

# Flood Risk and Coastal Change Background Paper

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**GOSPORT**  
Borough Council

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a background paper to the draft Gosport Borough Local Plan 2038. It sets out the relevant national and local policy context in relation to flooding and coastal change issues as they effect the Borough and includes a summary of evidence and consultation responses related to development and flood risk issues in Gosport that have emerged during the preparation of the new draft local plan. In addition to this background paper, the Borough Council has prepared the draft Gosport Borough Local Plan 2038: Interim Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (iSFRA) which has been prepared in consultation with the Environment Agency and the Coastal Partnership. The Borough Council has used the latest available Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2016) to assist in carrying out the sequential test as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), for those residential allocations identified in the draft Local Plan as being in higher areas of flood risk. The findings of the interim SFRA will also inform the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The Flood Risk and Coastal Change Background Paper can be read in conjunction with the Borough Council's iSFRA report.

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

### National Policy and Legislation

#### National Planning Policy Framework (2021) and Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2021)

- 2.1 Local plans have an important role to play in mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change including managing development and flood risk. The latest policy framework for preparing local plans contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in 2021.
- 2.2 The NPPF is clear that inappropriate development in areas of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from those areas at highest risk and where development is necessary in such areas that the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. Local Plans should take a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development taking into account all sources of flooding and the current and future impacts of climate change so as to 'avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property'. The NPPF sets out this should be undertaken and the residual risk managed in the following way:
- a) 'applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below;
  - b) safeguarding land from development that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management;
  - c) using opportunities provided by new development and improvements in green and other infrastructure to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, (where appropriate through the making as much use as possible of natural flood management techniques as part of an integrated approach to flood risk management); and
  - d) where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to relocate development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.' (paragraph 161, NPPF 2021)

- 2.3 The key policy message is to guide new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding applying the Sequential and Exceptions Tests as appropriate. Where developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere.
- 2.4 Where it is necessary to locate development in a Flood Zone 3 area of higher flood risk, it will be necessary to apply the Exception Test. The application of this Test is informed by the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment at the plan making stage. The NPPF sets out the criteria both parts must be met in order for the allocation to be made in the local plan. This is as follows:
- a) 'the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and
  - b) The development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.'
- (Source: NPPF, (February 2021 paragraph 164).*
- 2.5 In coastal areas, paragraph 170 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement (March 2011) and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be undertaken across local authority and land/sea boundaries to ensure the effective alignment of land and marine planning regimes.
- 2.6 The NPPF is accompanied by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) providing more detail on the use of the Sequential and Exception Tests and the requirements for how flood risk should be considered throughout the planning process.
- 2.7 In addition to addressing the issues associated with managing the location of new development in relation to areas of flood risk, Local Planning Authorities should also seek to reduce the risks from coastal change by either avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coastline. Where appropriate a Coastal Change Management Area should be identified. This is not required in those areas of the coast where the adopted Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy is to 'Hold the Line' or to 'advance the line' (as is the case for the Gosport coastline) for the whole plan period. The details of how this approach will be delivered are set out in the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood Risk and Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2015).

UK Marine Policy Statement (March 2011)

- 2.8 In terms of flood risk and coastal change, the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) sets out issues for consideration in relation to flood risk and coastal change. Marine Plan Authorities (MPAs) should be satisfied that activities and developments will themselves be resilient to risks of coastal change and flooding and will not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change.
- 2.9 The MPS states that MPAs should consider existing terrestrial planning and management policies for coastal development where inappropriate development should be avoided in areas of highest vulnerability to coastal change and flooding. Development will need to be safe over its lifetime and not cause or exacerbate flood and coastal erosion risk elsewhere. This strategy is developed through the preparation of Marine Plans.

### South Marine Plan (2018)

- 2.10 The South Marine Plan (2018) covers a 20 year period to 2038. The Plan has developed a range of policies aimed at managing competing priorities between economic growth, environmental conservation and social benefits and covers a wide and diverse geographical area. An important component of the South Marine Plan is consideration of flood risk and coastal erosion.
- 2.11 The impacts of climate change on the marine environment are wide ranging. They include sea level rise, coastal flooding, increased storms and increases in sea temperature. Projected sea levels are set to rise across the South Marine Plan area by 20cm by 2040, with sea surface temperatures warming by up to 4°C by the end of the century.
- 2.12 Objectives and policies in the South Marine Plan demonstrate strong synergies with other key plans and strategies such as Shoreline Management Plans and coastal strategies which feed into consideration of land use planning and flood risk and coastal erosion issues at the local plan level.
- 2.13 In broad terms the **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** covers a number of key elements including:
- giving the Environment Agency (EA) an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of all local floods;
  - introducing an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety;
  - encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments;
  - widening the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list;
  - enabling water and sewerage companies to operate concessionary schemes for community groups on surface water drainage charges;
  - reducing 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill; and
  - making it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.
- 2.14 Furthermore, this enables local authorities to lead on local flood risk management empowering County and unitary authorities to act as the lead authorities responsible for local flood risk assessment, mapping and planning in relation to ordinary watercourses, surface run-off and groundwater. They will also lead on the production of local surface water management plans and agree an associated programme for work. Hampshire County Council have prepared a Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and are currently preparing a suite of Surface Water Management Plans and a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy these are explained in more detail further on in this background paper. Further information can be found on Hampshire County Council's website:  
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/flooding/hampshirerflooding/floodriskstrategy.htm>

### The Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)

- 2.15 The Act introduces a new system of marine management. This includes:
- developing a marine planning system, which makes provision for a statement of the Government's general policies, and the general policies of each of the devolved administrations, for the marine environment;
  - preparing marine plans which will set out in more detail what is to happen in different parts of those areas to which such plans relate;
  - provision to change the system for licensing activities in the marine environment;
  - designation of conservation zones;
  - changing the way marine fisheries are managed at a national and a local level and modifies the way licensing, conservation and fisheries rules are enforced;
  - making provision for the designation of an Exclusive Economic Zone for the UK, and for the creation of a Welsh Zone in the sea adjacent to Wales; and
  - amending the system for managing migratory and freshwater fish, and enables recreational access to the English and Welsh coast.
- 2.16 The Act also establishes the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) whose remit will mean they are the UK Government's strategic delivery body in the marine area and accordingly will exercise a number of marine functions. The MMO has to ensure that activity in the marine area is managed, regulated and controlled with the objective of making a contribution to the delivery of sustainable development. This will help to ensure an appropriate balance between environmental, social and economic considerations are achieved.

