

River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) - Scoping Report

17th December 2012

Ref: 47061901/S





Strategic
Environmental
Assessment (SEA)
for the River Hamble
to Portchester
Coastal Flood and
Erosion Risk
Management
Strategy

Scoping Report

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GOSPORT
AND FAREHAM
BOROUGH
COUNCILS



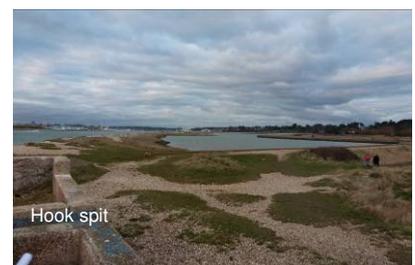
Wallington River



Brownwich cliffs



Fareham Creek



Hook spit

REVISION SCHEDULE					
Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by URS in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between **March 2012** and **December 2012** and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during the said period of time. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

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Acronyms

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EH	English Heritage
ELS	Entry Level Stewardship
ESCP	Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
EU	European Union
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NE	Natural England
OELS	Organic Entry Level Stewardship
PUSH	Partnership for Urban South Hampshire
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC / SNCI	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation / Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SOA	Super Output Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UKCP	UK Climate Programme
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WRMU	Water Resources Management Unit

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1 INTRODUCTION

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is undertaken to identify the likely significant effects that plans, programmes and strategies may have on the existing environment, and therefore increase the consideration of environmental issues in the decision making process.

The SEA process is conducted in five stages¹

- **Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;**
- **Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects;**
- **Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report;**
- **Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report;**
- **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment.**

The application of the SEA process to flood management plans and programmes, including any plan for medium to long-term river or coastal management is not legally required, however adopting the SEA approach is strongly encouraged by Defra to allow a strategic approach to managing the coast.

This Scoping Report has been issued to the statutory SEA consultees for comment. The feedback, and responses from statutory consultees has been reviewed and accounted for in the finalisation of this report and are summarised in Appendix C.

1.1 This Report

This report sets out the framework for undertaking the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy ('The Strategy') together with the scope of the assessment, evidence base and review of relevant plans, programmes and policies to inform that assessment. This report – the Scoping Report – has been subject to consultation with Fareham Borough Council (FBC), Gosport Borough Council (GBC), Havant Borough Council (HBC) and three statutory SEA consultees comprising the Environment Agency (EA), Natural England (NE) and English Heritage (EH). Several non-statutory consultees who have an interest in the effects of the implementation of the Strategy have also commented on the draft report and have been accounted for in this finalised report.

This Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report (Stage A of the SEA process) sets out the current state of the environment within the study area. Related plans and programmes are reviewed to establish the policy context and data has been collected to create an environmental baseline to provide a means to measure the environmental performance of The Strategy.

The key purpose of this report is to identify the environmental issues and features that may be significantly affected by implementing The Strategy.

¹ ODPM now CLG (2006) A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Available: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/practicalguides/sea>

2 THE RIVER HAMBLE TO PORTCHESTER COASTAL FLOOD AND EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

URS has been commissioned by Gosport and Fareham Borough Councils working as part of the Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership (ESCP) to develop a long term coastal flood and erosion risk management strategy ('The Strategy'). The Environment Agency is funding the development of this Strategy via the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra's) Flood Defence Grant in Aid. The Strategy frontage encompasses part of the area covered by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan and covers a coastline length of approximately 50km from the River Hamble to Portchester (Figure 2-1). The frontage covers both a harbour entrance and open coastline of which approximately 30km is defended.

The section of frontage between the River Hamble and Brownwich Cliffs, including the area of Solent Breezes) lies within Southampton Water. The section of frontage from Brownwich Cliffs to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance lies within the East Solent, with the remaining section of the frontage lying within Portsmouth Harbour (approximately 20km in length).

The coastline along this frontage comprises a mix of highly developed residential and commercial areas including MOD (Ministry of Defence) land, historical land marks, contaminated land, open space and agricultural land, all of which are at risk to coastal flooding and erosion. The majority of the 50km frontage is an environmentally sensitive coastline with a number of international, European and national designations including Ramsar, SPA, SAC and SSSI (Appendix B - Figure 1)².

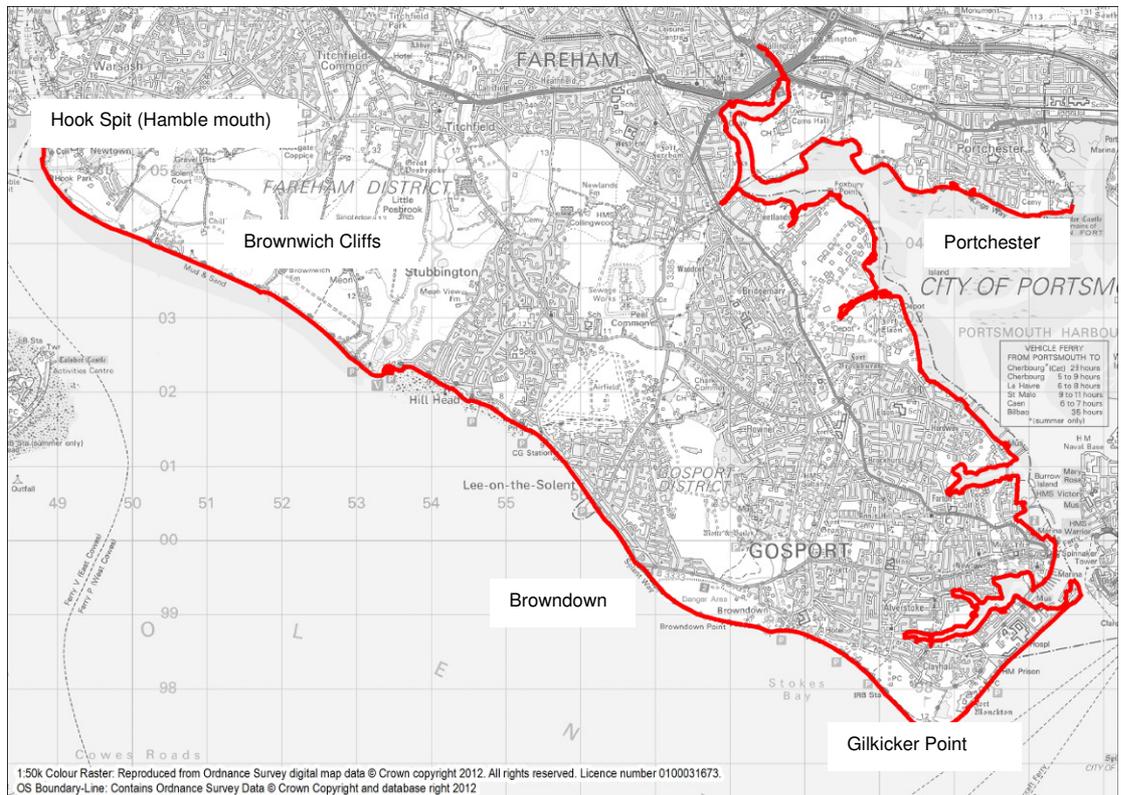


Figure 2-1 : Map showing River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Erosion and Flood Defence Strategy frontage

² New Forest District Council, (2010), North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

A coastal strategy provides an assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and presents a management framework to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. In doing so, The Strategy forms an important element of the policy for flood and coastal defence and also provides guidance for spatial planning within the coastal zone. It is intended that this Strategy is acceptable to communities living and working in the coastal zone.

The Strategy is being carried out in two stages:

Stage 1: Scoping

Stage 1 will assess the condition and performance of existing coastal defences for the study frontage for the next 100 years. This involves: surveys (visual and desktop), research and analysis to establish the condition and performance of existing defence structures; analysis of realistic forcing condition combinations; and consultation with stakeholders and consideration of asset development variables.

Stage 2: Strategy Development

Stage 2 will develop and evaluate the options for the maintenance and improvement of defences, based on careful consideration of all technical issues, economics, stakeholder interests, future developments and environmental impacts.

Stage 2 will culminate in the recommendation for a preferred long-term strategy to be adopted, in which short-term priorities will be highlighted. This will identify and quantify issues of uncertainty and risk attached to all options and recommendations, and identify appropriate methods of monitoring and analysis for use in future management taking into account existing monitoring.

A Strategy Appraisal Report (StAR) will be produced to seek approval for the 100 year Strategy to manage coastal flooding and erosion risk in The Strategy area. This will present the business case for sustainable flood and erosion risk management options within the Strategy area that have been selected in line with Defra Policy and are technically, environmentally and economically viable. The StAR will also identify the implications of relevant environmental protection legislation, plans and policies for coastal management policies and implementation. The StAR will also address issues of associated uncertainty.

The SEA process, culminating in the preparation of an Environmental Report, will inform the preferred long-term strategy through its identification of the likely significant effects of the implementation of The Strategy on relevant environmental receptors.

The interface between the SEA process and the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy is illustrated in Table 3-1 and Figure 3.1. A summary of the coastal strategy process is given in Figure 3.2.

3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

In 2001, the European Union legislated for SEA with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The Directive was transposed in to English Law on 21 July 2004 via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (SI 1633, 2004), and applies to a range of English plans and programmes.

3.2 The Purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment

The main aim of the EU Directive is to "provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development".

SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of high-level decision-making (e.g. a plan, programme or strategy). By addressing strategic level issues, the SEA aids the selection of the preferred options, directs individual schemes towards the most appropriate solutions and locations and helps to ensure that resulting schemes comply with legislation and other environmental requirements. The SEA process also facilitates a transparent audit trail of how the Plan has been revised to take into account the SEA.

The potential environmental impacts of all policies must be considered before deciding which management options will be adopted. Consideration should be given to both the positive and negative impacts of options on wildlife and habitats, populations and health, soil, water, air, climate factors, landscape, cultural heritage and the inter-relationships between these receptors.

Coastal strategies clearly set a framework for future development and have much in common with the kind of plans and programmes for which the Directive is designed. As a result it is recommended³ that plan-making authorities assess policies using the structured approach described in the Directive.

It is important to note that although SEA is not a statutory requirement for a coastal strategy, the methodology for undertaking this assessment will follow Communities and Local Government's (CLG) Guidance on SEA (the 'Guidance')⁴.

3.3 Stages in the SEA process

The Guidance identifies five key stages in the SEA process:

- **Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;**
- **Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects;**
- **Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report;**
- **Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report;**

³ Defra, (2009), *Appraisal of flood and coastal erosion risk management A Defra policy statement*, Available: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13278-erosion-manage-090619.pdf>

⁴ CLG (formerly ODPM), (2006), *A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*, Available: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/practicalguidesea>

- **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment.**

This report, the SEA Scoping Report, documents Stage A of the SEA process.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the recommended stages of the SEA process. This structure will be adopted for this study and will interface with the staged approach of The Strategy.

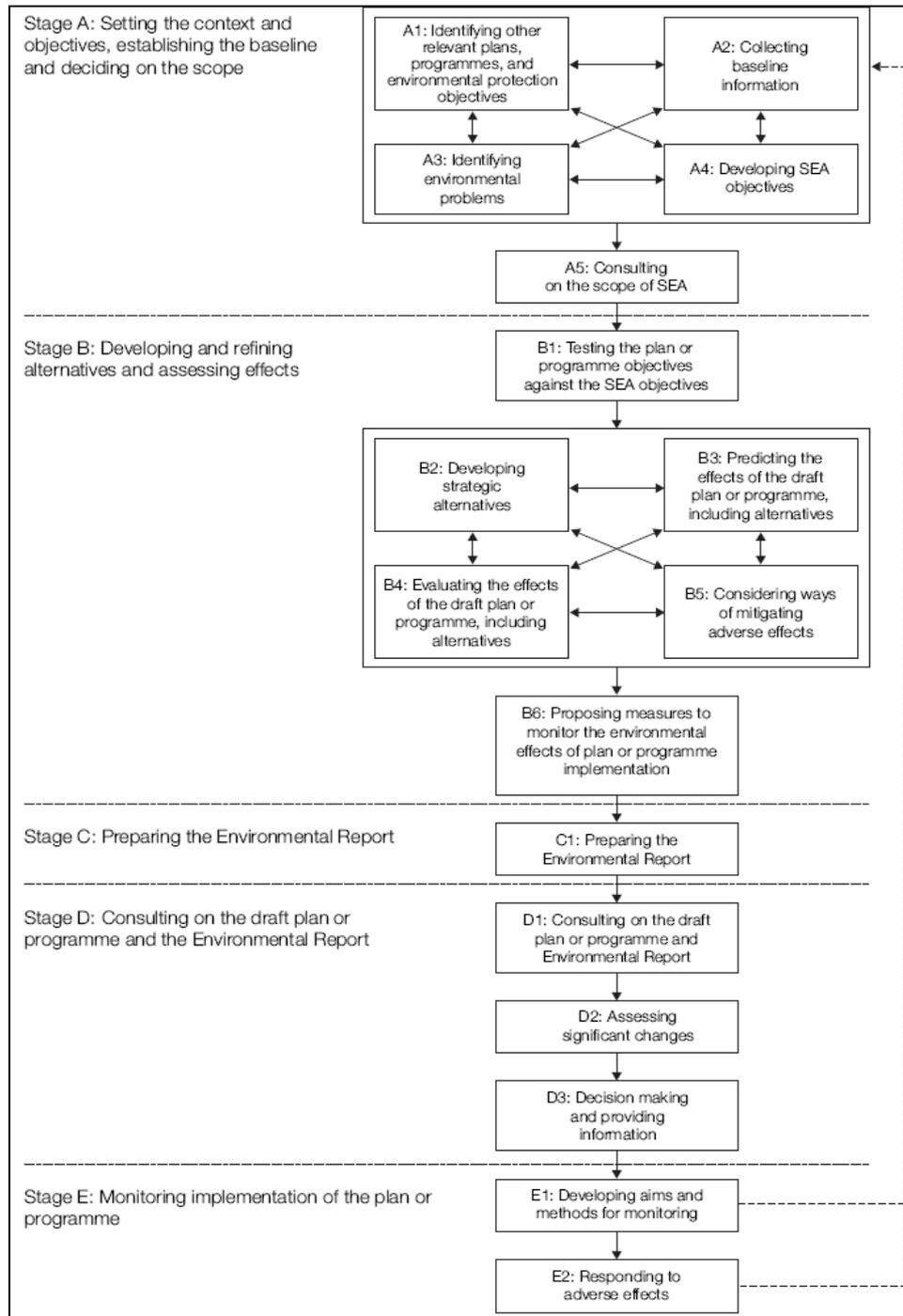


Figure 3-1: Relationship between SEA stages

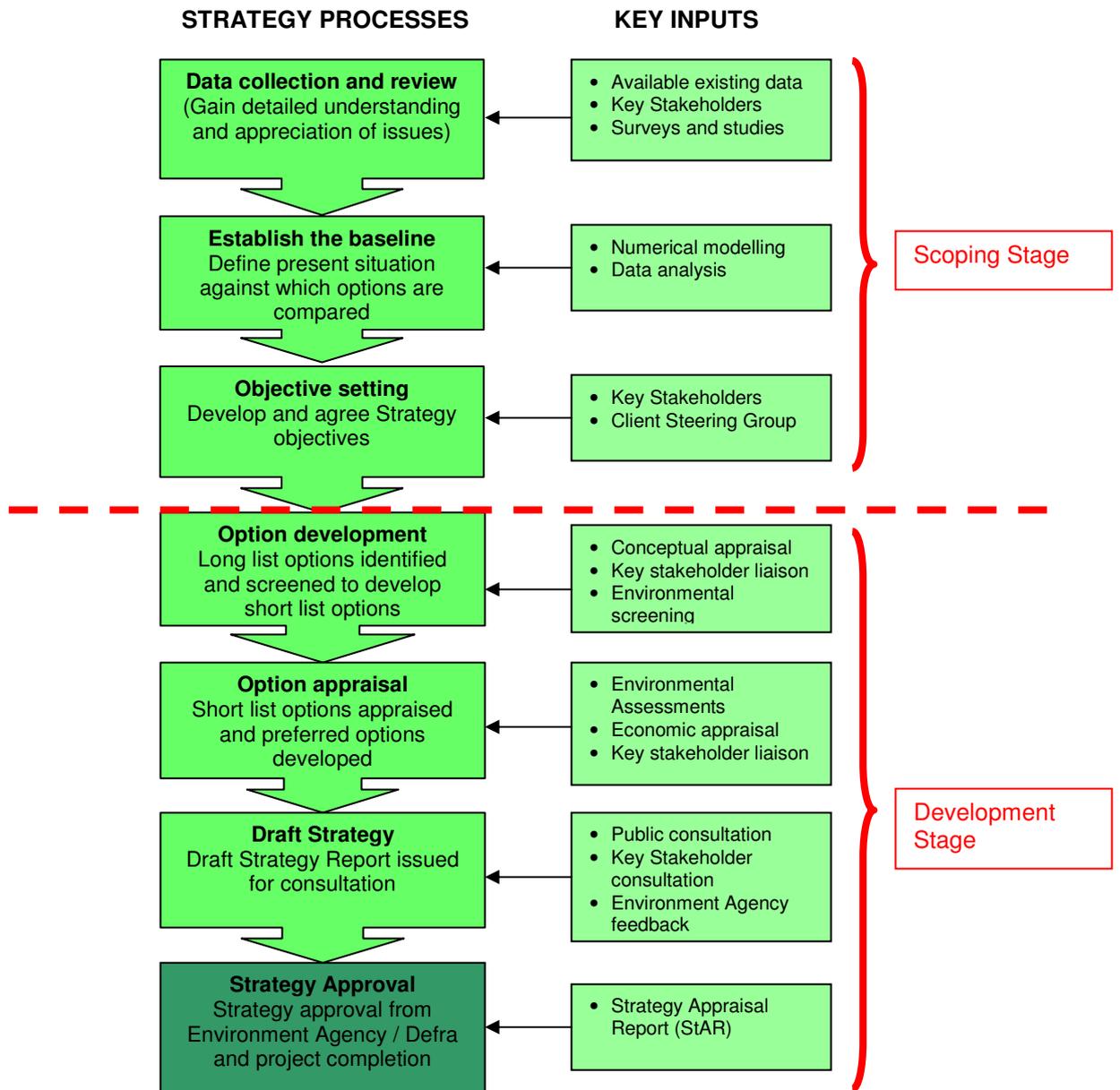


Figure 3-1: Summary of the Hamble to Portchester Coastal Erosion and Flood Defence Strategy Process

Table 3-1 below illustrates how The Strategy and SEA are developed together and what stages of each take place at what time in the development of the other.

