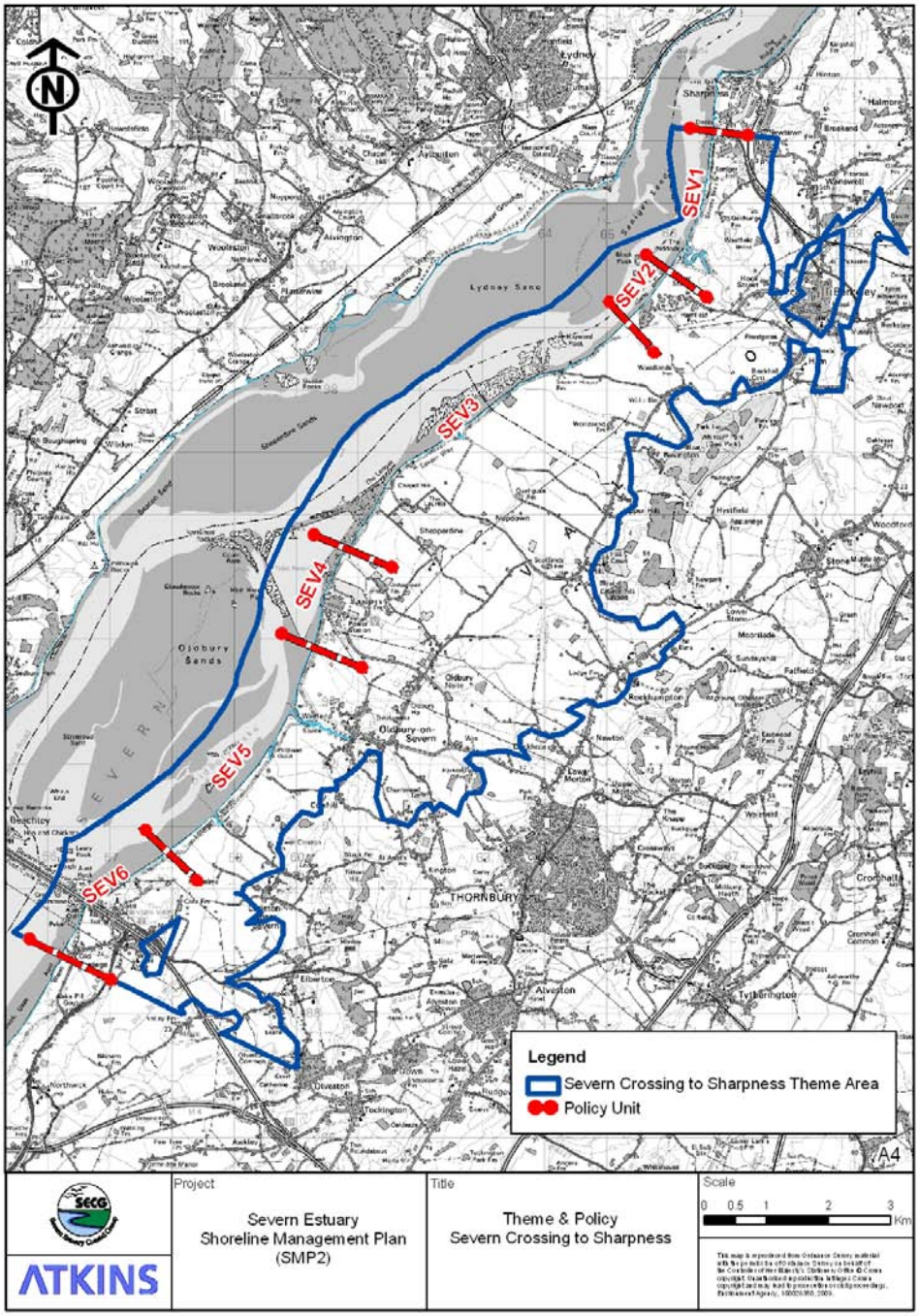
SHARPNESS TO SEVERN CROSSINGS

This Theme area contains the Policy Unit ***SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5*** *and* ***SEV6.***

It encompasses the shoreline from downstream of **Sharpness,** to **Aust** at **Severn Crossings.**

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

- Critical infrastructure – Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations;
- Residential areas – Oldbury-on-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.