### The Flood Risk Regulations 2009

- 2.17 These came into force on 10 December 2009. They set out the roles and responsibilities of the EA and the 'lead local flood authority' (county councils and unitary authorities). Both bodies have a duty to identify flood risk areas and prepare assessments. Flood risk maps are produced but they are different to flood risk areas in that they show detailed information in relation to flood risk as set out below:
- the number of people living in an area who are likely to be affected in the event of flooding;
  - the type of economic activity likely to be affected in the event of flooding;
  - any industrial activities in the area that may increase the risk of pollution in the event of flooding;
  - any 'relevant protected areas' that may be affected in the event of flooding;
  - any areas of water subject to specified measures or protection for the purpose of maintaining the water quality that may be affected in the event of flooding and;
  - any other effect on:
    - i. human health;
    - ii. economic activity; or
    - iii. the environment (including cultural heritage).

- 2.18 The first flood hazard map and the first flood risk map for each river basin district must be produced by 22 December 2013 these are reviewed after the first 6 years and then on a 6 yearly basis after that. These reviews are to be co-ordinated alongside reviews of river basin districts plans (led by EA).
- 2.19 The 'lead local authority' has a duty to prepare flood risk management plans. These are plans for the management of a significant flood risk. The plan must include details of:
- objectives for managing the flood risk;
  - the proposed measures for achieving these. In considering proposed measures the organisation preparing the plans must have regard to:
    - i. the costs and benefits of different methods of managing flood risk;
    - ii. the information included on the flood risk and flood hazard maps;
    - iii. the river basin management plan for the area;
    - iv. the effect of the floodplains that retain flood water;
    - v. the environmental objectives of the Water Environment Regulations.
    - vi. the likely effect of a flood and of different methods of managing a flood, on the local area and the environment;
    - vii. a map showing the boundaries of the flood risk area;
    - viii. a summary of the conclusions drawn from the flood hazard maps, and the flood risk maps for the areas,
    - ix. a description of the delivery of measures to be implemented and how they will be monitored, and
    - x. a statement of consultation.
- 2.20 These plans will be subject to public consultation. The first flood risk management plan for each river basin district will be published before 22 December 2015. Subsequent reviews of these plans must take into account the likely impact of climate change and to assess the effectiveness of delivery of identified implementation measures. Local authorities and other key stakeholders will assist in providing any required information in the preparation of these plans and maps.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (DEFRA) (2018)

- 2.21 The Government published its 25 Year Environment Plan in January 2018. This plan sets out an environmental blueprint covering the next 25 years. The plan sits alongside two other key documents: the Industrial Strategy and the Clean Growth Strategy. In terms of reducing the risks from flooding and coastal erosion, the strategy seeks to:
- Expand the use of natural flood management solutions;
  - Putting in place more sustainable drainage systems; and
  - Making 'at-risk' properties more resilient to flooding.
- 2.22 A key aspect of the 25 year plan is embedded in the principle of 'net environmental gain' for development to deliver environmental improvements at both the national and local levels. The plan seeks to expand the net gain approaches used to secure biodiversity benefits to include wider natural capital benefits such as flood protection in ways that do not place disproportionate burdens on delivering new development. The plan also

seeks to ensure that new homes are built to the highest environmental standards including improved flood resilience measures that are able to adapt more easily to climate change.

- 2.23 It is proposed to make significant levels of investment in flood defence projects across the country, between 2015 and 2021. The Government is proposing to invest circa. £.6 billion in more than 1,500 flood defence projects. In addition to investment in hard defences, natural flood management measures will be encouraged where these are appropriate alongside hard defences. The Plan proposes to invest circa £15 million up to 2021 to explore the use of Natural Flood Management. Such measures can provide a wide range of environmental benefits including biodiversity habitats, recreation opportunities and water quality.
- 2.24 Surface water flooding is a key source of flood risk and must be managed appropriately. The role of SuDS as a way of managing surface water has evolved significantly since the current GBLP was adopted. Recent changes to the NPPF means SuDS can form an effective part of a mix of solutions to manage surface water in new developments.
- 2.25 The 25 Year Plan advocates improvements to making buildings (both residential and commercial) more flood resilient. There are a range of measures that can be used to achieve this. A key action identified in the plan is to support an industry voluntary code of practice to promote consumer and business confidence in flood resilience measures.

National Infrastructure Assessment (2018) (& Interim Govt. Response)

- 2.26 The National Infrastructure Assessment sets out a long term strategy to deliver infrastructure requirements over a plan period to 2050 taking into account the environment and climate change, economic growth, demographic changes and developments in technology. The National Infrastructure Commission is required to carry out an assessment of national infrastructure requirements every 5 years. The assessment is guided by a number of key objectives:
- Supporting sustainable economic growth across all regions of the UK;
  - Improve competitiveness; and
  - Improve the quality of life for the UK's citizens.
- 2.27 In terms of future flood risk management strategies, the Infrastructure Commission recommend setting a minimum standard of resilience where this is feasible to achieve. Flood resilience measures can be designed and implemented on an incremental basis which is in keeping with an 'adaptive management' approach which uses arrange of measures to manage flood risk now and in the future. The National Infrastructure Assessment makes a number of recommendations in relation to flood risk management as follows:
- 'The Commission recommends that government should set out a strategy to deliver a nationwide standard of resilience to flooding with an annual likelihood of 0.5% by 2050 where this is feasible. A higher standard of 0.1% should be provided for densely populated areas where the costs per household are lower. To deliver the strategy:
- By the end of 2019, government should put in place a rolling 6 year programme in line with the funding profile set out by the Commission.

This should enable efficient planning and delivery of projects and address the risks from all sources of flooding.

- The Environment Agency should update plans for all catchments and coastal cells in England before the end of 2023. These should identify how risk can be managed most effectively using a combination of measures including green and grey infrastructure, spatial planning and property level measures.
- Water companies and local authorities should work together to publish joint plans to manage surface water flood risk by 2022; and
- The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and planning authorities should ensure that from 2019 all new development is resilient to flooding with an annual likelihood of 0.5 per cent for its lifetime and does not increase risk elsewhere.' (*Page 158, National Infrastructure Assessment, National Infrastructure Commission 2018*).

