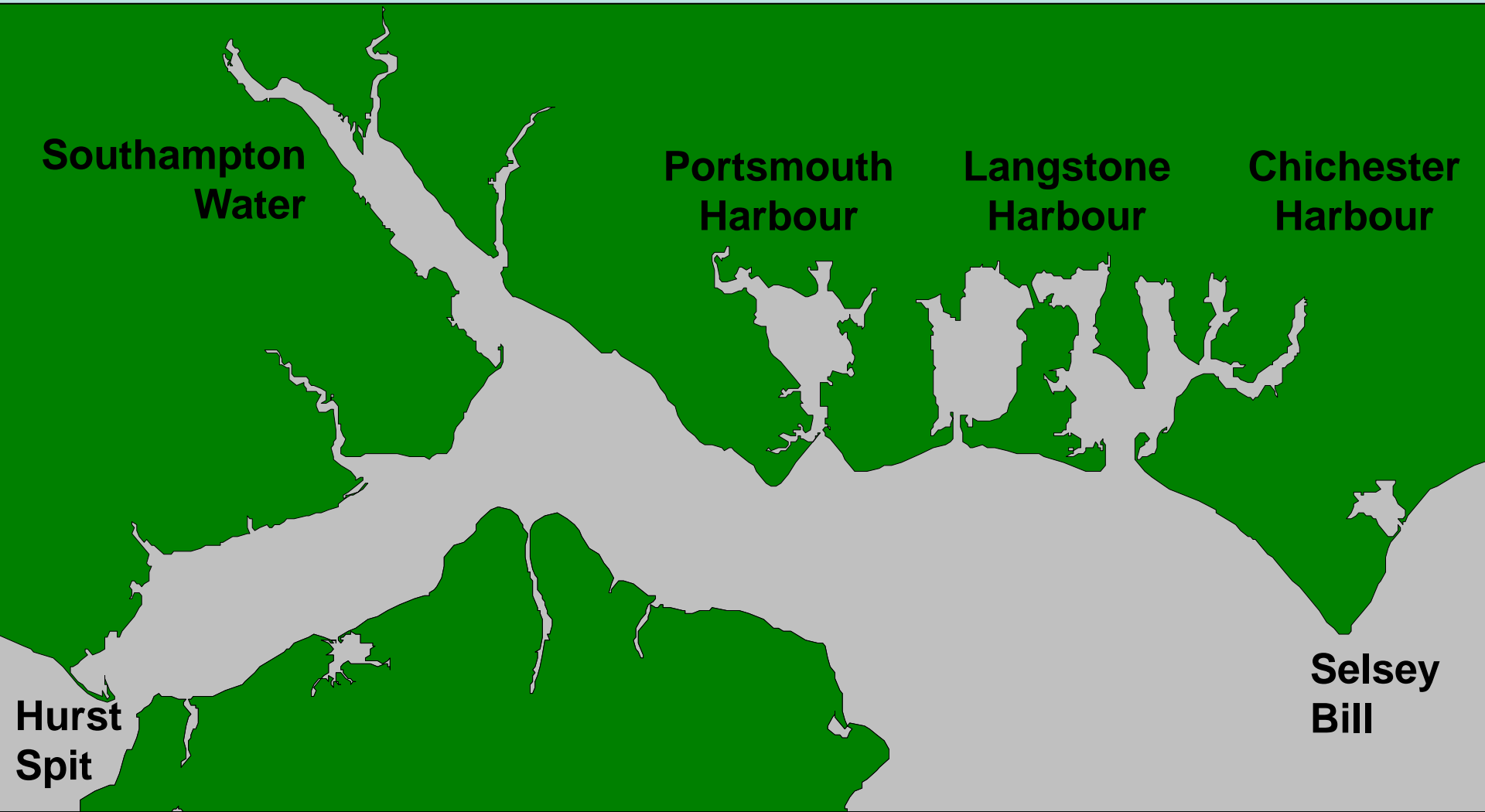


# Draft North Solent SMP pre-consultation meeting



Thursday 7 January 2010

NFDC Lymington Town Hall 10:00

# Programme

- What is an Shoreline Management Plan?
- North Solent SMP
- SMP process to determine the Draft Proposed Policies
- Privately owned and maintained defences
- Public Consultation



# Aims of meeting

- Clarify how the North Solent SMP is relevant to you
- Raise awareness of areas at risk from tidal flooding and/or coastal erosion
- Identify implications to landowners and wider community if public and private defences were not maintained or failed
- Explain proposed policies and SMP process
- Explain consultation options



# What is an Shoreline Management Plan?

- Strategic approach to managing the coast
- Non-statutory policy documents
- Sustainable coastal protection & flood defence policy for 3 epochs:-
  - Short-term (0-20 years)
  - Medium-term (20-50 years)
  - Long-term (50-100 years)
- Each SMP contributes to determining national funding requirement for the management of coastal flood and erosion risks







- Implications of interactions between defences and natural coastal processes, such as waves, tides, movement of sediment and sea level rise
- Determining coastal flood and erosion risks to coastal communities, property, heritage features, and the built and natural environment
- Technical, Environmental and Economic assessments
- SMPs do not guarantee public funding to implement the proposed policies
- SMPs are not legally enforceable but are taken into account in the planning process to assist in the development and management around the coast





Old Portsmouth  
© Portsmouth City Council



Thorney Island, 2008  
© Havant Borough Council

## Shoreline management policies

- Hold The Line
- No Active Intervention
- Advance The Line
- Managed Realignment



Thornham Point, Chichester Harbour, 1998  
© Chichester Harbour Conservancy



# SMP process of determining draft policies

- Step 1 Collate baseline data
- Step 2 Identify coastal flood and erosion risk areas
- Step 3 Identify features potentially at risk
- Step 4 Technical assessment
- Step 5 Environmental assessment
- Step 6 Economic assessment
- Step 7 Propose policies for consultation
- Step 8 Seek landowner's defence management intentions through consultation
- Step 9 Confirm final SMP and policies



## Step 1      **Baseline Data**

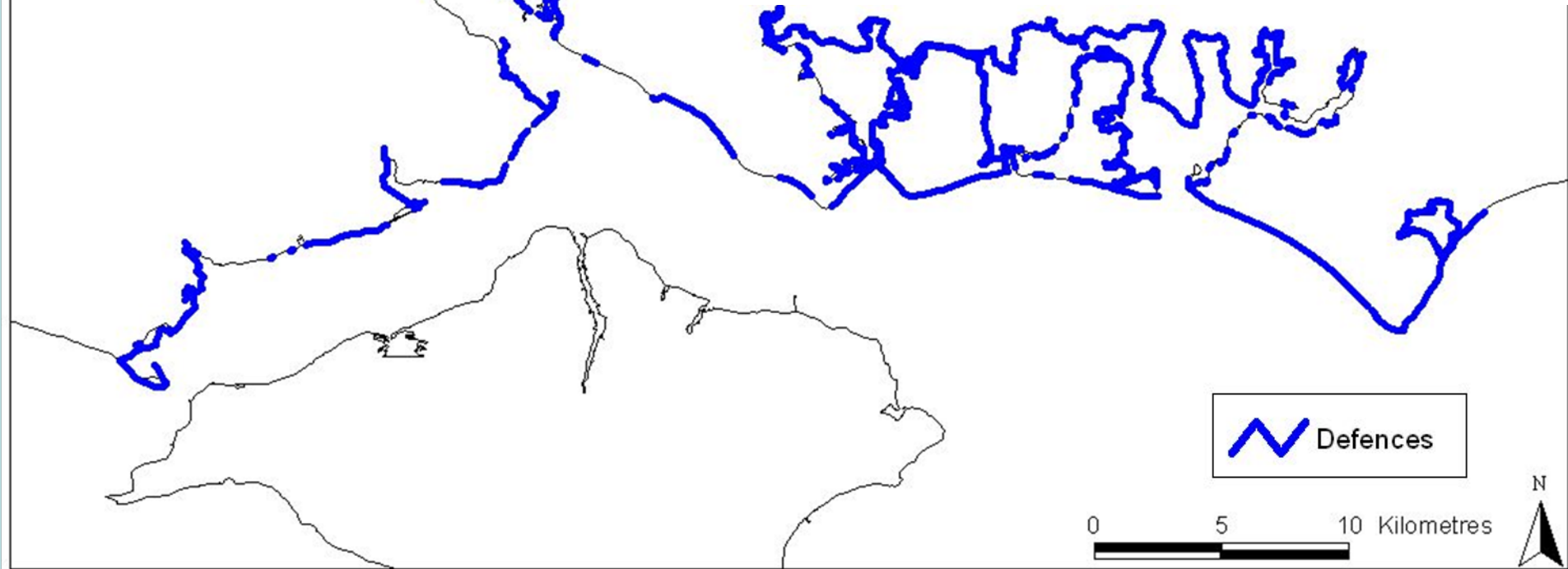
Collate data on coastal processes (sediment transport, geology, waves & tides, shoreline evolution, sea level rise predictions)