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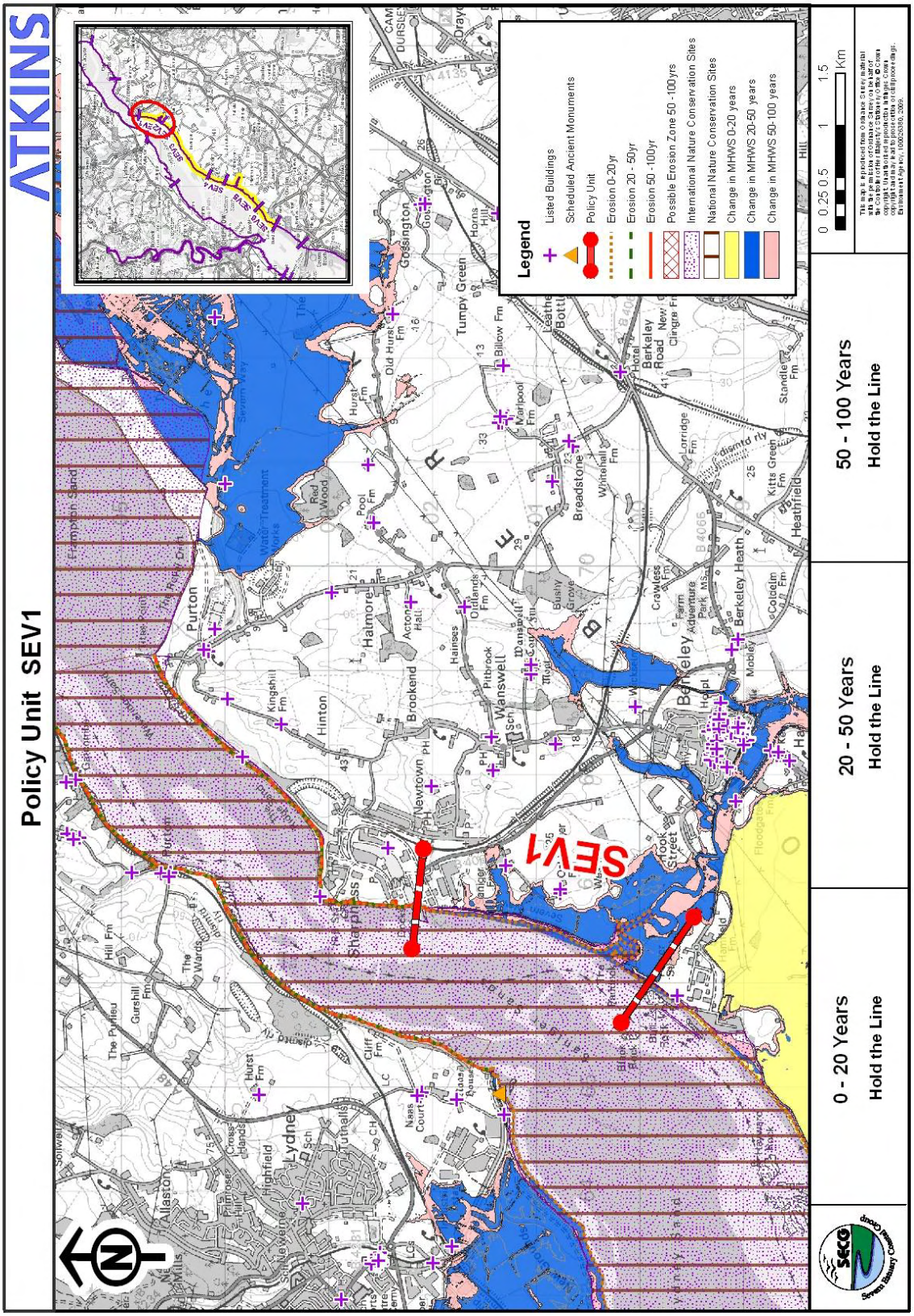
Policy Unit: SEV 1 – South of Sharpness Docks to Bull Rock (east bank of the River Severn)



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Preferred Policies to Implement the Plan:

Epoch	Preferred Policy	Comments
0 to 20 years (2025)	**HTL**	The Short Term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but may require some reconstruction / extensive works. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
20 to 50 years (2055)	**HTL**	The medium term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. 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 materials of new defences should be considered in detail to ensure actions take account of potential impacts on linked Policy Units (SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS. HTL will manage the risk of impact from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
50 to 100 years (2105)	**HTL**	The long term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of flooding in this and linked Policy Units (SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impact from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.

