











**AMBIENTE** 



### Delivering more through adaptation in a changing climate: a UK perspective

Samantha Box, Coastal Partners

























Harbours U

Urban Heritage

Habitats

Beaches

Recreation

Commercial











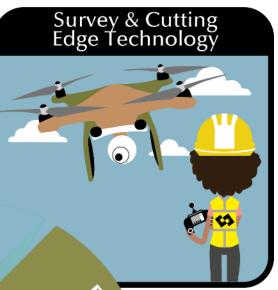




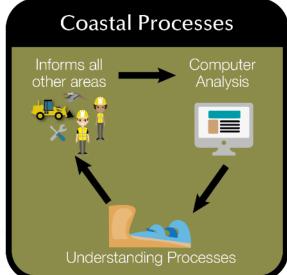












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PLACE
Assurance
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Ensine

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Team









# ICZM Roles and responsibilities in England









#### Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Overall responsibility for flood and coastal erosion risk management policy in England & provide main source of funding

## The Environment Agency

Strategic Oversight Role and Risk Management Authority, has permissive powers to carry out works to protect against coastal flooding and erosion - not a legal obligation.

## Risk Management Authorities

have permissive powers to carry out works to protect against coastal flooding and erosion - not a legal obligation.

## Private landowners

are responsible for flood and erosion protection on their own land. Must act within statutory planning regulations and other applicable legislation.





### **ICZM Legislation and Policy**

- Coast Protection Act (1949)
- Water Resources Act (1991)
- Land Drainage Act (1991)
- Environment Act (1995)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Policy Statement (2020)
- National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk management Strategy (2020) - a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100



Climate resilient places



Today's growth and infrastructure resilient to tomorrow's climate



A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change





### **Funding**

- Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Grant in Aid (GiA)
- Outcomes approach, bid based
- Partnership Funding
- £5.2 billion allocated between 2021 and 2027
- No funding from government is guaranteed

Between 2015 and 2021

£29.4 billion

in benefits through damages avoided from 300,000 households being better protected

Over 280,000 hectares of agricultural land better protected

500 kilometres
of railway and
9400 kilometres

of motorways, roads and local streets will be better protected

Over £2.7 billion
of government funding and
over £600 million
of partner contributions invested
to reduce the risk of flooding
and coastal change

45% spent on coastal flood and erosion risk management

55% spent on inland flood risk management

Figure 2: Existing activity to manage flooding and coastal change in England (Environment Agency, 2019).

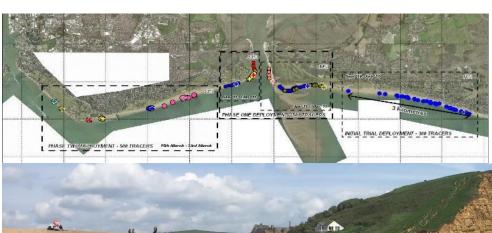


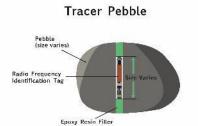


### **Strategic Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes**















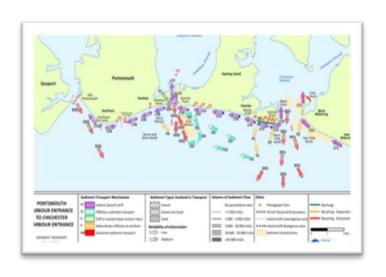




### National & regional datasets







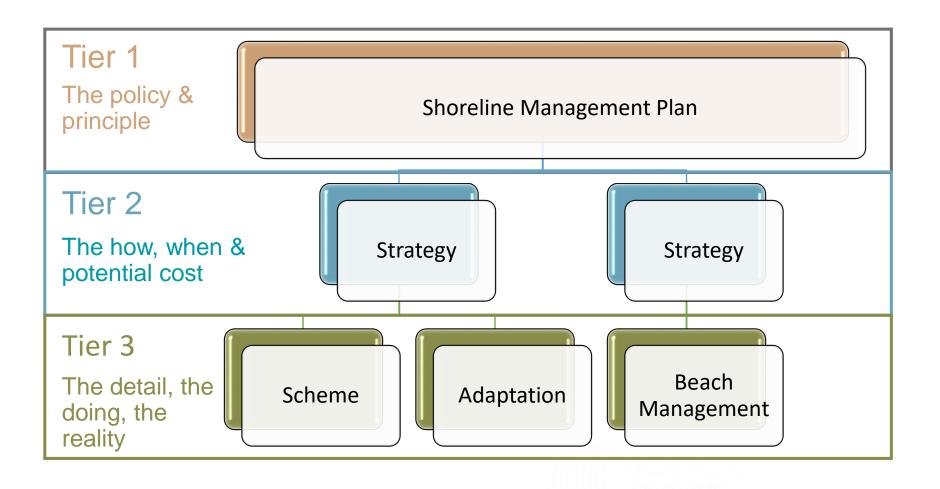
National Flood Risk Assessment NAFRA2 National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping NCERM2