Table 3-1. Coastal Strategy and SEA Interface

	SEA	Coastal Strategy Study
Stage A	Scoping Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the context and develop SEA objectives/framework • Establishing the baseline • Deciding on the scope 	Data collection and review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the baseline • Condition and effective life of existing defences • Surveys and modelling Establishing the Baseline Setting the objectives
Stage B	Appraisal of alternatives and effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test Plan against objectives • Develop alternatives and consider effects 	Option development and appraisal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and appraising the options • Stakeholder consultation • Technical and Environmental Assessment • Evaluate options for maintenance and improvement of defences and their impacts
Stage C	Preparing the environmental report	The Draft Strategy
Stage D	Consultation on the draft report and preparation of final report	Strategy Approval and Strategy Appraisal Report
Stage E	Monitoring and implementation of the plan	

3.4 Meeting the requirements of the SEA Regulations

The final SEA output is an Environmental Report that contains all the relevant information to meet the requirements of Regulation 12(3) of the SEA Regulations. A breakdown of these requirements is shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Requirements for the Environmental Report as outlined in the SEA Regulations

Environmental Report must include:
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.

3.5 Purpose of Scoping in SEA

The purpose of Scoping in SEA is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope of the assessment. This stage covers the following tasks:

- **Identification of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives and consideration of their implications for the SEA;**
- **Collection of baseline information in order to provide the evidence base for the identification of environmental problems and to help in the development of SEA objectives (or assessment criteria);**
- **Development of the SEA assessment criteria which provide a means by which the likely significant environmental effects of the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy can be assessed; and**
- **Consultation on the scope of the SEA.**

This SEA Scoping Report includes the elements above and has been consulted on as part of establishing the scope of the SEA.

4 SCOPE OF THE SEA

The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on issues such as:

- **Air**
- **Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)**
- **Climate**
- **Cultural heritage**
- **Human health**
- **Landscape**
- **Material assets**
- **Population**
- **Soil**
- **Water**
- **And the interrelationship between the above factors**

This SEA Scoping Report includes a chapter on each of the relevant topics, taking into consideration those that have been scoped out.

In order to successfully integrate differing issues and competing objectives it is important to first identify the range of issues and interests that exist through the review of relevant plans and programmes and the collection of relevant baseline data.

4.1 Related Plans and Programmes

Consideration of the context in which The Strategy is being prepared involves two steps. Firstly, related Plans and Programmes considered relevant to The Strategy must be identified. Secondly, these must be reviewed with the aim of establishing their implications for The Strategy and SEA (e.g. the opportunities they create or the constraints they present).

For practical reasons the identification of plans and programmes cannot result in an exhaustive or definitive list. The number of plans and programmes has been limited to those that are most relevant to the topic area and the implementation of The Strategy. This provides an overview of the objectives and targets that are most likely to influence the development of The Strategy. Appendix A comprises a comprehensive Policy Context Review which considers relevant plans and programmes at the international, national, regional and local levels. A brief discussion of the most relevant plans and programmes is included in each of the topic chapters.

4.2 Environmental Baseline

Collection of baseline information forms an essential part of the SEA process. It is important to obtain sufficient baseline information on the current and likely future state of the environment in order to enable the plan's effects to be adequately predicted and evaluated. Where possible data should be collected which is able to show either a spatial or temporal trend. This allows for a more informed judgement of the current situation in terms of the sustainability baseline of certain areas relative to others.

4.3 Scoping Environmental Issues

The purpose of the Scoping Stage is to identify environmental receptors that are likely to be significantly affected by, or could influence options of, The Strategy. The SEA Regulations outline aspects of the environment that must be considered. However, if there are unlikely to be any significant effects upon a particular receptor it is possible to scope it out of the assessment.

One of the issues identified in the SEA Regulations is climatic factors and this is taken to refer to potential effects of the implementation of The Strategy on the climate. Given that flood risk and coastal processes are driven by the climate rather than having an effect on the climate, it is considered that this topic is not relevant to the issues relating to The Strategy and can therefore be scoped out of the assessment. The potential effects of climate change such as extreme weather and flooding will of course be addressed under the appropriate topic headings, such as material assets and water.

The following SEA topics are considered unlikely to be significantly affected by The Strategy and it is therefore proposed to scope them out of the assessment:

- **Air - The implementation of The Strategy will not have an effect on air quality.**
- **Population - Although there is the potential for some individuals to be affected by the implementation of The Strategy it is unlikely that the wider population will be significantly adversely affected. Effects relating to topic areas that are linked to population, such as flood risk and material assets, will be assessed in detail and presented in the Environmental Report.**

The following sections present the context review, baseline data and identified environmental issues for the SEA topics that have been identified as having the potential to be significantly affected by the implementation of The Strategy.

5 SEA METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The performance of the preferred options will be assessed against each of the key environmental issues using a set of matrices.

The aim of this stage is to screen the options for those that are likely to have a significant effect. The assessment will be a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement taking into account the information gathered in the Scoping Report and other available data and background information relevant to the issues raised in the coastal strategy.

5.2 General Approach

The short list of options will be assessed across three time periods: 2015-2029 (short term), 2030-2059 (medium term) and 2060-2115 (long term). The annual likelihood of flooding occurring at the start of each period in the 'Do Nothing' scenario will be considered, together with the likely physical extent of flooding and sensitive receptors potentially in jeopardy. In addition to the flooding erosion risk to potential receptors will also be used to determine the vulnerable receptors in each period. This risk assessment will then be used as a benchmark to assess the relative merits of each option.

The effects of the options will be assessed in terms of the nature of their impacts (beneficial/adverse/neutral/uncertain). These criteria will then be used to judge whether the resulting effect would be minor or significant.

It is assumed that the likelihood of flooding in each period would increase during the period and the stated annual probability of flooding will be considered in this light. Erosion risk will also increase over time and the SMP2 erosion lines will be used as part of the assessment. It should be understood that uncertainty increases with time and predictions for the later periods will be made with a lower degree of confidence than those for the near future.

5.3 SEA Framework

The SEA Framework, against which The Strategy will be assessed, will comprise a set of identified key environmental issues. These will have been derived from both the baseline data/information and the environmental protection objectives identified through the consideration of related plans, policies and programmes.

It is considered inappropriate to utilise environmental objectives against which to assess the effects of The Strategy, given that the objective of the Strategy is to sustainably address coastal flooding and erosion and make a business case to seek funding in order to implement priority works for managing coastal flood an erosion risk for the most vulnerable areas. If environmental objectives were utilised they would need to be related to issues around flood risk and coastal erosion and there would therefore be the potential that such objectives could either be too broad or too narrow to capture the likely effects of the Strategy.

Instead, the implementation of The Strategy will be assessed for its effects on the identified key environmental issues. These are likely to include reference to issues that are specific to the geographical area covered by the Coastal Strategy and will therefore offer a greater opportunity to fully appreciate the potential effects of implementing the Strategy than if environmental objectives were utilised.

5.4 Structure of the Environmental Report

The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on a number of environmental receptors. This Environmental Report will include a chapter on each of the relevant environmental topics, taking account of those that were scoped out at the Scoping stage. Each chapter will be structured in a series of themes, as follows:

- **Introduction**
- **Environmental Protection Objectives (where applicable)**
- **Context Review (summary only, the complete Context Review will be included as an Appendix)**
- **Baseline Review (as outlined in the Scoping Report)**
- **Future Trends**
- **Appraisal findings - likely significant effects of The Strategy**
- **Proposed mitigation - recommended measures to ameliorate adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts**
- **Proposed monitoring - recommended on-going monitoring of significant effects**

6 BIODIVERSITY

6.1 Policy Context

Given the location of the study area and its international importance for biodiversity the primary policies relevant to the area are the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EC). These Directives seek to conserve habitats and species of European importance and require Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and species at a favourable conservation status.

At the national level there is both legislation and guidance in relation to the conservation of biodiversity. The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) provides for the protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and protects listed species while the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 outlines that the conservation of biodiversity encompasses the restoration and enhancement of species populations and habitats, in addition to protection.

The NPPF provides guidance that designated areas should not be compromised and impacts on biodiversity should be minimised.

The Governments Natural Environment White Paper: 'The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature' (2011)⁵ evokes a new approach to nature and outlines four key ambitions:

- protecting and improving our natural environment,
- growing a green economy,
- reconnecting people and nature, and
- International and EU leadership.

It aims to achieve these ambitions through the creation of new monitoring techniques; an Ecosystems Knowledge Network so communities can share learning practices which will be run by an independent organisation. Environmental Monitoring partnership with the UK Environmental Observation Framework will have a similar approach as the National Ecosystem Assessment. The new measures on National Wellbeing, once fully developed, will reflect dependency on the natural environment.

The 'Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy' (2010)⁶ non-statutory document provides analysis and recommendations relating to strategic planning within and around the Solent Coast. Highlighting many of the Brent Goose feeding sites and wader roost sites around the Solent fall outside of the statutory nature conservation site boundaries as designated in the Habitats and Bird Directives, and a large proportion of the bird sites are in flood risk areas as identified by the Environment Agency.

6.2 Baseline Review

Southampton Water is a modified and dredged coastal plain estuary that includes several forms of coastal protection. The Solent is a strait separating the Isle of Wight from the mainland of England and is a major shipping route for passengers, freight and military vessels. Portsmouth Harbour is a large natural harbour, the mouth of which provides access to the Solent. All three distinct areas fall into the Solent & Poole Bay Natural Area Profile⁷.

⁵ <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

⁶ http://www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy/Solent%20Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy.pdf

⁷ http://www.naturalareas.naturalengland.org.uk/Science/natural/na_results.asp?R=6

There are several environmentally designated sites within both the study area and nearby that could be affected by the results of The Strategy. Table below lists the designated sites considered to be most relevant to the implementation of The Strategy, the reasons for their designation and their existing condition; Figure 1 in Appendix B shows the location of sites designated at the international level. Figure 2 in Appendix B shows those sites having national and local designations, while Figure 3 in Appendix B shows the location of BAP Mudflats.

Table 6-1: Condition of Designated Areas that could be affected by The Strategy ^{8 9 10}

Site	Condition/Status	Designated for...
Solent & Southampton Water RAMSAR	Designated	Criterion 1a: Internationally important wetland characteristic of the Atlantic biogeographical region Criterion 2a: Wetland hosting an assemblage of rare, vulnerable or endangered species in favourable condition Criterion 3a: Wetland regularly supporting 20 000 waterfowl species Criterion 3c: Wetland supporting 1% or more of the individuals in a population of waterfowl species
Solent & Southampton Water SPA	Classified Favourable condition	Importance for regularly occurring Annex 1 species Importance for regularly occurring migratory species Importance for internationally important assemblage of waterfowl
Portsmouth Harbour Ramsar	Designated	Criterion 3: Wetland supporting populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region. The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass which support the grazing dark-bellied Brent geese populations. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species. Criterion 6: Wetland supporting 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird (Dark-bellied Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>)
Portsmouth Harbour SPA		Importance for regularly occurring migratory species: Over winter – Dark-bellied Brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>
Solent Maritime SAC	Grade A/B & D	Annex I Habitat – Estuaries grade A/B <i>Spartina</i> swards grade A/B Atlantic salt meadows grade A/B/D
Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	Grade B/C & D	The lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates which support a diverse fauna. Gilkicker Lagoon is a sluiced lagoon with marked seasonal salinity fluctuation and supports high species diversity.
River Itchen SAC	Grade A/B Outstanding/Excellent example, maintain in favourable condition subject to natural change	Annex I Habitat – Water course of plain to montane levels with abundance of water-crowfoots Annex II species – Southern Damselfly & Bullhead

⁸ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/>

⁹ http://www.solentems.org.uk/sems/what_it_is/

¹⁰ <http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx?m=sssi>

Site	Condition/Status	Designated for...
Dibden Bay SSSI	98% Favourable 2% Unfavourable declining (1 st February 2012)	Nationally important assemblage of invertebrates, rare and nationally scarce species, breeding ground for lapwing.
Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI	100% Unfavourable recovering (1 st February 2012)	Most extensive remaining areas of saltmarsh and mudflats in Southampton Water that supports international and nationally important migratory birds.
Browndown SSSI	89.95% Unfavourable no change 10.05% Unfavourable declining (1 st February 2012)	Extensive shingle beach comprising a disturbed sequence of apposition ridges supporting three main plant communities. Browndown's invertebrate fauna is known to include a range of species specialised to this habitat and thus rare in south-east England.
Downend Chalk Pit SSSI	100% Unfavourable recovering (1 st February 2012)	A unique and internationally important Upper Cretaceous site. The site yields a rich and important fauna, particularly in association with the hardgrounds. There are several rare fossils and heteromorph ammonites previously unknown in Britain.
Gilkicker Lagoon SSSI	100% Favourable (1 st February 2012)	Saline lagoon which usually maintains salinity comparable to that of the sea water in the Solent. The flora comprises three species of <i>charophytes</i> (one of which is a national rarity), green alga species, and tassel pondweed. The invertebrate fauna includes at least 10 species of molluscs and 3 species of anemones and allied groups. This assemblage is relatively rich and includes 5 national rarities, one of which is the only British marine invertebrate to be included in the appropriate Red Data Book.
Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI	82.49% Favourable 15.98% Unfavourable recovering 1.53% Unfavourable no change (1 st February 2012)	Extensive intertidal muds with a littoral fringe of vegetated shingle, saltmarsh, reedbed, marshy grasslands and deciduous woodland. Geological importance.
Lincegrove And Hackett's Marshes SSSI	100% Unfavourable recovering (1 st February 2012)	Mature saltmarsh on the west bank of the River Hamble estuary. Structurally the marshes are one of the best examples of mature saltmarsh on the south coast. They are one of only eight extensive saltmarshes on the central south coast between Poole in Dorset and Pagham in West Sussex.
Portsmouth Harbour SSSI	23.44% Favourable 76.04% Unfavourable recovering 0.15% Unfavourable no change 0.02% Unfavourable declining 0.35% Destroyed/part destroyed (1 st February 2012)	Tidal basin comprising extensive mudflats. The eelgrass beds are among the most extensive in Britain and have a rich associated benthic and epiphytic fauna and algal fauna and the eelgrass itself is an important food of the Brent goose. National importance for the numbers of three species of waders it supports and of national importance for the numbers of dark-bellied Brent geese which overwinter.
River Itchen SSSI	3.76% Favourable 51.22% Unfavourable recovering 29.75% Unfavourable	Classic chalk stream and river, fen meadow, flood pasture and swamp habitats, particularly formations of in-channel vegetation and side channels, runnels and ditches associated with the main river and

Site	Condition/Status	Designated for...
	no change 15.26% Unfavourable declining (1 st February 2012)	former water meadows.
Titchfield Haven SSSI		Formerly the estuary of the River Meon, which receives most of its water from the chalk. The former estuary is an extensive freshmarsh. In addition, extensive scrapes have been constructed. The area is an important resort for surface-feeding ducks. It possesses a rich wetland breeding bird community. The flora embraces elements characteristic of a wide range of wetland habitats including calcareous fen, fen meadow, brackish marsh and salt marsh. There are probably no more than ten comparable sites on the south coast and these are collectively vital pre-migratory feeding localities for some species of wetland birds, besides supporting a fauna and flora now highly restricted in distribution in England.
Farlington Marshes LNR		Coastal grazing marsh and lagoon. The marsh has several pools, both freshwater and brackish, and a broad stream, which provide feeding and roosting sites for waders and wildfowl. The reedbeds are used by bearded tit, sedge and reed warblers for breeding. This grassland provides grazing for several thousand Brent geese in the winter and breeding sites for redshank, lapwing and skylark during the summer.

Rising sea levels¹¹ are leading to coastal squeeze, which is resulting in the loss of habitat (saltmarsh and mudflats). This is expected to increase in rate over time. Opportunities to replace these types of habitat along the study coastline are limited given the high density of urban areas, infrastructure, contaminated land, defence estates or other international important habitats. However, work has been undertaken to understand these losses as part of the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and compensation opportunities in the wider Solent area have been agreed¹². How appropriate such compensation measures are in relation to the implementation of the Strategy will need to be considered as part of The Strategy development.

6.3 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **There are a number of sites designated for their nature conservation importance within the Strategy area, including international designations (Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar, Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC, River Itchen SAC) and national designations (SSSI). Reasons for their designation and their condition are outlined in Table 6-1. The condition and integrity of these sites must not be compromised.**
- **Ensure that coastal developments avoid disruption of coastal or other natural processes that might lead to the loss of coastal and estuarine habitat, including**

¹¹ UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) <http://www.ukcip.org.uk/> and The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/content/view/12/689/>

¹² Consultation comments received from Gavin Holder from Havant Borough Council on the initial draft SEA Scoping Report

mudflats and saltmarsh, which support a variety of species, such as those found within the following SSSIs:

- **Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI**
- **Portsmouth Harbour SSSI/SPA**
- **Lincegrove And Hackett's Marshes SSSI**
- **Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI**
- **Maintain at least the present extent and regional distribution of mudflats (BAP habitat).**

7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

7.1 Policy Context

Individual features within the historic environment are afforded protection through national legislation e.g. through the Listing of buildings or Scheduled Monuments. However, such measures only protect the most valued assets at the national level and therefore locally important assets require separate consideration.

The Heritage White Paper (2007)¹³ seeks to put the historic environment at the heart of the planning system and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)¹⁴ states that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Similarly, *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (2001)¹⁵ recognises that the full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all.

7.2 Baseline Review

The coastline in the study area presents a varied landscape of known heritage features, including a number that enjoy protected status, and areas considered worthy of conservation because of their historical or architectural interest. Figure 4 in Appendix B illustrates the cultural heritage designations within the study area. Figure 5 and Figure 6 in Appendix B illustrate the designated structural heritage assets and the effects on the setting of heritage assets.