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
SEV 1	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

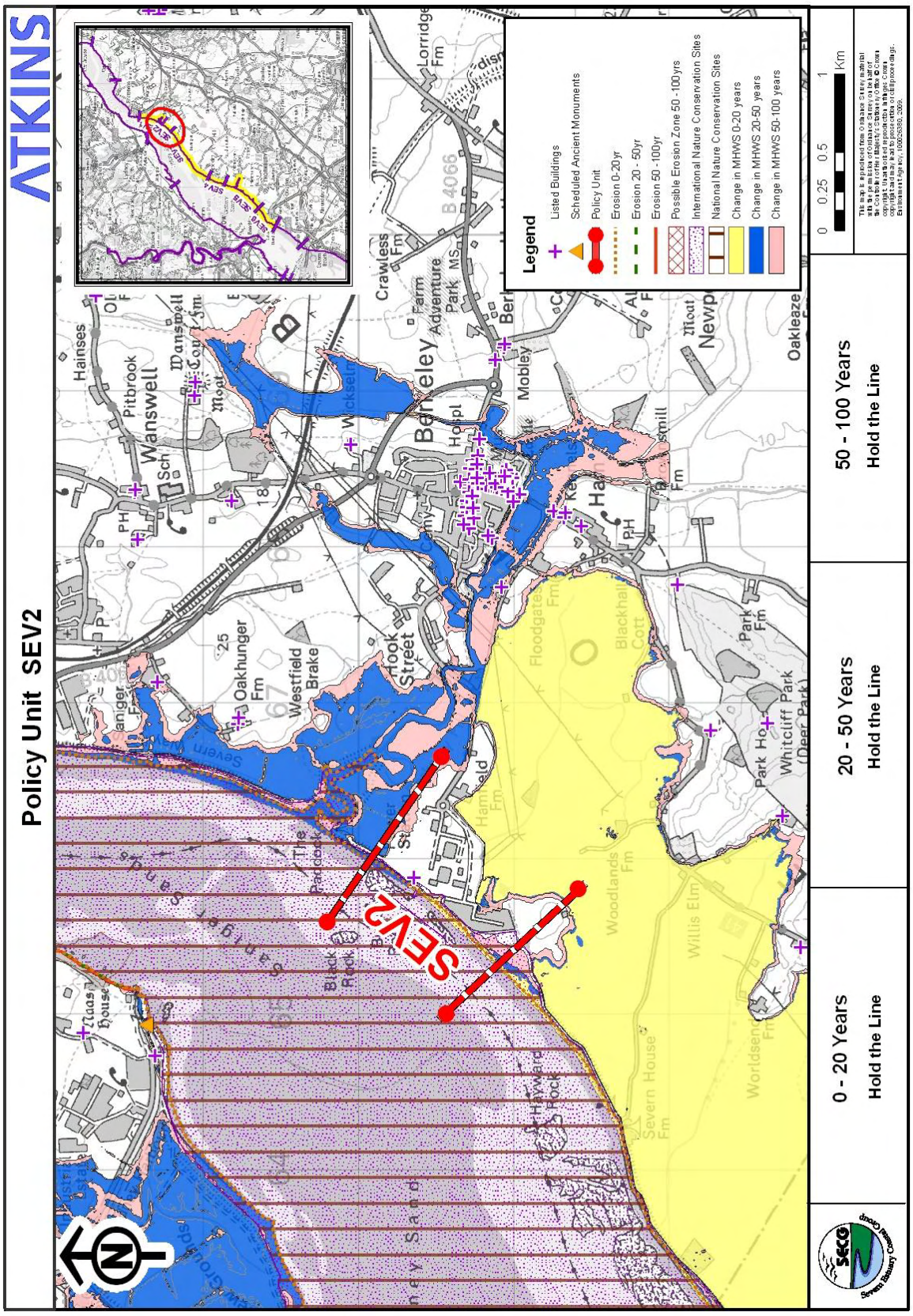
Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the SEV 1 Policy Unit

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 current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences come to the end of their serviceable life.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations. Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during 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
20 – 50 years	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during this epoch and should be replaced. An on-going maintenance programme should be established to ensure the defences afford protection to the assets at risk	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 and should be reconstructed. 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

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.

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
50 – 100 years	An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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

Policy Unit: SEV 2 – Bull Rock to southern boundary of Berkeley Power Station (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**	The Short Term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but may require some reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
20 to 50 years (2055)	**HTL**	The medium term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The existing defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences are replaced. The position, size and materials of new defences should be considered in detail to ensure actions take account of potential impacts on linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV5, and SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
50 to 100 years (2105)	**HTL**	The long term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk from flooding in this and linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.