Sediment Transport Study





### **UK Coastal Management Framework**









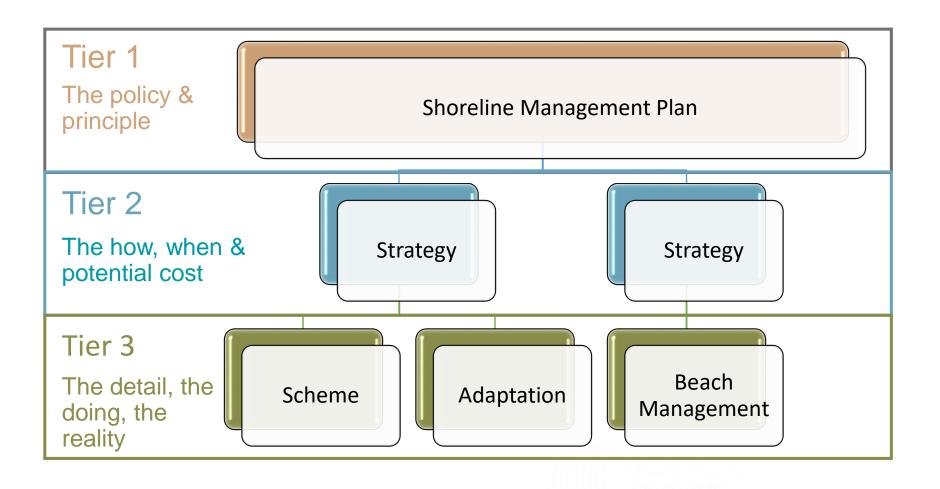








### **UK Coastal Management Framework**



















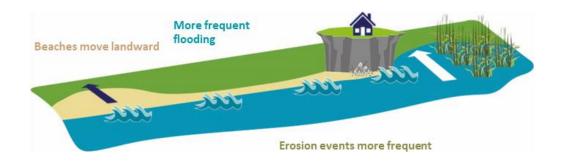




### **Accepting the tide**

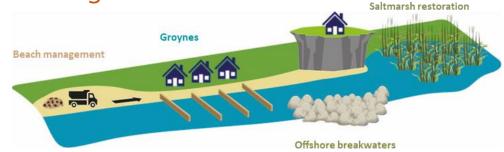
Allowing the coast to evolve naturally, no active management

Saltmarsh habitats move landward



### Working with the tide

Working with natural processes and reinstating natural defences



### Adapting to the tide

Adapting to a changing environment



## Reducing the impacts of the tide







# Incorporating adaptation at a strategic level



- Identify future 'nobuild areas'
- Use risk informed land-use planning to prevent new development in areas at risk now or in the future



- Change land use
- Make property resilient to flooding
- Raise community awareness.
- Community support groups
- Flood warning



- Withdraw, relocate or abandon assets that are at risk
- Habitats are able to move landward as sea levels rise



