

# BA07: Faversham Creek

## What is in the Benefit Area

Benefit Area 7 covers the inland section of Oare creek and down into Faversham. The area is a combination of rural designated habitat and urban/ residential areas in Faversham. The defences in the Benefit Area mainly consist of embankments and some walls. The current minimum SoP of the defences is for a 50% AEP event, and the defences have an average residual life of 25 years. The main risk in the area is from coastal flooding.

## What is at risk?

- Properties in Faversham
- Shephard Neame Brewery
- Boatyards at Faversham and Oare
- Industrial area at Brents and Oare
- Gravel works
- Natural England Coastal Path (Saxon Shore Way)
- Agricultural land (Grade 1 and 2)

## Other Considerations

- The Swale SPA and SSSI (seaward and landward)
- Water vole habitat enhancement undertaken on Ham Marshes

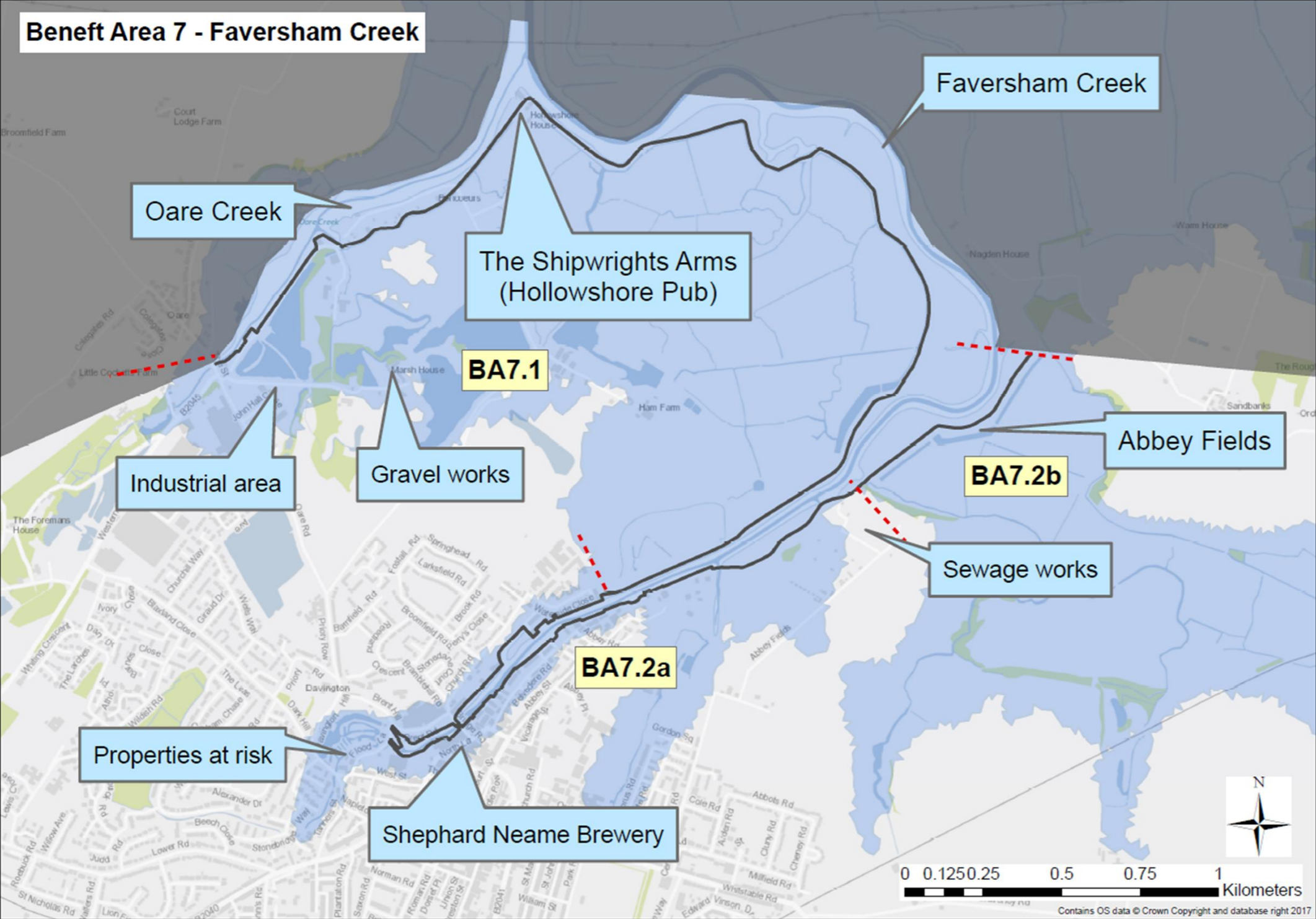