2.28 The Government published an Interim Response to the National Infrastructure Assessment Budget 2018 and a National Infrastructure Strategy setting out the Government's priorities for infrastructure and detailed response to the recommendations of the National Infrastructure Commission is due in 2019.

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (EA, 2020)

2.29 The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (NFCERMS) strategy has a long term national approach for preparing for flooding and coastal change up to 2100. It has 3 long-term ambitions, supported by evidence about future risk and investment needs. They are as follows:

- 'climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change
- today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change
- a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action' (EA, 2020)<sup>1</sup>

2.30 To deliver this ambitious programme a sustained and long term investment in climate adapted places is required and such funds will need to come from a range of partners. The Environment Agency have updated the economic assessment to assist the planning for flood and coastal risk management over the next 50 years. This is set out in the Environment Agency's Long Term Investment Scenarios (2019) which consider a full range of climate change scenarios.

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<sup>1</sup> Available to view on <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-england--2/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-england-executive-summary>

- 2.31 The National Infrastructure Commission recommended a long term goal of establishing a 'national standard of resilience'. They propose that 'major urban areas should be resilient to 0.1% annual likelihood events and other parts of the country should be resilient to events of 0.5% annual likelihood'.
- 2.32 The NFCERMS supports the use of natural flood management measures where these are achievable as part of a suite of measures that can be used. The NFCERMS advocates a range of 'tools' designed to help shape place making in the context of flood risk and climate adaptation in short: *'avoid, prevent, protect, respond and recover from the future threat of flooding and coastal change.'*
- 2.33 The NFCERMS promotes the use of 'adaptive approaches'. This recognises that flooding and coastal change are not static but constantly changing and therefore managing risks need to be responsive to the latest climate change information, growth projections and investment opportunities over time and latest best practice.
- 2.34 The document acknowledges the role current planning policy and mitigation play in reducing the impacts and potential damage from flooding over the long term and advocates a partnership approach with key stakeholders over the longer term to 2100 to help local places better plan and adapt to future flooding and coastal change.

#### Environment Agency Long Term Investment Scenarios (LTIS)(2019)

- 2.35 In addition to publishing a draft national strategy in 2019, the Environment Agency published an updated economic assessment to support the planning for flood and coastal risk management over a 50 year period (LTIS). The economic assessment considers a full range of climate change scenarios. The long term investment scenarios show that flood risk can be managed more cost effectively if undertaken through a combination of both natural flood risk management measures alongside conventional FCERM activities (hard defences) rather than by investing in conventional FCERM alone. The LTIS recognises that natural flood management measures are appropriate everywhere acknowledging they are most effective where the best opportunities exist to deliver them and that competing land-use pressures may constrain their use.

#### **South Hampshire**

- 2.36 Local Planning Authorities need to consider flood risk alongside other spatial planning and transportation issues recognising the important contribution that avoidance and management of flood risk brings to the local environment and Local Authorities have a duty to co-operate on matters that have a cross boundary impact when planning for their local areas.
- 2.37 The Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). The composition and role of PfSH is set out in other Background Papers which accompany the draft Gosport Borough Local Plan 2038. The PfSH authorities work together on important strategic issues that have a wider influence than individual administrative boundaries including managing flood risk and coastal change along the south Hampshire coastline.
- 2.38 In addition to membership of PfSH, the Borough Council's actively engages with neighbouring authorities and relevant agencies with an interest in the

coast. This includes partnership arrangements with the Coastal Partners, membership of the Solent Forum and on other working groups as appropriate.

### Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

- 2.39 Under the Localism Act 2011 local authorities have a duty to cooperate with one another on issues that have cross boundary significance. Consideration of flood risk and development is a key example of this process and the local authorities and other key local agencies including the Environment Agency and the Coastal Partners have been working together to address planning and flood risk matters across the sub region. The latest Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was published in 2016 and has been used by the Council to inform the Sustainability Appraisal process and site allocations as part of the evidence base to support the draft Local Plan.
- 2.40 The PfSH authorities have commissioned AECOM to undertake a new SFRA for the PfSH area. This new work will take on board recent climate change allowances and new modelling accordingly. This work is expected to be completed in winter/spring 2022 and will inform a review of the Council's interim SFRA to support the Regulation 19 version of the draft Local Plan.
- 2.41 Further partnership working between the Environment Agency and the Borough Council resulted in the preparation of: Guidance for New Development in Flood Risk Areas (More Vulnerable Development). This document sets out detailed guidance for developers about what needs to be included in site specific Flood Risk Assessments and provides both local councils and developers with specific guidance on the issues that need to be considered when developing in flood risk areas. This document can be viewed on the Borough Council's planning page at: [www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1220/Pre-application-advice](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1220/Pre-application-advice) and should be used to assist in meeting the policy requirements of the NPPF along with policy LP45 in the adopted GBLP and consideration of draft policy D7 in the draft GBLP 2038.

### **Local Policy**

- 2.42 In England and Wales, Shoreline Management Plans provide strategic assessments of the physical risks associated with coastal processes and provide a long-term policy framework to reduce the risks from flood risk and coastal erosion to people and property. From the preparation of strategic SMPs, further detailed local coastal strategies are developed. The Gosport area is covered by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (NSSMP) and the local strategy for delivering flood risk management schemes is set out in The River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Strategy which was adopted in 2015 by the Council and approved by the Environment Agency in 2016.

### North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (NSSMP)

- 2.43 The North Solent SMP (which covers the coastline from Selsey Bill to Hurst Spit) was adopted in December 2010. It sets out the management of the North Solent coastline over the next 100 years. This document has been prepared on behalf of the Coastal Local Authorities and the Environment Agency, and with the support of other local and regional organisations with various responsibilities and powers for managing the coast.
- 2.44 The SMP provides broad scale assessment of the coastal flooding and erosion risks and advice to operating authorities and private landowners on

the management of their defences. It is a non-statutory policy document for coastal flood and erosion risk management planning.

2.45 The coastline is sub divided into Policy Units, based on natural sediment movements rather than administrative boundaries.

2.46 The plan, therefore, considers objectives, policy setting and management requirements for 3 main time periods these are set out below:

- From present day (taken nationally as being 2005) 0 – 20 years (short- term) (Epoch 1);
- Medium-term 20 – 50 years (medium-term) (Epoch 2); and
- Long-term 50 – 100 years (long-term) (Epoch 3).