7.3 Fareham Borough

There are 13 conservation areas designated under the powers of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990¹⁶.

Fareham has nearly 600 listed buildings. Their age and architectural style includes survivals from 1,500 years of Fareham's history. The oldest is Portchester Castle which was built by the Romans in the third century AD; the youngest are the modernist buildings of the Warsash Maritime Academy constructed in 1959. The list includes examples of a wide range of building types such as:

- **The vernacular timber framed buildings and barns prevalent until the seventeenth century;**
- **The classical town and country houses of the Georgian period, such as those of Fareham High Street;**
- **Victorian examples such as the villas of Osborn Road, worker's cottages in the village of Hook and Fareham's impressive railway viaducts.**
- **Other listed structures include walls, gate piers, lamp columns, tombs and memorials, all of which are of national interest and are an important part of the Borough's heritage.**

Period details such as traditional windows, historic doors, old Fareham chimney pots, ornate plasterwork and decorative brickwork are all important to their special interest. The use of traditional materials and methods of construction such as handmade bricks, clay roof tiles and lime mortar for pointing also contributes to the special interest of the listed buildings and to the local distinctiveness and character of the Borough's historic areas¹⁷.

¹³ http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Consultations/2007_current_consultations/hpr_whitepaper07.htm

¹⁴ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/>

¹⁵ http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm

¹⁶ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/conservation/intro.aspx>

¹⁷ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/conservation/lb.aspx>

Fareham has 6 scheduled ancient monuments: Portchester Castle, Stony Bridge, Titchfield Abbey, Fern Hill Farm Barn, Fort Fareham and Monument Farm anti aircraft Gun Site¹⁸. Of these Scheduled Monuments Fort Fareham and Portchester Castle are most likely to be affected by flooding.

7.4 Gosport Borough

There are a total of 534 Listed Buildings and 99 buildings on the Local List within the Borough. There are also 16 Conservation Areas covering 255.8 hectares (representing 10.1% of the Borough's land area).

There are 13 Scheduled Monuments in 12 sites, the majority of which are related to Gosport's military fortifications. The grounds of Royal Hospital Haslar are a Grade 2 Listed Historic Park of national importance (23 ha) and there are seven locally important historic parks (33.1ha). The Borough has also identified an Area of Special Character along Marine Parade in Lee-on-the-Solent.

The 'at risk' buildings are monitored on an annual basis. According to Gosport Borough Council there has been a sustained success rate in removing buildings from the 'at risk' register or seeing them gradually improve. At April 2011, there were 32 properties or 6.0% of the total stock of Listed Buildings on the 'at risk' register¹⁹.

7.5 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **The preservation or enhancement of the existing character and setting of cultural heritage assets.**
- **The preservation or enhancement of the appearance of cultural heritage assets, conservation areas, and nationally and locally listed buildings.**
- **The conservation and enhancement of local archaeological remains.**
- **The majority of the Scheduled Monuments in Gosport are fortifications and are therefore located on the coast itself. This makes them vulnerable to both flooding and erosion. They could also be impacted by the implementation of the Strategy if the fortification forms part of the coastal defence.**
- **Given that many Scheduled Monuments in Gosport form part of the coastal defence it could limit the options available for flood defence work as part of the Strategy.**

¹⁸ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/conservation/archaeology.aspx>

¹⁹ Quality of the Built Environment baseline <http://www.gosport.gov.uk/baseline/>

8 LANDSCAPE

8.1 Policy Context

Landscapes are afforded protection for their intrinsic contribution to the character of an area. The European Landscape Convention (2000) promotes actions at the landscape scale from protection and conservation to management, improvement and even the creation of landscapes.

At the national level, the Rural White Paper (2000) recognises the importance of understanding, evaluating and protecting countryside character and diversity. The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) acknowledges the role of the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes.

8.2 Baseline Review

The study area is located south of the western end of the 'South Downs' and in the 'South Hampshire Lowlands' and the 'South Coast Plain' National Countryside Character Areas²⁰.

8.3 Gosport Borough

The Borough is primarily urban in character and there are no landscape designations within the Borough. It is therefore considered that the implementation of The Strategy is unlikely to have any significant effects in relation to Landscape issues.

8.4 Fareham Borough

Fareham Borough Landscape Assessment 1996 identified Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Character Types throughout the Borough²¹. Those identified as being relevant to The Strategy are outlined below:

8.5 Landscaper Character Areas

Character Areas are geographical areas containing a mixture of landscape or townscape types, which create an overall character which differs from adjacent areas. Of the 39 Character Areas identified in Fareham Borough, five are considered relevant to The Strategy²². A map of the Landscape Character Areas can be seen at <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/character/characterareas.aspx>

Lower Hamble Valley

The Lower Hamble Valley covers the lower reaches of the River Hamble and its extensively wooded hillsides, from the M27 crossing to just beyond the mouth of the Hook Valley. It excludes the quayside areas of Lower Swanwick and Warsash which form part of separate, distinct urban character areas.

This character area is comparatively unspoilt and includes important landscape, ecological and recreational resources. The main emphasis should be to maintain and enhance these resources and retain the rural, unspoilt qualities of the landscape.

²⁰ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/intro.aspx>

²¹ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/character/characterareas.aspx>

²² <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/character/characterareas.aspx>

Chilling/Brownwich Coastal Plain

The Chilling/Brownwich Coastal Plain forms a discrete topographic and landscape unit that extends from the top of the Hook valley eastwards to the edge of the Meon valley. It is defined to the north by the urban edge of Titchfield Common and to the south by the coast.

This area forms one of the most extensive remaining areas of undeveloped coastline in Hampshire and maintenance of this rural character must be the highest priority. This should be achieved by avoiding potentially intrusive activities such as mineral extraction and landfill and the erection of features such as masts and pylons that would be highly prominent in this flat, open and visually exposed landscape. Other priorities include the enhancement of degraded areas and introduction of a stronger landscape structure in particularly denuded areas.

Meon Valley

The Meon Valley character area embraces the whole length of the valley within the Borough, from Funtley in the north to the coast at Titchfield Haven. Although the immediate floor and valley sides are quite narrow in places, the character area embraces a wider swathe of landscape on either side of the valley that broadly defines the extent of open countryside within the corridor between the urban edges of Stubbington, Hill Head and Fareham to the east and Titchfield Village and Titchfield Park to the west.

On the whole, the landscape of the Meon Valley is comparatively unspoilt and of a high quality but it is affected by roads, commercial horticultural activities and urban intrusion, particularly in the central section. The emphasis should be to protect the important landscape and ecological resources of the river corridor, mitigate the effects of intrusive activities and undertake measures to reinforce the river valley character and strengthen its overall integrity.

Hill Head Seafront

The seafront area is a separate and distinct part of Hill Head because of its relationship with the sea. The area is centred on Hill Head Road and Salterns Road and it includes those properties which either face or back onto the seafront.

Although the emphasis in management terms is on the conservation of the existing character, there are many aspects of the public realm that are in need of improvement. This particularly applies to the main road and to the area around the local shops and to the large paved areas around the harbour and the promenade/car parking area.

Cams / Wicor Coastal Fringe

This area forms a discrete parcel of open landscape contained by the coast and the urban fringes of Downend and Portchester. One of its main features is the extensive parkland and woodlands of the Cams Hall Estate but it also includes other areas of open amenity landscape, fringe pasture and coastal industry to the east.

The emphasis in this area is on maintaining its predominantly open character, particularly next to the estuary and coast, and in maintaining the historic buildings and parkland features of the Cams Hall Estate. Otherwise, there is a need for enhancement of the strip of land which lies between the coast and the boundaries of new housing development at Cams Bay which provides an important open space and recreational resource but is currently of poor landscape quality.

8.6 Landscape Character Types

The Borough of Fareham is located south of the western end of the 'South Downs' and in the 'South Hampshire Lowlands' and the 'South Coast Plain' National Countryside Character Areas. Fareham therefore enjoys a wide diversity of landscape types, historic landscape types and landscape character areas from chalk downs to cliff coastline²³. Those identified as being relevant to The Strategy are outlined below:

Cliff Coastline

Open estuary landscape but with the coastal margin defined by a steep, abrupt cliff face; generally undeveloped, unspoilt character; shingle beach at foot of cliffs and strong visual separation between the beach and the farmland of the coastal plain beyond.

Open Estuary

The lower reaches of the tidal rivers where they enter the wider landscape of Portsmouth Harbour; strongly estuarine and maritime character; tidal fluctuations and inter-tidal habitats of saltmarsh, mudflats and shingle beaches; dominance of sea and sky; open, exposed character and extensive views; changing light conditions; presence of wildfowl and waders, rough water and salty smells; presence of ships and other craft.

Coastal Plain Farmland

Flat, coastal plain; open character, coastal exposure evident in wind-pruning and salty air; sparse settlement pattern and remote, undeveloped character; extensive views across coastal plain and out to sea.

Reedswamp

Areas of open water and marsh within the floodplain, dominated by semi-natural marshland or fen vegetation; tranquil unspoilt character with strong natural qualities and important wildlife communities; valley form and vegetation, including carr woodland, which creates enclosed, private character.

8.7 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **Fareham Borough contains extensive areas of undeveloped coastline and maintenance of this rural character has been identified as a priority;**
- **The open, unspoilt landscape types identified within Fareham Borough provide a visual separation between different land uses and offer extensive views;**
- **The different coastal landscape types, such as open estuary, coastal plain farmland and reedswamp, provide a variety of habitats to support biodiversity.**

²³ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/intro.aspx>

9 HEALTH

9.1 Policy Context

The Health Protection Agency has published advice in relation to flooding which outlines the main threats to health during and immediately after a flood. In addition to physical injuries, the other main health hazard associated with floods is psychological mental health and wellbeing.

9.2 Baseline Review

9.3 Fareham Borough

The health of people in Fareham is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however 1,980 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.

Life expectancy is 4.5 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Fareham than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).

Over the last 10 years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer, heart disease and stroke have also fallen and are better than the England average.

About 16.7% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. When compared with the rest of England, a higher than average percentage of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport.

Healthcare priorities in Fareham include heart disease and cancer, alcohol and healthy ageing²⁴.

9.4 Gosport Borough

The health of people in Gosport is generally similar to the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however 3,175 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

Life expectancy is 8.1 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Gosport than in the least deprived areas (based on the Slope Index of Inequality published on 5th January 2011).

Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has also fallen and is similar to the England average.

About 21.8% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. When compared with the rest of England, a higher than average percentage of pupils spend at least three hours each week on school sport.

Levels of teenage pregnancy and GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.

Healthcare priorities in Gosport include children's health and wellbeing, vascular health and cancer²⁵.

The Government's 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) identifies two Super Output Areas (SOAs) within Town Ward in the highest 15% of deprivation among SOAs nationally.

²⁴ Fareham Health Profile 2011 http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&ArealID=50464

²⁵ Gosport Health Profile 2011 http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&ArealID=50465

The 2007 IMD data showed one of these SOAs within the top 20% of most deprived areas nationally with the other in the top 15% of most deprived areas nationally²⁶.

9.5 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **Flooding and erosion can result in effects on both physical and psychological health, which could exacerbate existing health issues. Repeated flooding can be a particular issue in relation to psychological health and well-being.**

²⁶ Health and Wellbeing baseline <http://www.gosport.gov.uk/baseline/>
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10 MATERIAL ASSETS

10.1 Policy Context

Material assets are taken to be those whose loss would have the potential to have an effect, often economic, on an area, such as built development and infrastructure.

Making Space for Water (2004)²⁷ advocates a holistic approach to flooding. Flood and coastal erosion risk management will be clearly embedded across a range of Government policies, including planning, urban and rural development, agriculture, transport, and nature conservation and conservation of the historic environment. There will be a mix of policies designed to minimise the creation of new risks (by the way development policy is implemented in areas of flood risk), to manage risk and to increase resistance and resilience.

Similarly, the NPPF sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It advocates that new development should take account of environmental issues by accommodating natural hazards and the impact of climate change while avoiding areas at risk of flooding and sea-level rise. It also seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.

10.2 Baseline Review

10.3 Fareham Borough

The coastal areas of Fareham Borough comprise both urban and rural landscapes. There is considerable network, residential and commercial development in the Hill Head/Stubbington and Warsash areas, including marinas, walkways, the Warsash Ferry Landing and Solent Breezes Holiday Park. The Warsash Campus of the Southampton Solent University, incorporating the Warsash Maritime Academy, is located on the coast at Warsash.

10.4 Gosport Borough

The coastal areas of Gosport Borough have considerable development and comprise significant numbers of residential and commercial properties, including marinas. There are several schools and colleges in the coastal region along with recreation and leisure facilities, including the St Vincent Leisure Centre and walkways. The Royal Navy Submarine Museum, Royal Hospital Haslar and Haslar Royal Navy Cemetery are located on the coast and in areas subject to flood risk. Infrastructure in the coastal areas includes Gosport Town Centre, major roads and a waste management facility.

10.5 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **New and existing development has the potential to be at risk from coastal change, such as erosion and flooding (See Figures 8 to 10)**
- **The Strategy should ensure that material assets on the coast, such as walkways, residential/commercial areas in Hill Head, Stubbington, Warsash and Gosport are not compromised as a result of coastal changes.**
- **Given that much of the area is coastal, sea level rise is a serious concern as many identified assets are at risk of flooding (Figure 8).**

²⁷ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/hmtm>

- **Given that some of the area is undefended, erosion is a serious concern as material assets are at risk of erosion (Figures 9 and 10).**

11 SOIL

11.1 Policy Context

Soil is an important non-renewable resource. At the European level, the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)²⁸ encourages its protection and the European Commission Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006)²⁹ promotes the protection and sustainable use of soil.

At the national level, the Soil Strategy for England (2009)³⁰ seeks to improve the quality of England's soils and the NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land.

11.2 Baseline Review

Erosion of soil and made ground behind failing sea defences and in areas that have no defence from the sea could increase with sea level rise. Figure 7 in Appendix B illustrates the location of historic landfill sites within the study area. Figures 9 and 10 demonstrate the erosion risk under a Do Nothing and With Present Management Scenarios.

A separate desktop contaminated land study is being prepared as part of The Strategy scoping phase. The recommendations and outputs from this report will inform the option development phase of The Strategy and the SEA for The Strategy. If further data and intrusive surveys are necessary to increase certainty in terms of potential contamination sources at vulnerable sites, this will also be established.

11.3 Fareham Borough

There are areas of high-grade agricultural land in Fareham, primarily in the area between the settlements of Stubbington/Hill Head and Warsash. These agricultural areas are classified into agri-environment schemes to improve wildlife on farmland, classifications within the Strategy area include; Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS), Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) and Higher Level Stewardship (HLS).

Fareham Borough Council is currently gathering information and identifying pieces of land where contamination is suspected. This will be compared against the current land uses and other environmental information to determine the most sensitive areas. Once potential sites have been identified, they will be recorded and evaluated based on their potential risk³¹.

There are a number of areas of made ground along the frontage between Portchester Castle and Hoeford Lake that were once relict landfill sites. Where the hinterland comprises landfill sites, erosion may cause significant wash out and loss of unconsolidated material. If the fill material is contaminated, then release of this material could have an adverse impact on the SPA/Ramsar and SSSI designated foreshore³² and wider water body.

11.4 Gosport Borough

There is no high-grade agricultural land in Gosport; the land in the study area is classified as urban. There are designated areas of Woodland Grant Schemes in Gosport and Fareham.

²⁸ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy accessible via: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

²⁹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index.htm>

³⁰ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/soil/sap/index.htm>

³¹ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/healthcommunity/contland.aspx> [accessed 6th March 2012]

³² Atkins / Fareham Borough Council, (2005), Portchester Castle to Hoeford Lake Shoreline Defence Strategy

Gosport Borough Council is currently identifying and prioritising possible contaminated sites but there have been no formal declarations so far³³. Given the history of the Gosport peninsula, it is likely that contamination will have occurred due to previous military and industrial operations³⁴.

11.5 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **There are a number of historic landfill sites, areas of made ground and former land use areas that potentially contain significant contamination sources within the study area (Appendix - B – Figure 7) at risk of flooding and erosion (Figures 8 to 10). There is an increasing risk that flooded historic landfills could have negative effects on water quality as sea levels rise, especially where erosion occurs.**

³³ <http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/environment/environmental-health/housing-pollution/contaminated-land/> [accessed 6th March 2012]

³⁴ Gosport Borough Council, Contaminated Land Strategy 2008

12 WATER

12.1 Policy Context

At the European level, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)³⁵ promotes a coordinated approach to water management at the river basin scale. The WFD was passed into UK law in 2003 and for the first time, combines water quantity and quality issues together. An integrated approach to the management of all freshwater bodies, groundwaters, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters (TraC) at the river basin level has been adopted. It effectively supersedes all water related legislation which drives the existing licensing and consenting framework in the UK.

The Hamble to Porchester Coastal Strategy (the Strategy) area lies in the Southampton Water transitional waterbody (GB520704202800) and the Solent coastal waterbody, which lie in the South East River Basin District (RBD).

The overall requirement of the Directive is that all river basins must achieve “good ecological status” by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation. It also requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all waterbodies; the River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out the objectives for the waterbodies within the study area.

Ecological Status is expressed in terms of five status classes (high, good, moderate, poor or bad) which are defined using biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological criteria. The biological assessment criteria uses numeric measures of communities of plants and animals (e.g. fish, rooted plants). The physico-chemical assessment uses elements such as temperature and nutrient levels, which support the biological communities. The hydromorphological assessment uses water flow, sediment composition and movement, continuity (in rivers) and the structure of physical habitat. The overall ecological status of a waterbody is determined by whichever of these criteria is assessed to be the poorest. For example, if a waterbody achieved ‘Good status’ for chemical and physico-chemical assessments, but only achieved ‘Moderate status’ for the biological assessment; it would be classed overall as having ‘Moderate ecological status’. To achieve the overall aim of good surface water status, the WFD requires that surface waters be of at least Good ecological status and Good chemical status.

