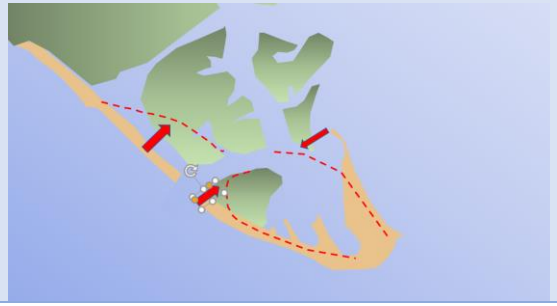
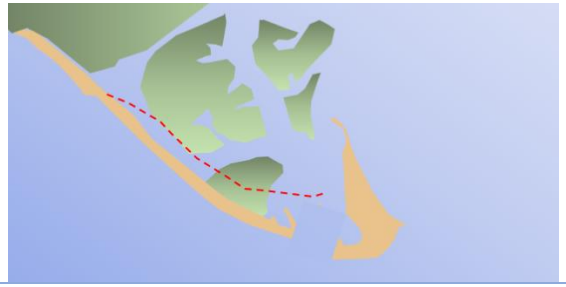
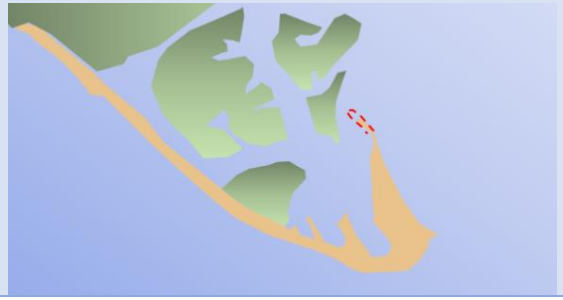
Table 3-1: Key impacts of Do-Nothing

No	Potential impact of Do-Nothing	Certainty of impact being realised
1	Narrowing due to erosion of barrier from the seaward side 	This is **almost certain** to occur over the next 10 years if beach management is withdrawn. Erosion and narrowing of the barrier will increase the likelihood of the barrier rolling back (Scenario 2 below).
2	Over washing and roll-back of the position of the barrier 	This is **likely** to occur over the next 10 years. If rollback does occur it would likely be in the order of 20 to 50m. The barrier is **almost certain** to have rolled back by 50 to 100m in 50 years time and in excess of 100m in 100 years time. While the main barrier would rollback it is anticipated that the western extent would remain connected with the Castle headland. When rollback does occur, it is **almost certain** to infill Mounts Lake and affect the drainage out of Danes Stream.
3	Continuous barrier above normal high tides 	It is **highly likely** that, despite scenario 1 and 2 above, that the barrier will remain as a continuous barrier above normal tides for the next 10 years, meaning it is accessible during normal conditions. Scenario 1 and 2 will result in a lower crest level than the presently managed crest, that will be wider, with a more shallowly graded seaward slope. However, it is **likely** that as a result of a storm event, there may be temporary periods where the spit lowers below normal high tides as a result of a storm event. This would only be temporary and would recover during calmer periods of weather. Over the next 50 years, it is **likely** that the barrier will remain as a continuous barrier, although it is **almost certain** that there will be periods where access is lost as a result of storm events. The certainty of a continuous barrier over the 50 to 100 year period reduces to **about as likely as not**, due to the uncertainty surrounding impacts of sea level rise and sediment availability.

4	Rollback leading to the barrier disconnecting from the Breakwater (at Saltgrass Lane) 	Over the next 10 years it is **highly unlikely** that the barrier will disconnect from the Breakwater, as the rock structures form an anchor point to the spit. Over the next 50 years, it is **highly likely** that the barrier will disconnect from the Breakwater due to the shoreline reorientation required to accommodate a 50 to 100m rollback distance (suggested in Scenario 2).
5	Permanent breach in the main part of the barrier, leaving the barrier impassable during all states of the tide 	Over the next 10 years, it is **highly unlikely** that any crest lowering will develop into a permanent breach that will remain open. Over the next 50 years, the likelihood increases, but still remains **unlikely.** Over the next 100 years it is **about as likely as not** that a permanent breach will form. If a breach does form, it is most likely to occur where Mounts Lake comes away from the barrier.
6	Permanent breach of the barrier immediately west of the Castle leading to Hurst Castle being left on an island 	There is a **remote** chance of a permanent breach forming to the west of the Castle over the next 10 years. This is because the eastern half of the barrier is typically more stable. Over the next 50 years, it is **highly unlikely** that a permanent breach will form. Over the next 100 years it remains **unlikely** that a breach will form to the west of the castle. The reduction is certainty over time is related to the uncertainty associated with impacts from climate change and sea level rise.

7	Extension of North Point in a north westerly direction 	It is **very likely** that North Point will accrete if beach management is stopped. This will lead to North Point extending further in a north westerly direction. It is **about as likely as not** that North Point will continue to accrete over the 10 to 50 year period due to a decrease in material being transported to North Point.