2.47 There are a number of key positive outcomes of this approach. Implementation of HTL policies will reduce the risk of coastal flooding to the main urban centres of South Hampshire and protect key infrastructure assets.

2.48 The Borough’s coastline is divided into several policy management units in the NSSMP. In summary the management policies adopted in the NSSMP are set out in the following table:

Policy unit reference	Start of unit	End of unit	Epoch 1 0-20 years	Epoch 2 20-50 years	Epoch 3 50-100 years
5A24	Fleetlands (MOD Boundary)	Quay Lane (MOD boundary)	HTL	HTL	HTL
5A25	Quay Lane (MOD boundary)	Portsmouth Harbour entrance (west)	HTL	HTL	HTL
5B01	Portsmouth Harbour entrance (west)	Gilkicker Point	HTL	HTL	HTL
5B02	Gilkicker Point	Meon Road, Titchfield Haven	HTL	HTL	HTL

**Key:** HTL – Hold the Line.<sup>2</sup>

2.49 The policy approach for the Borough’s coastline is Hold the Line. In the NPPG a Coastal Change Management Area will only be defined where the rates of shoreline change are significant over the next 100 years (taking into account climate change). However, where the Shoreline Management Plan

<sup>2</sup> Maintain or upgrade standard of protection provided by defences. This policy should cover those situations where work or operations are carried out in front of the existing defences (such as beach recharge, rebuilding the toe of a structure, building offshore breakwaters, etc.) to improve or maintain the standard of protection provided by the existing defence line. This policy also involves operations to the back of existing defences (such as building secondary floodwalls) where they form an essential part of maintaining the current coastal defence system. (DEFRA’s policy option definition). Source: NSSMP, 2010). The NSSMP can be found at: <https://www.northsolentsmp.co.uk/>

policy is to Hold the Line (for the whole plan period) a Coastal Change Management Plan will not need to be identified. The draft Local Plan is supported by a CFERMS – the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy (CFERMS) which was adopted by the Council in 2015 and approved by the Environment Agency in 2016. The key details of the CFERMS are set out below. The preparation of the CFERMS formed one of a series of Action Plan recommendations from the adopted NSSMP. The CFERMS sets out a detailed strategy and implementation programme for managing the Borough's coastal assets over the NSSMP up to 2115 and takes into account the best available information relating to climate change.

#### The River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy

- 2.50 The CFERMS<sup>3</sup> covers 58km of coastline between Portchester Castle (in Portsmouth Harbour) and Burrige on the east bank of the River Hamble. The strategy area includes the major urban areas of Gosport, Lee-on-the-Solent and Fareham. The CFERMS has a number of key primary and secondary objectives which play an important role in providing the evidence to support infrastructure delivery for supporting the allocation of sites. The strategy identifies a number of *Strategy Management Zones (SMZ)*. The Gosport part of the Strategy area is covered by Strategic Management Zone areas 2 and 3. SMZ2 area covers Upper Quay (Fareham) to Fort Monckton (Gosport) and SMZ3 area covers Fort Monckton (Gosport) to Hill Head Sailing Club (Fareham).
- 2.51 The overarching strategic policy approach in the SMP which covers this area is to 'Hold the Line'. This policy approach supports the maintenance of the existing defences and the delivery of new defences to manage flooding and erosion risks. The CFERMS identifies that a lot of the area in SMZ2 comprises of:
- 'shallow, estuarine, creek and harbour frontages characterised by low energy wave conditions. However, the 3.5km stretch of deeper open coastline between the harbour entrance and Fort Monckton is subject to much larger waves as a result of its greatly increased exposure.'* (*River Hamble to Portchester Coastal and Flood Erosion Risk Management Strategy, page 2, 2015*).
- 2.52 SMZ3 covers the open coastal area between Fort Monckton (Gosport) and Hill Head Sailing Club (Fareham). The SMP policy position is Hold The Line and this policy supports the maintenance of existing defences and the implementation of flood risk management measures to manage flood risk and coastal erosion.
- 2.53 A number of Option Development Units (ODUs) have been developed within specified stretches of coastline within a SMZ. The ODUs identify in greater detail potential local measures for flood risk management within specified time frames for delivery upto 2115 to deliver a minimum Standard of Protection (SOP) against flooding. A number of detailed schemes which cover the 1<sup>st</sup> epoch of the CFERMS (2015 – 2030) have been developed and the deliverability of these schemes is regularly reviewed. These are reported

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<sup>3</sup> Further information about the River Hamble to Portchester Coastal and Flood Erosion Risk Management Strategy can be found at on the Draft Local Plan's evidence page at: <https://www.gosport.gov.uk/gbpl2038evidence>

in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan which tracks the progress of infrastructure projects to support the implementation of the adopted Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029. The current programme of works is set out in Appendix 1 of this Background Paper.

#### East Hampshire Partnership Catchment Management Plan (2021)

- 2.54 The East Hampshire Partnership Catchment Management Plan (EHCMP) sets out priorities for, and programme of improvement delivery in the catchment area as a whole and this is delivered through a partnership approach. The Partnership is not a statutory body but a collaboration between the many agencies (statutory and non-statutory) with roles to play in the planning, management and maintenance of water resources within the catchment. This includes all the water resources - rivers, streams, reservoirs/lakes, groundwater and some of the coastal water resources. The Borough Council is one of the partner organisations.
- 2.55 The area of the EHCMP encompasses a number of Major River networks including the rivers: Hamble, Meon and Wallington which all run within the catchment towards the Solent. The area has a population of approximately 460,000, and drains approximately 571 km<sup>2</sup>, extending from West Meon in the north to Gilkicker Point in the south, West Marden in the east to Harefield in the west.
- 2.56 There are a number of key objectives which underpin the EHCMP over its plan period (2021 – 2027). These are set out below:
- i. Development and Growth – develop ecological enhancements and flood resilience opportunities from local developments to maximise their contribution to sustainable water management;
  - ii. Water Quality – understanding the present status of the catchment, identifying sources of urban and rural pollution and undertaking actions to improve overall status;
  - iii. Community Engagement and Accessibility – increase awareness of catchment wide challenges and encourage active participation at local and catchment wide levels;
  - iv. Water Quantity – raise awareness of low flows and support increased resilience to address future challenges; and
  - v. Biodiversity and Nature Recovery – protect and improve our water environment to increase catchment resilience.
- 2.57 The EHCMP acknowledges that the river system and 'coastal edges' within the catchment boundary area have been substantially modified to provide protection from flooding and subsequently allow for development growth. A substantial budget is required in order to maintain and upgrade defences to protect significant areas of coastal population from coastal flooding and the EHCMP considers it is possible to do this whilst supporting marine organisms, or restore natural processes to some rivers, without reducing their flood water capacity.
- 2.58 The EHCMP identifies a number of issues affecting the water environment within the catchment area. In terms of managing flood risk, it is recognised the role 'Natural flood management' - where natural processes are introduced upstream to reduce flows temporarily, in order to help slow the impact of river flooding downstream in increasingly urban areas. However, it is recognised that in the densely populated southern part of the catchment area, competing

demands for land can reduce opportunities for this form of flood risk management.