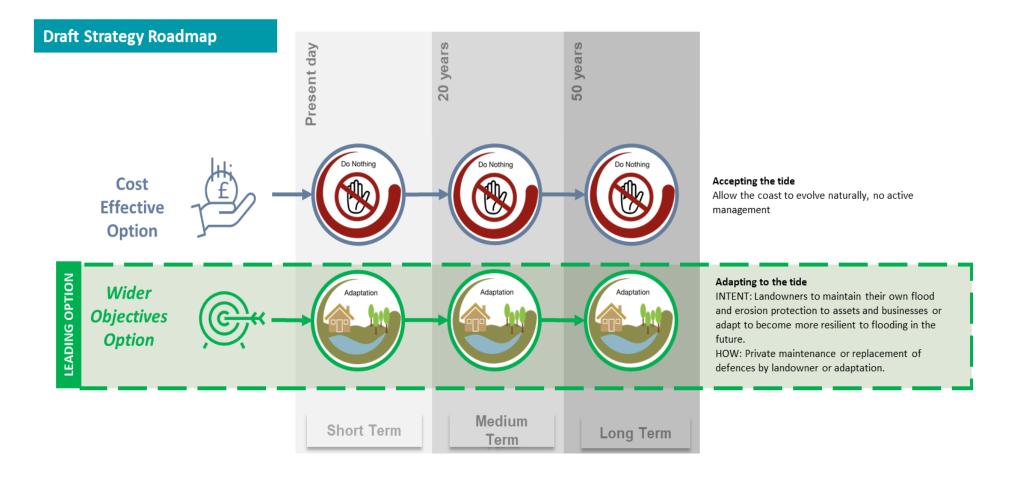






### **Adaptation pathways**

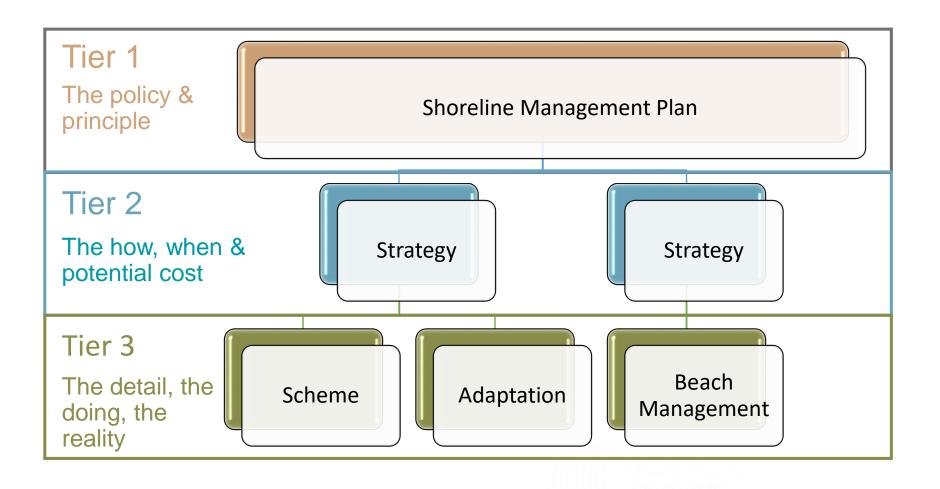
#### **ODU 2: Northney Marina**







### **UK Coastal Management Framework**









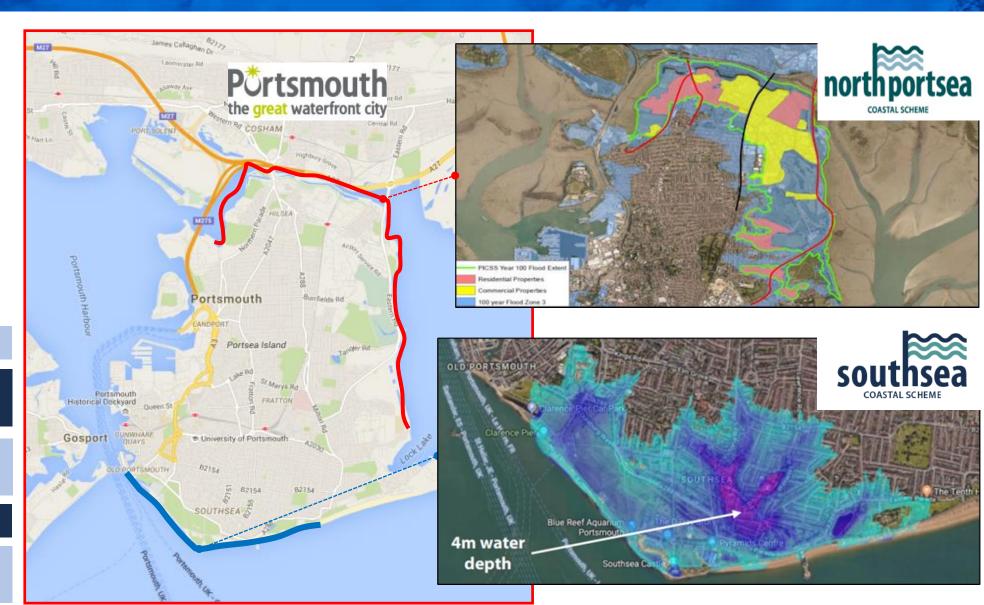
The UK's only island city

Most densely populated city in UK outside London

Maritime city and home to the Royal Navy since 1194

13km of new defences

£225m Investment in coastal flood protection













Long Curtain Moat defences constructed from the 15<sup>th</sup> century with extensive expansion during the Tudor period

Scheduled Ancient Monument of 'outstanding interest'

