From: **Eliott Strutt** <Eliott.Strutt@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Date: Mon, 22 Sept 2025 at 17:16
Subject: AWDM/1614/15 - Updated analysis attributable to C7 and C10
To: Gary Peck <gary.peck@adur-worthing.gov.uk>

Good afternoon Gary,

I hope you are well

I am providing you a report that responds to Conditions 7 and 10 of the AWDM/1614/15 application. On review of the planning application, it is observable that C7 and C10 should have been discharged previously (C7 – pre-scheme and C10 – during or at end of scheme), please can you confirm this is the case?

However, both conditions 7 and 10 refer to establishment of saltmarsh and mudflat that would take several years to be realised. I am happy to provide the attached report commissioned by the EA and undertaken by University of Brighton that culminates 5 years of review and analysis of the Shoreham Estuary SSSI that was disturbed during implementation of the Shoreham Adur Tidal Walls (SATW)flood defence scheme.

Regarding C7, indicating the provision of 1.32ha of intertidal habitat as agreed in our compensatory habitat management plan in reach W7 (Shoreham Airport). When considering a 770m2 area ceded to the New Monks Farm development through a subsequent “transfer of site control” after construction of the flood defence embankment in 2019 (to deliver the Archimedes screw pumping station – as reported in July 2017 General Agreement Drawings, the Ash Partnership (2018)), the EA considers that creation of 1.243 ha of compensatory intertidal habitats in Reach W7 is pro-rata with the agreed compensatory habitat management plan (1.32 ha - 0.0770 ha = 1.243 ha). The report attached assesses that the EA have created 1.29ha of new intertidal habitat in reach W7 as part of the scheme and therefore the EA have been successful in delivering the pro-rata 1.243 ha of new intertidal habitat as per the compensatory habitat creation plan submitted as part of this planning application, when cognisant of the land ceded to New Monks Farm.

Regarding C10, stipulating that monitoring is required both prior to and post placement of protective matting, to ensure that SSSI habitats re-establish upon completion of works in each relevant section. The report tracks the natural establishment of the SSSI over the 5 years post completion of the scheme. The analysis utilises aerial images from the Channel Coastal Observatory (CCO) to monitor the extent of the reaches prior to and post the SATW scheme on reaches E2, W3, W4 and W6. Visual assessments suggest that saltmarsh areas within the Estuary have recovered to pre-SATW scheme levels. Resultantly, and as per the terminology of C10, remedial action is not deemed necessary to restore the condition of the SSSI to pre-scheme levels as this has already been achieved naturally.

Can you please let me know if you require any further information from the project team about the report attached and confirm if any further details are required in terms of discharging or monitoring C7 and C10 of AWDM/1641/15?

Kind regards,

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