The WFD recognises that some waterbodies have been physically altered, for example for navigation or flood defence, and allows for these water bodies to be designated as Heavily Modified Water Bodies (HMWB) or Artificial Water Bodies (AWB) and need to achieve good ecological potential rather than ecological status. Ecological potential means that the waterbody is managed to achieve the biology that can be achieved given its modified condition. HMWBs are classified by:

- Identifying the impacts of physical modification affecting the water body;
- Identifying possible mitigation measures necessary to ensure the hydromorphological characteristics of a water body are consistent with Good or maximum ecological potential; and
- Assessing whether all of those measures have been taken.

The Southampton Water and Solent waterbodies are HMWBs, due to the presence of extensive coastal defences and other structures along the length of the Strategy frontage. The waterbodies are therefore classified as being at Moderate overall potential with an objective of reaching ‘Good potential’ status by 2027. It has been deemed to be disproportionately expensive and technically infeasible to achieve Good potential by 2015.

³⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy accessible via: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

There is also a duty to enhance and restore water bodies where possible and by implication there is a need to ensure that actions do not prevent water bodies from reaching a good status and potential. In order to meet the objectives, any activity which has the potential to have an impact on any of the Quality Elements must be assessed. To ensure the requirements of the WFD are met for the Porchester to Hamble Coastal Strategy, an assessment of the proposed policy options against WFD requirements will be carried out later in the development of the Strategy. At the national level, the Water Act (2003)³⁶ encourages more efficient use of water resources and facilitates streamlined arrangements for flood defence organisation and funding. *Making Space for Water* (2004)³⁷ advocates a holistic approach to flooding; addressing all types of flooding together and the Flood and Water Management Act (2010)³⁸ sets out how flood and coastal risk management will be managed and provides the legislative framework for a more integrated approach to water management. NPPF aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.

At the regional level, the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)³⁹ is a high level policy framework for coastal management along the North Solent Shoreline. The North Solent SMP shoreline covers some 386km between Selsey Bill and Hurst Spit, and includes Chichester, Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours, Southampton Water and the tidal extent of the main rivers. It states that approximately 75% of existing defences will reach the end of their residual or engineering life within 20 years therefore works are required to manage the coastal flood risk.

The South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)⁴⁰ outlines that there is very little fluvial flood risk from the overtopping of river banks but that the main inland flood risk comes from surface water. However, the greater risk is from tidal flooding, which is considered by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan.

12.2 Baseline Review

In England and Wales, sea levels have risen by an average 1mm a year over the last century. As a consequence of climatic changes and continued warming of the global oceans, sea levels are expected to increase over the coming century. The allowances recommended by Environment Agency⁴¹ to take account of sea level rise are presented in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 - Relative sea level rise for Gosport from base year of 2012

Scenario (total sea level rise in mm)	2012	2030	2060	2115
UKCP 09 Medium (95%tile) – Change Factor	0	100	300	760
Lower end estimate (UKCP09 low emissions 50%tile)	0	60	170	420
UKCP09 Upper end estimate	0	90	340	1080
H++ Scenario	0	140	630	2270

³⁶ <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030037.htm>

³⁷ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/policy/strategy/htm>

³⁸ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

³⁹ <http://www.newforest.gov.uk>

⁴⁰ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33694.aspx>

⁴¹ EA 2011, Adapting to Climate Change: Advice for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Authorities

⁴¹ <http://ukclimateprojections-ui.defra.gov.uk/>

Table 12-2 shows the indicative number of properties potentially flooded by a 1 in 200 year event, assuming no defences, in 2007 and 2115, based on previous flood modelling using previous Defra 2006⁴² sea level rise allowances.

Table 12-2 : Potential number of properties flooded by a 1 in 200 year event assuming no defences⁴³

Type of property	2007	2115
Commercial	644	1,345
Residential	1,729	5,236

Recent UKCP09 guidance has reduced relative sea level rise predictions by 300mm up to 2115 and therefore the number of properties at risk by this time is likely to be less under the updated flood modelling to be undertaken during the development of this Strategy compared with the numbers presented in Table 12-2.

Water Quality

Many rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters are environmentally sensitive areas, and if levels of nutrients released from sewage treatment works are too high this can affect the established ecosystem. The Environment Agency has changed its monitoring technique to correlate with the WFD technique which aims to assess the whole water environment so action can be directed to where it is most needed. They regularly monitor the quality of rivers in relation to water chemistry, biology and nutrient levels to identify potential areas for improvement. Table 12-3 below details the water quality for those sites monitored under this regime and indicates that, in general, water quality is good.

Table 12-3. River Water Quality 2009⁴⁴

River	Ecological Quality	Current Chemical Quality	Predicted Ecological Quality 2015	Predicted Chemical Quality 2015
Meon: Mouth - Wickham	Good	Good	Good	
Hoeford Lake Stream: Tidal Limit - Source	Moderate Potential	Does not require assessment	Moderate Potential	Does not require assessment
Wallington: Tidal Limit - Boarhunt Mill	Moderate Status	Does not require assessment	Moderate Status	Does not require assessment

Chemistry and biology - A to F (very good to bad)

Nitrates and phosphates - 1 to 6 (very low levels to very high levels)

High levels of nutrients may occur naturally and are not necessarily bad for the environment.

The South East River Basin Management Plan produced under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) shows the current ecological status of the coastal waters around Fareham and Gosport as moderate and the chemical status as bad. Current groundwater quantitative quality is good and the chemical quality is also good. Conversely, the ecological status for

⁴² Defra, 2006. Flood and Coastal Defence Appraisal Guidance. FCDPAG3 Economic Appraisal. Supplementary note to Operating Authorities – Climate Change Impacts (October 2006).

⁴³ North Solent Shoreline Management Plan

⁴⁴ <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?ep=maptopics&lang=e>

the River Alver is bad whereas Brownwich Stream and Hook Lake are moderate and the River Meon is good⁴⁵.

A Water Framework Directive Assessment will be required at the Strategy level. This will include an assessment of all water bodies that could be affected by the implementation of the Strategy, including their current water quality.

Three bathing waters have been designated by the Environment Agency along the tidal foreshores of Fareham and Gosport⁴⁶:

- **Stokes Bay - typically achieves a high water quality standard. The River Alver, which enters the sea at the north of the beach, can adversely affect water quality after heavy rainfall.**
- **Lee-on-Solent - typically achieves a high water quality standard**
- **Hillhead - typically achieves a high water quality standard. The River Meon, which discharges into the north-western end of the bathing water, can adversely affect water quality where the river enters the sea after heavy rainfall.**

Water Resources

Fareham and Gosport fall into The East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) boundary. Much of the area is covered by water resource management units (WRMU) and there are five such WRMUs that are relevant to the Boroughs of Fareham and Gosport. Water resources appear to be under stress: of the five relevant WRMUs, three are classified as being Over Abstracted, one is classified as being Over Licensed and one is classified as having No Water Available⁴⁷.

12.3 Fareham Borough

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH)⁴⁸ and was completed in 2007 in consultation with the Environment Agency and provides information on levels of flood risk. It indicates that the majority of the Borough lies in an area at low risk of flooding, with less than 10% of the Borough within the higher risk flood zones 2 and 3. However, due to its coastal location adjacent to the Solent and Portsmouth Harbour, as well as the Hamble, Meon and Wallington rivers, the SFRA identifies a worsening risk of localised flooding in the long-term, due to climate change, along the coastal areas and the river valleys. In particular, Portchester district centre is identified as an area of higher risk of flooding⁴⁹.

The SFRA has shown that the primary source of flood risk to Fareham Borough is from the sea. The key parts of the Borough which are currently at risk of flooding from the sea are the Fareham frontage to Portsmouth Harbour, Portchester, Lower Swanick and Warsash.

The secondary source of flood risk to the Borough is from rivers. The River Meon in Fareham Borough has a large floodplain in its downstream reach which is designated as a National Nature Reserve downstream of the village of Titchfield. The River Meon is defended from tidal inundation by the harbour frontage at Hill Head. If this defence were to fail, the River Meon would be inundated regularly by tidal flows. As such, 'undefended' Flood Zones show the Meon valley as predominantly at risk of tidal flooding.

⁴⁵ <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?ep=maptopics&lang=e>

⁴⁶ <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&y=355134.0&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&textonly=off&lang=e&topic=coastalwaters#x=453885&y=102728&lq=1.&scale=6>

⁴⁷ The East Hampshire CAMS, May 2003 <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GESO0503BNMR-E-E.pdf>

⁴⁸ <http://maps.hants.gov.uk/push/Default.aspx>

⁴⁹ Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy DPD, 2011

The River Wallington flows through the village of Wallington before discharging into Portsmouth Harbour. A number of properties in Wallington lie within the predicted flood outline of the Wallington River and its functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b) and flooding recently occurred in the village in 2000. Wallington Village attracted DEFRA funding to allow the delivery of a property level flood protection scheme which was completed in 2010/11. Upstream of Wallington, large areas of greenfield land are covered by the rivers predicted flood outlines⁵⁰.

Figure 8 in Appendix B shows the Environment Agency current Flood Zones 2 and 3 (the area at high probability of flooding from the sea) for the study area.

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) covers Fareham's entire coastline. It aims to balance the management of coastal flooding and erosion risks with natural processes and the consequences of climate change and includes policies to maintain the coastal defences that protect the urban coastline within the Borough. There are a number of coastal defence schemes identified as being required, particularly around Portchester, Town Quay, Eastern Parade and Cams Bay⁵¹, these schemes are unlikely to be able to secure Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding to fully pay for works and therefore contributions will need to be forthcoming at these locations.

12.4 Gosport Borough

The Borough's coastal location means that it is likely to be affected by flooding. The Environment Agency classified 21% of the Borough as being in Flood Zone 2 and 12% within Flood Zone 3⁵².

A SFRA has been undertaken in consultation with the Environment Agency and provides information on levels of flood risk. The SFRA has shown that the primary source of flood risk to Gosport Borough is from the sea. The key parts of the Borough which are currently at risk of flooding from the sea are the entire frontage of Haslar Creek, Stokes Bay, the Alver Valley and the southern half of the Portsmouth Harbour frontage, particularly around Priddy's Hard.

The secondary source of flood risk to the Borough is from the River Alver. The River Alver discharges into the sea via a tidal outfall which is flapped to prevent tidal inundation of the river valley. If this defence were to fail, the Alver valley would be regularly inundated by tidal flows. As such, 'undefended' Flood Zones show the Alver valley as predominantly at risk of tidal flooding. The River Alver originates from a very small catchment and flows largely through an unconstrained and undeveloped floodplain such that the risk of fluvial flooding is therefore considered minimal⁵³.

Figure 8 in Appendix B shows the Environment Agency current Flood Zones 2 and 3 (the area at high probability of flooding from the sea) for the study area.

12.5 Key Environmental Issues

The key environmental issues identified are:

- **Significant areas at risk of tidal and coastal flooding.**
- **The ecological and chemical status of the coastal waters around Fareham and Gosport, and those of some internal water bodies, are classed as being 'bad' or 'moderate'. The ecological status of the River Alver is highlighted as being 'bad'.**

⁵⁰ <http://maps.hants.gov.uk/push/Reports/Fareham%20Guidance%20Document.pdf>

⁵¹ Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy DPD, 2011

⁵² Local Development Framework Topic Paper: Flood Risk, September 2009 <http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/evidence-base-for-ldf/ldf-topic-papers/>

⁵³ <http://maps.hants.gov.uk/push/Reports/Gosport%20Guidance%20Document.pdf#>

The implementation of The Strategy should ensure that the current situation is not exacerbated and should seek to improve the status of the water bodies where appropriate.

13 DRAFT SEA FRAMEWORK

The draft SEA Framework is comprised of the identified environmental issues and potential indicators to measure the effects of the implementation of The Strategy on the environmental receptors. The Framework provides a means by which the environmental effects of The Strategy can be assessed and has been derived from the key environmental issues identified for the area and the key environmental objectives identified in the policy review (Table 13-1).

Following consultation on the Scoping Report the final assessment criteria will be established.

Table 13-1: SEA Key Environmental Issues and potential indicators

SEA Topic	Key Environmental Issue	Potential Indicator
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area is surrounded by environs that are designated habitats; some of these habitats are at risk from climate change and coastal squeeze. There are a number of sites designated for their nature conservation importance within the Strategy area. The condition and integrity of these sites must not be compromised. Ensure that coastal developments avoid disruption of coastal or other natural processes that might lead to the loss of coastal and estuarine habitat (including mudflats and saltmarsh). Maintain at least the present extent and regional distribution of mudflats (BAP habitat). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition and extent of designated sites
Cultural Heritage/Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of historical assets in the study at risk from flooding. The preservation or enhancement of the existing character, appearance and setting of cultural heritage assets, namely conservation areas, nationally and locally listed buildings. The majority of the Scheduled Monuments are fortifications and are therefore located in coastal locations, which are areas that are at risk from flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of historic assets at risk of flooding / erosion.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fareham Borough contains extensive areas of undeveloped coastline and maintenance of this rural character has been identified as a priority. The open, unspoilt landscape types identified within Fareham Borough provide a visual separation between different land uses and offer extensive views. The different coastal landscape types provide a variety of habitats to support biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of undeveloped coastline
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding can result in effects on both physical and psychological health, which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties at risk of flooding / erosion.

SEA Topic	Key Environmental Issue	Potential Indicator
	could exacerbate existing health issues. Repeated flooding can be a particular issue in relation to psychological health and well-being.	
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change. Given that much of the area is coastal, sea level rise is a serious concern as many identified assets are at risk of flooding. Given that some of the area is undefended, erosion risk is a concern as some material assets are at risk of flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties at risk of flooding Properties at risk of erosion.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of historic landfill sites and areas of made ground with pockets of contamination within the study area at risk of flooding and erosion. There is an increasing risk that flooded historic landfills could have negative effects on water quality as sea levels rise, especially where erosion occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of historic landfill sites and high risk areas at risk from flooding (coastal and tidal) Number of historic landfill sites and high risk areas at risk from erosion.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is at risk from tidal and coastal flooding. The ecological and chemical status of the coastal waters around Fareham and Gosport, and those of some internal water bodies, are classed as being bad or moderate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of properties at risk of flooding Standard of coastal defence Area at risk of present day 1:200 year tidal flood event Water quality

14 CONSULTATION

The SEA Directive requires that the public, together with certain environmental bodies:

“be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report”

(Article 6(2))

This Scoping Report was sent to the statutory SEA consultees (Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage) for comment. In line with the UK SEA Regulations consultation bodies were invited to comment and were given a period of 5 weeks to review the document and provide comments. These comments have been received and incorporated into the report as described in Appendix C.

15 NEXT STEPS

The next step in the process is the preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment alongside the development of the Strategy which will culminate in the Environmental Report.

APPENDIX A – FULL POLICY CONTEXT REVIEW

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
International		
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) ⁵⁴	Set the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.	Biodiversity
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) ⁵⁵	Seeks to protect habitats and species of European importance and requires Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and species at a favourable conservation status.	Biodiversity
Birds Directive (92/409/EEC) ⁵⁶	Maintain the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range. Identify and classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.	Biodiversity
The European Landscape Convention 2000 (signed 2006) ⁵⁷	Promotes various actions at the landscape scale ranging from strict conservation through protection, management and improvement to actual creation.	Landscape
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) ⁵⁸ and Air Quality Regulations ⁵⁹	Sets European-wide limit values for twelve air pollutants in a series of daughter directives	Air, Biodiversity, Human Health
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) ⁶⁰	Promotes an integral and coordinated approach to water management at the river basin scale. Also encourages protection of soil and biodiversity.	Biodiversity, Soil, Water
European Commission Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006) ⁶¹	Promotes the protection and sustainable use of soil.	Soil
The Kyoto Protocol (1997) ⁶²	Sets legally binding measures to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)	Climatic Factors
European Commission Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste (2005) ⁶³	Overall aim of Europe becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.	Climatic Factors, Soil
The Waste Framework Directive (1975), Hazardous Waste Directive (1991) IPPC Directive (1996) and Landfill Directive (1999) ⁶⁴	Aims to ensure that all necessary measures have been taken to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without causing harm to human health or the environment	Climatic Factors, Human Health, Soil

⁵⁴ For further information visit: <http://www.cbd.int/default.shtml>

⁵⁵ Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna accessible via: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm

⁵⁶ Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

⁵⁷ http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp

⁵⁸ Framework Directive 92/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management accessible via:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/ambient.htm#1>

⁵⁹ Regulations transposing the Air Quality Framework directive are at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/regulations.htm>

⁶⁰ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy accessible via: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

⁶¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index.htm>

⁶² http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

⁶³ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm>

⁶⁴ Access to these directives is via: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
National		
The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) ⁶⁵ as amended (most notably by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000))	Principal instrument for the protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and endangered wildlife within the UK. Local authorities are identified as having the function of raising awareness of the public, and schoolchildren in particular, to provisions for the protection of wildlife.	Biodiversity
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) ⁶⁶	UK Response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Sets out national and local biodiversity action plans. In the absence of empirical data to support a trend we can use contextual information such as developments (land claim, marina developments, sea level rise....) to aid judgement of trends. From this it seems likely that mudflat extent in the UK is declining. UK coastal habitats and their associated species face a number of pressures and threats, which conservation initiatives are trying to address. The coastline has been subject to urban development, land-claim for agriculture and industry, recreational pressure, and changing agricultural use. Conservation designations, improved site management and planning policies have reduced some of these threats, but port and other transport developments remain issues. An increasingly important issue, especially on soft coasts, is 'coastal squeeze', i.e. where the extent of saltmarsh is diminishing as it is 'squeezed' between flood defences and rising relative sea levels.	Biodiversity
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) ⁶⁷	The Act will ensure clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas, by putting in place better systems for delivering sustainable development of marine and coastal environment.	Biodiversity
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) ⁶⁸	Ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private	Biodiversity
National Environment White Paper: 'The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature' (2011) ⁶⁹	Collaborative approach to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, economic growth and social wellbeing. Evokes a new approach to nature and outlines four key ambitions: protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy, reconnecting people and nature, and International and EU leadership. It aims to achieve these ambitions through the creation of new monitoring techniques; an Ecosystems Knowledge Network so communities can share learning practices run by an independent organisation. Environmental Monitoring partnership with the UK Environmental Observation Framework which will have a similar approach as the National Ecosystem Assessment. The new measures on National Wellbeing, once fully developed, will reflect dependency on the natural environment.	Biodiversity

