

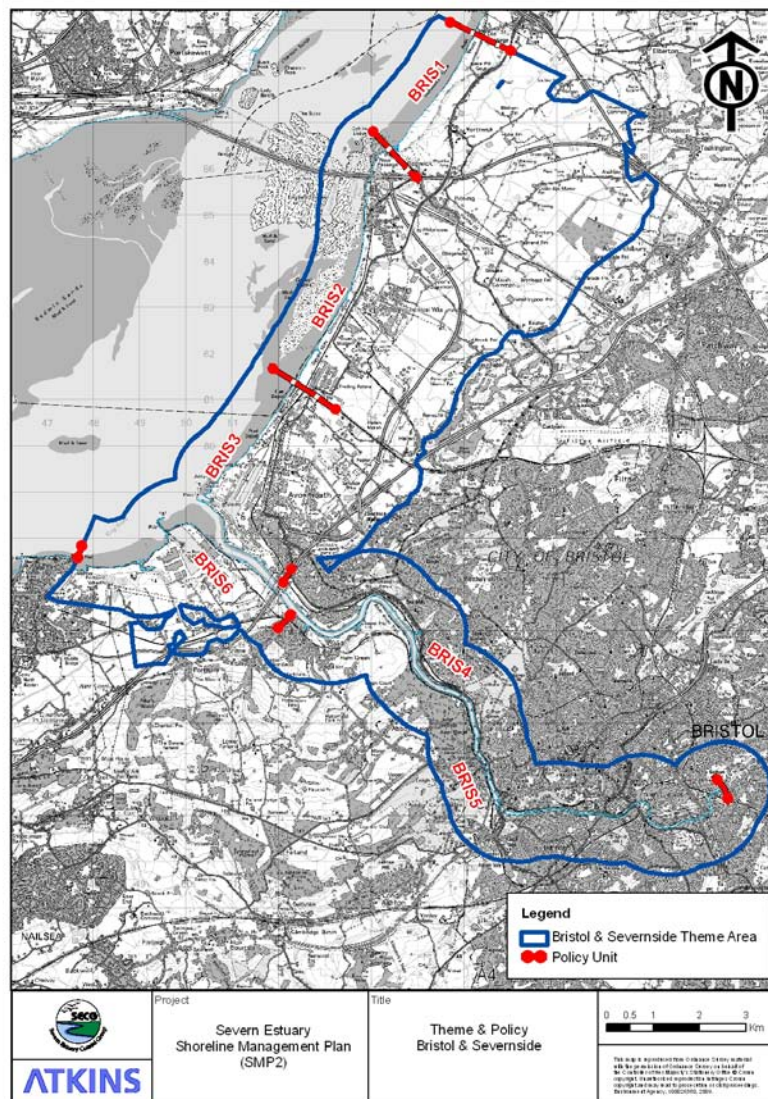
SEVERN SIDE, BRISTOL AND AVON

This Theme area contains the Policy Units **BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, BRIS 5** and **BRIS 6**.

It encompasses the shoreline on the east bank of the River Severn from **Aust** to **Portishead Pier** and includes both banks of the **River Avon** up to **Netham Weir**.

The **Key Policy Drivers** in this area are:

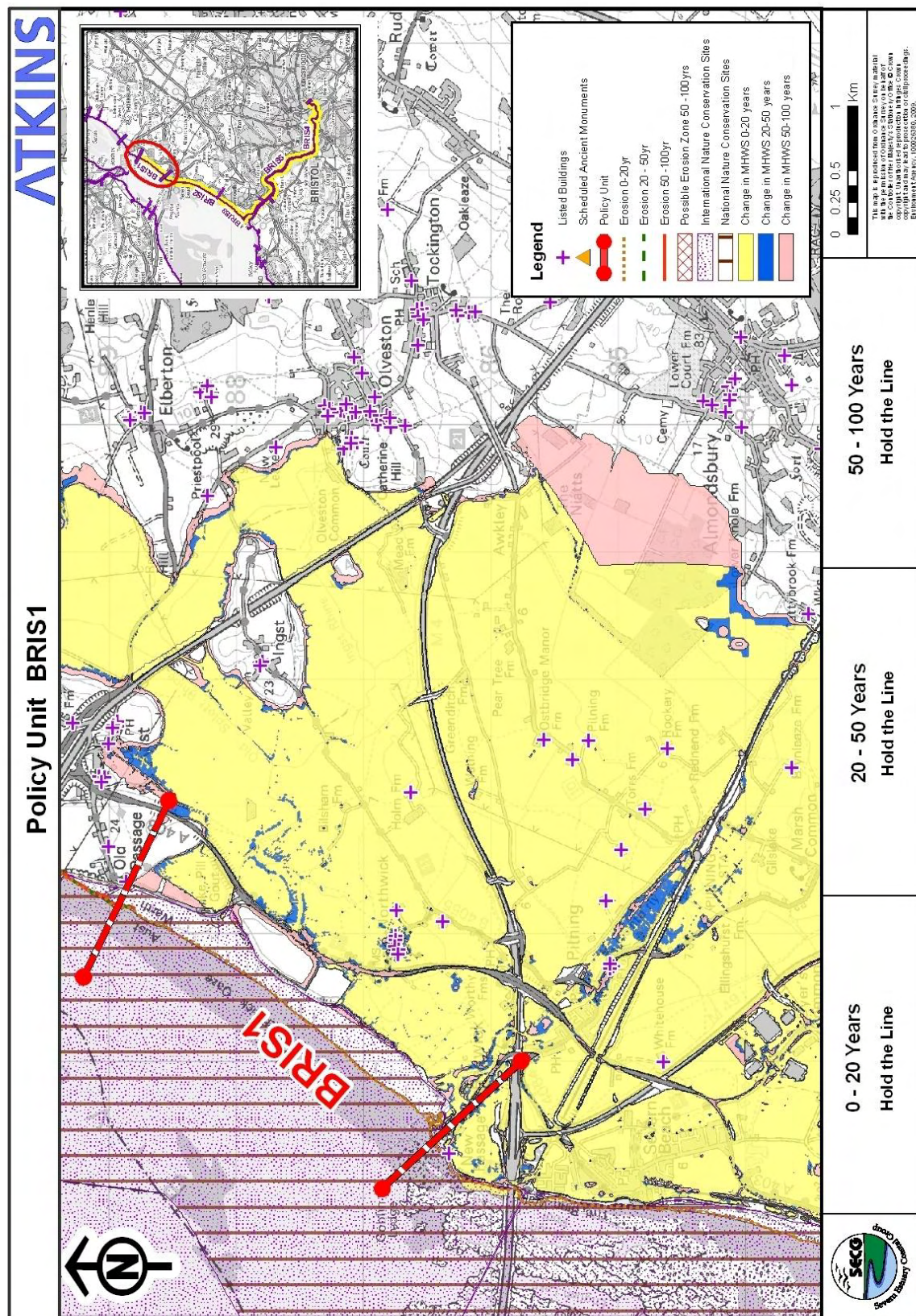
- International nature conservation sites – Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar, Avon Gorge Woodlands SAC;
- Critical infrastructure – M4 (including the Severn Road Crossing), M5, M49, railway network (including the Severn Tunnels), sewage treatment works (Bedwick, Avonmouth, Portbury), Seabank Power Station, electricity distribution network (including the Severn power line crossing), electricity substations (Bristol), Avonmouth Docks, Fire and police stations (Bristol), hospitals (Bristol), lighthouses;
- Industrial, commercial and economic assets - chemical processing plants, Avonmouth port fuel depots, Bristol docks, Bristol;
- Residential areas – Bristol.



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Policy Unit: BRIS 1 – Aust Ferry to New Passage (east bank of the River Severn)



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The Short Term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but will require maintenance. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, and BRIS 5).</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units, such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings. The saltmarsh in front of defences is expected to remain stable.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. New defences should tie in with the high ground at Aust Cliff (in SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, BRIS 5), such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, BRIS 5), such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

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Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 1 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £461m (BRIS1-5 total) | £58.4m (BRIS1-5 total) |