Collate data on existing defences (type, condition, residual life, standard of protection)





The North Solent SMP shoreline (386km) extends from Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit and includes Chichester, Langstone & Portsmouth Harbours, Southampton Water and tidal reaches of main rivers



**80% of SMP shoreline is defended or has active beach management**

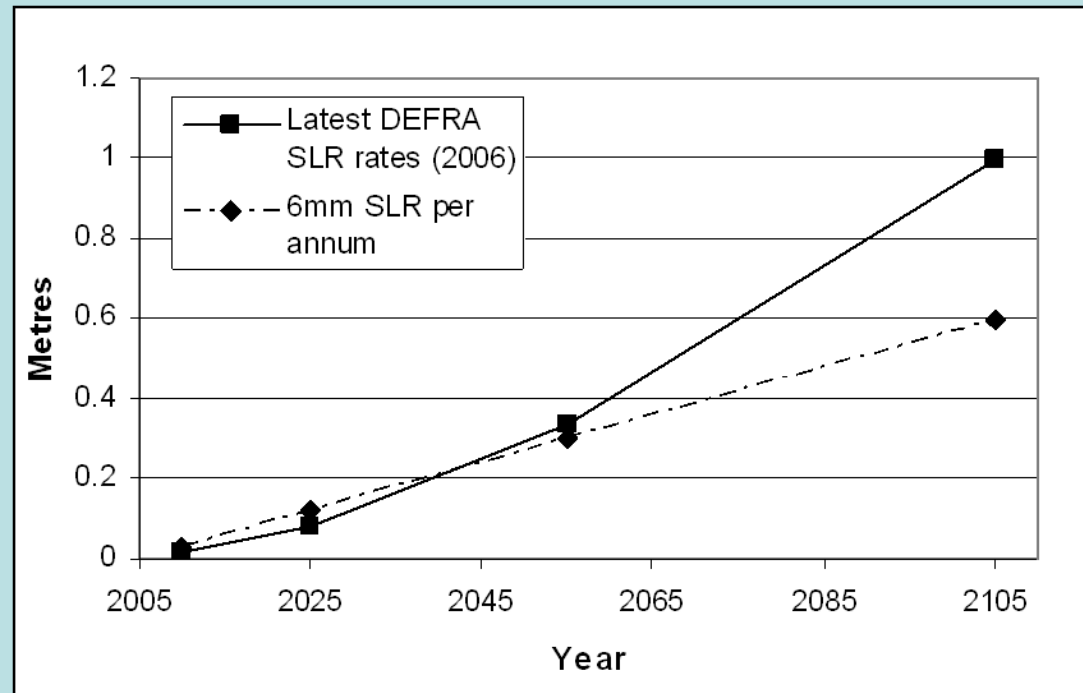
**60% of defences are owned and maintained by private third parties**

**10% of defences are owned and maintained by MOD**



# Defra Sea Level Rise Allowances

Administrative Region	Vertical Land Movement (mm/yr)	Net Sea Level Rise (mm/yr)				Previous Allowances (mm/yr)
		1990-2025	2025-2055	2055-2085	2085-2115	
Eastern England, East Midlands, London, <b>South East England</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>6</b>
South West and Wales	-0.5	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5	5
North West and North East England, Scotland	+0.8	2.5	7.0	10.0	13.0	4



Latest govt predictions suggest :-

In 100 years sea levels will be approx. 1m higher than current levels

## Step 2

# Identify coastal flood and erosion risk areas

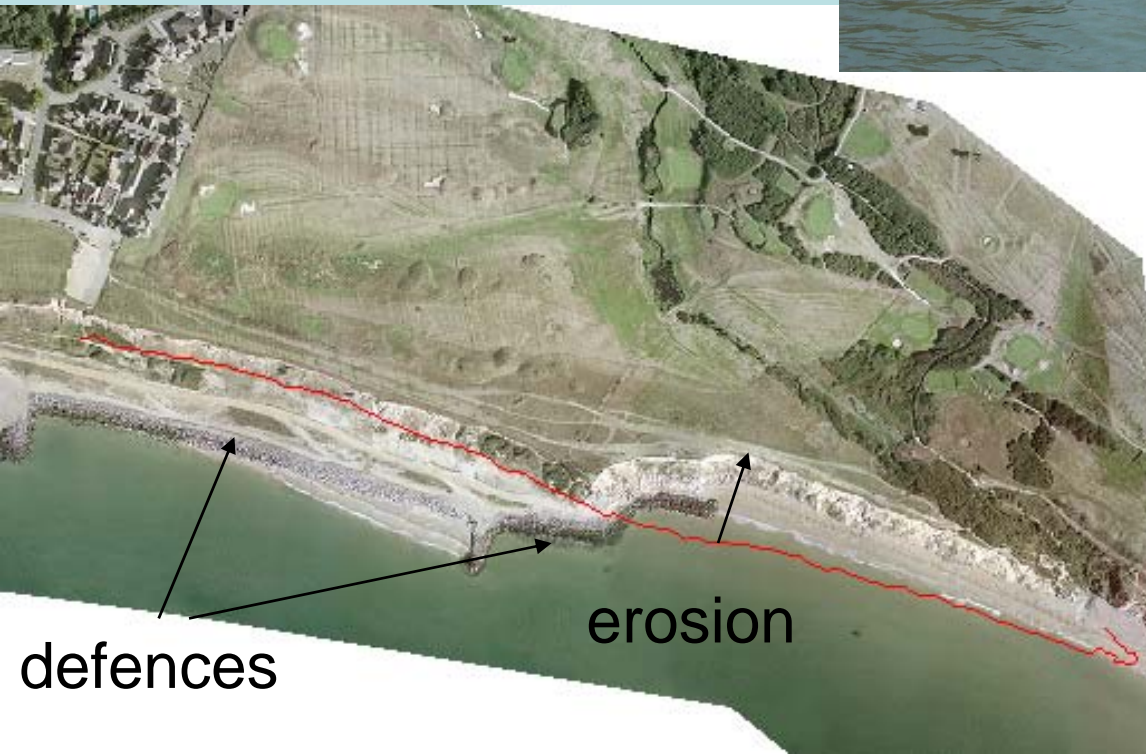


## Tidal Flood Risk Mapping

Aim - to determine the number of properties potentially at risk from tidal flooding now and in 100 years time assuming no defences remaining

# Shoreline Erosion Risk

Aim - to determine and quantify the areas potentially at risk from coastal erosion for 0–20 years, 20–50 years and 50–100 years