⁶⁵ <http://www.incc.gov.uk/page-1377>

⁶⁶ <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/>

⁶⁷ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/pdfs/ukpga_20090023_en.pdf

⁶⁸ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm>

⁶⁹ <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
The Government White Paper: Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007) ⁷⁰	To put the historic environment at the heart of the planning system.	Cultural Heritage, Landscape
Rural White Paper (2000) Our Countryside: The Future – A fair deal for Rural England ⁷¹	Deals with the importance of understanding, evaluating and protecting countryside character and diversity.	Landscape
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001) ⁷²	The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all.	Cultural Heritage, Material Assets
Water Act 2003 ⁷³	Encourage more efficient use of water resources. The Act includes various amendments to facilitate streamline arrangements for flood defence organisation and funding by: including powers to revoke local flood defence schemes and allow the creation of additional regional flood defence committees; and repealing section 147 to 149 of the Water Resources Act to enable Ministers to make block grants to the Environment Agency for flood defence works and flood warning schemes.	Water
Soil Strategy for England (2009) ⁷⁴	Improve the quality of England's soils.	Soil
Flood and Water Management Act (2010) ⁷⁵	Will help to manage extreme weather events such as flooding and drought. Sets out how flood and coastal risk management (FCRM) in England and Wales will be managed in the future, and provides the basis for a new legislative framework supporting a more integrated approach to water management.	Water
The UK Climate Change Programme (2006) ⁷⁶	A suite of new and established measures are predicted to reduce UK carbon emissions to 15-18% below 1990 levels by 2010. Also promotes anticipatory adaptation.	Biodiversity, Climatic Factors, Landscape
Making Space for Water: Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood & coastal erosion risk management (2004) ⁷⁷	Advocates a holistic approach to flooding, addressing all types of flooding together. The results of The Strategy will be seen on the ground in the form of more flood and coastal erosion solutions working with natural processes. This will be achieved by making more space for water in the environment through, for example, appropriate use of realignment to widen river corridors, areas of inter-tidal habitat and multi-functional wetlands that provide wildlife and recreational resource and reduce coastal squeeze on habitats like saltmarsh. Flood and coastal erosion risk management will be clearly embedded across a range of Government policies, including planning, urban and rural development, agriculture, transport, and nature conservation and conservation of the historic environment. There will be a mix of policies designed to minimise the creation of new risks (by the way development policy is implemented in areas of flood risk), to manage risk and to increase resistance and resilience.	All

⁷⁰ http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Consultations/2007_current_consultations/hpr_whitepaper07.htm

⁷¹ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/whitepaper/default.htm>

⁷² http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm

⁷³ <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030037.htm>

⁷⁴ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/soil/sap/index.htm>

⁷⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

⁷⁶ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/index.htm>

⁷⁷ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro/fcd/policy/strategy/htm>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
Waste Strategy for England (2007) ⁷⁸	Promotes best practicable environmental option (BPEO), the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle. Sets a major target of increasing recycling rates to 25% by 2005/06.	Soil
Directive 99/31/EC, Landfill Regulations (2002) and Amendment (2005) ⁷⁹	Sets a series of substantial targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill.	Soil
Securing the Future: UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) ⁸⁰	This replaced an earlier strategy published in 1999 and aims to enable people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	All
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) ⁸¹	Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Within the NERC Act conservation of biodiversity encompasses the restoration and enhancement of species populations and habitats in addition to protection.	Biodiversity
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) ⁸²	Sets out how planning should contribute to sustainable development. The Government is committed to protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural and historic environment, in both rural and urban areas. A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources. Those with national and international designations should receive the highest level of protection. Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as the potential impact of the environment on proposed developments by avoiding new development in areas at risk of flooding and sea-level rise, and as far as possible, by accommodating natural hazards and the impacts of climate change.	All
	Proactive strategies should be adopted to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.	Biodiversity, Climatic Factors, Landscape
	The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; ● minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. 	Biodiversity
	Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.	Cultural Heritage, Material Assets
	Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.	Biodiversity, Human Health, Landscape, Soil

⁷⁸ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm>

⁷⁹ Council Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste, Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 and Amendment Regulations 2005 accessible via: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2002/20021559.htm>

⁸⁰ <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm>

⁸¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

⁸² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
	Local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast.	Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets
	The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	Soil, Water
	Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.	Landscape, Material Assets, Water
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) ⁸³	The Act provides the legislative tools for a strategic and coherent approach to sustainably managing marine activities and protecting marine resources in the future.	Biodiversity, Water
Health Protection Agency, Health advice - General information following floods ⁸⁴	The main threats to health during and immediately after a flood are drowning, and injuries caused by accidents in flowing water. Walking or even driving through floodwater is risky - six inches of fast flowing water can knock you over and two feet of water will float your car. Manhole covers may have come off and there may be other hazards you can't see. The other main health hazard in floods come from the stress and strain of the event and clean-up. Take time to look after you and your family's mental health and wellbeing. Do not overexert yourself in the clean-up, and you'll avoid added health problems. Tiredness, difficulty sleeping and anxiety are normal in these circumstances. There is also a serious danger posed by carbon monoxide fumes from the indoor use of generators and other fuel-powered equipment, such as driers.	Human Health
Regional		
South East Biodiversity Strategy (2009) ⁸⁵	The Vision for the South East is for its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities: - where living things and their habitats are part of healthy, functioning ecosystems; where we value our natural environment, where biodiversity is embedded in policies and decisions; and where more people enjoy, understand and act to improve the natural world about them.	Biodiversity
Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (undated) ⁸⁶	Identifies key habitats in Hampshire, including floodplain grazing marsh, maritime cliffs, shingle, saltmarsh, mudflats, saline lagoons, fen / carr / marsh / swamp / reedbed and coastal grazing marsh	Biodiversity

⁸³ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/mca/>

⁸⁴ http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947339369

⁸⁵ <http://strategy.sebiodiversity.org.uk/index.php>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (2010) ⁸⁷	The 'Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy' (2010) ⁸⁸ non-statutory document provides analysis and recommendations relating to strategic planning within and around the Solent Coast. Highlighting many of the Brent Goose feeding sites and wader roost sites around the Solent fall outside of the statutory nature conservation site boundaries as designated in the Habitats and Bird Directives, and a large proportion of the bird sites are in flood risk areas as identified by the Environment Agency.	Biodiversity
North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2010/11 ⁸⁹	High level policy framework for coastal management along the North Solent Shoreline including The Strategy frontage. Approximately 76% of the shoreline is protected from flooding and/or erosion with structures and/or beach management. The majority of these existing defences have European and International nature conservation designated site(s) landward and seaward of the line of defence. This has significant implications when complying with environmental legislation. Approximately 75% of the existing defences (both publicly maintained and privately owned and maintained) will reach the end of their residual or engineering design life within 20 years; works are therefore required to manage the coastal flood risk.	All
South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan 2009 ⁹⁰	<p>Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours - The main inland flood risk in this sub-area comes from surface water flooding where the urban drainage network is overwhelmed or unable to fully discharge to sea. There is very little fluvial flood risk from the overtopping of river banks. It is important to note however that the greater risk in the sub-area is from tidal flooding considered by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan.</p> <p>Lower Hamble and Lower Meon - The flood risk in this sub-area is low with fewer than 10 properties in total flooded during the 2000/01 storms (2% annual probability event). The lower River Meon is protected from coastal flooding by a sea wall and a tidal sluice that prevents upstream tidal inflow into the river. The tidal sluice on the Lower Meon maintains the freshwater marsh of Titchfield Haven by protecting against tidal flooding.</p>	All

⁸⁶ <http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/vol-one.html>

⁸⁷ http://www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy/Solent%20Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy.pdf

⁸⁸ http://www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy/Solent%20Waders%20and%20Brent%20Goose%20Strategy.pdf

⁸⁹ <http://www.newforest.gov.uk>

⁹⁰ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33694.aspx>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
South East River Basin Management Plan ⁹¹	The Environment Agency plans its flood and coastal risk management capital investment through the 'Medium Term Plan', which is a rolling five-year investment plan. Using this, we have identified flood and coastal risk management activities that will deliver one or more restoration or mitigation measures included in this plan. Although these activities will be carried out for flood risk management purposes, they will be carried out in such a way as to ensure any impacts are minimised and that the ecology is protected. Activities will not lower water body status unless fully justified under Article 4.7 of the Water Framework Directive. The River Basin Management Plan describes the river basin district and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment in the river basin district, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment - the catchments, estuaries, the coast and groundwater.	Biodiversity, Soil, Water
Local		
Draft Integrated Character Assessment (2010) ⁹²	Landscape, Townscape and Seascape Character Assessment for Hampshire	Landscape
Fareham Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, Adopted 2011 ⁹³	Defines the present baseline. High level strategy for future development in Fareham Borough.	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets, Water
	Policy CS6 - The priority will be for the reuse of previously developed land ... taking into consideration biodiversity / potential community value, the character, accessibility, infrastructure and services of the settlement and impacts on both the historic and natural environment.	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets, Soil
	Policy CS14 – Built development on land outside the defined settlements will be strictly controlled to protect the countryside and coastline from development which would adversely affect its landscape character, appearance and function... In coastal locations development should not have an adverse impact on the special character of the coast when viewed from the land or water.	Landscape
Gosport Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options (2009) ⁹⁴	Policy CS15 – Avoid unacceptable levels of flood risk and proactively manage water through the promotion of sustainable drainage techniques.	Water
	Policy CS4 - It will be necessary to ensure the appropriate type of infrastructure is provided to support the anticipated scale of development. This includes but is not limited to: Water supply and treatment; Flood defences; Open space and other green infrastructure.	Biodiversity, Landscape, Water
	Policy CS11 – The creation of a Country Park within the Alver Valley will be the Strategic Area of new green infrastructure within the Borough offering community, education, health and nature conservation benefits.	Biodiversity, Human Health, Landscape, Soil

⁹¹ <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33250.aspx>

⁹² <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/planning-the-landscape/landscape-character/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm>

⁹³ <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/corestrategy/CoreStrategyAdopted.pdf>

⁹⁴ <http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/core-strategy/>

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
	Policy CS12 – New development should be well-designed to respect the character, identity and context of the Borough’s distinctive built and natural environment.	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage
	Policy CS20 – The value, quality and accessibility of the Borough’s network of open space will be protected and enhanced. The Borough Council will ... provide new quality open space including: the Alver Valley Country Park; and the Ramparts Park at Priddy’s Hard.	Biodiversity, Human Health, Landscape
	Policy CS21 – The integrity of the internationally and nationally protected sites, such as coastal habitats and those in the Alver Valley, will be subject to the highest level of protection as set out in the relevant international and national regulations. The Borough Council will support wider regional and sub-regional initiatives to provide compensatory habitat to replace areas lost through coastal squeeze.	Biodiversity
	Policy CS22 – Development will be permitted in areas that avoid flood risk and do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the Borough.	Water
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Final Report (2007) ⁹⁵	<p>The sub-region is exposed to flood risk from a number of sources. Flooding from the sea, due to extreme tides, is the predominant source of flood risk, due to the location of some of the sub-region’s most populated areas on low lying coastlines. All of the PUSH LPAs contain areas at risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses, with the Rivers Test, Itchen, Hamble, Meon, Wallington, Hermitage Stream and Lavant Stream passing through existing developed areas.</p> <p>The sub-region is protected from flooding from the sea by defences along the majority of its coastal frontages. The level of protection afforded by the defences along each frontage varies considerably, with parts of Gosport generally defended to a higher level than other frontages in the sub-region. There are no significant flood defences on rivers in the sub-region, although localised flood protection measures such as bank protection and maintenance of structures provide benefits in terms of flood risk in a number of locations.</p> <p>Climate change poses a significant risk to the sub-region. Predicted sea-level rise over the coming century will reduce the level of protection provided by most of the sub-region’s flood defences and result in the inundation of larger areas by extreme tidal floods. In addition, increasing severity of storm events is predicted to result in an increase in river flood flows, which will subsequently increase the risk of flooding from rivers.</p>	
Portchester Castle to Hoeford Lake Shoreline Defence Strategy, Project Appraisal Report (2006) ⁹⁶	A strategic plan that considers the need and justification for public funding of coast protection over the next one hundred years and recommends an implementation plan for the next five years. The implementation plan mainly recommends maintaining existing flood defences.	Biodiversity, Human Health, Soil, Water

⁹⁵ http://www.push.gov.uk/final_sfra_report.pdf?bcsi_scan_E956BCBE8ADBC89F=0&bcsi_scan_filename=final_sfra_report.pdf

⁹⁶ Atkins / Fareham Borough Council, (2006), Portchester Castle to Hoeford Lake Shoreline Defence Strategy, Project Appraisal Report

PLAN	KEY MESSAGES	RELEVANT SEA DIRECTIVE TOPICS
Gosport Town Centre Scoping Study ⁹⁷	Outlines and discusses possible options for the future of flood defences associated with Gosport Town Centre and makes recommendations for preferred options.	Human Health, Material Assets, Soil, Water

⁹⁷ Gosport Borough Council, (undated), Town Centre Scoping Study
[SEA SCOPING REPORT](#)
 December 2012