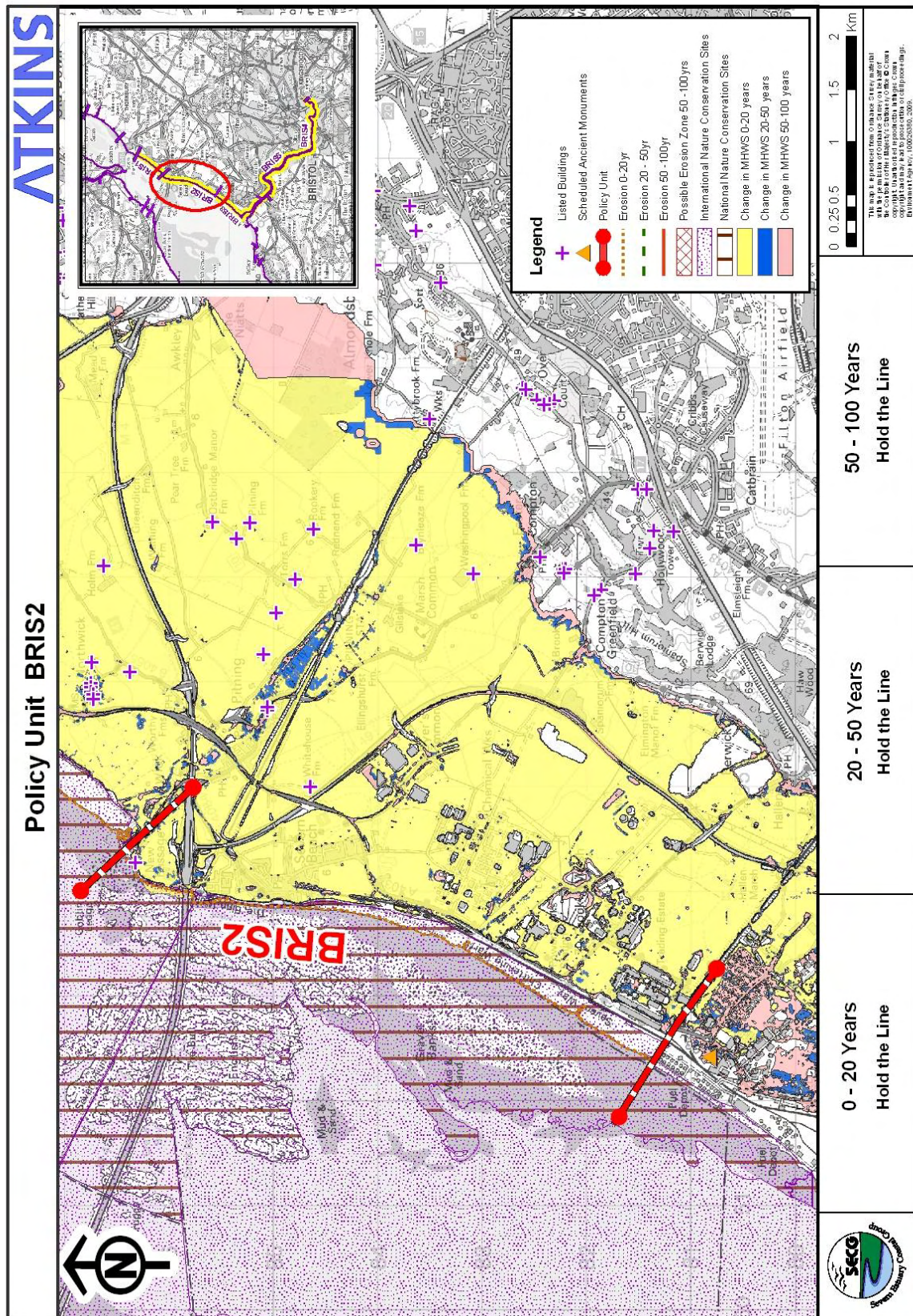
The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4 and BRIS 5. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 1 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| 0 – 20 years | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to this unit and adjacent cells. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts of flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | A HTL policy will not impact the nature conservation sites during this time period. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Maintaining defences will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch and should be replaced. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences not be replaced. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts of flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Defences are likely to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts of flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |

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Policy Unit: BRIS 2 – New Passage to Severnside Works, nr Smoke Lane/Chittening Road (east bank of the River Sever)



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The short term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The current defences (concrete revetment and railway embankment) are expected to remain in place but will require maintenance.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to important economic assets in this Policy Unit and to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, BRIS 5), e.g. Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>The saltmarsh (Chittening Warth) in front of defences has historically been accreting and is expected to remain stable.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. New defences should tie in with other defences in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, and BRIS 5). High ground naturally limits the risk of coastal flooding in some areas. The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to important economic assets in this Policy Unit and to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units.</p> <p>The saltmarsh has historically been accreting but will begin to erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4, and BRIS 5).</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

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Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 2 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £461m (BRIS1-5 total) | £58.4m (BRIS1-5 total) |