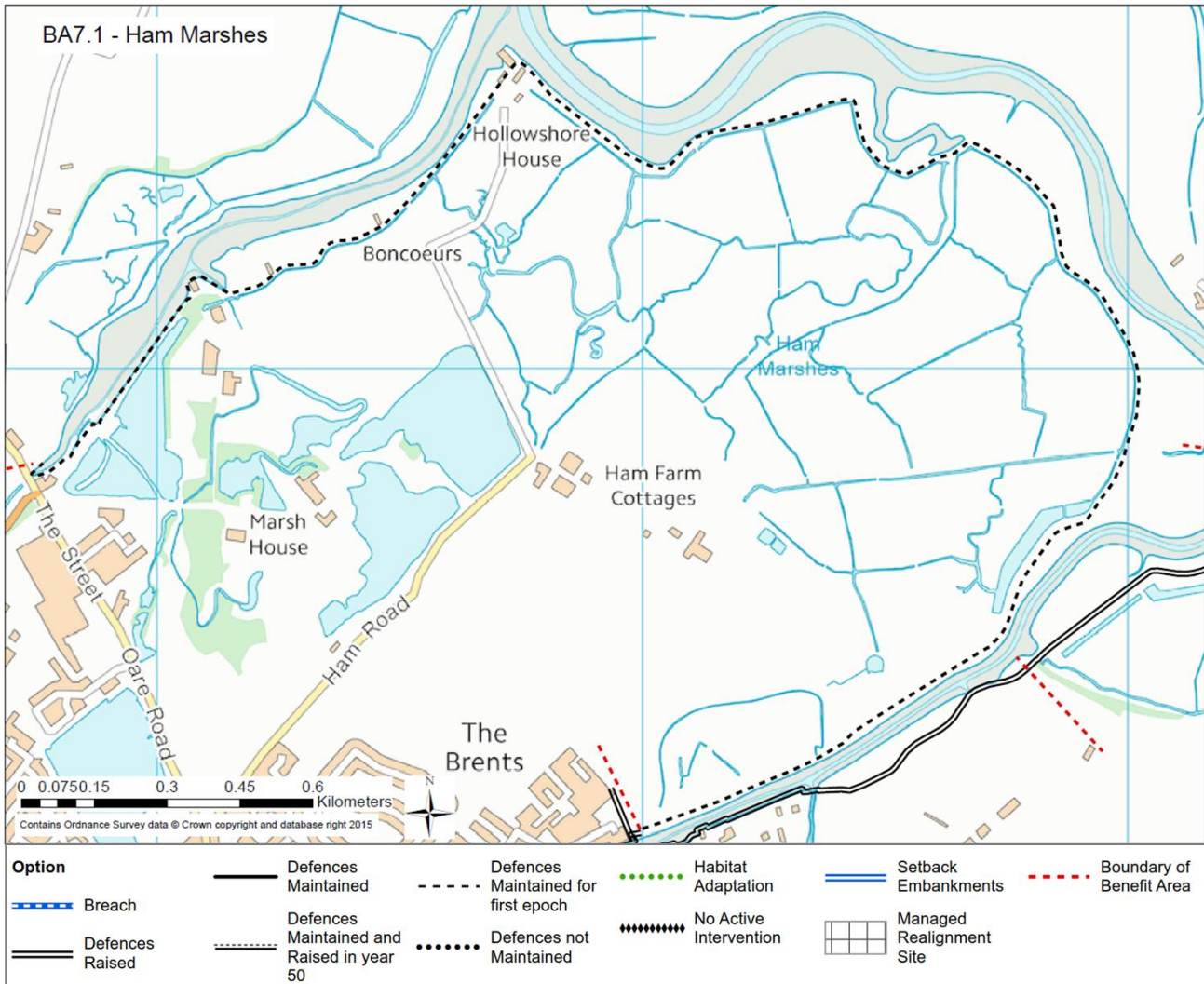
Figure 1: Faversham Creek



Figure 2: Nagden Marshes and Abbey Fields

# BA7.1: Ham Marshes

Now – 2038	2038-2068	2068-2118
HTL Maintain	HTL Maintain until year 30, then NAI with freshwater compensation	NAI with freshwater habitat compensation



## Preferred Option

Ongoing maintenance until year 30, followed by NAI. Freshwater compensation required by year 30 (capital works in year 25). Maintenance (patch and repair) of the current defences (earth embankments) for the first 30 years to a minimum SoP of 50%AEP (which is the current SoP offered). After this all maintenance will be ceased which will increase the risk of failure of the defences which would result in the inundation of the designated freshwater habitat. Therefore, compensatory freshwater habitat will need to be developed by year 25 to allow it to be in place prior to failure of the defences from year 30.