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
SEV 2	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. 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 SEV 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 current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences come to the end of their serviceable life.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations. Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during 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
20 – 50 years	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during this epoch and should be replaced. An on-going maintenance programme should be established to ensure the defences afford protection to the assets at risk	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 and should be reconstructed. 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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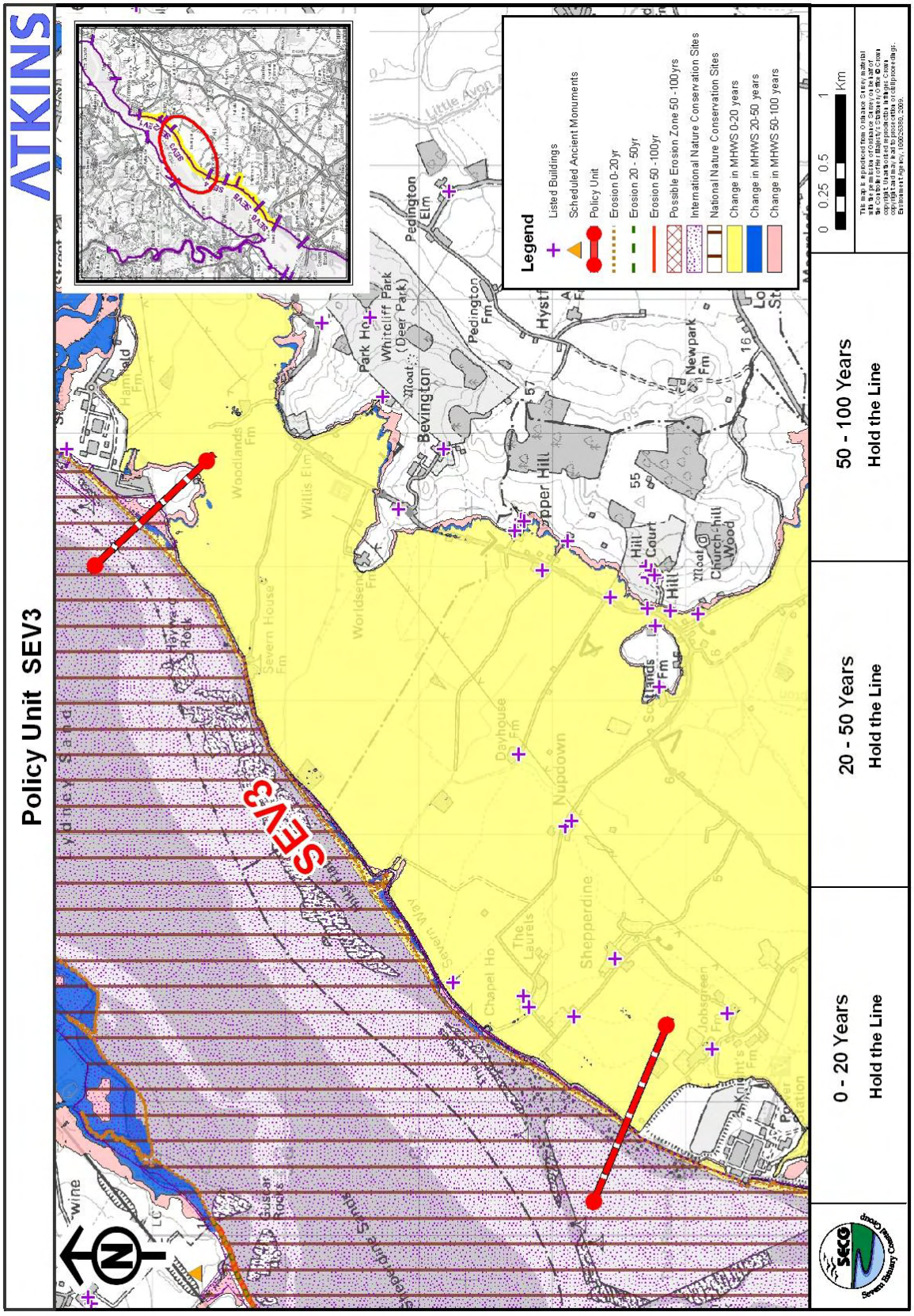
Time Period	Management Activities	Property, Land Use and Human Health	Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity	Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	Historic Environment	Amenity and Recreational Use
50 – 100 years	An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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

Policy Unit: SEV 3 – Southern boundary of Berkeley Power Station to Oldbury Power Station (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**	The Short Term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but may require some reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (SEV2, SEV3, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
20 to 50 years (2055)	**HTL**	The medium term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. 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 materials of new defences should be considered in detail to ensure actions take account of potential impacts on linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
50 to 100 years (2105)	**HTL**	The long term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of flooding in this and linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 4, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations).. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.