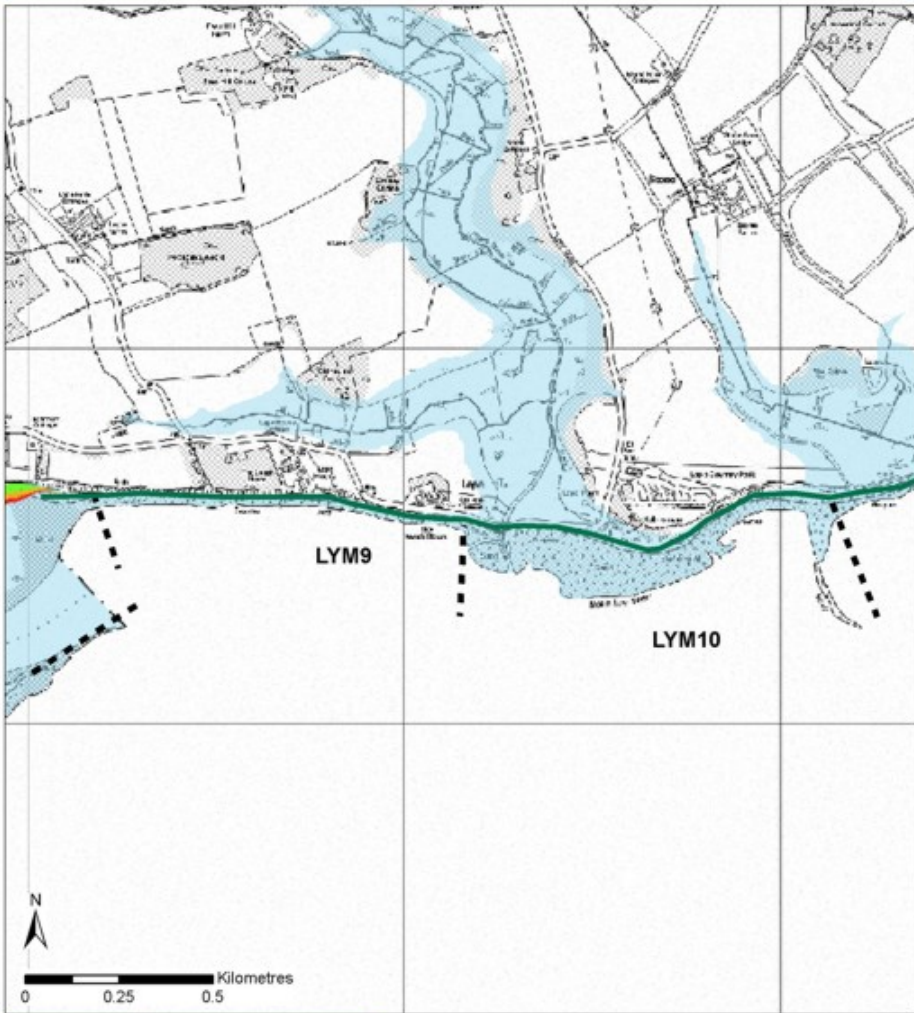
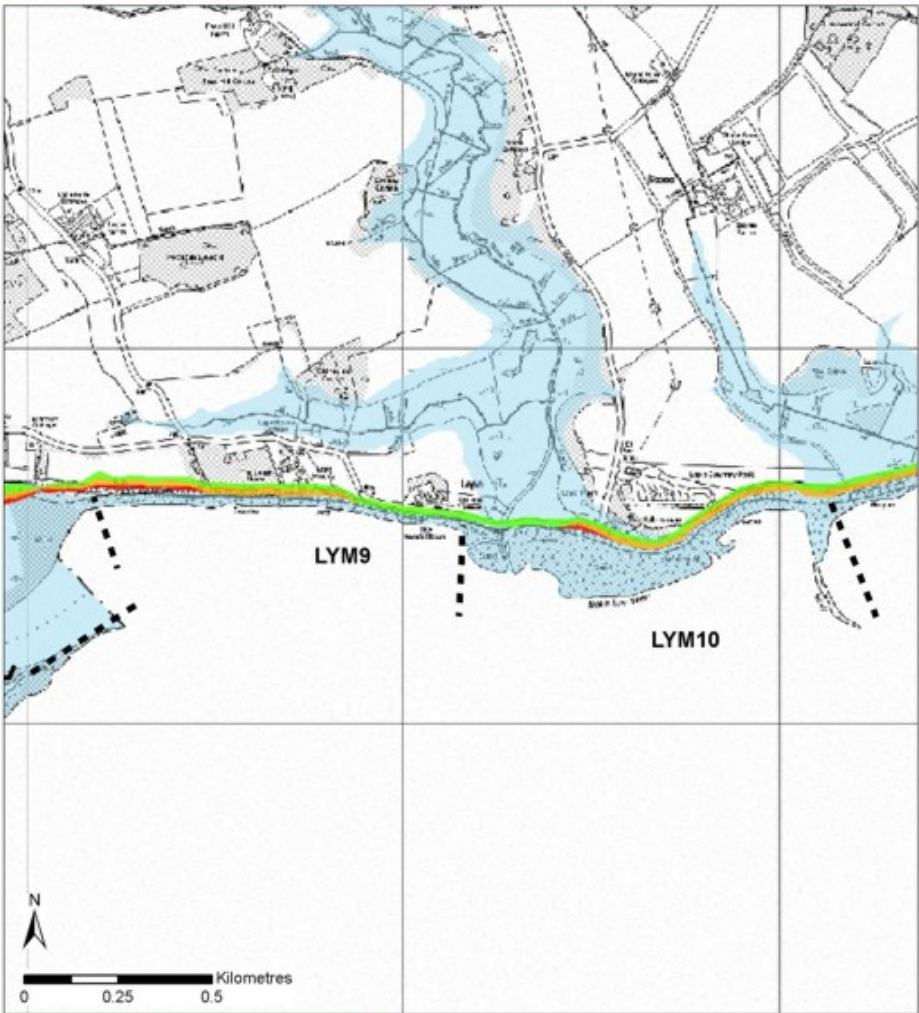


The potential coastal flood and erosion risk areas have been assessed under two different scenarios:

1 If no further investment or maintenance of existing defences i.e. defences fail  
(No Active Intervention)

2 If existing defences and management practices continue  
(With Present Management)





- Policy Unit Boundary
- Complex coastal processes
- Red Indicative erosion zone up to 2025
- Orange Indicative erosion zone up to 2055
- Green Indicative erosion zone up to 2105
- Light Blue 2115 Indicative Floodplain © Environment Agency

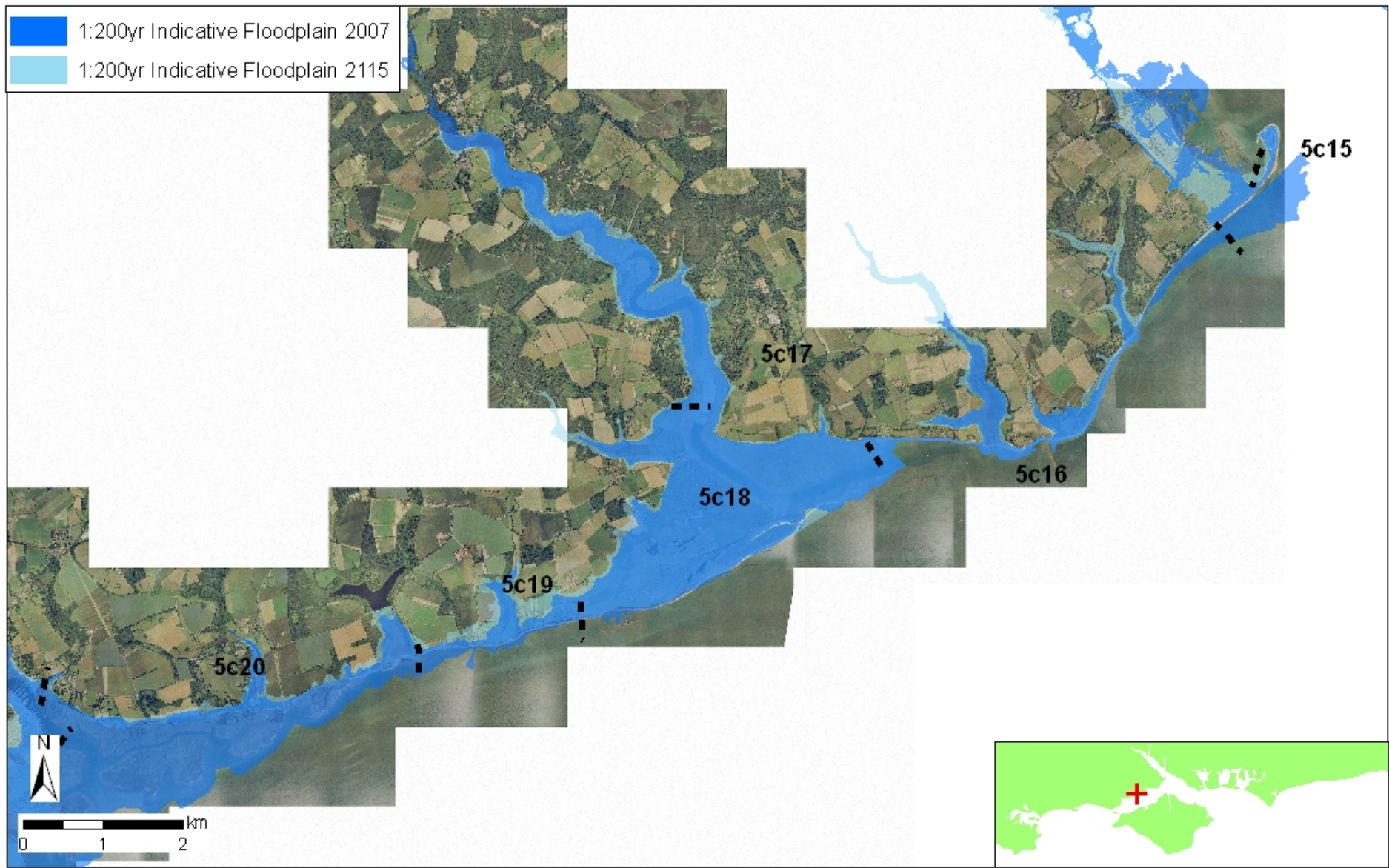


- Policy Unit Boundary
- Dark Green Shoreline Defences
- Red Indicative erosion zone up to 2025
- Orange Indicative erosion zone up to 2055
- Green Indicative erosion zone up to 2105
- Light Blue 2115 Indicative Floodplain © Environment Agency