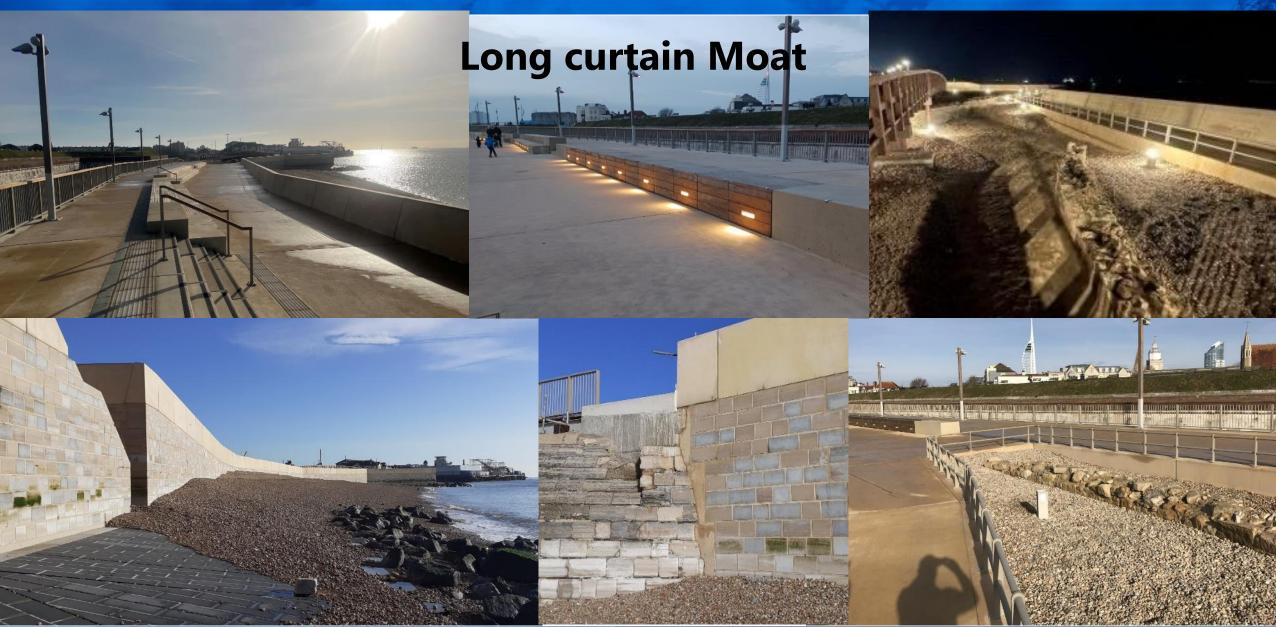
Vice Admiral Lord Nelson boarded HMS
Victory from Long Curtain Moat in 1805 on
route to the Battle of Trafalgar, his last steps
on English soil

Design heavily influenced by impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monument













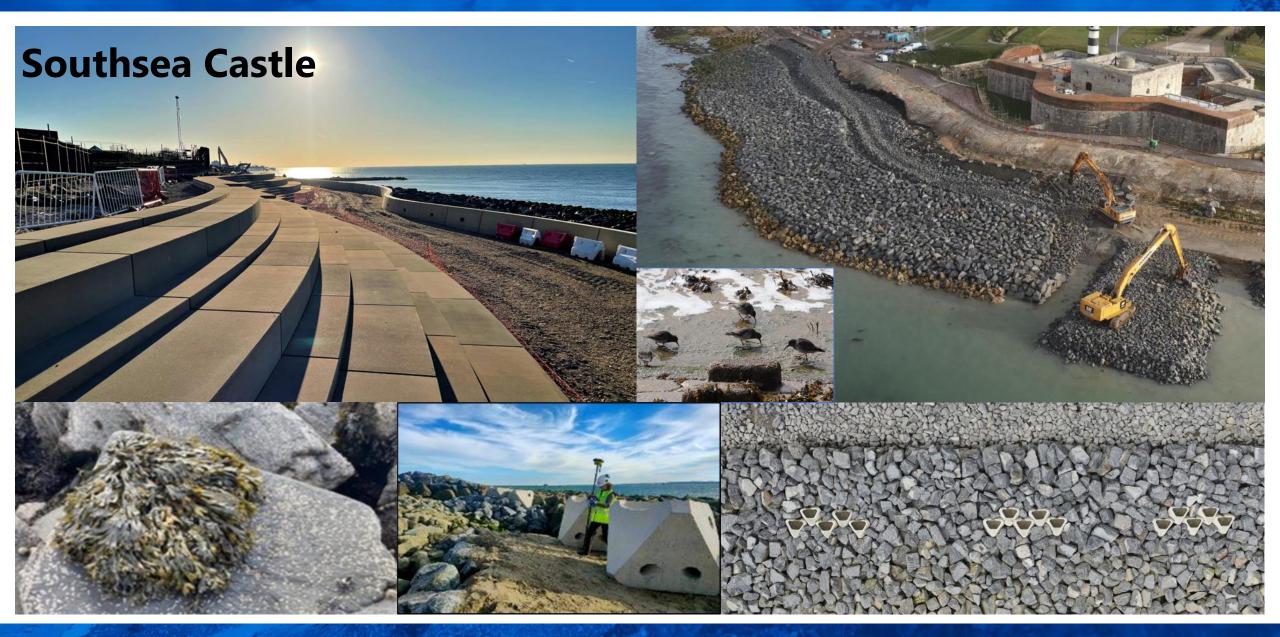
Southsea Castle was constructed by Henry VIII in 1544 to defend against invasion from France and the Holy Roman Empire.