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
SEV 3	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. 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 SEV 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 during the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences come to the end of their serviceable life.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations. Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during 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
20 – 50 years	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during this epoch and should be replaced. An on-going maintenance programme should be established to ensure the defences afford protection to the assets at risk	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 and should be reconstructed. 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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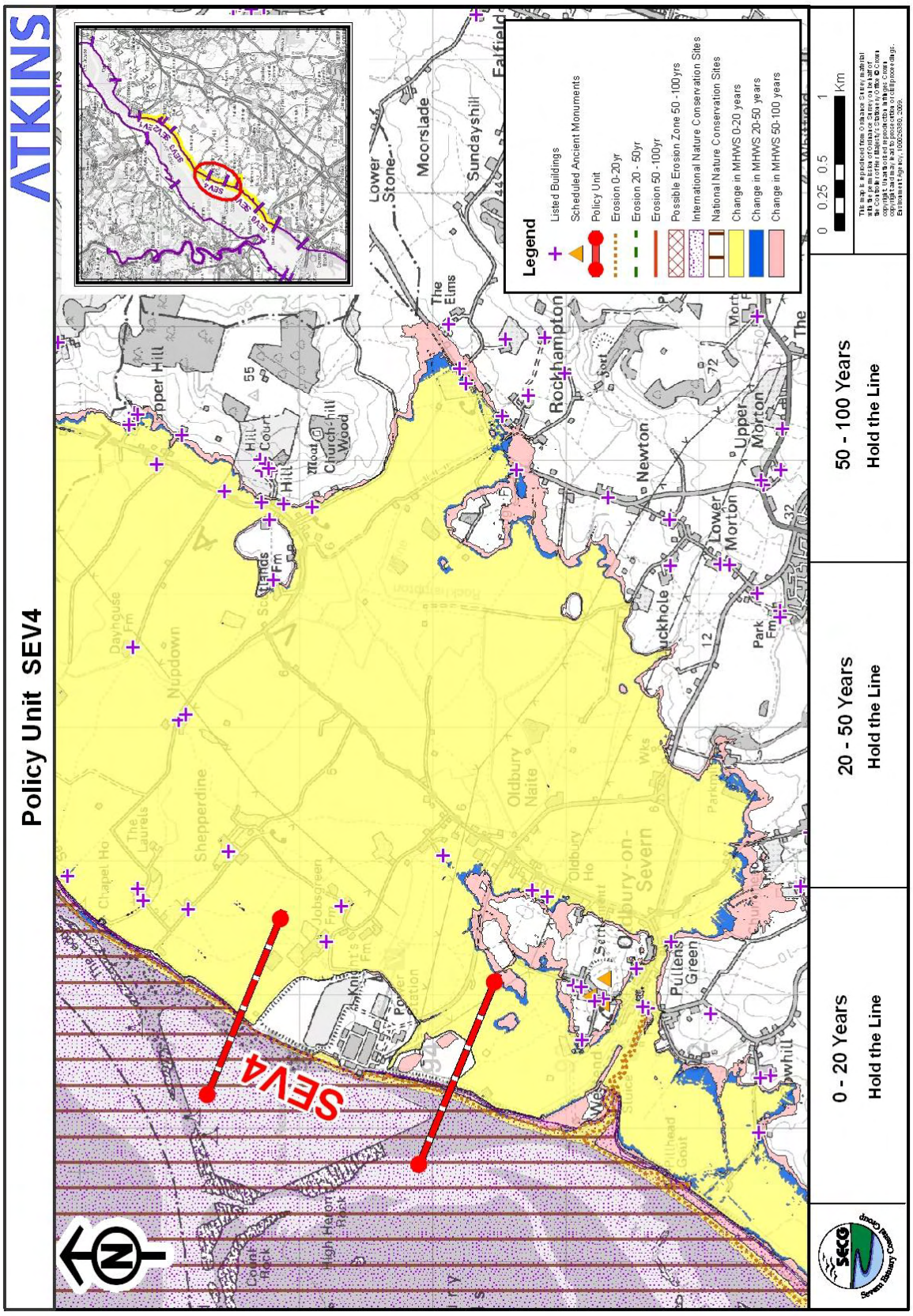
Time Period	Management Activities	Property, Land Use and Human Health	Nature Conservation – including Earth Heritage, Geology and Biodiversity	Landscape Character and Visual Amenity	Historic Environment	Amenity and Recreational Use
50 – 100 years	An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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

Policy Unit: SEV 4 – Oldbury Power Station (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**	The Short Term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but may require some reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations. Although Oldbury Power Station is on higher ground, the risk of flooding from coastal flooding from linked Policy Units is high and should be managed. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
20 to 50 years (2055)	**HTL**	The medium term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences arereplaced. The position, size and materials of new defences should be considered in detail to ensure actions take account of potential impacts on linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 5, and SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
50 to 100 years (2105)	**HTL**	The long term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of flooding in this and linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 5, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.