- 2.59 The EHCMP identifies the main sources of flooding within the catchment area stem from groundwater, surface water and the sea, as sea levels rise. Climate change also means that flood defences and coastal towns will need to cope with heavier, more unpredictable rainfall in winter months.
- 2.60 A combination of measures will be required to manage the effects of flooding over time due to climate change this may include a number or combination of measures from coastal defences and increasingly consideration of upstream flow delay/ reduction options. The role of sustainable drainage systems in helping to mitigate increased flood risk is recognised in the EHCMP, which can help filter pollutants in the water running off urban developments, but reduce and stagger flows to areas prone to flooding.

South East River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 – Part B: Sub Areas in the South East River Basin District (March 2016)

- 2.61 Within the South East River Basin District sits the East Hampshire Catchment Area which covers the Borough. The Management Plan sets out the flood risk issues to the area from all sources of flooding. It identifies the local partnerships and local strategies for managing flood risk within the catchment area. The East Hampshire catchment has large densely populated areas to the south within its catchment area boundary including the Borough, whilst to the north of the catchment boundary area is more rural. Both parts of the management plan area have distinct flooding issues with large areas along the southern part. Predicted rise in sea level rise and climate change means that there is an increasing risk in these areas in the future which future plans, strategies and programmes for flood risk management will need to address.
- 2.62 The Management Plan sets out a number of key social, economic and environmental objectives for the area in order to manage flood risk and seeks to protect and enhance the natural and urban character from flooding along with key infrastructure assets. The final version of the Management Plan is due for publication in December 2021.

PfSH Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS) (2019)

- 2.63 A new report was prepared for the PfSH authorities to assess any implications for planned growth in the sub region for water resources and water quality environments over the plan period to 2036. This work reviews and updates the earlier IWMS published in 2009. Since the publication of that study, there have been a number of significant changes which have necessitated the preparation of a new study including:
- housing delivery;
  - changes to the NPPF;
  - environmental water quality standards have been enhanced through the Water Framework Directive;
  - preparation of water company business plans; and
  - changes to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 2.64 In terms of planning and flood risk, a high level review was carried out to clarify if there would be any potential increase in flood risk downstream of the Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW). In the case of the Peel Common facility the assessment concluded that: 'DWF permits exceeded in 2025 to a

maximum 18% by 2036. Discharges to the sea are not thought to impact on flood risk’.

- 2.65 The study concluded that the strategic housing areas identified in the GBLP2038 are expected to drain to the Peel Common WwTW. Although no overall significant impact or deterioration is predicted due to future housing growth, the Peel Common WwTW may require improvements by 2025 to increase capacity in the WwTW (which will be the subject to a review in 2022). The study also considered that sewer capacity upgrades may be required at the WwTW. The Council will investigate these issues further as part of the on-going discussions with infrastructure providers.

Local Flood and Water Management Strategy Hampshire County Council 2019

- 2.66 The Local Flood and Water Management Strategy (LFWMS) sets out a strategic vision to create a safer and resilient Hampshire. The vision seeks to protect people, homes, businesses and key infrastructure by:

- Avoiding risks and managing water resources through effective planning and design;
- Preventing future flooding by reducing or removing existing risks;
- Adapting to flood risk in order to minimise the impact and enable normal life to return as soon as possible;
- Enabling communities to be better prepared to react to flood events and recover more easily; and
- Adopting effective practices that are sustainable and affordable now and in the future.

- 2.67 The Strategy includes a number of policies to manage flood mitigation plans across Hampshire and will be achieved through the following:

- Effective Partnership Working.
- Develop a catchment approach.
- Understand risks and prioritise.
- Support the planning process by encouraging sustainable and resilient development.
- Record, prioritise and investigate flood events.
- Working with multi-agency groups to develop schemes; and
- Empower and support community resilience.

- 2.68 This LFWMS also sets out the responsibilities of each partner in managing flood risk including the local Hampshire authorities, the Environment Agency and the water companies and landowners.

- 2.69 A catchment approach to management is advocated as the most effective way of facilitating a multi-agency response to flood risk management. The LFWS recognises that measures in one part of the catchment could affect flood risk within another part. This approach also recognises that flooding is usually from a number of sources and therefore the responsibility of multiple agencies. The catchment approach will take all these sources into account when assessing flood risk through:

- Ensuring a stepped approach to interventions and measures to reduce flood risk in the catchment with preference for natural flood risk management. Recognising that one single solution is not appropriate in all situations.

- Work more effectively with partners within the catchment area, understanding each organisation's role and sharing responsibility to develop appropriate flood risk mitigation; and
- Empowering local residents and communities to take action to mitigate flooding.

2.70 The Catchment Area Plans will be prepared and supported by an Action Plan for that specific catchment. Gosport is within the Meon and Wallington Catchment Area Plan. These plans will replace the existing Surface Water Management Plans that were prepared by the County Council and are expected to be published in 2022.<sup>4</sup>

#### The Council Plan

2.71 Effective planning and flood risk management through the draft Local Plan will support the corporate aims and objectives of the Council to:

- Enhance the environment and to develop the Gosport economy through improved infrastructure (including flood risk management measures) and land use.

#### Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre (SPD) (2018)

2.72 The Council adopted a Supplementary Planning Document for the Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre area in March 2018. The SPD is linked to policy LP4 of the GBLP and covers a slightly wider boundary area to take account of the wider local areas and sets out development opportunities expected to come forward over the plan period to 2029 and beyond.