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## Step 3

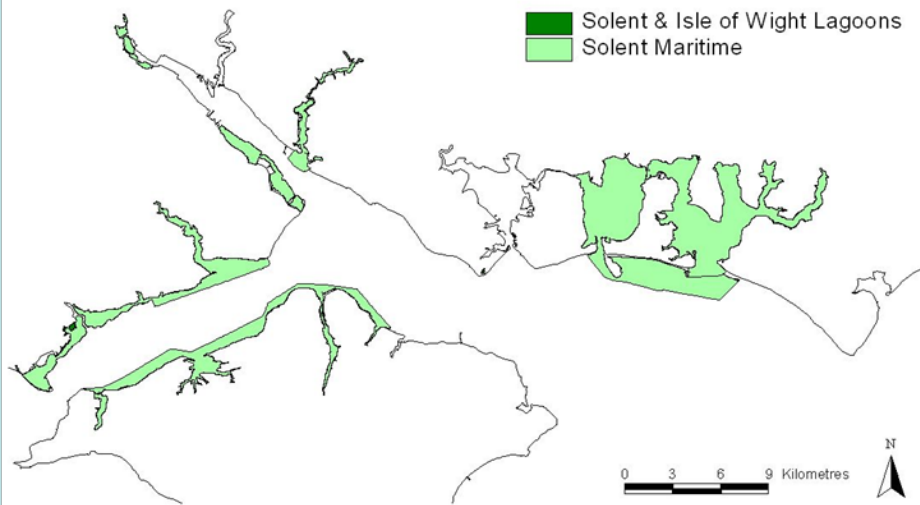
# Identify features potentially at risk of coastal flooding & erosion risk, over the next 100 years

The SMP process identifies features from 4 broad themes:

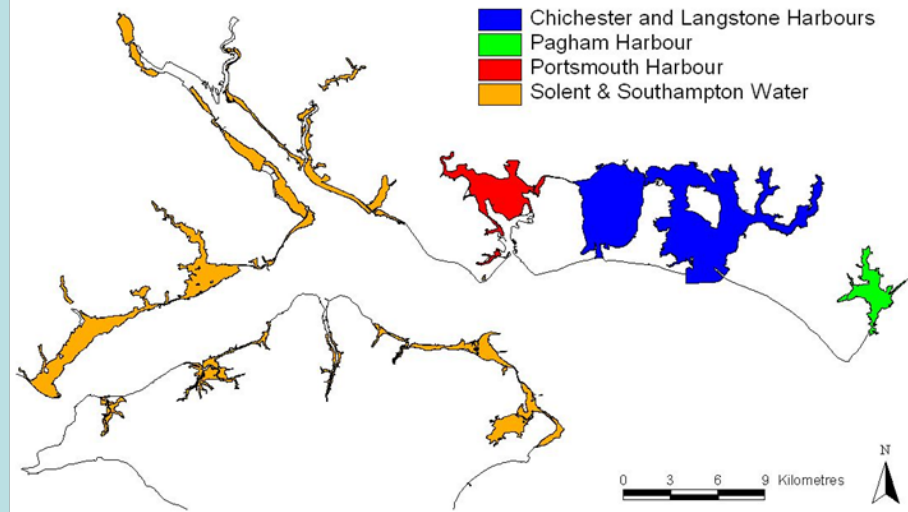
1. Natural Environment
2. Landscape & Character
3. Historic Environment
4. Current & Future Land Use



Special Areas of Conservation in the North Solent SMP area

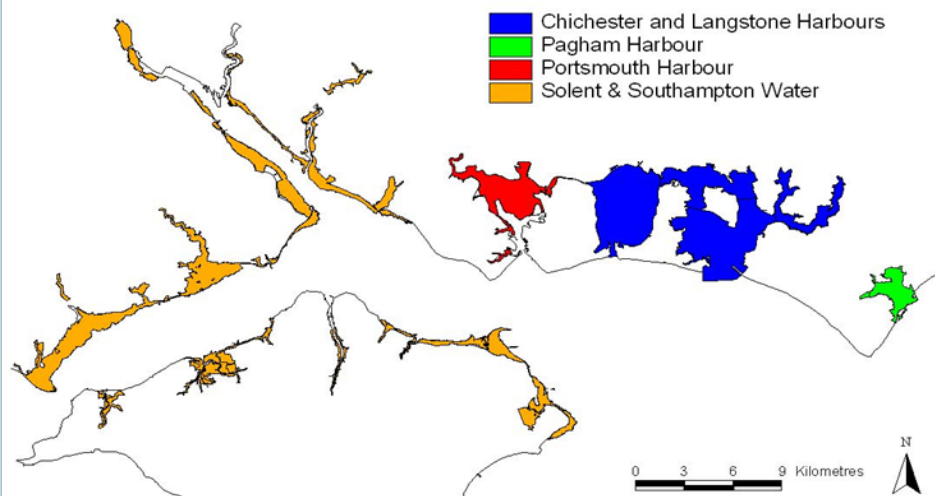


Ramsar sites in the North Solent SMP area

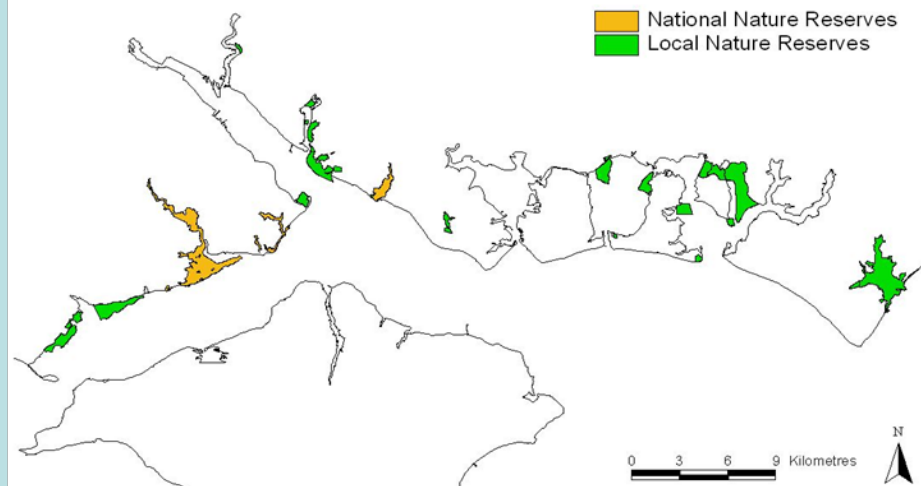


Approx 80% of SMP shoreline covered by International and/or European nature conservation designations

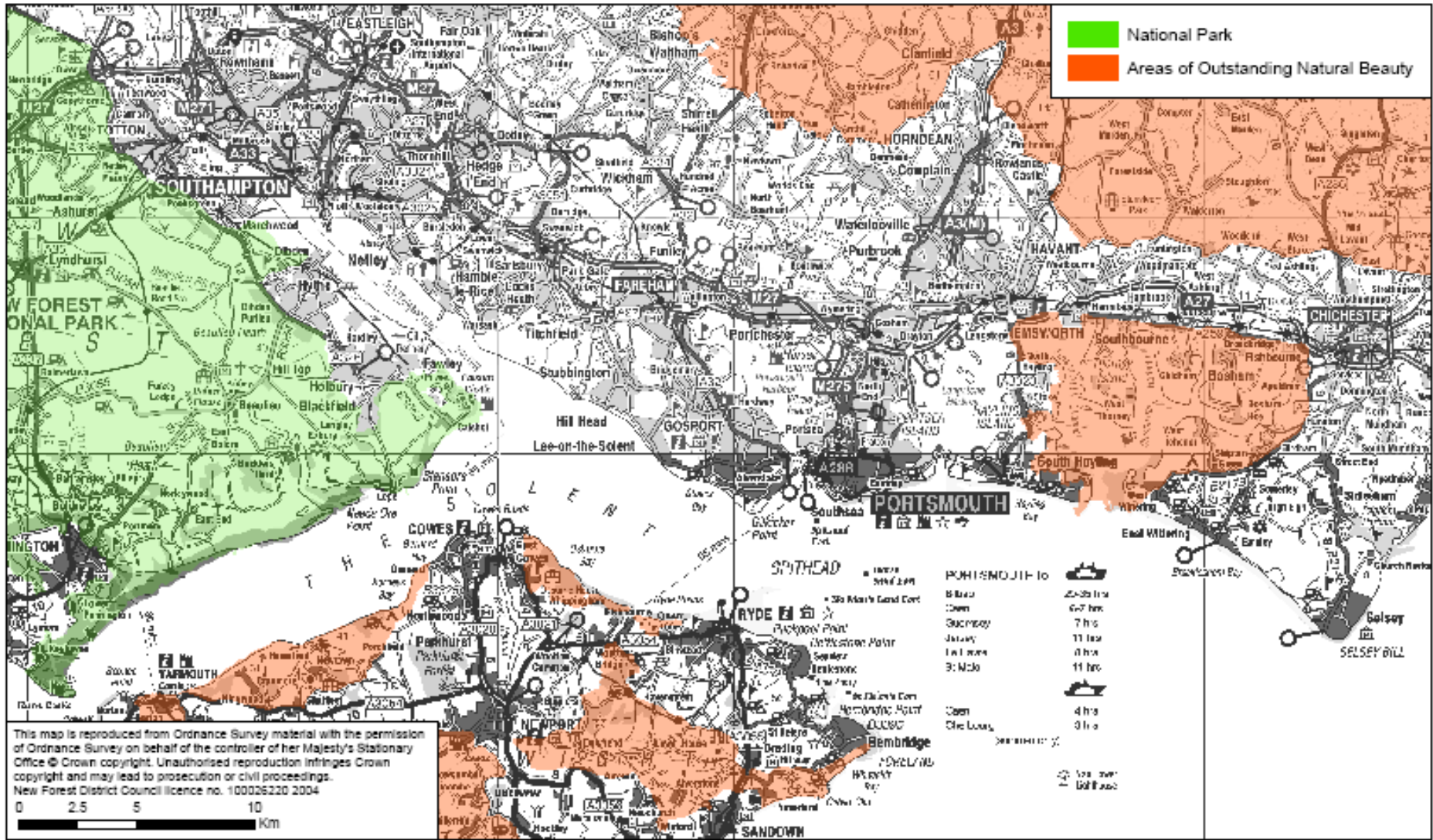
Special Protection Areas in the North Solent SMP area