APPENDIX B – FIGURES

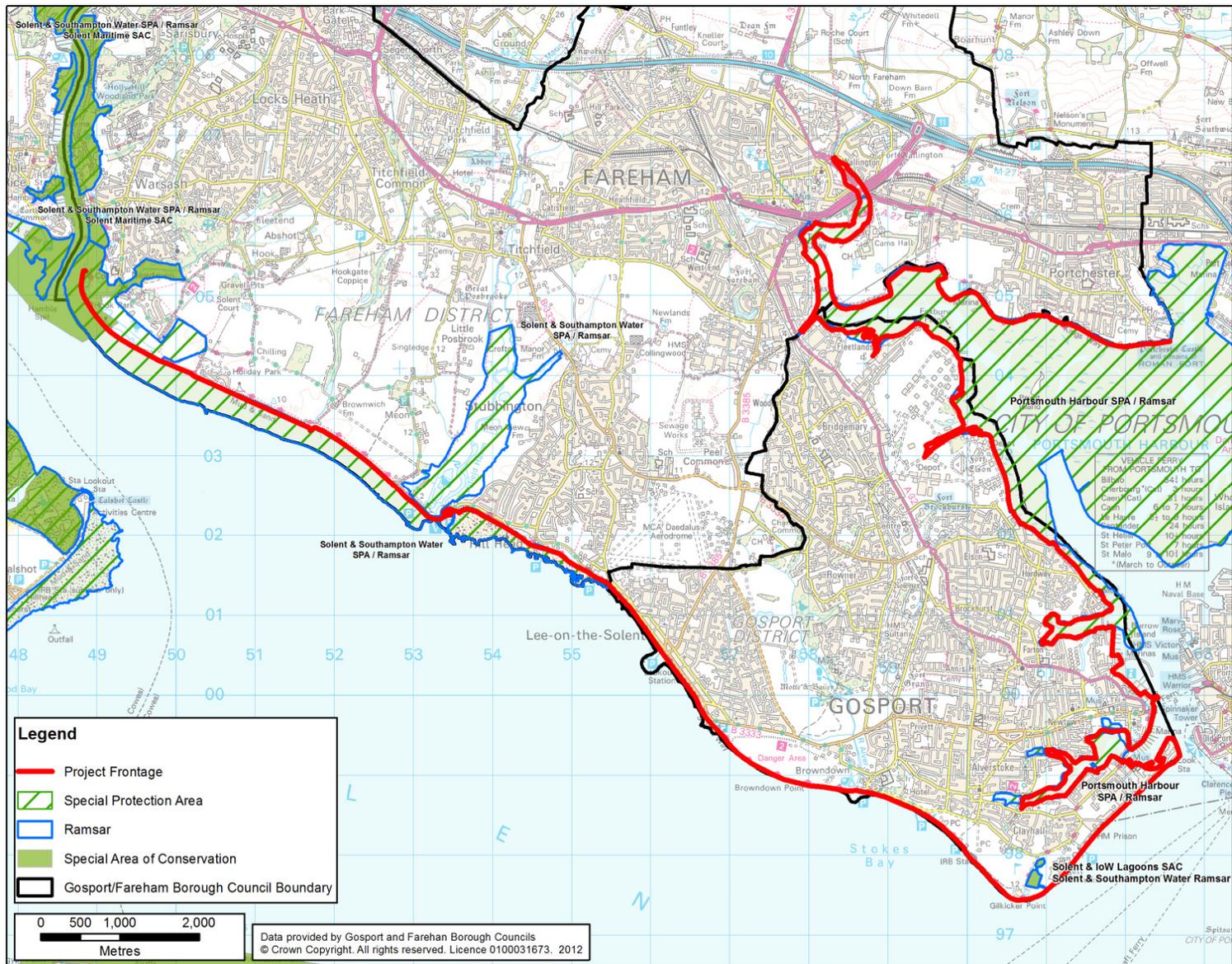


Figure 1 – National And International Nature Conservation Designations

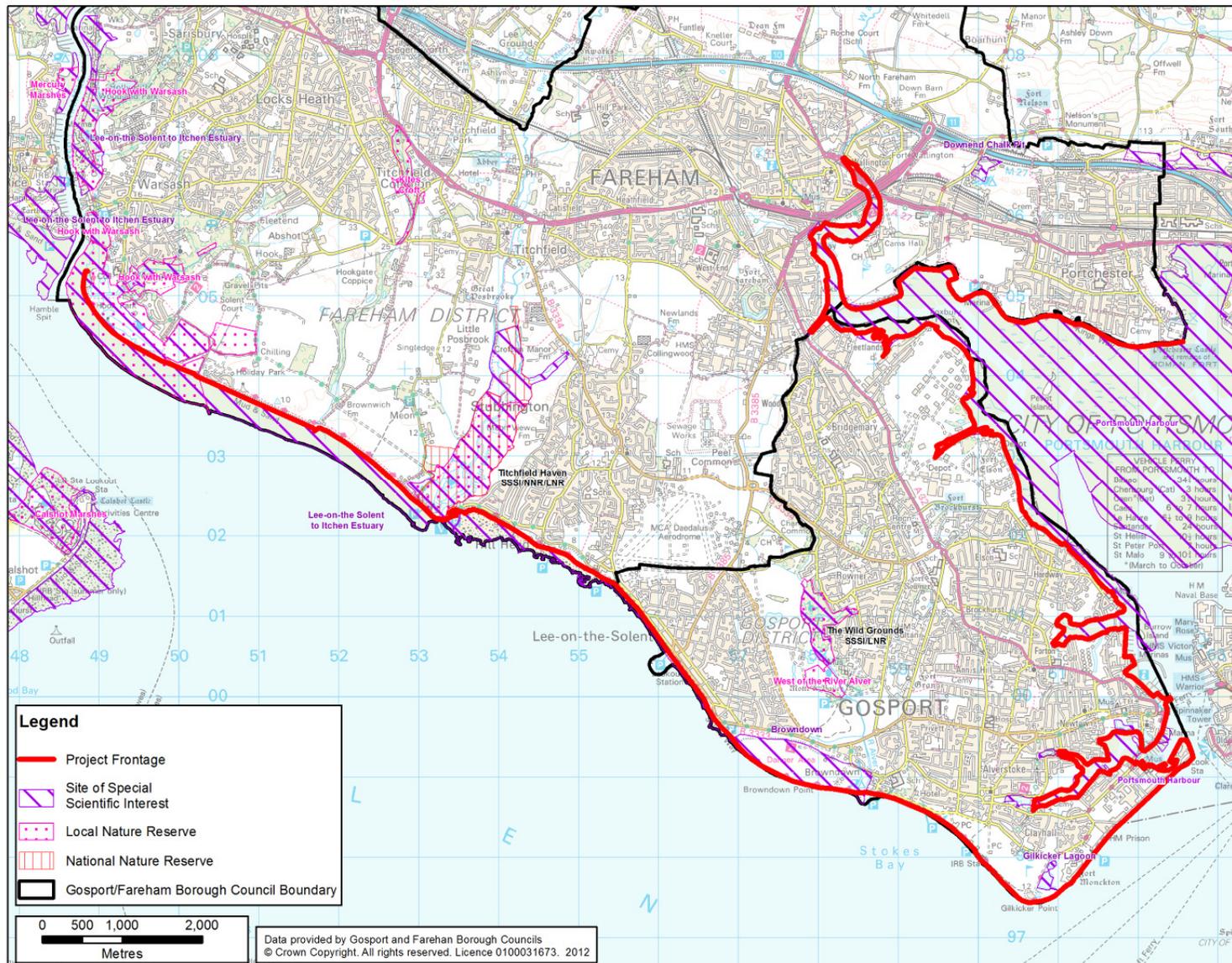


Figure 2 – National and Local Nature Conservation Designations

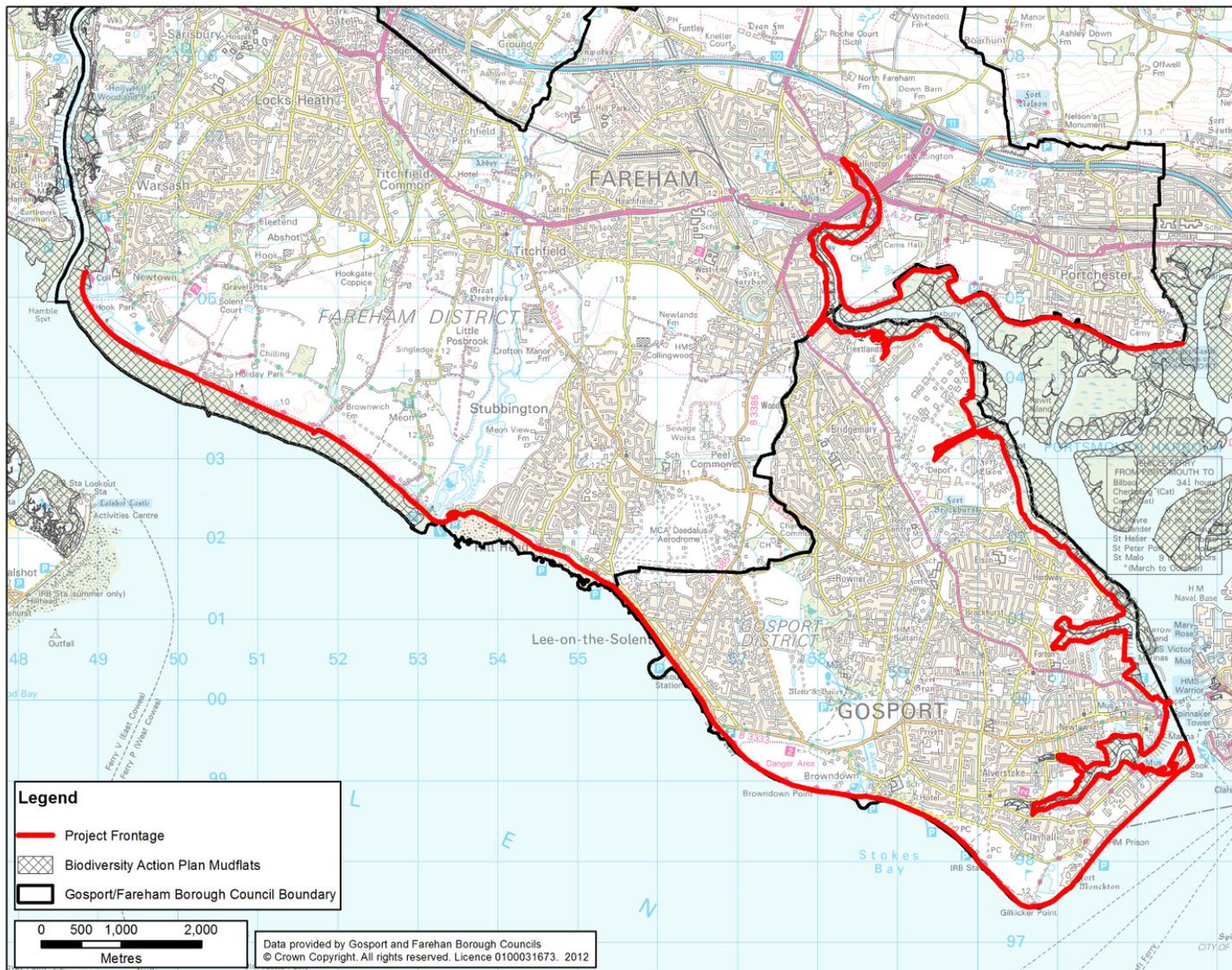


Figure 3 – BAP Mudflats

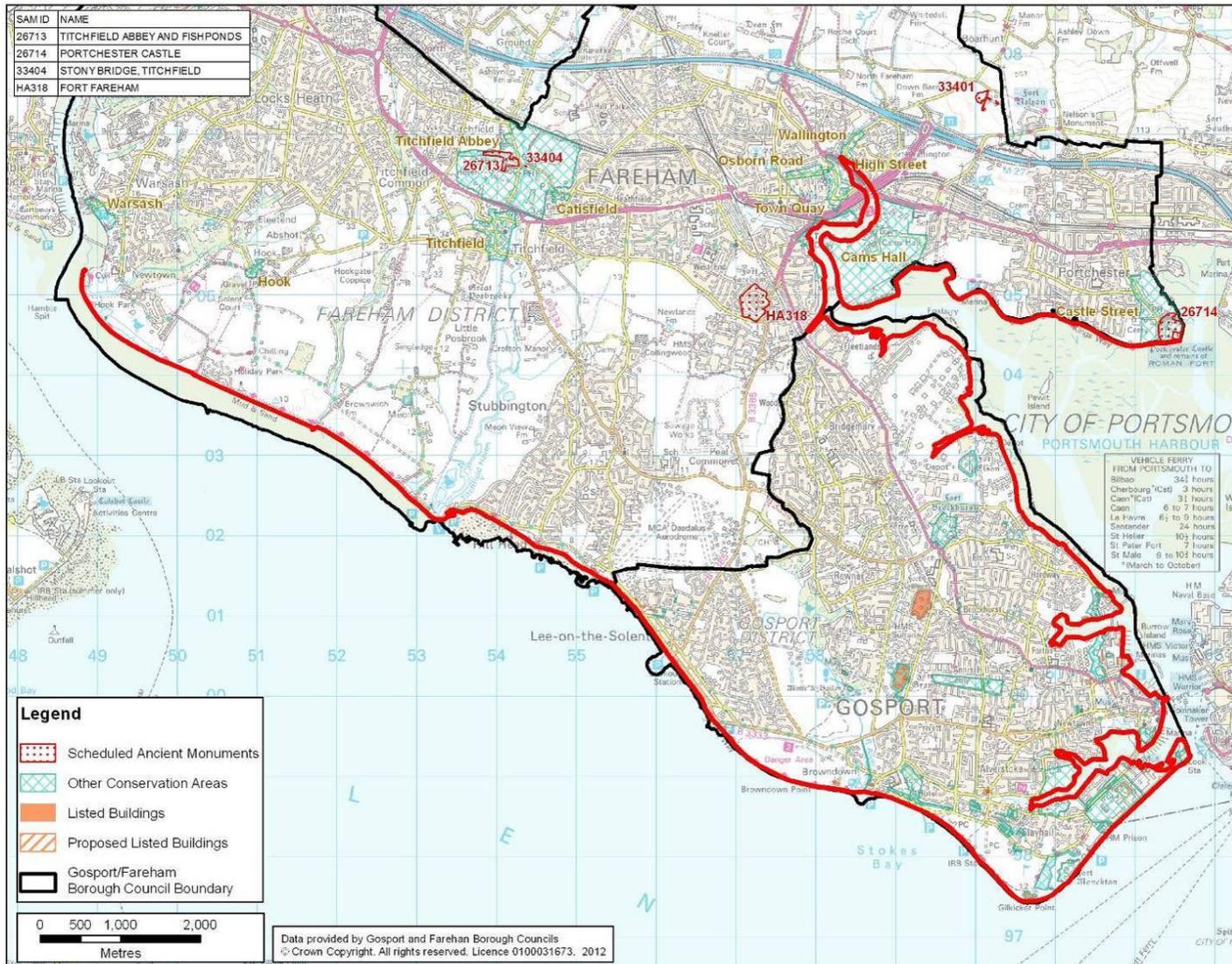


Figure 4 – Cultural Heritage Designations

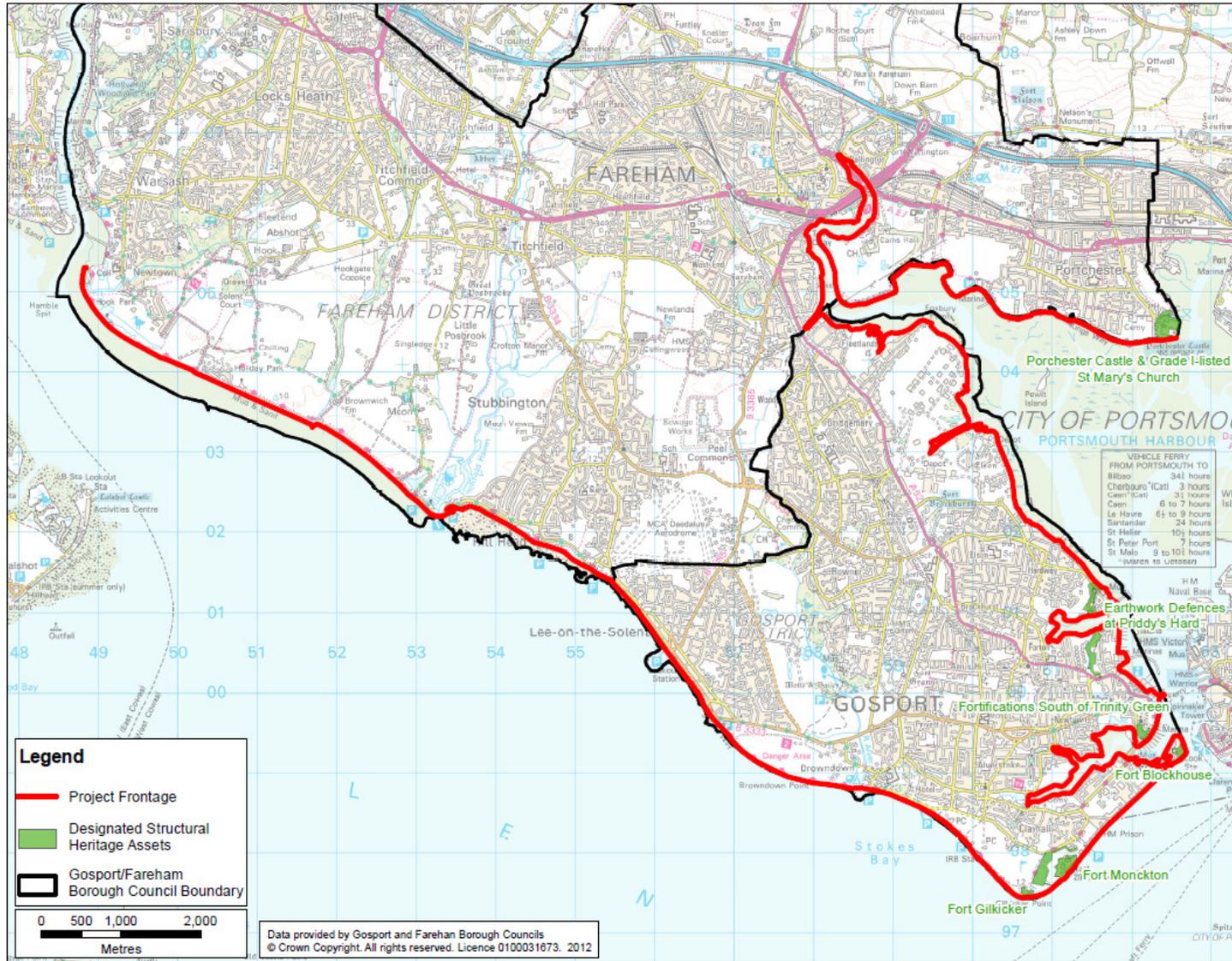


Figure 5 – Designated Structural Heritage Assets

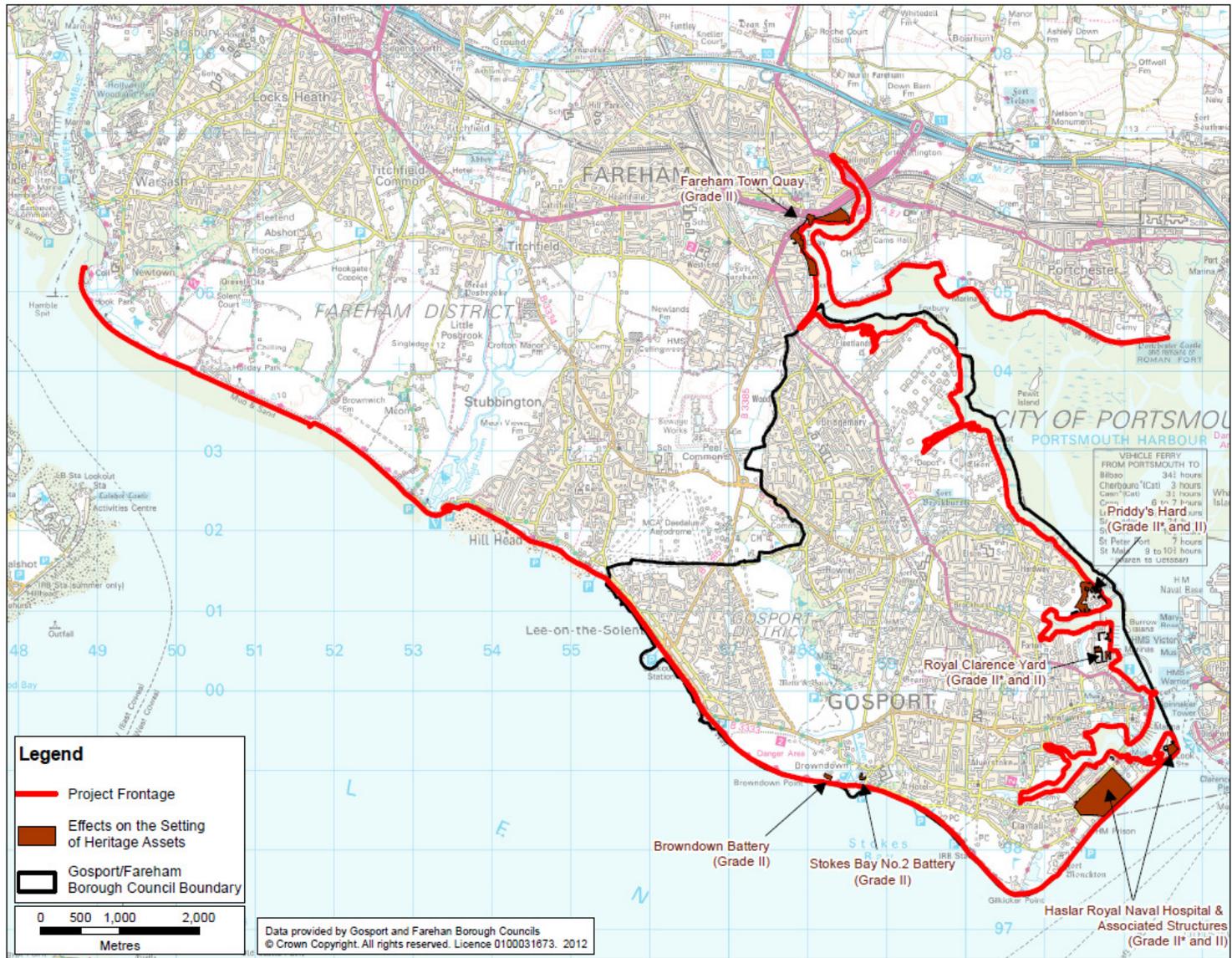
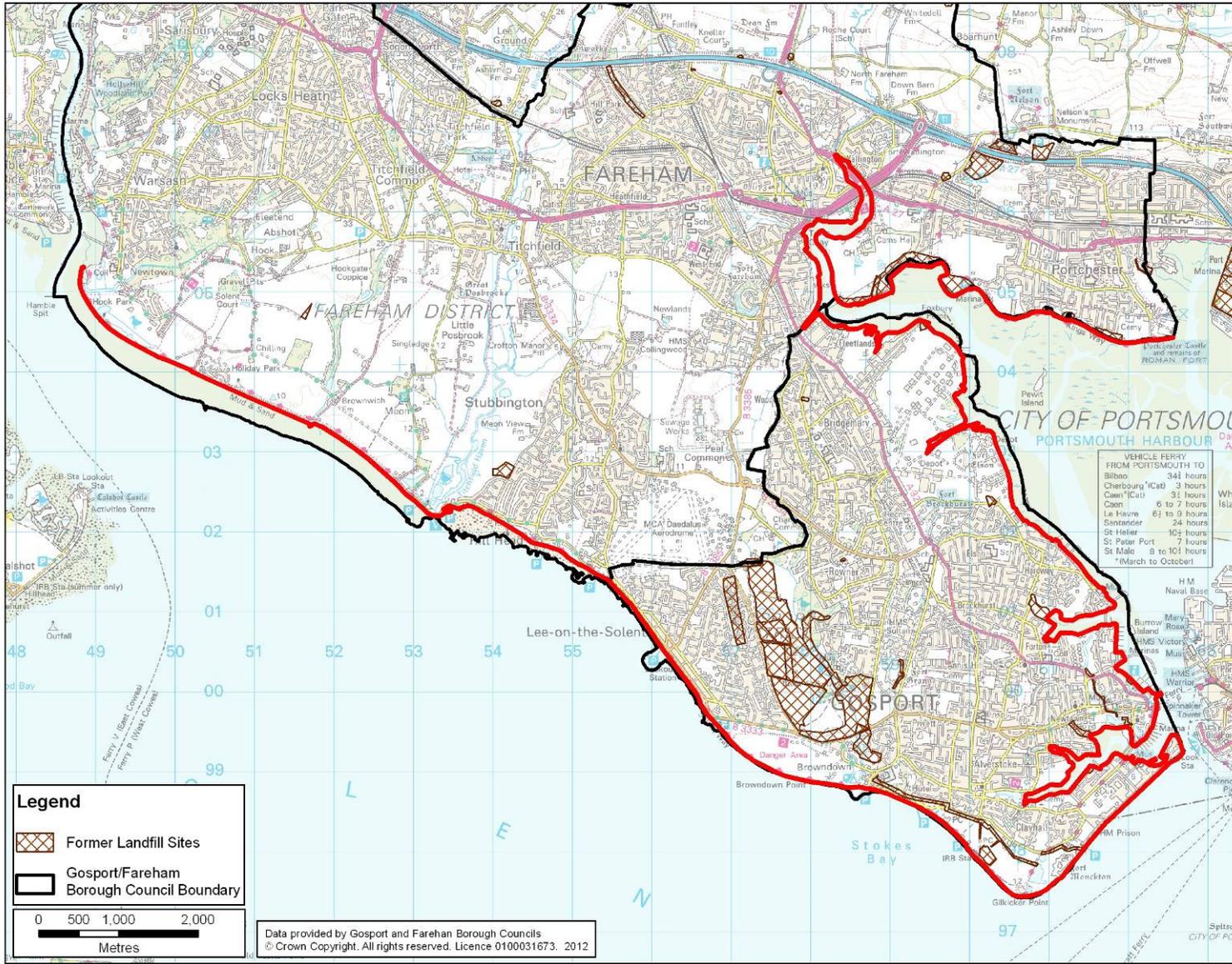