2.73 The effective management of flood risk is identified as an important issue within the SPD for the successful delivery of development. Section G of the SPD sets out the flood risk issues pertinent to the area that were identified through the SFRA process in the GBLP and sets out a detailed approach for managing flood risk over the plan period.

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<sup>4</sup> Further information about the LFWS and Catchment Area Plans can be found on the Hampshire County Council website at:  
<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies>

### **3.0 EVIDENCE**

- 3.1 Gosport Borough faces significant flood risk from a variety of sources. A total of 363 hectares of land is within Flood Zones 2 and 3 representing 14% of the total land area. Flood risk and the impacts of climate change are considered throughout the Plan, particularly given the predicted increases in the frequency and intensity of storms and predicted sea level rise will have implications for the Borough's coastal defences.
- 3.2 Evidence which underpins draft policy D7: Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion in the draft Local Plan comes from the 'PfSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment' (SFRA) 2016 which is available on the Council's website<sup>5</sup>. This information has been supplemented using the Environment Agency's Planning for Rivers and Seas and the Long Term Flood Risk site 'Learn more about this area's flood risk' and the Coastal Partners.
- 3.3 The Council has prepared an interim SFRA (iSFRA) for this Regulation 18 consultation and this work will be revised following the completion of the new PfSH SFRA in 2022 which takes into account the latest climate change allowances set out in UKCP18.
- 3.4 The iSFRA has been used by the Borough Council to inform the selection of strategic draft allocations. In addition to these sites there are a number of sites that have been identified through the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2019) (SHLAA) and for those sites where flood risk was identified as an issue these sites have also been included in the Council's iSFRA<sup>6</sup>. This is a Level 1 assessment and sets out for each site in more detail:
  - potential for flood risk from all sources of flooding;
  - the Council's interim approach and preferred options for flood risk management in these locations; and
  - matters to be included in a site-specific Flood Risk Assessments.

#### **Coastal Change Management Area**

- 3.5 In accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, the Borough Council has considered whether there is a need to designate a CCMA.
- 3.6 A CCMA will only need to be defined where the rates of shoreline change will be significant over the next 100 years taking into account climate change. Furthermore, CCMA's are not required where the current adopted Shoreline Management Plan policy is to hold or advance the line for the whole period covered by the SMP. In Gosport's case the adopted North Solent SMP policy covering all three time epochs for the whole of the Borough's coastline is to 'Hold the Line'. This is supported by The River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood Risk and Erosion Management Strategy Therefore it is considered it is not necessary to identify a CCMA for this plan period (2021-2038). This position will be kept under review as part of the monitoring of the new local plan and through future reviews of the SMP and coastal strategy.

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<sup>5</sup> The final PfSH SFRA 2016 Report, Local Authority Guidance for Gosport and mapping layers are available from the Council's website at: [www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1299/Strategic-Flood-Risk-Assessment](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1299/Strategic-Flood-Risk-Assessment)

<sup>6</sup> The Interim Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the draft Gosport Borough Local Plan 2038 can be found on the Council's evidence page at: [www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038)

## **4.0 CONSULTATION**

- 4.1 The Borough Council prepared a supplementary planning document for the Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre which was adopted by the Council in 2018.
- 4.2 The Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre SPD was the subject of extensive public consultation. Issues raised through the consultation in relation to flood risk management can broadly be summarised as follows:
  - Flooding always a high priority and should always be taken into account with new infrastructure;
  - Flood risk barriers do not take account of groundwater;
  - More homes/housebuilding will not help, worsen surface water flooding.
- 4.3 The matters raised through the consultation on the Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre SPD have been taken into consideration in the preparation of the draft Local Plan and in particular policy D7: Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion.
- 4.4 Informal discussion and assistance has been undertaken between the Environment Agency, the Coastal Partners and the Council with regards to development and flood risk and coastal change. The Council has prepared an interim SFRA for proposed allocations in the draft Local Plan and has along with the other local authorities within the Partnership for South Hampshire commissioned consultants to undertake a new Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the south Hampshire sub region. This new study takes into account the latest climate change allowances. Once complete the Council will revise the interim SFRA prior to the publication of the next stage of the draft Local Plan at Regulation 19.

## **5.0 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE LOCAL PLAN**

- 5.1 Flood events are becoming more frequent in the UK and therefore managing flood risk is an increasingly important issue in planning for development and assessing planning applications. Effective management of this risk can be achieved through locational choices, and where necessary appropriate mitigation measures put in place to protect the development over its lifetime. Full consideration of flood risk and coastal change are an integral part of delivering a sustainable pattern of development for Gosport over the draft Local Plan period (2021 - 2038) and dialogue with key stakeholders including the Environment Agency and the Coastal Partners regarding this process is on-going.
- 5.2 The Borough Council is committed to working with its partners in maintaining and improving flood risk management infrastructure. The strategies and plans highlighted in the preceding paragraphs in section 2 will help inform decisions on appropriate future local flood risk management measures to ensure that development proposals in Gosport can be managed effectively in terms of present and future flood risk and coastal erosion. Draft Local Plan policy D7: Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion represents a detailed process for ensuring that flood risk is addressed at all stages of the planning process.

## **Evidence Studies and other references**

### **National Legislation and Guidance**

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/pdfs/ukpga\\_20090023\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/pdfs/ukpga_20090023_en.pdf)

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga\\_20100029\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf)

The Flood Risk Regulations 2009

[www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made)

National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG) (2021)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

National Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG) (2021): Flood risk and coastal change

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#Strategic-Flood-Risk-Assessment-address-surface-water>

UK Marine Policy Statement, (March 2011)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69322/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69322/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf)

South Marine Plan, (Marine Management Organisation), (2018)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-south-marine-plans-documents>

National Infrastructure Assessment, (National Infrastructure Commission), (2018)

[https://www.nic.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CCS001\\_CCS0618917350-001\\_NIC-NIA\\_Accessible.pdf](https://www.nic.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CCS001_CCS0618917350-001_NIC-NIA_Accessible.pdf)

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, (DEFRA), (2018)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf)

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency), (2020)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-england--2>

Environment Agency Long Term Investment Scenarios (LTIS) (2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-risk-management-in-england-long-term-investment/long-term-investment-scenarios-ltis-2019>