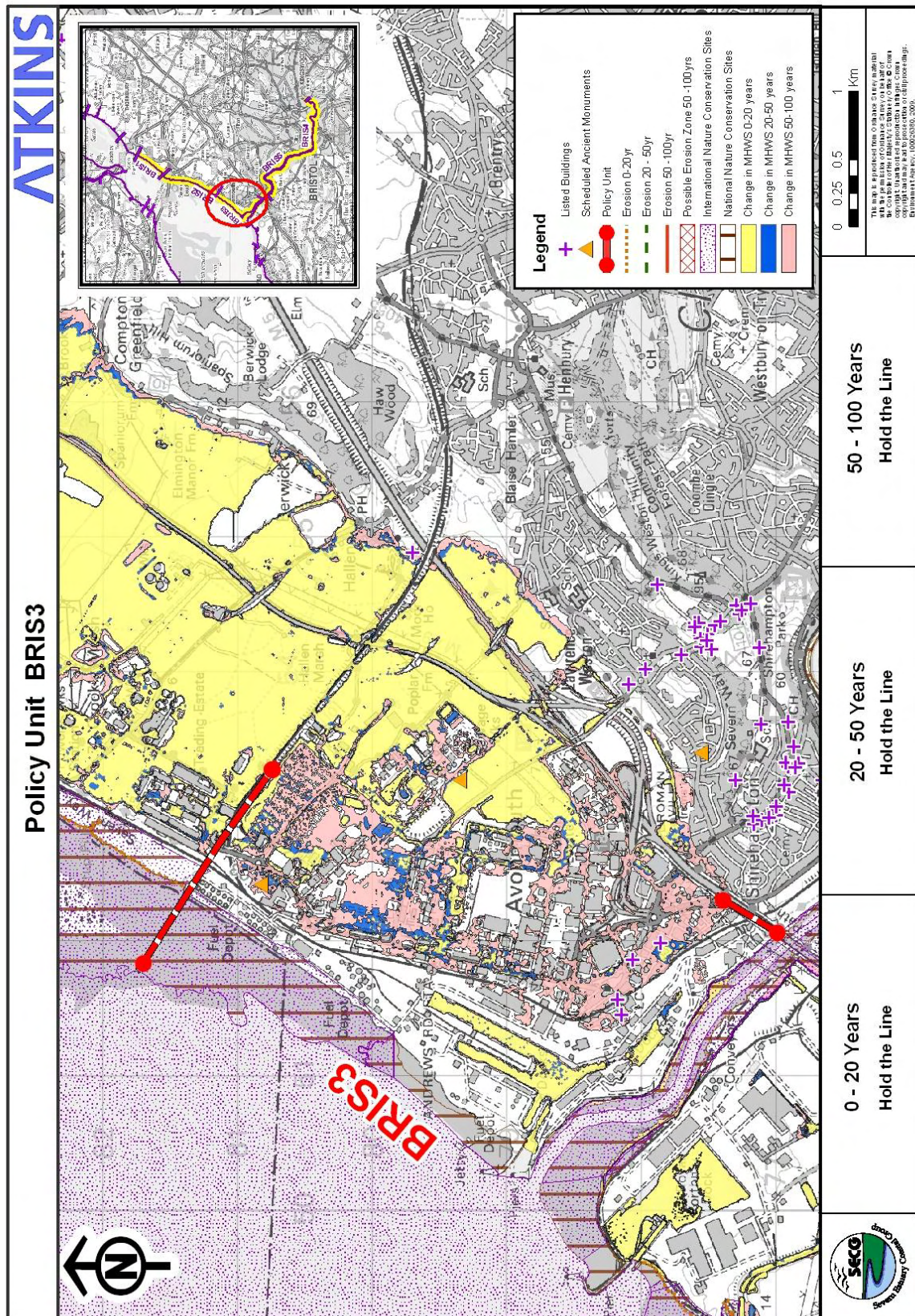
The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4 and BRIS 5. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 2 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| 0 – 20 years | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to this unit and adjacent cells. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | A HTL policy will not impact the nature conservation sites during this time period. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Maintaining defences will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | The current defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch and should be replaced. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences not be replaced. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Defences are likely to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of impacts to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk of impacts to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |

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Policy Unit: BRIS 3 - Severnside Works, Nr Smoke Lane/ Chittening Road (east bank of the River Sever) to Avonmouth Pier



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The short term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. High ground naturally limits the risk of coastal flooding in some areas. The positions, size and type of defence should take account of those in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 4, and BRIS 5). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units, such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>Any land reclamation as part of the Bristol Port deep water terminal development should be managed to ensure that it does not impact on flood risk management in this or linked Policy Units.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 4, BRIS 5), such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 4, BRIS 5), such as the Severn road, rail and electricity crossings.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