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
SEV 4	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

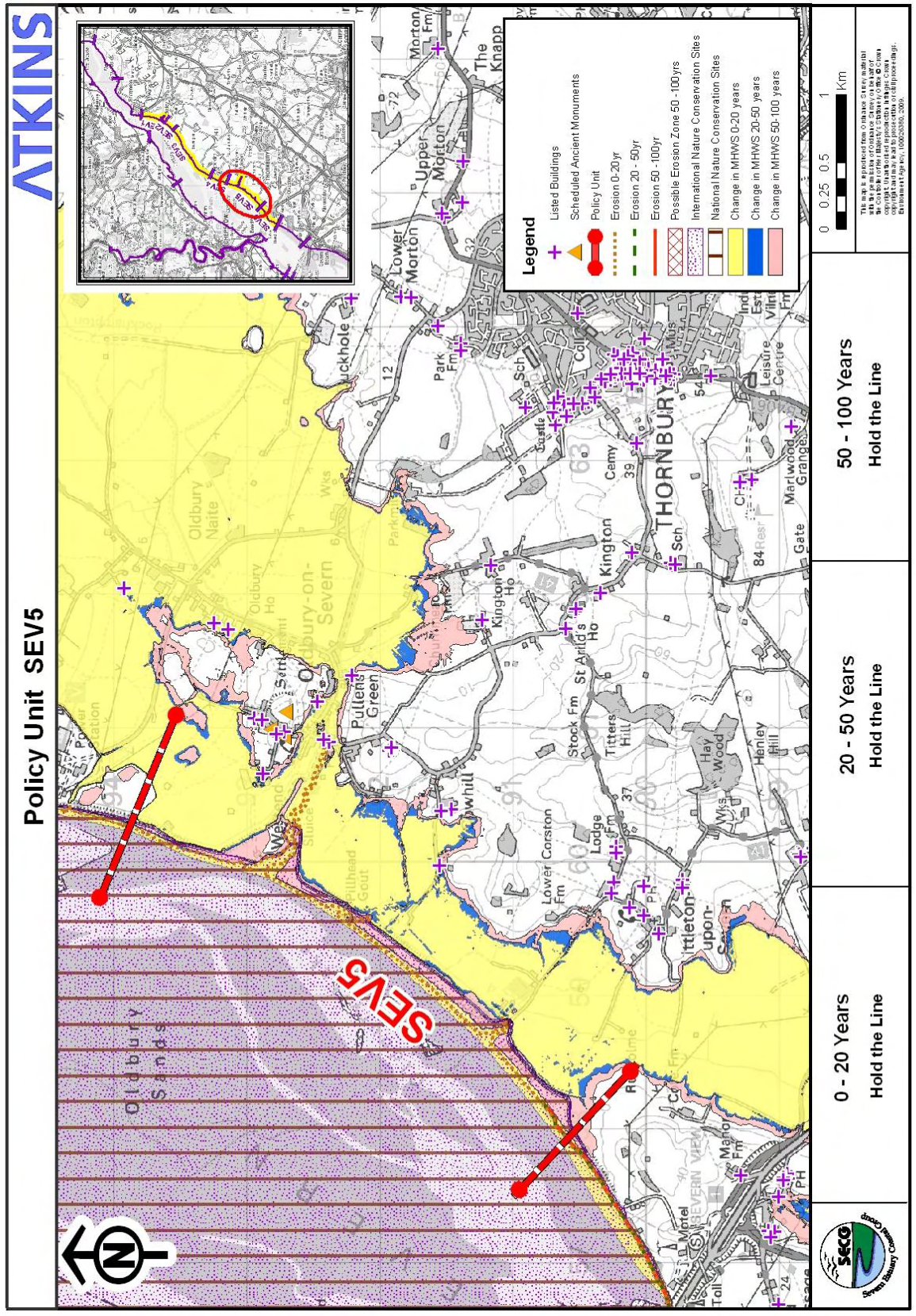
Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the SEV 4 Policy Unit

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	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences come to the end of their serviceable life.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations. Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during 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
20 – 50 years	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during this epoch and should be replaced. An on-going maintenance programme should be established to ensure the defences afford protection to the assets at risk	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 and should be reconstructed. 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

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.