## **Sub Regional Planning Documents**

Partnership for South Hampshire Integrated Water Management Strategy (Amec Foster Wheeler) (2019)

[www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038)

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment undertaken on behalf of the Authorities for the Partnership for South Hampshire (Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership) (2016)

[www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038)

North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (New Forest District Council on behalf of the North Solent SMP Steering Group) (2010)

<https://www.northsolentsmp.co.uk/>

## **Hampshire**

Local Flood and Water Management Strategy (Hampshire County Council) (2019)

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/flood-water-management/local-flood-water-management-strategy.pdf>

East Hampshire Partnership Catchment Management Plan (The East Hampshire Partnership Catchment Partnership) (2021)

<https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/East-Hampshire-Catchment-Partnership-Mgmt.-Plan-21-27-v2-16.03.21.pdf>

## **Local Planning Documents**

Sustainability Appraisal for Gosport Borough Local Plan 2038; consultation draft (Gosport Borough Council) (2021) [www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/gblp2038)

River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy (Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership) (2015)

(Document Reference number: LP/E6/14 GBLP evidence base)

[www.gosport.gov.uk/localplan2029-evidencestudies](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/localplan2029-evidencestudies)

Gosport Infrastructure Funding Statement and Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Gosport Borough Council) (2020)

[www.gosport.gov.uk/infrastructure](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/infrastructure)

Guidance for New Development in Flood Risk Areas (More Vulnerable Development) (Gosport Borough Council, Environment Agency and the Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership) (2014)

[www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1220/Pre-application-advice](http://www.gosport.gov.uk/article/1220/Pre-application-advice)

**Appendix 1: Flood Risk Management Measures Identified Schemes**

Scheme Type and Details (relevant strategies/plans)	Lead Provider	Known or Estimated Costs/Known/Potential Funding Sources	Timing/Progress of key steps
Flood Defences			
<p>The River Hamble to Portchester Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy has been developed by the ESCP on behalf of Gosport and Fareham Borough Councils. It was adopted by Gosport Borough Council in Spring 2015 and Approved by the Environment Agency in Spring 2016.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies a series of Strategic Management Zones (SMZ). SMZ2 covers the shoreline from Fareham Creek to Gilkicker Point and SMZ3 covers the area from Gilkicker Point to Titchfield Haven. A high level summary of the flood defence infrastructure required is set out below. For the shorter term priority works, information has been progressed beyond the strategic level therefore more detailed information is presented. Only projects planned for delivery within the 1<sup>st</sup> epoch of the Strategy are shown below (2015-2030).</p> <p>It is recognised that a large proportion of the funding required to deliver the Strategy will have to come from funding sources other than Flood and Coastal Risk Management</p>			

<p>Grant in Aid. Financial contributions may take some years to be realised through investment plans, community funding, Local Authority contributions and coastal re-development opportunities. There will be a requirement to think creatively and deliver differently to ensure that the Strategy's recommendations are implemented for the communities of Gosport and Fareham.</p> <p>None of the schemes or works identified below are guaranteed. Funding must be sought and identified and further staged technical and financial assurance will need to be sought from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>For full details of the Strategy please visit <a href="http://www.escp.org.uk/strategy">www.escp.org.uk/strategy</a></p>			
<p><b>SMZ2: Upper Quay (Fareham) to Fort Monckton (Gosport)</b></p>			
<p><b>Priority Scheme - Seafield Flood &amp; Coastal Erosion Risk Management Scheme</b> (Option Development Unit 17)</p> <p>The aim of this scheme is to provide the recommended 1% Annual Exceedance Probability [AEP] (1:100 year) standard of protection, immediately reducing present day tidal flood risk to 72 Seafield homes and 8 residential properties at risk from erosion in the</p>	<p>GBC</p>	<p><b>£3,712,622</b> Cash costs inc Monte Carlo 95% risk contingency and inflation.</p> <p><b>Secured Funding Sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£130,802 inc contingency was secured for outline design).</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Funding sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£295,000 incl.30%</li> </ul>	<p>Business case seeking funding for options appraisal submitted to Environment Agency in Spring 2016.</p> <p>FCERM 4 submitted in August 2017 seeking contingency funds.</p> <p>FCERM 4 likely to be submitted to EA in March</p>

<p>short term (less than 20 years). In 50 years the scheme will protect 141 residential properties at risk from a 1% AEP coastal event and 30 residential properties at risk of longer term (above 20 years) erosion.</p>		<p>contingency applied for DD and consents).</p> <p><b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£1,342,405 Construction to be applied for later with OBC submission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- £2,286,388 external contribution needed</li> <li>-</li> <li>- <b>GBC Capital Investment</b></li> </ul> <p>External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded.</p>	<p>2018, for funds for detailed design &amp; consents.</p> <p><b><u>Pending funding Approval:</u></b></p> <p>Detailed Design 2021/22 – 2023/24</p> <p>Construction 2026/27 – 2028/29</p>
<p><b>Priority Scheme - Alverstoke Flood &amp; Coastal Erosion Risk Management Scheme</b> (Option Development Unit 17)</p> <p>The aim of this scheme is to provide the recommended 1% Annual Exceedance Probability [AEP] (1:100 year) standard of protection, immediately reducing present day tidal flood risk to 99 Alverstoke homes and 9 commercial properties. In 50 years the scheme will protect 121 residential properties at risk from a 1% AEP coastal event and 9 commercial properties.</p>	<p>GBC</p>	<p><b>£727,711</b> Cash costs inc 30% contingency and inflation.</p> <p><b>Secured Funding Sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£129,502 inc contingency was secured for outline design).</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Funding sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£727,711 incl. 30% contingency will be applied for Detailed Design and Construction.</li> </ul> <p>External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded.</p>	<p>Business case seeking funding for options appraisal submitted to Environment Agency in Spring 2016.</p> <p>FCERM 4 submitted in August 2017 seeking contingency funds.</p> <p>OBC seeking funding for detailed design and construction to be submitted to Environment Agency in March 2018.</p> <p>Detailed Design and Construction 2018/19 – 2019/20</p> <p>Planning Permission</p>