National and Local Nature Reserves

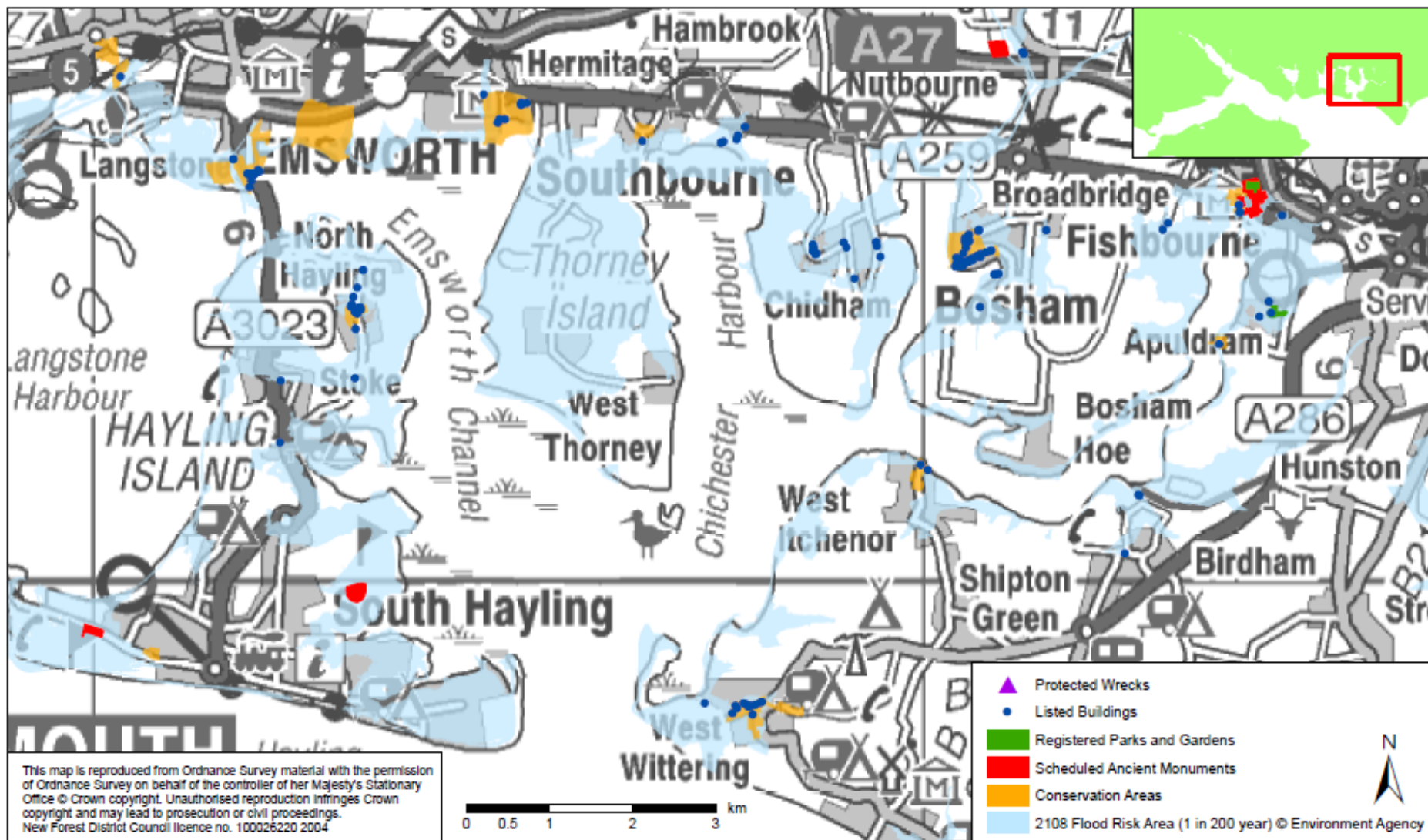






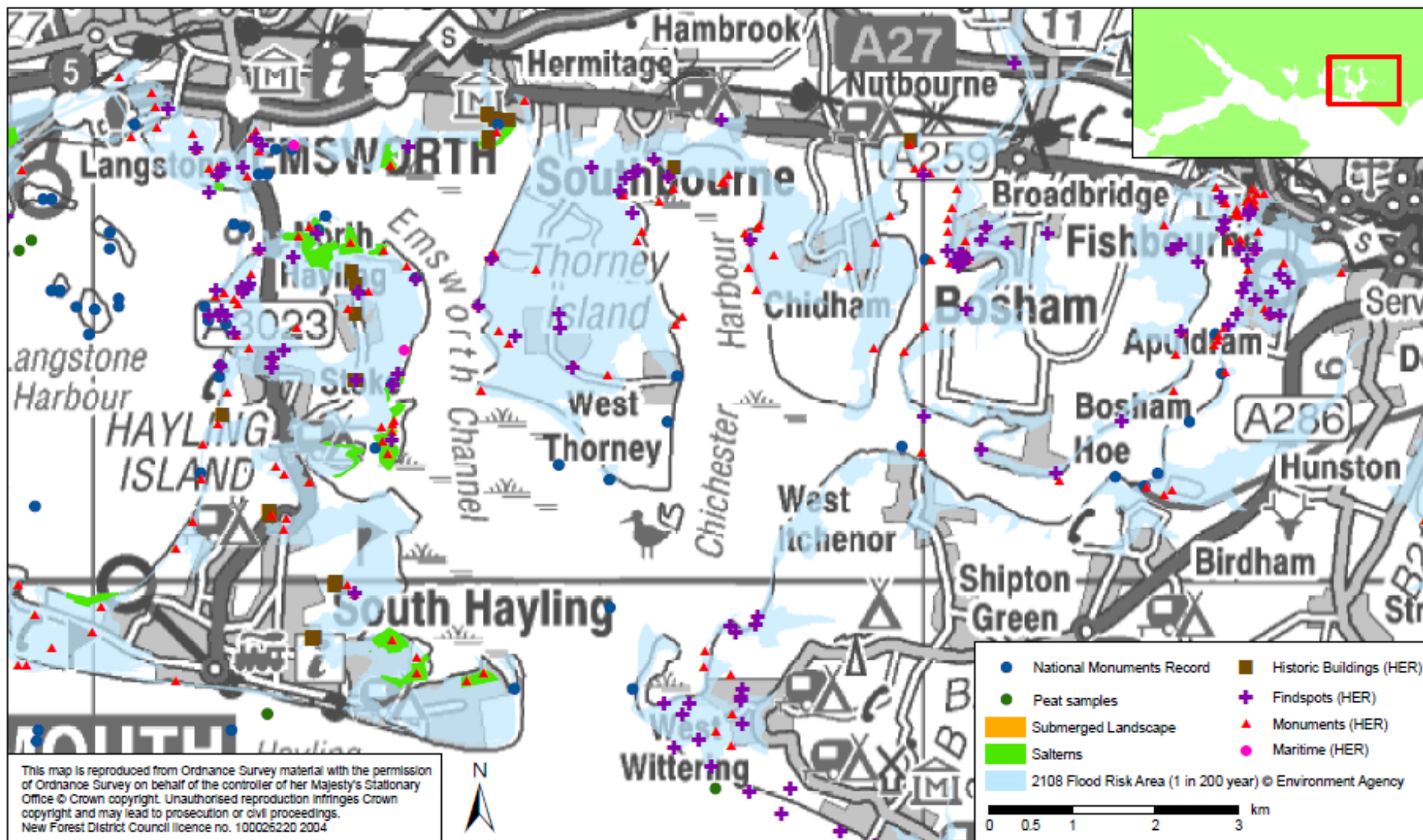
Landscape Designations

National level designations:- National Park, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty



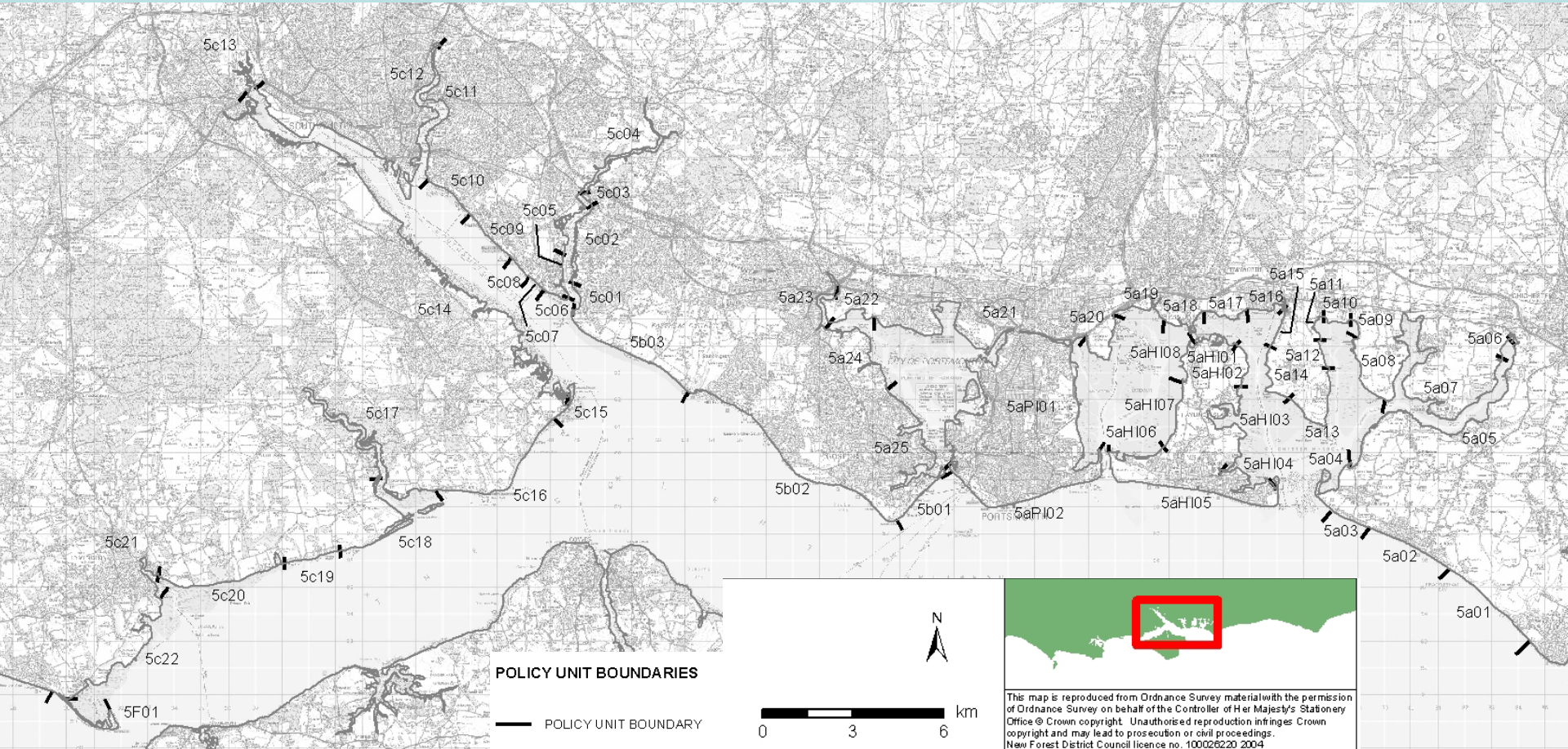
Statutory Designated Features





Non-Designated Heritage Features

# Policy Units



For example:

Policy Unit	Policy Option per Epoch		
	0-20 years	20-50 years	50-100 years
5C15 Calshot Spit	Hold the Line	Hold the Line	No Active Intervention





## What features are considered to influence proposed policies?

- Residential / Community properties
- Commercial and Industrial assets  
i.e. power stations, oil terminal, ports, wharfs
- Coastal processes / sediment transport
- Agricultural land
- Heritage sites
- Amenity open space and recreation facilities  
i.e. marinas, boat yards, sailing clubs
- Transport and other infrastructure
- Nature conservation designations
- Habitat creation opportunities
- Coastal footpaths, accessibility

**But** privately owned land or owner's defence management intentions are not considered in policy appraisals

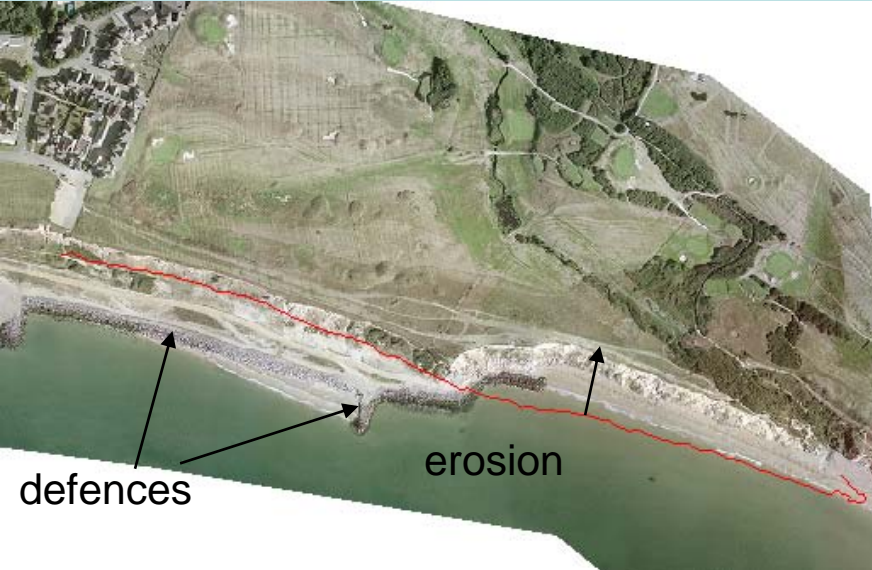
# Step 4 Technical assessment of policy options

Implications of policy options on:

coastal processes and future defence requirements







## Examples of key considerations:

Will defending one location cause erosion or increase flood risk along the coast?

What is the maintenance life of a defence before an expensive rebuild is required?



Will it still be technically possible?

Would it be more effective if realigned?



## Step 5

# Environmental assessment of policy options

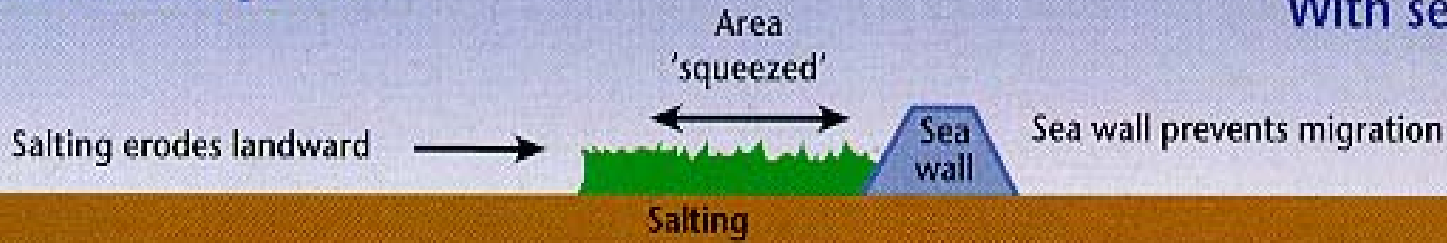
80% of the North Solent SMP area is covered by one or more European nature conservation designations

There are non-designated areas that also support the designated areas – e.g. high tide roost sites, feeding areas