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
50 – 100 years	An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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

Policy Unit: SEV 5 – Oldbury Power Station to Littleton Warth (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**	The Short Term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The current defences are expected to remain in place for this epoch but may require some reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Actions should take account of potential impacts in all linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations. Although Oldbury Power Station is on higher ground, the risk of flooding from coastal flooding from linked Policy Units is high and should be managed. HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
20 to 50 years (2055)	**HTL**	The medium term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. The existing defences will come to the end of their serviceable life in this epoch. HTL recommends that defences arereplaced. The position, size and materials of new defences should be considered in detail to ensure actions take account of potential impacts on linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, and SEV 6). The location and type of defence should be determined by the SEFRMS. HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.
50 to 100 years (2105)	**HTL**	The long term policy for this unit is **Hold The Line**. New defences should be maintained. HTL will manage the risk of flooding in this and linked Policy Units (SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, and SEV 6). HTL will manage the risk of impacts from flooding to Key Policy Drivers such as Oldbury and Berkeley Nuclear Power Stations (or new power stations in these locations). HTL does not guarantee funding to build or maintain current or future defences or to counter sea level rise.

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
SEV 5	HTL	HTL	HTL	HTL	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. The costs and damages of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in all linked policy units.

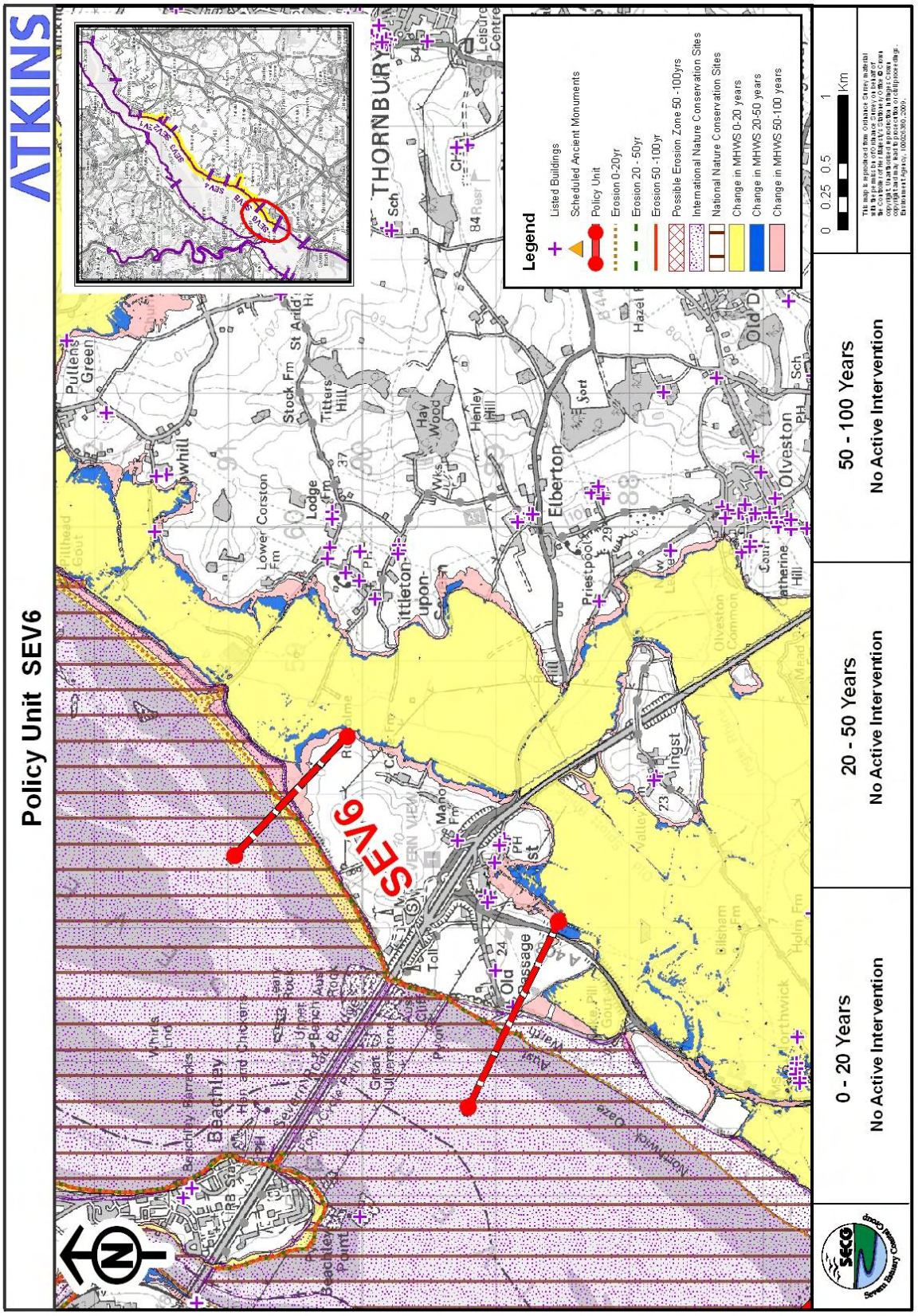
Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the SEV 5 Policy Unit