			granted (2020)
<p><b>Priority Scheme - Forton Flood &amp; Coastal Erosion Risk Management Scheme</b> (Option Development Unit 11)</p> <p>The aim of this scheme is to provide the recommended 1% Annual Exceedance Probability [AEP] (1:100 year) standard of protection, immediately reducing present day tidal flood risk to 66 Alverstoke properties. In 50 years the scheme will protect 211 residential properties and 16 commercial properties at risk from a 1% AEP coastal event.</p>	GBC, private	<p><b>£810,363</b> cash costs including 30% contingency and inflation.</p> <p>This figure is for flood risk scheme only and will require further engagement with St Vincent College who have their own development aspirations.</p> <p><b>Secured Funding Sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£129,244 inc contingency was secured for outline design).</li> <li>- <b>Regional Flood &amp; Coastal Committee</b> (£157,000 approved for Detailed Design and Construction).</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Funding sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FCERM Grant in Aid (£531,180 incl. 30% contingency).</li> <li>- <b>St Vincent College Contribution</b> (Further contribution required ((£347,000 inc. contingency)) for funding shortfall).</li> </ul> <p>External - at least 15% even if fully grant</p>	<p>Business case seeking funding for options appraisal submitted to Environment Agency in Spring 2016.</p> <p>FCERM 4 submitted in August 2017 seeking contingency funds.</p> <p>Project will be paused for 6 months from December 2017 to allow College's scheme to develop and the objectives of both parties to be aligned.</p> <p><b>Pending funding</b></p> <p>Detailed Design 2018/19</p> <p>Planning permission granted 2021</p> <p>Construction 2020/21</p>

		funded.	
<b>Gosport Waterfront (Option Development Units 13-16)</b>	Private, GBC	<b>£5,093,00</b> – Strategic costing's only including contingency.  <b>Potential Funding sources</b> Developer contributions and work in kind, LEP Growth fund, private owners.	Timing dependent upon development opportunities coming forward.
<b>SMZ3: Fort Monckton (Gosport) to Hill Head Sailing Club (Fareham)</b>			
<b>Hill Head to Portsmouth Harbour Entrance Beach Management Plan (Option Development Units 21 + 22)</b>	GBC,FBC,HC C Private	<b>£95,900</b> including contingency to develop the BMP Study.  <b>Secured Funding Sources</b> - <b>FCERM Grant in Aid</b> (£95,900 incl. contingency was secured for the study).  <b>Potential Funding sources</b> - FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed. - GBC / FBC Capital Investment - External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded. Likely to be more like 40-50% in this case.	Business case seeking funding to develop Beach Management Plan was submitted to Environment Agency in 2016. FCERM 4 submitted in December 2017 seeking contingency funds, approved January 2018. Operational works subject to funding from 2023/24 subject to securing circa £500,000.
<b>Other Potential Works/Projects</b>			
<b>Gosport Property level protection (PLP)</b> flood risk mitigation schemes – in various Option Development Units (ODU) sites across GBC – to be investigated from 2021	Private/GBC	<b>£186,000 cash costs</b>  <b>Potential Funding sources</b> <b>FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed.</b> <b>External - at least</b>	From 2022/23 subject to funding

		<b>15% even if fully grant funded. Private homeowners</b>	
<b>Gosport PLP Scheme ODU 11</b> (Lichfield Drive to Parham Road at Parham Road) – PLP is required to address flood risk to a small number of properties at the seaward end of Parham Road. To be investigated from 2021.	GBC / EA / Private	<b>Potential Funding Sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed. GBC Capital Investment External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded. Private home owners	From 2022/23 subject to funding
<b>Gosport PLP Scheme Option Development Unit 15</b> (Rope Quays to Haslar Bridge) – Present day flood risk is localised and can be managed through PLP until 2030. To be investigated from 2021.	GBC / EA / Private	<b>Potential Funding sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed. GBC Capital Investment External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded. Private home owners	From 2022/23 subject to funding
<b>Gosport PLP scheme ODU 17</b> (Wills Road to Dolphin Crescent) – PLP is required to address flood risk until 2030, alongside capital works. To be investigated from 2021.	GBC / EA / Private	<b>Potential Funding sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed. GBC Capital Investment External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded. Private home owners	From 2022/23 subject to funding
<b>Gosport PLP Scheme ODU 19</b> (Park Road to Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery) – PLP is required to a small number of properties at St Mark's Road. To be investigated from 2021.	GBC / EA / Private	<b>Potential Funding sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed. GBC Capital Investment External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded. Private home owners	From 2022/23 subject to funding
<b>Capital Replacement Schemes</b> – At sites where defences have			

<p>reached the end of their lives or have failed and are likely to require capital expenditure for replacement. Not funded by central government grant given no properties at risk. Objectives driven by environment, Health and safety amenity, access, recreation. E.g. Stokes Bay Sea Wall.</p> <p>In addition to these identified schemes, there will also need to be site-specific measures, which will be sought through the Development Control processes.</p>	<p>GBC</p>		
<p><b>Cockle Pond</b> is a seawater fed saline lagoon. The policy for this unit is to maintain existing structures to address the localised flood and erosion risks, with capital works from 2060 to mitigate the increasing flood risk as sea levels rise. Works for the Cockle Pond will be split into two phases; Footway repair (Phase 1) and Drainage improvements (Phase 2). Cockle Pond is currently in poor to very poor condition, with an estimated length of time before failure of 1- 5 years.</p>	<p>GBC</p>	<p><b>Secured Funding Sources</b> £200,000 GBC Capital Investment</p> <p><b>Potential Funding Sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed.</p> <p>External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded.</p>	<p>Works required currently being reviewed. Unlikely to be led by the Coastal Partners.</p>
<p><b>Stokes Bay Seawall Study</b> - A scoping study has been completed. The project is now awaiting funds to carry out a feasibility study. Options Appraisal will</p>	<p>GBC / EA / HCC</p>	<p><b>Potential Funding Sources</b> FCERM Grant in Aid – not guaranteed.</p> <p><b>Regional Flood &amp; Coastal Committee</b></p>	<p>Emergency short term works phase 1 complete. Significant phase 2 maintenance works</p>

<p>form part of this study to identify the preferred option.</p>		<p>GBC Investment</p> <p>Capital</p> <p>External - at least 15% even if fully grant funded</p>	<p>required following further failure 2019/20 construction works early 2021 for 100m section of seawall. Options appraisal and outline design study to commence in late 2020/21 subject to funding. Current contributions from HCC and GBC, seeking additional funding from Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee</p>
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**Source: Gosport Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2020), Gosport Borough Council**