Figure 6 –Effects on the Setting of Heritage



• **Figure 7 – Recorded Historic Landfill Sites**

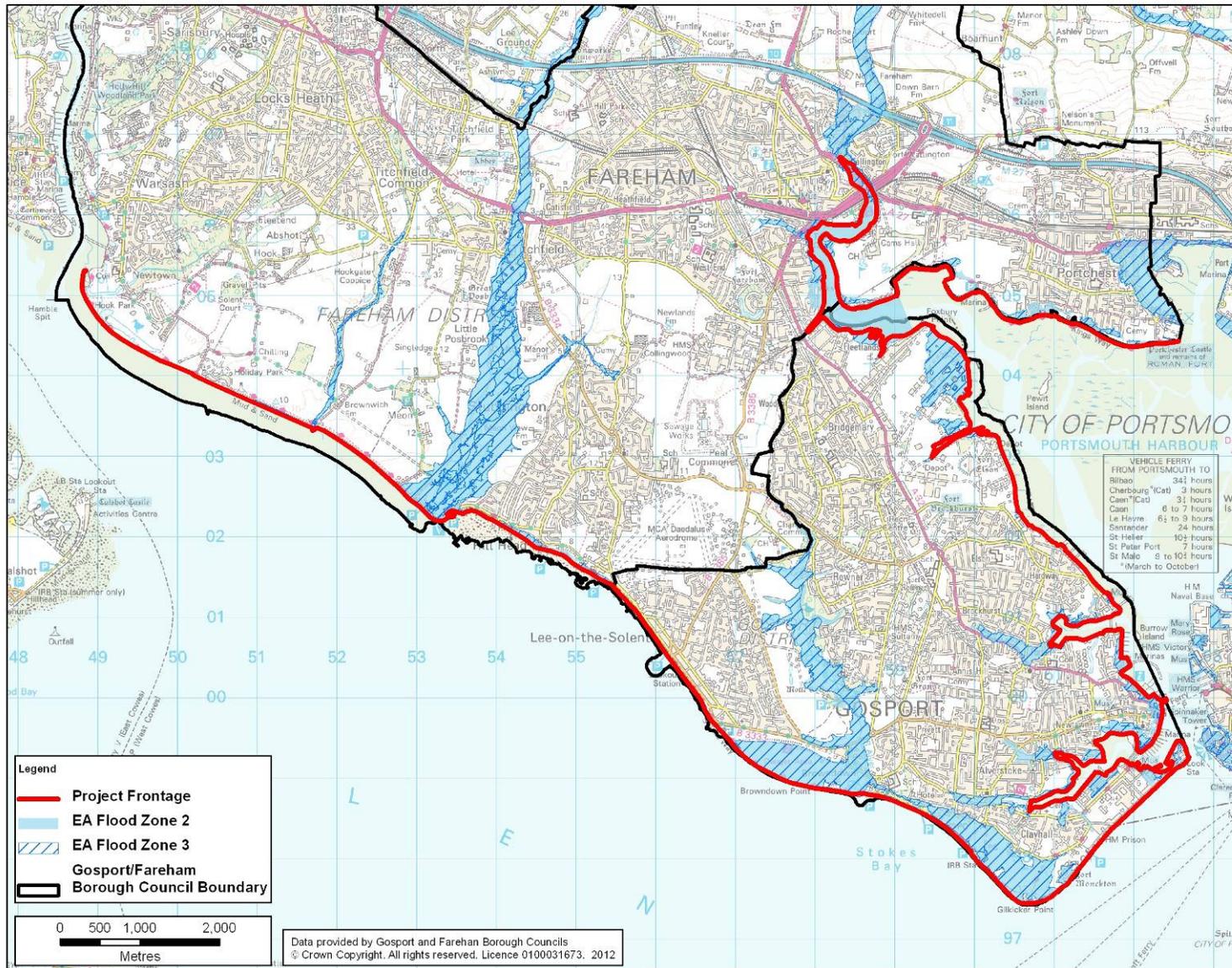


Figure 8 – Environment Agency current Flood Zones 2 and 3

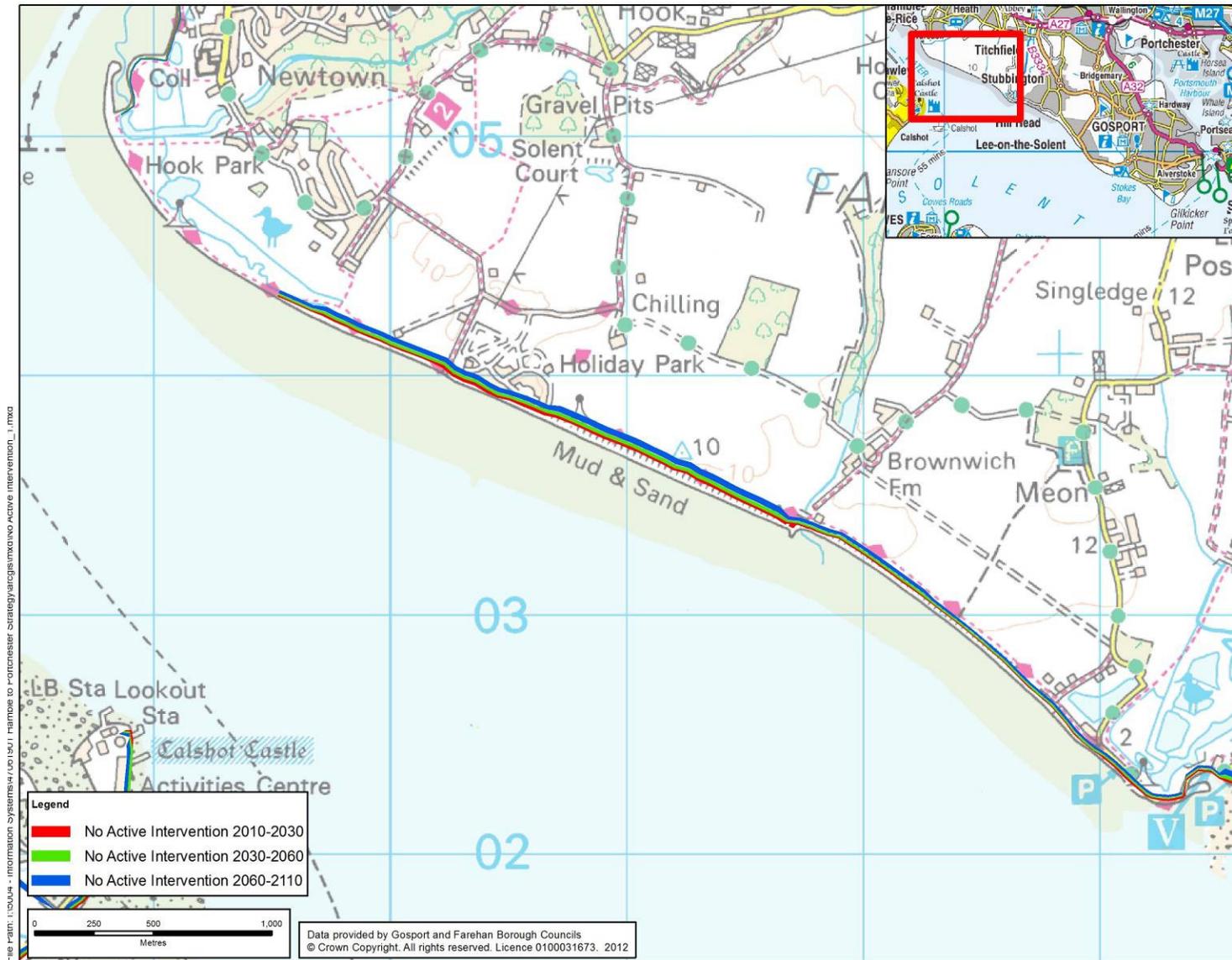


Figure 9a. No Active Intervention erosion lines Hook Spit to Hill Head harbour. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.



Figure 9b. No Active Intervention erosion lines Hill Head harbour to Browdown Ranges. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

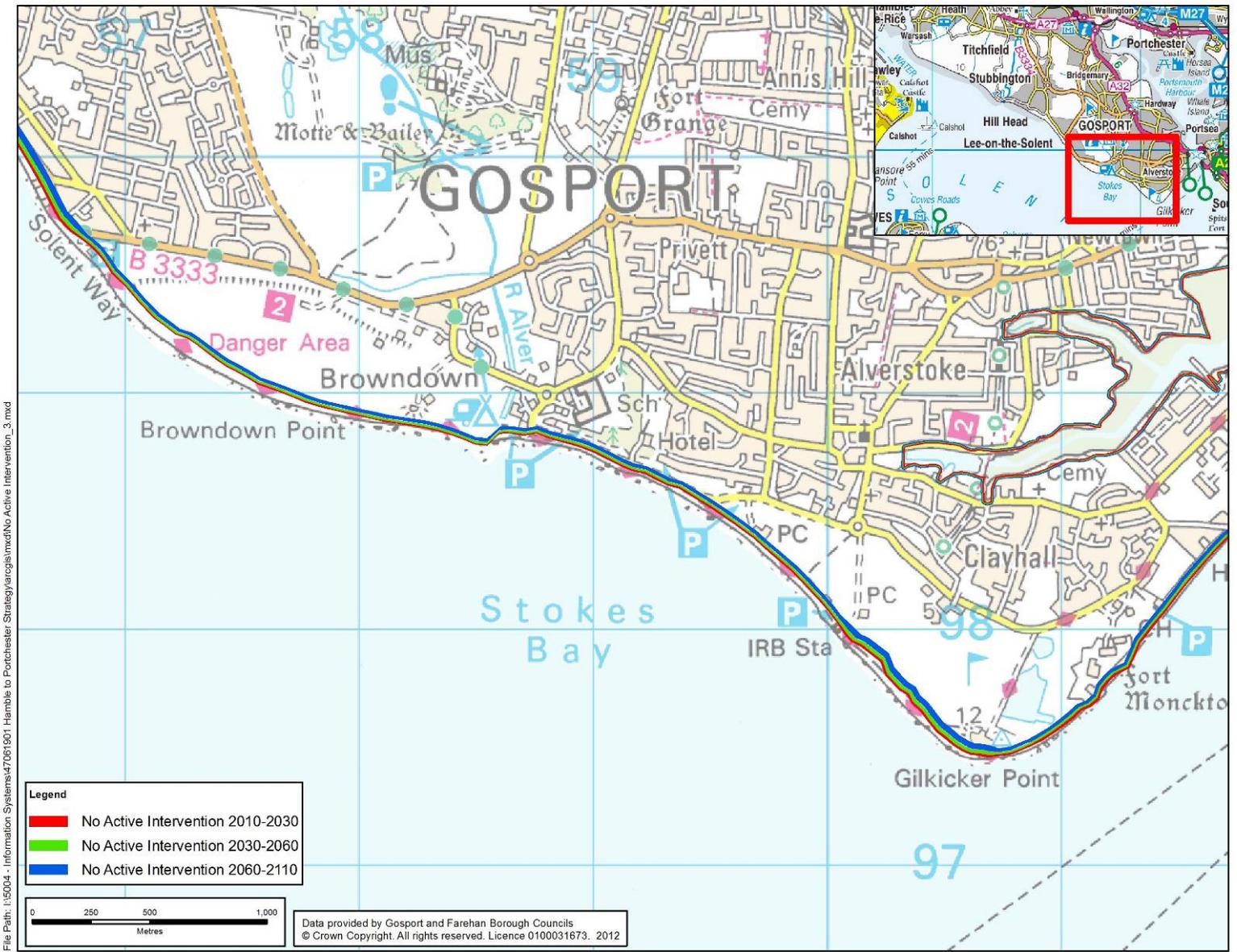


Figure 9c. No Active Intervention erosion lines Browdown Ranges to Haslar Wall. Source: North Solent, SMP2 2010.



Figure 9d. No Active Intervention erosion lines Haslar Wall to Hardway. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

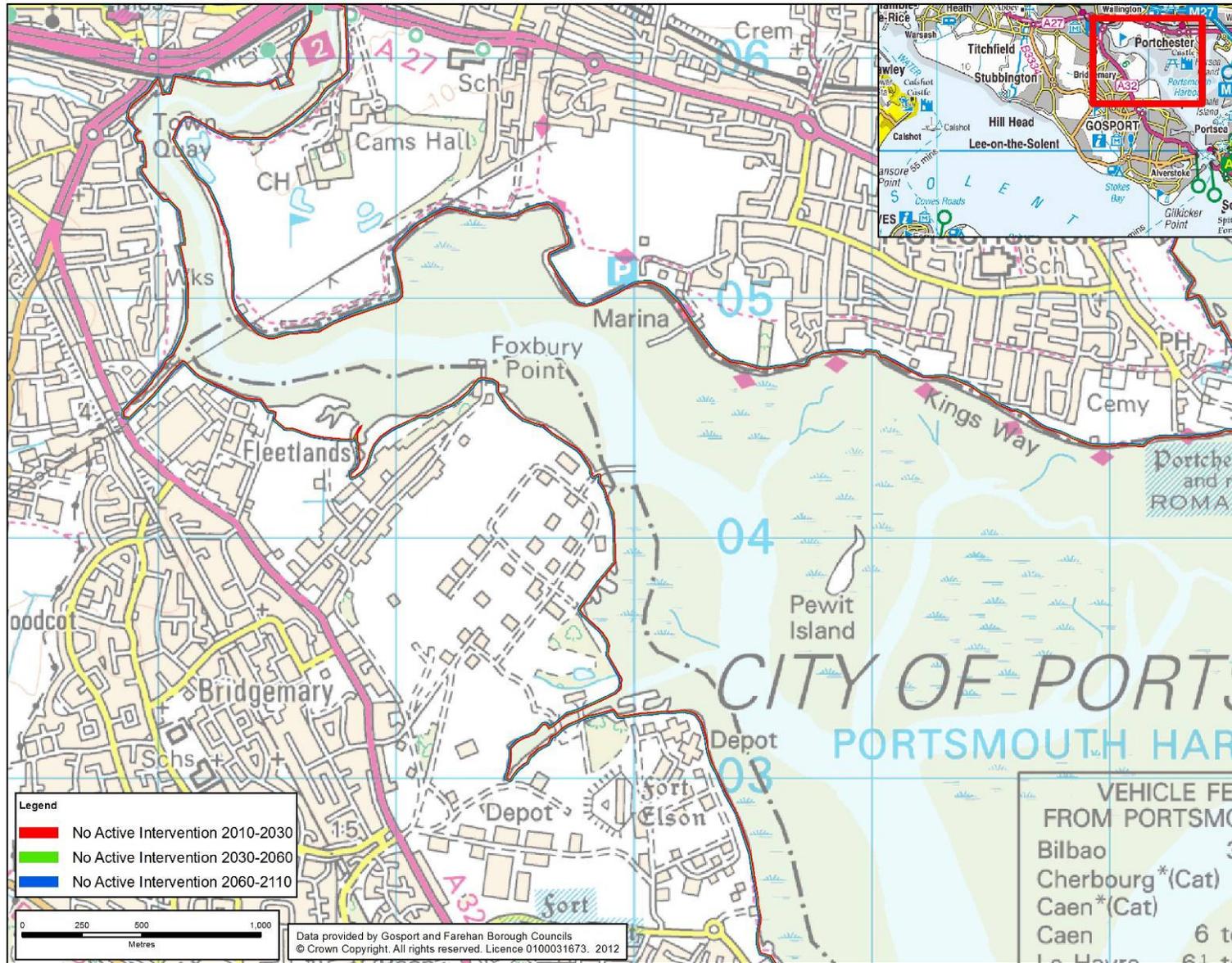


Figure 9e. No Active Intervention erosion lines Hardway to Portchester Castle. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