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	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during this epoch. Hydraulic linkage to a number of units would result in a large floodplain should defences come to the end of their serviceable life.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations. Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 the next epoch but may require reconstruction / extensive works during 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
20 – 50 years	The current earth embankment defences are expected to come to the end of their serviceable life during this epoch and should be replaced. An on-going maintenance programme should be established to ensure the defences afford protection to the assets at risk	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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 and should be reconstructed. 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

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.

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
50 – 100 years	An on-going maintenance programme should be established including the monitoring of shoreline erosion as sea level rise increases.	Major assets are at flood risk in this and linked Policy Units should defences come to the end of their serviceable life including Oldbury and Berkley Power stations (or new builds in these locations). Defences will manage the risk of impacts to existing property, land use or human health.	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

Policy Unit: SEV 6 - Littleton Warth to Aust Ferry (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)	NAI	The Short Term policy for this unit is **No Active Intervention**. High ground and hard geology naturally limit the risk of coastal flooding and erosion in this Policy Unit. NAI will allow natural processes on Aust Cliff (SSSI) to continue with little or no impact on the assets on the cliff top.
20 to 50 years (2055)	NAI	The Short Term policy for this unit is **No Active Intervention**. High ground and hard geology naturally limit the risk of coastal flooding and erosion in this Policy Unit. NAI will allow natural processes on Aust Cliff (SSSI) to continue with little or no impact on the assets on the cliff top.
50 to 100 years (2105)	NAI	The Short Term policy for this unit is **No Active Intervention**. High ground and hard geology naturally limit the risk of coastal flooding and erosion in this Policy Unit. NAI will allow natural processes on Aust Cliff (SSSI) to continue with little or no impact on the assets on the cliff top. In the long term, the rate of erosion should be monitored. If the rate of erosion increases, or assets are at risk (e.g. Old Severn Road Bridge), action should be considered. Funds to undertake actions are not guaranteed.

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
SEV 6	Do Nothing (Locally HTL)	NAI	NAI	NAI	**£46m (SEV1-6 total)**	**£15m (SEV1-6 total)**

The preferred policy has no economic impact in this Policy Unit.

The preferred policy for this unit is economically viable. The preferred policy is economically viable for the linked Policy Units of SEV 1, SEV 2, SEV 3, SEV 4, SEV 5 and SEV 6, but the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) is low. Where the BCR is low, schemes may be less likely to receive public funding and it may be necessary to find funding from other sources. The costs of the preferred policy in the table above relate to actions taken in linked policy units, not SEV 6.

Predicted Implication of the Preferred Plan for the SEV 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 cliffs will remain stable in this period, and as a result management activities will be very limited.	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing property, land use or human health.	A NAI policy will allow natural processes to dominate. There will be continued exposure of Aust Cliff SSSI.	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the historic environment	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the amenity value of the land or recreational use.
20 – 50 years	The cliffs will undergo limited erosion within this period, and as a result management activities will be very limited. in the medium term monitoring should be established to ensure the stability of the M48 crossing	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing property, land use or human health.	A NAI policy will allow habitats to roll back so intertidal habitats and features will be maintained. The rate of roll back will be restricted by hard geology and high ground. There will be continued exposure of Aust Cliff SSSI.	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the historic environment	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the amenity value of the land or recreational use.
50 – 100 years	The cliffs will undergo limited erosion within this period, and as a result management activities will be very limited. . in the long term the monitoring programme should continue to ensure the stability of the M48 crossing	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing property, land use or human health.	A NAI policy will allow habitats to roll back so intertidal habitats and features will be maintained. The rate of roll back will be restricted by hard geology and high ground. There will be continued exposure of Aust Cliff SSSI.	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on existing landscape and visual amenity	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the historic environment	Limited erosion and flood risk will not impact on the amenity value of the land or recreational use.

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