## Justification

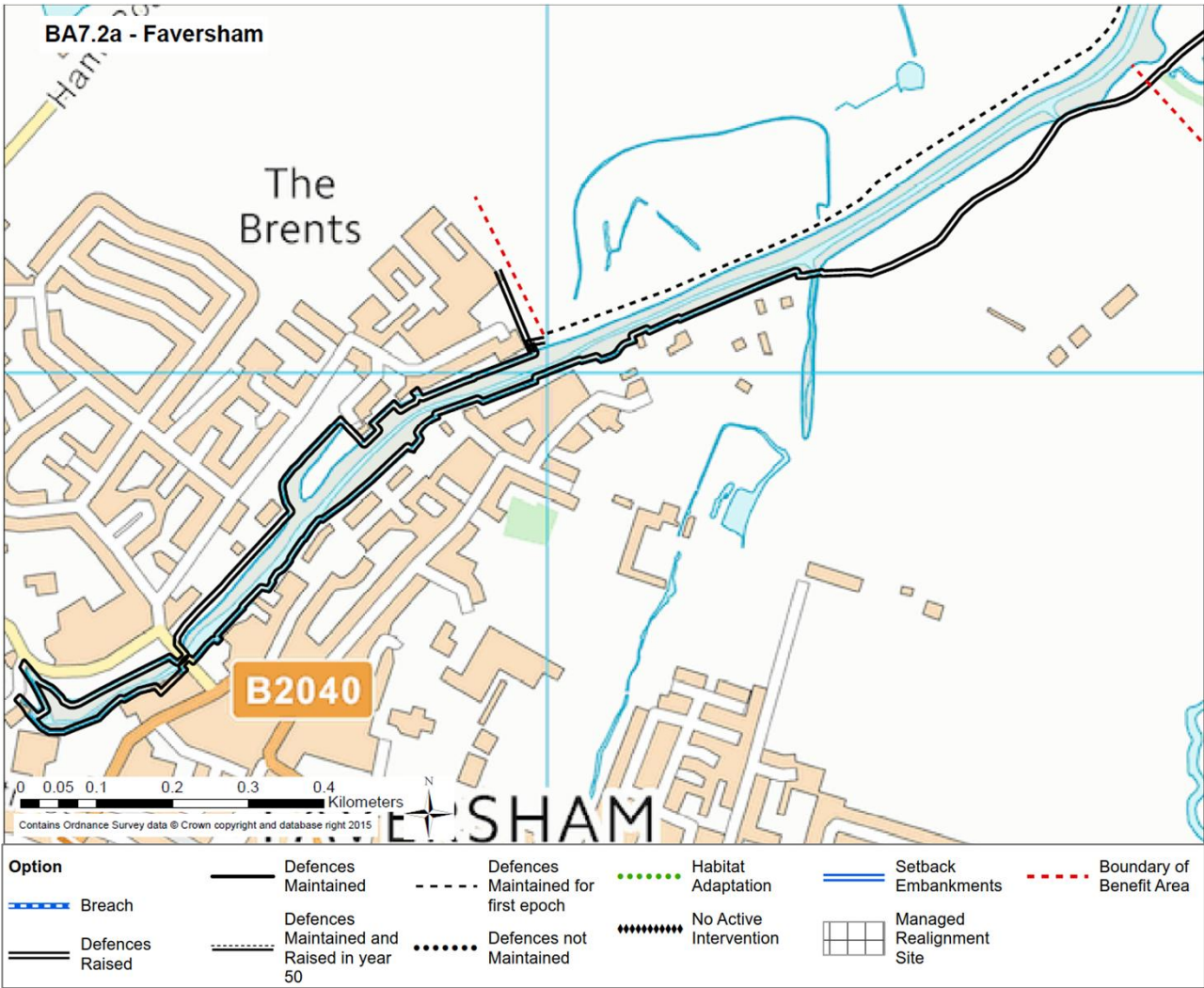
Due to the limited assets at risk in the area, there were no short listed options with BCRs above one. The current defences have a 30 year median residual life if patch and repair maintenance continues and have a BCR above one if maintained until the end of their residual life, enabling HTL policy in the short term.

## Preferred Option Costs

Costs	Benefits	BCR	PF Score
£2,456k	£1,502k	12.5	4%

# BA7.2a: Faversham

Now – 2038	2038-2068	2068-2118
HTL Sustain	HTL Sustain	HTL Sustain



## Preferred Option

Raise (sustain) embankments and walls. This option involves improving the current SoP provided by the defences to 0.5% AEP with sea level rise; in year 3 to 4.8m AOD and then in year 50 to 6.0m AOD to continue to provide protection in line with sea level rise.