# Coastal "Squeeze"

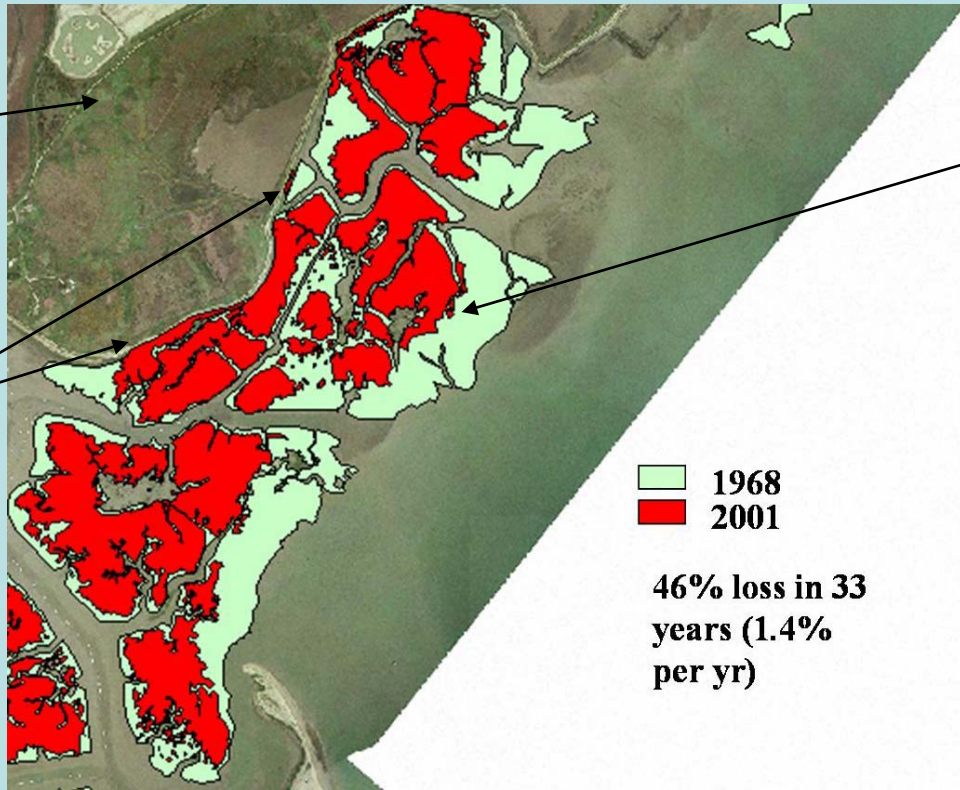
With seawall



Without seawall



coastal grazing marsh is protected behind the defences



Inter-tidal habitats are unable to migrate landwards due to fixed defences

1968  
2001

46% loss in 33 years (1.4% per yr)

# The EA's Habitat Creation Programme

Defences maintained by Local Authorities, the Environment Agency and private owners may cause loss of European designated habitats through 'coastal squeeze'.

There are legal requirements to:

- assess the implications of the SMP on habitats and function of these designated sites.
- recreate these habitats in more sustainable locations (compensation habitats)

The EA's Habitat Creation Programme (HCP) aims to deliver these compensation habitats to offset the loss of habitats from all Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management plans, including SMPs

The HCP will also deliver the compensation habitats to offset habitat losses due to 'coastal squeeze' caused by the continued maintenance of private defences.



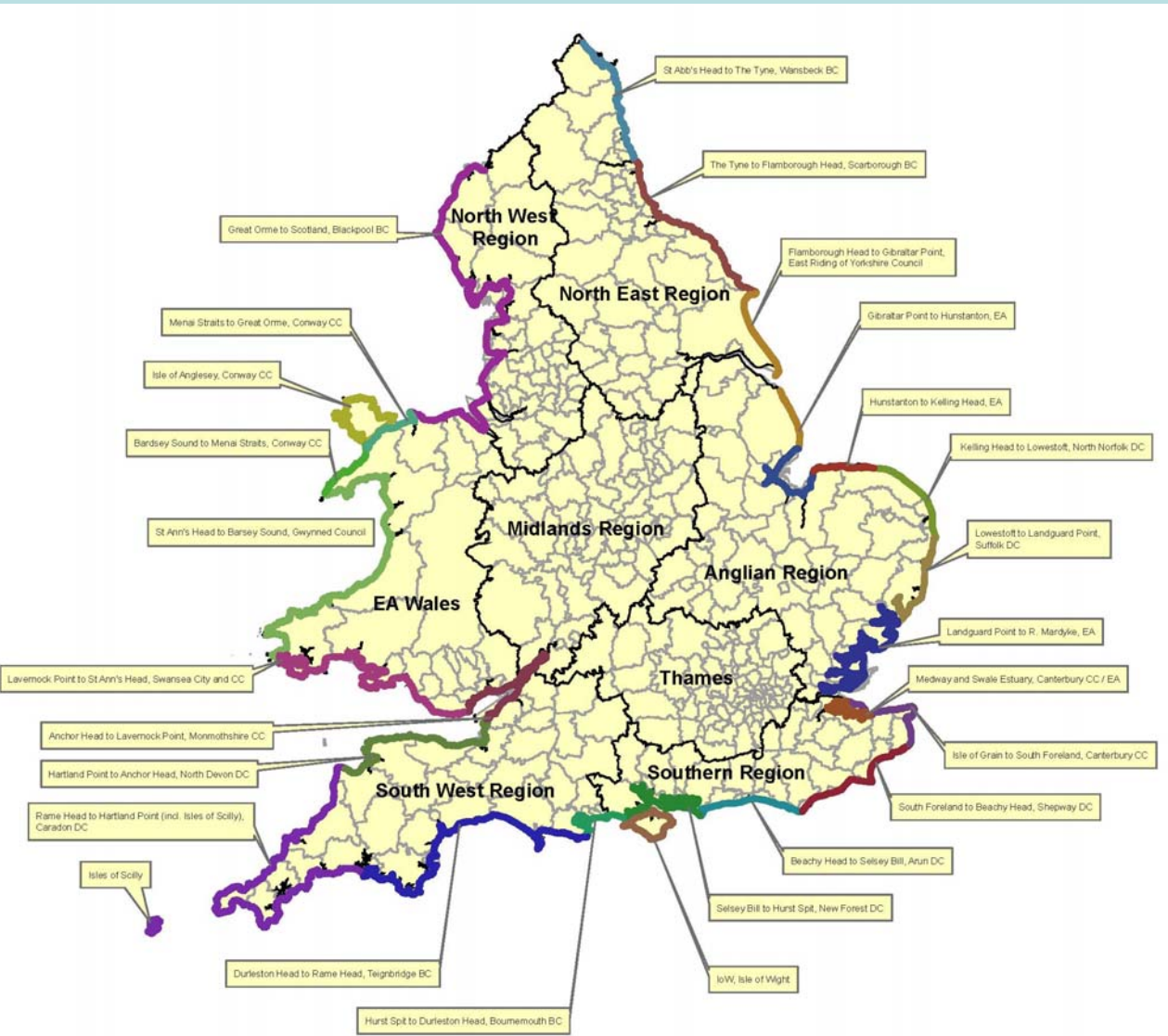
## Solent-wide study to identify potential inter-tidal habitats creation sites

- Limited inter-tidal habitat creation opportunities within the Solent
- Majority of sites identified:
  - are on privately owned land and/or behind privately maintained defences
  - are already covered by nature conservation designations
  - contain coastal grazing marsh and/or are part of a network of high tide roost sites
- Coastal grazing marsh considered to take ~50 years to recreate elsewhere



# Step 6

# Economic assessment of policy options



25 SMPs contribute to determining national funding requirement for management of coastal flood and erosion risks

Economic appraisal based on national public funding criteria

SMP does not reflect affordability of privately funded works

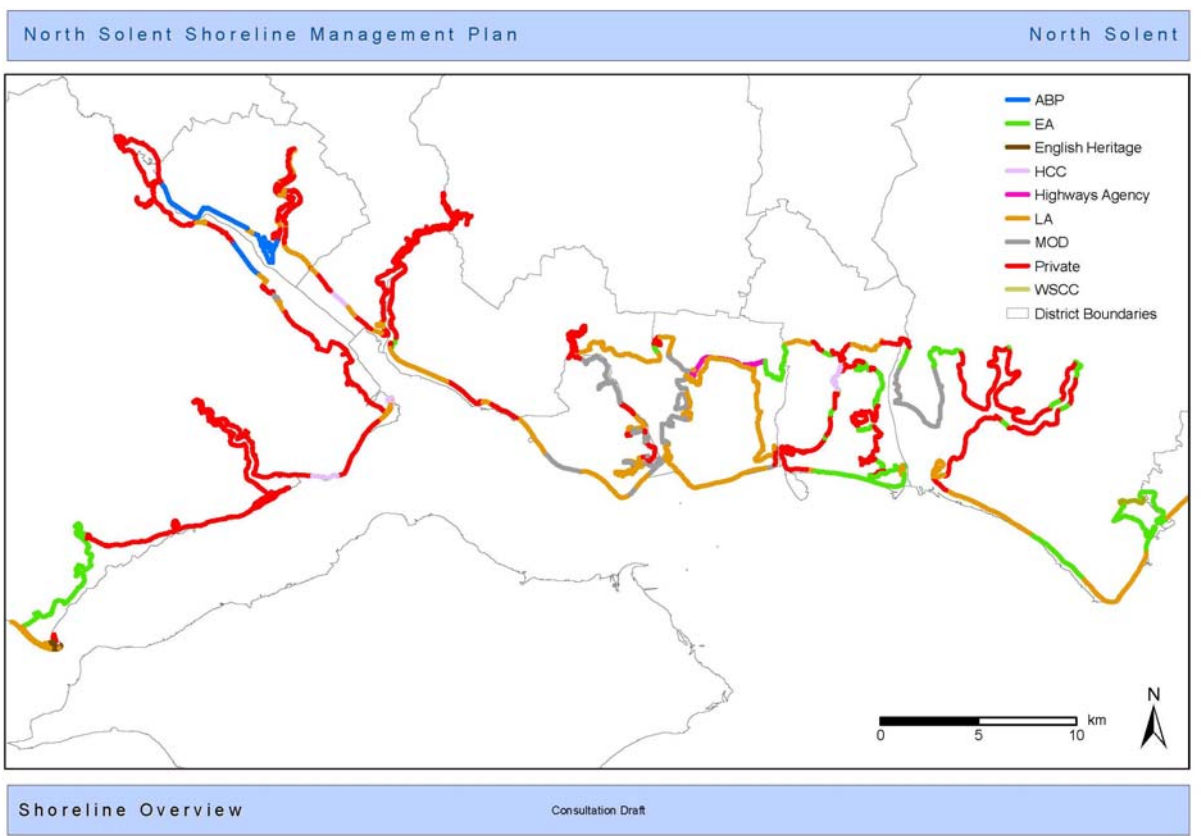
SMP does not guarantee public funding to implement the proposed policies