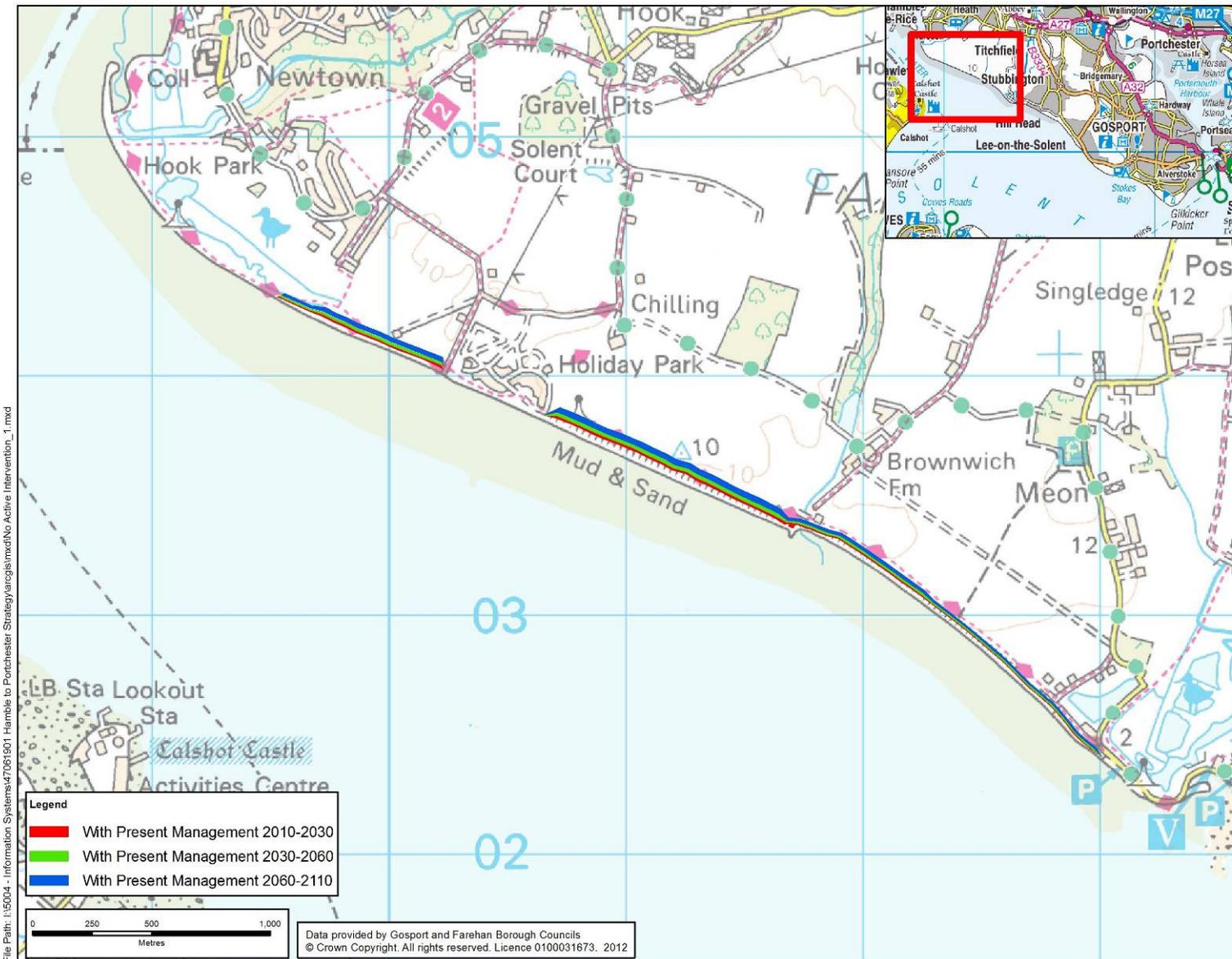


Figure 10a. With Present Management erosion lines Hook Spit to Hill Head Harbour. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

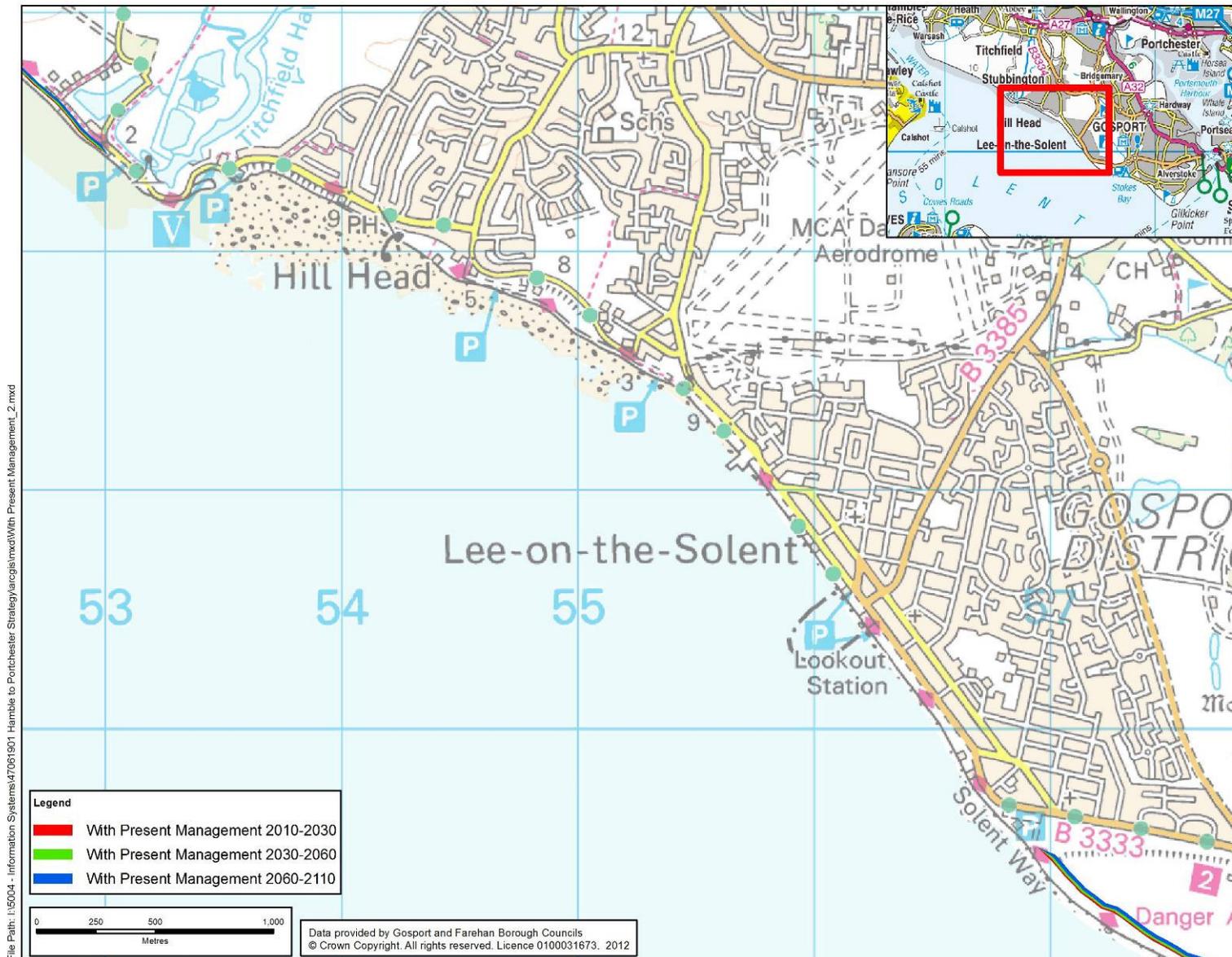


Figure 10b. With Present Management erosion lines Hill Head Harbour to Browdown Ranges. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.



Figure 10c. With Present Management erosion lines Browdown Ranges to Haslar Wall. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.



Figure 10d. With Present Management erosion lines Haslar Wall to Hardway. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

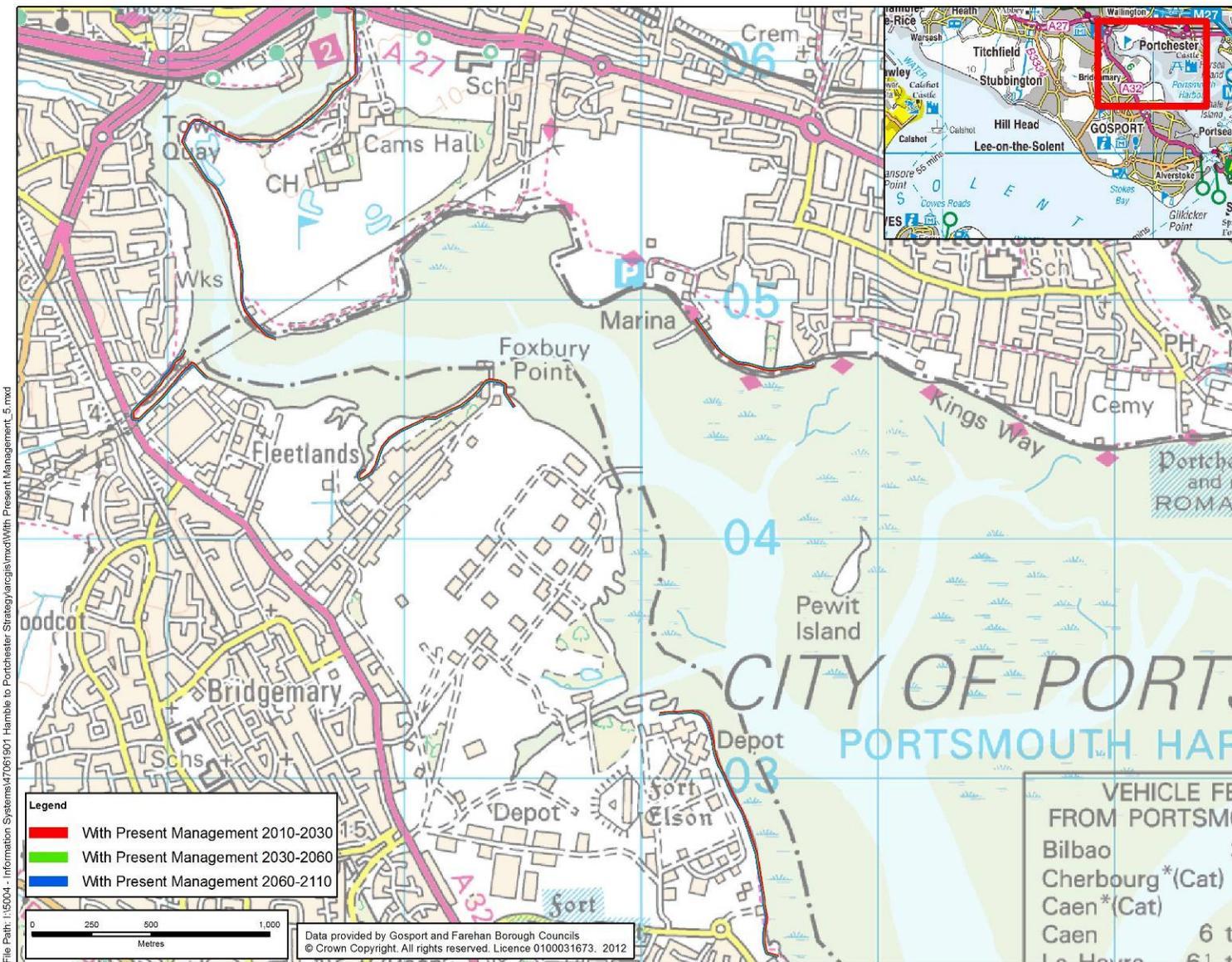


Figure 10e. With Present Management erosion lines Hardway to Portchester Castle. Source: North Solent SMP2, 2010.

APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION RESPONSES AND ACTIONS

Consultee	Page/Para	Comment	Action
EH.1		Designated structural heritage assets: Can we map these?	Appendix figure 5
EH.2		Effects on the setting of heritage assets: can we map these?	Appendix figure 6
EH.3		Setting of Conservation Areas	Noted – data not held at present. We would welcome the provision of this data for the option appraisal process.
EH.4		Undesignated areas of archaeological potential	Noted – data not held at present. We would welcome the provision of this data for the option appraisal process.
EH.5		Environmental Assessment to include an initial desk-based study	Comment accepted and this will be considered at the assessment stage.
NE.1	Pg. 34&35	Water quality – table 12.3 – contradiction of table to wording. Nitrate and phosphate levels are high at most sampling locations.	Table updated using WFD monitoring technique results from EA website.
H& IoW.1	4.3 pg. 15	Pollution – not be screen out at this stage but included within SEA	Pollution has not been screened out – see section 11.5 .
H&IoW.2	Chapter 6: Biodiversity	Governments Natural Environment White Paper: ‘ The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature’ (June 2011) and NPPF	Incorporated Pg.17.
H&IoW.3		Consideration of the marine environment	Too early to clarify if The Strategy will infringe upon the marine environment or if it will be landwards and follow the existing defence footprint. Will be scoped in if it appears to become an issue.
H&IoW.4		Context review: ‘no mention of putting biodiversity into context of the adjoining coastal areas’	Cumulative effects with other plans and programmes will be considered in the environmental report.
H&IoW.5		Solent Waders & Brent Goose Strategy	Consideration to the Solent waders and Brent Goose strategy see Pg.17.
H&IoW.6	6.1	Change to Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC 2006)	Amended see section 6.1 pg. 17.
	6.2	Table 6.1 conservation objectives rather than just the designations	HRA related comment not SEA scope

	6.3	Key environmental issues	This will be addressed in more detail in the assessment stage – only identifying issues at this stage. Mitigation will be addressed in the assessment.
	10.5	Key environmental issues Concern over various statements in relation to new and existing development.	A legal requirement to address material assets in SEA.
	Appendix A	'Wish to see plans and documents discussed above included in this list of documents together with them being used within this SEA.'	See appendix A amendments.
EA.1	1.1	Table references in text do not match table headings	Table references amended.
EA.2	1.2	Reference to fisheries: Southampton water & its associated estuaries are key environments on the migratory route for Atlantic Salmon and Sea Trout. Portsmouth Harbour is known to support migratory Sea Trout and Salmon (en route to the Wallington river). – Both are protected and can be at risk from activities that effect water quality.	Too early to clarify if defence strategy will infringe upon the marine environment or if it will be landwards and follow the existing defence footprint.
EA.3	6	Recommended SEA considers habitats and species considered a priority in the Hampshire BAP. Only BAP reference is in Appendix B	See appendix A.
EA.4		'Managed Realignment option is taken forward, then the loss of any high tide roosts could be a significant issue for the strategy'	Assessment Phase.
EA.5		Key environmental issues list – reviewed more emphasis on SSSIs rather than designations – why SAC designations have been omitted?	Unclear what this comment means because SACs are mentioned.
EA.6		SMP is reviewed & SMP coastal squeeze calculations are reviewed in light of strategy options.	Impacts of coastal squeeze have not been scoped out and will be calculated in relation to new sea level guidance and the strategy options.
EA.7		Recreational assets i.e. footpaths	Inclusion Pg.29.
EA.8	11.	Check soil Quality and soil value in report	Pg.31.
EA.9		Geomorphology – SEA should consider potential effects of Strategy recommendations on the hydromorphological process acting within the water bodies, such as changes in flow patterns, erosion/accretion and tidal prism.	Potential geomorphological change will be assessed in relation to strategy once receptors are identified.
EA.10		Land management practices in the area	Inclusion Pg.32.

EA.11	(12) 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 – 6.3	WFD and SE RBMP considered as a unit SE RBMP – strategy should contribute to objectives of the RBMP – highlighted within WFD section Marine waters discussion in WFD section Ensure clarification that WFD has been scoped into strategy WFD within the realm of the Strategy – check with Clare P WFD assessment – look at the balance of gains and losses of saltmarsh	Water Quality WFD assessment will be undertaken during Strategy development.
EA.10	7.1	HRA scoping report	Not applicable to SEA scoping report
EA.11	7.7	BOX 1 – appears over the text	✓ Amended
EA.12		Reference to appendix 1 is incorrect as it states that it is a map showing the SMP units. The appendix presents the environmental designations. It would be useful to include a map with the SMP units and preferred policy options for each.	Possibly referring to the HRA report- as appendices are labelled A and B in SEA Scoping report.
HCC.1		Historic Environment should be scoped in to the SEA	Pg.22.
HCC.2		Should include assessment of non-designated archaeological sites	See EH comments.
HCC.3		Maritime archaeological remains	EH did not highlight this as an issue therefore no further action required.
HCC.4		GIS database with interpretative layers such as alert layers	See E.H comments.
HCC.5	Landscape assessment	Make contact with the relevant local planning authority to discuss which character assessment should be the primary reference for your purposes	See appendix A.
HCC.4	LFRMS	New LFRMS in the process of being created – will be complete by end of 2012 and adopted end of financial year – it will consider the full range of flooding issues	LFRMS – not published yet.
HCC.5	Coastal Communities	Coastal communities adapting to change – the Solent. – Hampshire CC creating local engagement groups including; Solent Breezes	URS have been and will continue to liaise with CCATCH.