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Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 3 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £461m (BRIS1-5 total) | £58.4m (BRIS1-5 total) |

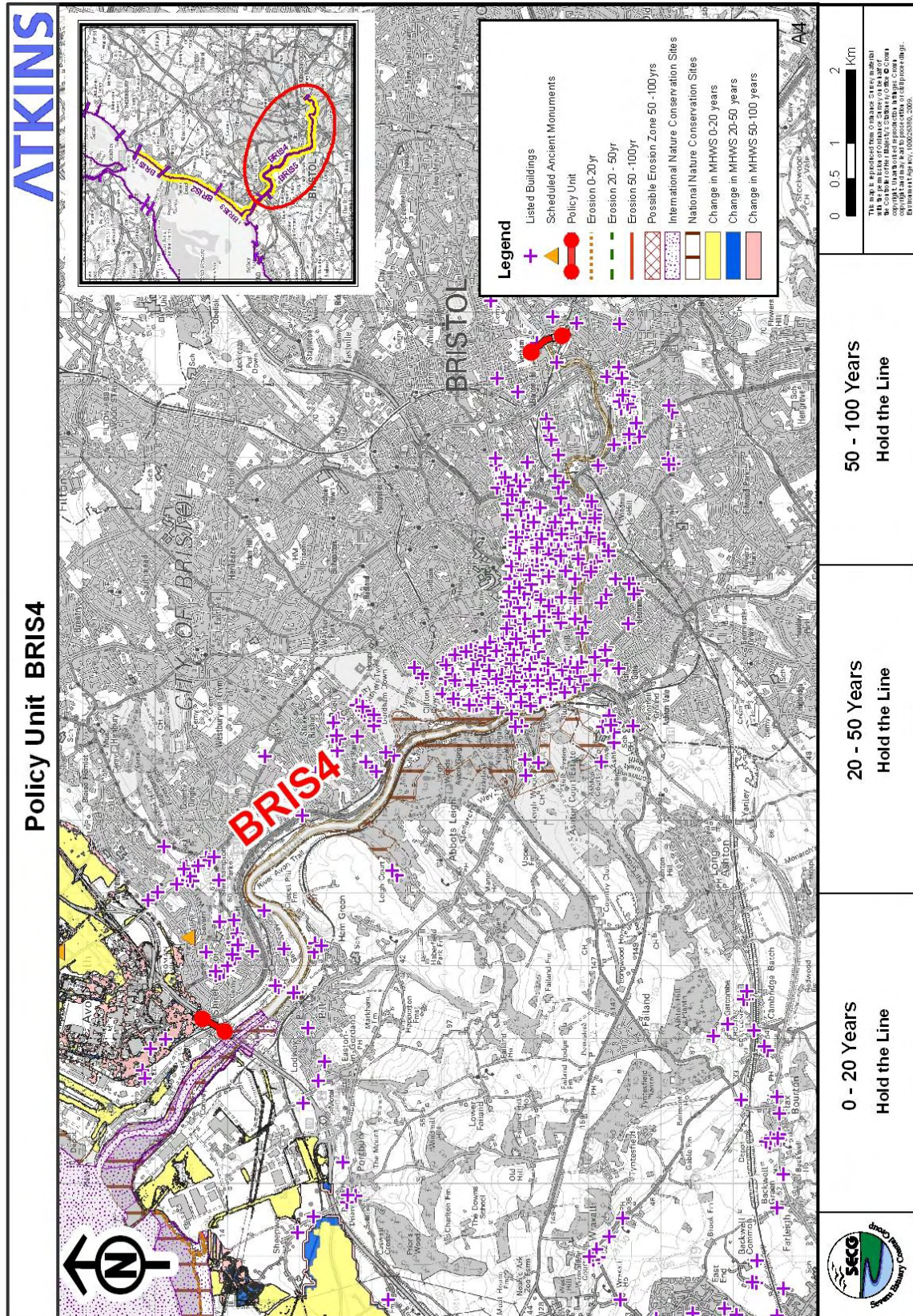
The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4 and BRIS 5. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 3 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 0 – 20 years | The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch and should be replaced. A maintenance programme should be established for the new defences. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | A HTL policy will not impact the nature conservation sites during this time period. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Defences are likely to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | On-going maintenance should continue. Monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases should be undertaken. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | On-going maintenance should continue. Monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases should be undertaken. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |

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Policy Unit: BRIS 4 - Avonmouth Pier to Netham Weir (north bank of the River Avon)