# Step 7 Propose policies for public consultation

Therefore, proposed policies per epoch per policy unit

For example:

Policy Unit	Policy Option per Epoch		
	0-20 years	20-50 years	50-100 years
5C15 Calshot Spit	Hold the Line	Hold the Line	No Active Intervention



The proposed policies do not reflect private defence ownership and/or funded maintenance



## Step 8

# Seek landowner's defence management intentions through consultation

SMP team recognise

- key role privately funded maintenance of defences and private landowners have in the long-term management of Solent coastline
- there are private individuals and organisations that have rights to protect their own property and to continue to maintain existing defences on a like-for-like basis without the need for planning permission



# Privately owned and maintained defences



There is no public funding available for maintenance or improvements to private defences

No managed realignment can or will be realised without landowner's full consent

There are agri-environment funding schemes for landowners to aid land use changes (e.g. High Level Stewardship)  
See later slides...



# Privately owned and maintained defences



If a landowner intends to continue to maintain defences and informs the SMP through the consultation period, the final SMP policy will be changed to a Hold The Line policy, but with a statement that there is no public funding available for maintenance costs, as is the currently the case.

# Step 9 Public Consultation

12 week public consultation period - 1<sup>st</sup> February to 23<sup>rd</sup> April.

## Aims of Public Consultation

- to inform and raise awareness of the Draft SMP and preferred policies
- to develop realistic and achievable policies for coastal defences
- to seek landowner's short, medium and long-term intentions for managing their defences
- to provide opportunities for support and objection of policies and assessments
- to record comments received and method of consideration and revisions

Final SMP - adoption by Local Authorities and approval by EA

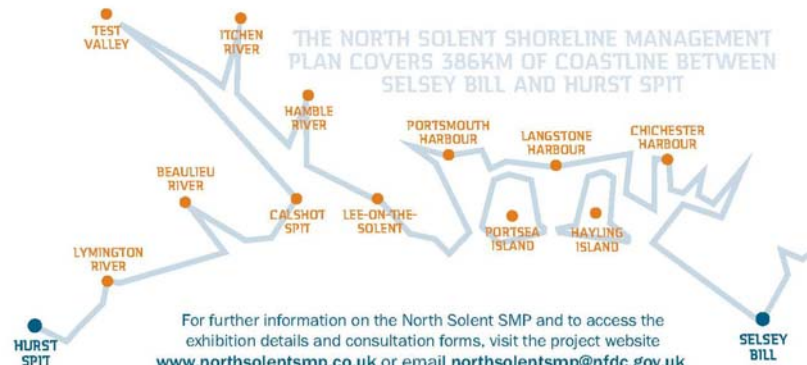


# Get involved in the future of our coastline

Come along to an exhibition to find out more about how coastal change may affect the Solent

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan outlines draft proposals to manage coastal flooding and erosion risks over the next 100 years

Geographic areas covered	Exhibition Location	Date and time
Hurst Spit to Redbridge	New Forest District Council: Lyminster Town Hall, Lyminster, SO41 9ZG	Monday 1 February 2pm - 7pm
Redbridge to Weston Shore	Southampton City Council: Southampton Civic Centre, SO14 7LY	Tuesday 2 February 2pm - 7pm
Weston Shore to River Hamble	Eastleigh Borough Council: Abbey Hall, Netley Abbey, SO31 5FA	Wednesday 3 February 2pm - 7pm
River Hamble to Lee-on-the-Solent & Fareham to Port Solent	Fareham Borough Council: Ferneham Hall, The Octagon, PO16 7DB	Thursday 4 February 2pm - 7pm
Lee-on-the-Solent to Gilkicker Point to Port Solent	Gosport Borough Council: Gosport Discovery Centre, PO12 1BT	Wednesday 10 February 2pm - 7pm
Portsea Island & Port Solent to Farlington	Portsmouth City Council: Civic Library, Guildhall Square, PO1 2DX	Monday 8 February 2pm - 7pm
Hayling Island & Farlington to Emsworth	Havant Borough Council: Council Chamber, PO9 2AX	Tuesday 9th February 2pm - 7pm
Emsworth to Selsey Bill, including East Head	Chichester District Council: Committee Room 1, East Pallant House, PO19 1TY	Thursday 11th February 2pm - 7pm



Alternatively, contact your local authority or write to the project team at - North Solent SMP, New Forest District Council, Town Hall, Avenue Road, Lyminster SO41 9ZG

# North Solent SMP website



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North Solent SMP

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Geographical  
Areas

Nature  
Conservation

Stakeholder  
Engagement

Supporting  
Projects

Environmental  
Assessments

Key  
Stakeholder  
Group

SMP Supporting  
Appendices

You are in: [Home](#) > [North Solent Shoreline Management Plan](#)

## North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is the first revision to the Western Solent and Southampton Water SMP and the East Solent and Harbours SMP. The coastline covered by the Plan extends between Selsey Bill, in the east, and Hurst Spit, in the west, and includes Portsmouth, Langstone and Chichester Harbours.

SMPs aim to balance the management of coastal flooding and erosion risks, with natural processes, and the consequences of climate change. Due to the current legislative and funding arrangements, climate change and environmental considerations, it may not be possible to protect, or continue to defend land or property from flooding or erosion.

The North Solent SMP will therefore need to take account of natural coastal processes, existing defences, and the natural and built environments and be compatible with adjacent coastal areas.

Downloadable documents will usually be in PDF format, and as such you will need Adobe Acrobat to view them, which can be freely obtained by visiting <http://www.newforest.gov.uk/>



North Solent SMP Study Area

### External Links

[Chichester District Council](#)

[Chichester Harbour Conservancy](#)

[Defra](#)

[Eastleigh Borough Council](#)

[Environment Agency](#)

[Fareham Borough Council](#)

[Gosport Borough Council](#)

[Hampshire County Council](#)

[Havant Borough Council](#)

[Natural England](#)

[New Forest District Council](#)

[New Forest National Park Authority](#)

[Portsmouth City Council](#)

[Southampton City Council](#)

[West Sussex County Council](#)

[Solent Forum](#)

[SCOPAC](#)

### Useful Documents

[West Solent and Southampton Water SMP leaflet](#)

[West Solent Strategy Leaflet](#)





# Questions & Discussions

# Introduction to HLS



HLS replaces 'classic schemes':

- Countryside Stewardship Scheme
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Habitat Scheme





# Introduction to HLS



- Funded by EU (just over £45 million to spend nationally 2009-2010)
- Builds on Single Payment Scheme (SPS) requirements, and Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)
- Applicant paid to manage land in accordance with certain options
- Payments also received for 'Capital works' e.g. Fencing, scrub clearance

# Introduction to HLS

Equal weighting given to:

- Historic Environment
- Biodiversity
- Landscape
- Access
- Resource Protection





# Introduction to HLS



- Land must meet certain requirements (RLR, 10 year tenancy)
- Applications given higher priority in target areas (e.g. Test & Itchen Valleys)
- Land entered into HLS must also (in most cases) be entered into ELS, and fulfil points requirement
- HLS agreement runs for 10 years (5 year get-out clause)

# Introduction to HLS



- In the SE 62% of the available agricultural land (1.19 million ha) is currently managed under an agri-environment agreement
- In 2008/09 Hampshire farmers and land owners received £7.12 million (£45.47 million in SE)
- In Hampshire there are 967 agreements of which 88 were established 2008/09 (418 SE)
- 2009/10 budget (Hampshire) = £6.38 million

# Introduction to HLS



For coastal sites affected by managed re-alignment:

- Site specific plan required showing how these habitats will be created and managed to warrant these payments
- Land must be actively managed – we do not pay for non-intervention land



# Introduction to HLS



For coastal sites affected by managed re-alignment:

- We can allow a 20 year HLS, where using the Intertidal creation options - HP7, HP8, HP9, and Inundation grassland supplement - HQ13

# Introduction to HLS



Intertidal creation options:

HP7 – on arable land (up to £700/ha)

HP8 – on grassland (up to £500/ha)

HQ13 - Inundation grassland supplement  
(£150/ha)

# Further information



- HLS handbooks available from our website:
- <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/farming/funding/es/hls/default.aspx>