## Justification

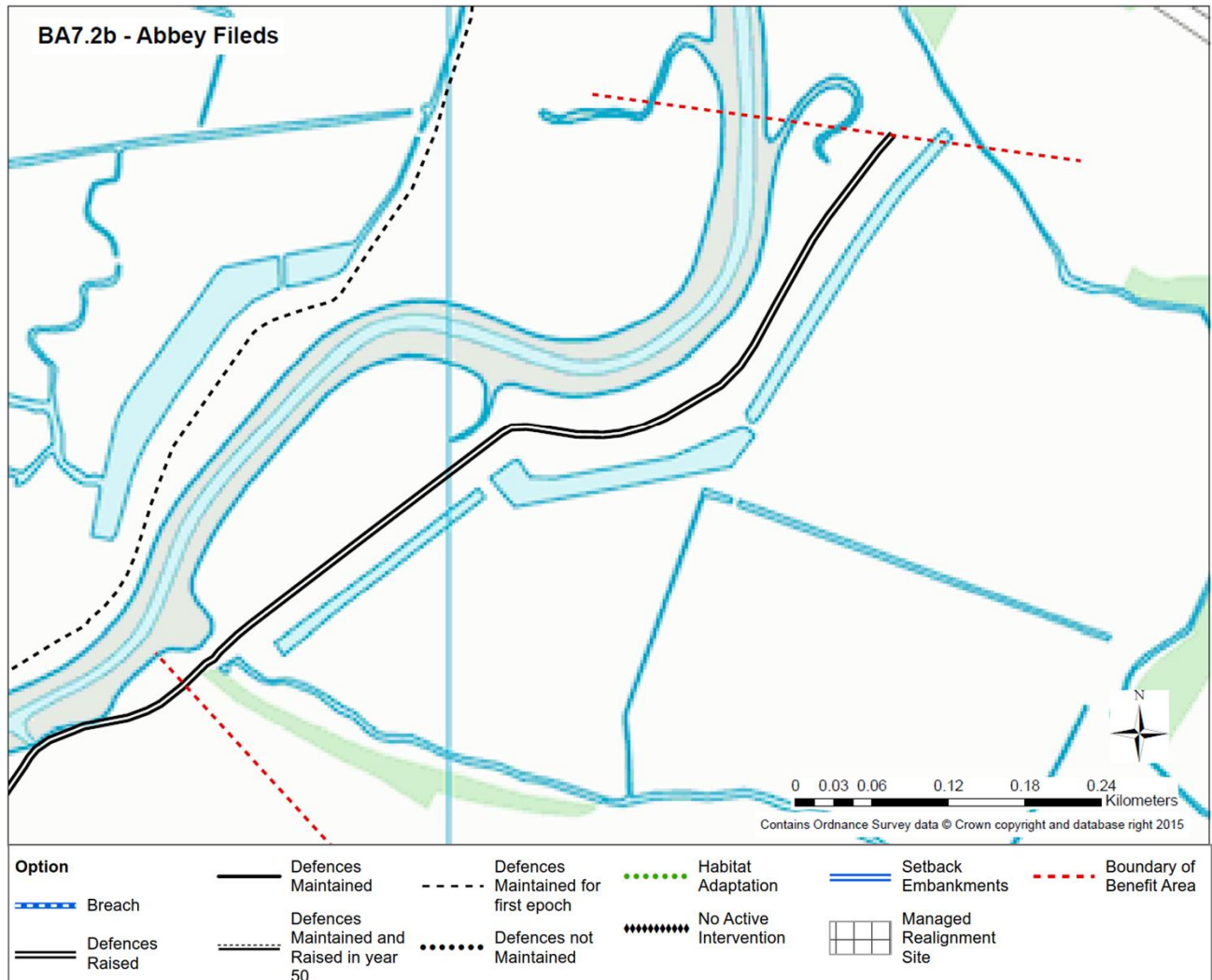
The sustain option has the highest BCR and second highest environmental ranking. There is a higher economic justification for raising the defences in the short term rather than waiting for defences to reach their residual life to provide increased flood risk in the short term.

## Preferred Option Costs

Costs	Benefits	BCR	PF Score
£5,515k	£12,235k	2.2	20%

## BA7.2b: Abbey Fields

Now – 2038	2038-2068	2068-2118
HTL Maintain	HTL Sustain	HTL Sustain



### Preferred Option

Maintain defences until year 20. Raise (sustain) embankments and walls from year 20. Maintenance of the current defences for the first 20 years to a minimum SoP of 50%AEP (which is the current SoP offered). Following this the defences will be raised to 5.7m AOD and then raised again in year 50 to 6.4m AOD to ensure a 0.1% SoP with sea level rise.

### Justification

Delayed sustain option has highest BCR and better environmental scoring compared to the Maintain option. It is more cost effective to raise the defences in year 5 when the defences are near the end of their residual life, and then in year 50 to raise with sea level rather than raising all initially.

### Preferred Option Costs

Costs	Benefits	BCR	PF Score
£1,193k	£1,421k	1.2	13%