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The short term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The current defences (mix of earth embankments, concrete walls and dock defences) are expected to remain in place for this epoch but will require maintenance. Some sections may need to be replaced. The positions, size and type of defence should take account of impacts in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 5). The location and type of defence should be determined by local flood risk management studies.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units, such as residential properties (Bristol), economic assets (docks) and critical infrastructure (Bristol General Hospital).</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. The position, size and type of defence should be determined by local flood risk management studies and take account of impacts in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 5).</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. Some defences replaced in the first epoch may require significant repair / replacement by the end of this epoch. The positions, size and type of defence should take account of impacts in linked Policy Units.</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 5). The shape of the river channel (morphology) should be monitored.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

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Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 4 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £461m (BRIS1-5 total) | £58.4m (BRIS1-5 total) |

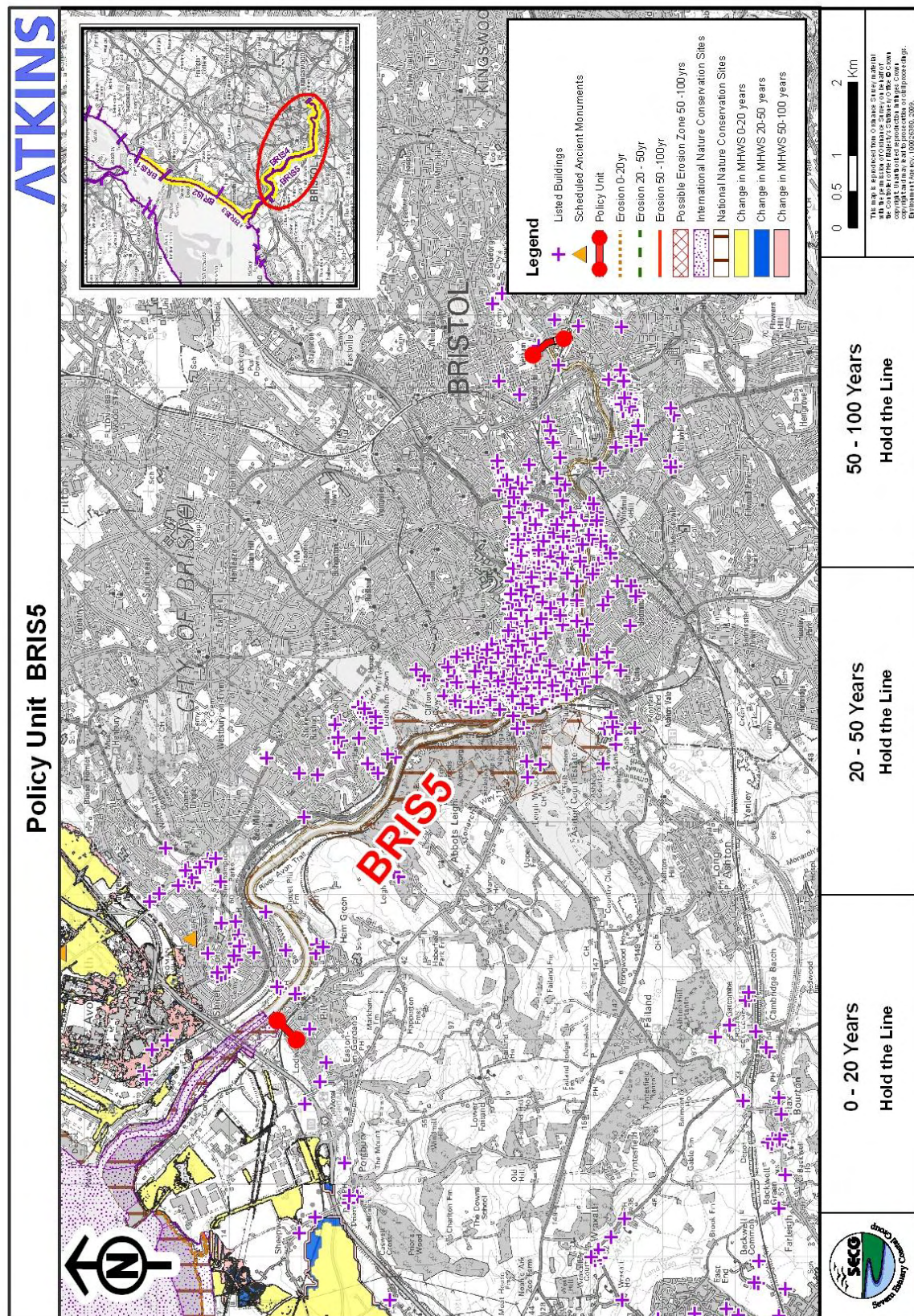
The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4 and BRIS 5. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 4 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 0 – 20 years | A HTL policy will require maintenance to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | A HTL policy will require significant maintenance/ replacement to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | A HTL policy will require maintenance/ replacement to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |

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Policy Unit: BRIS 5 Netham Weir to Avon Road, Easton-in-Gordano
(south bank of the River Avon)



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The short term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The current defences (earth embankments / concrete walls) are expected to remain in place for this epoch but will require maintenance. Some sections may need to be replaced. The positions, size and type of defence should be determined by local flood risk management studies and take account of impacts in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 4).</p> <p>HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers in this and linked Policy Units, including residential properties (Bristol), economic assets and critical infrastructure.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. The positions, size and type of defence should be determined by local flood risk management studies and take account of impacts in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 4). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. Some defences replaced in the first epoch may require significant repair / replacement by the end of this epoch. The positions, size and type of defence should take account of impacts in linked Policy Units (BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, and BRIS 4). The shape of the river channel (morphology) should be monitored. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 5 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £461m (BRIS1-5 total) | £58.4m (BRIS1-5 total) |

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of BRIS 1, BRIS 2, BRIS 3, BRIS 4 and BRIS 5. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

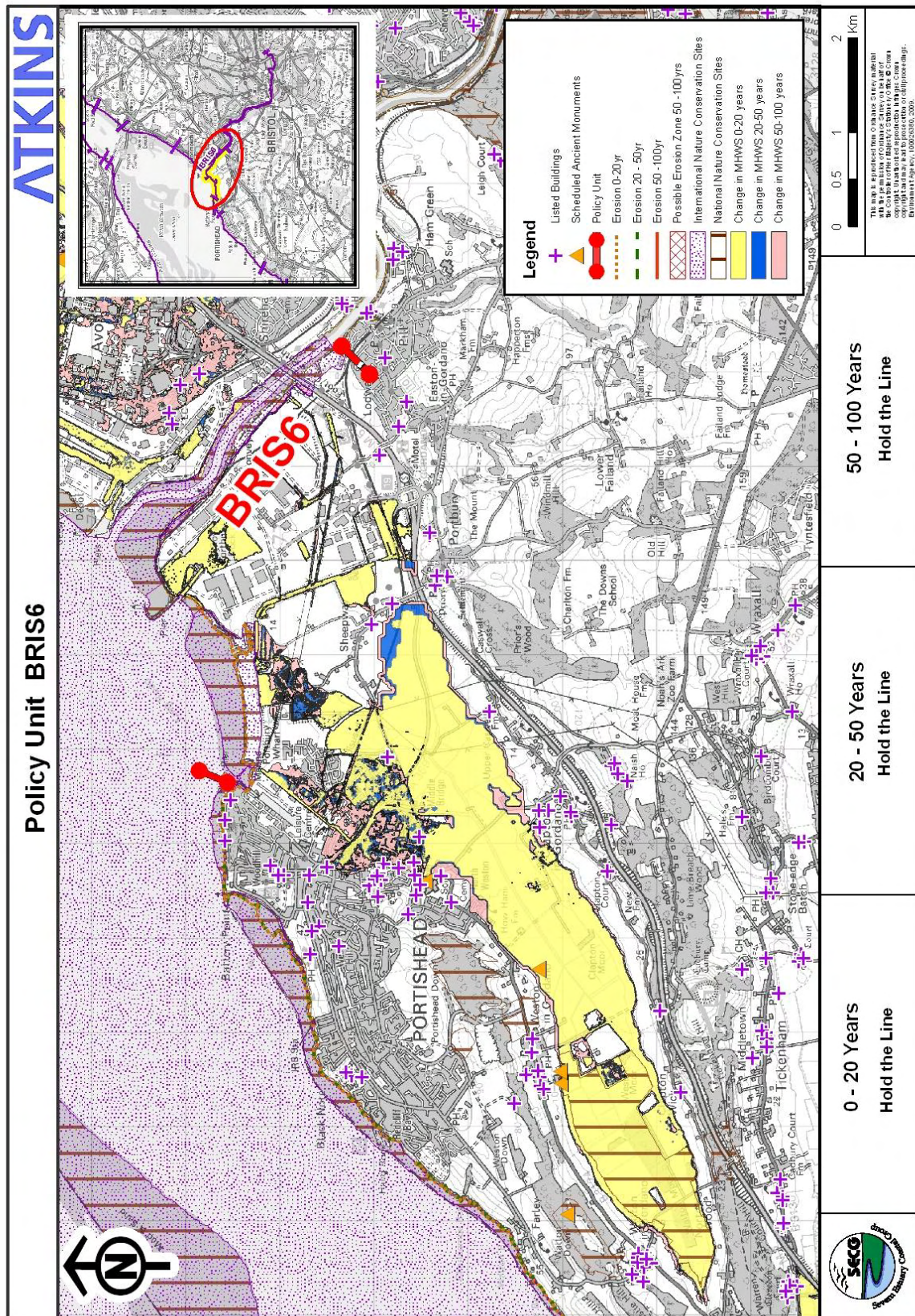
The above provides the local details in respect of the SMP-wide policy presented in the preceding sections of this Plan document. These details must be read in the context of the wider-scales issues and policy implications, as reported therein.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 5 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 0 – 20 years | A HTL policy will require maintenance to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | A HTL policy will require significant maintenance/ replacement to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | A HTL policy will require significant maintenance/ replacement to earth embankment and concrete/masonry walls. | Some constrained tidal flood risk to property or land. | A HTL policy will support the stable, hard geology shoreline. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on the historic environment | Limited erosion and flood risk under a HTL policy will not impact on amenity or recreational value of the land |

The above provides the local details in respect of the SMP-wide policy presented in the preceding sections of this Plan document. These details must be read in the context of the wider-scales issues and policy implications, as reported therein.

Policy Unit: BRIS 6 – Avon Road, Easton-in-Gordano (south bank of the River Avon) to Portishead Pier (east bank of the River Severn)



The above provides the local details in respect of the SMP-wide policy presented in the preceding sections of this Plan document. These details must be read in the context of the wider-scales issues and policy implications, as reported therein.

Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

| Epoch | Preferred Policy | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 0 to 20 years (2025) | HTL | <p>The Short Term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. High ground naturally limits the risk of coastal flooding in some areas. The positions, size and type of defence should be determined by local flood risk management studies. HTL will manage the risk of impacts to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this Policy Units, e.g. lighthouse, sewage treatment works. This Policy Unit is not linked to any others.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 20 to 50 years (2055) | HTL | <p>The medium term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this Policy Units, e.g. lighthouse, sewage treatment works. This Policy Unit is not linked to any others.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |
| 50 to 100 years (2105) | HTL | <p>The long term policy for this unit is Hold The Line.</p> <p>Defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of impacts to the docks and other Key Policy Drivers in this Policy Units, e.g. lighthouse, sewage treatment works. This Policy Unit is not linked to any others.</p> <p>Saltmarsh in front of new defences will erode as sea level rises – other, similar habitat should be created elsewhere in the estuary to maintain/improve the condition of the European protected sites.</p> <p>HTL <u>does not</u> guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.</p> |

Economics

| Policy Unit | Existing SMP1 Policy | Time Period (epoch) | | | SMP2 Assessment | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 0-20 | 20-50 | 50-100 | Preferred Plan Present Value Damages | Preferred Plan Present Value Defence Costs |
| BRI 6 | HTL | HTL | HTL | HTL | £268m | £6m |

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. This Policy Unit is not linked to any others.

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Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the BRIS 6 Policy Unit

| Time Period | Management Activities | Property, Land Use and Human Health | Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity | Landscape Character and Visual Amenity | Historic Environment | Amenity and Recreational Use |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 0 – 20 years | The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch and should be replaced. Recently completed defences will require minimal maintenance. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | A HTL policy will not impact the nature conservation sites during this time period. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Defences are likely to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 20 – 50 years | On-going maintenance should continue. Monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases should be undertaken. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |
| 50 – 100 years | On-going maintenance should continue. Monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases should be undertaken. | The maintenance of defences will manage the risk of flooding from large scale flooding to residential properties, agricultural land and key infrastructure in this and linked Policy Units. | Coastal squeeze will occur which will result in loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh. Works should take account of possible environmental impacts and the need for an EIA. | Increased height of defences or change in defence construction materials will affect local landscape - increasing presence in the landscape and disrupting views. | Defences will manage the risk to the historic environment | Defences will manage the risk to amenity or recreational value of the land |

The above provides the local details in respect of the SMP-wide policy presented in the preceding sections of this Plan document. These details must be read in the context of the wider-scales issues and policy implications, as reported therein.