Modified over the years the castle saw action in both WWI and WWII and served as a military prison in the 1840s.

Henry VIII witnessed the Battle of The Solent from Southsea Castle in 1545 in which his flagship the Mary Rose was lost and sunk.















4,200 homes and 500 businesses at flood risk

Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours, both important locally, nationally and internationally

**Environnemental Désignations:** SPA, SAC, Ramsar, SSSI

8.4km frontage

£60+ million scheme providing 1:500 year standard of protection

Also delivers environmental and social realm benefits















### Infrastructur



'reducing flood and erosion risk'

#### **Place**





'shaping attractive spaces'

### **Environment**



'making homes for nature'

### Heritage

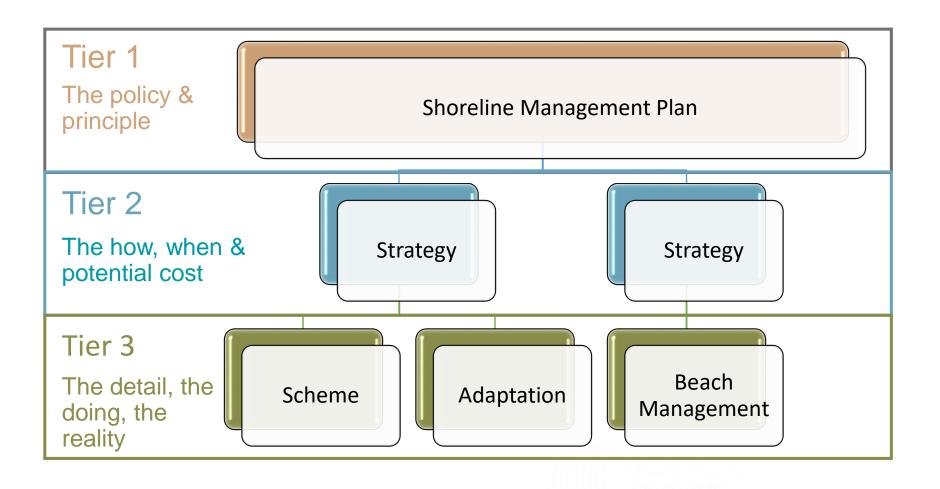


'embracing our history'





### **UK Coastal Management Framework**







### **Coastal Adaptation**

...anticipating appropriate action to prevent or minimise the likelihood and consequences of flooding and coastal change, both now and in the future ... (National FCERM Strategy 2020)







Using softer approaches and nature based solutions

Making space for nature and creating new habitat

Resilient communities and awareness





### **Beach management – adapting our approaches**





Beach recycling

Beach recharge

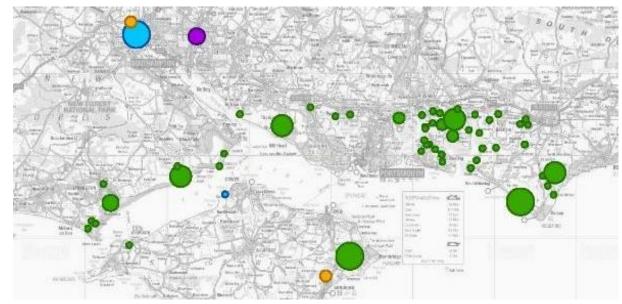




### **Making space for nature**

SMP Habitat Group	Cumulative Habitat Balance (Ha)		
	Epoch 1 (2005 - 2025)	Epoch 2 (2026 - 2055)	Epoch 3 (2056 - 2105)
Intertidal Mudflats	43	75	-32
Saltmarsh	-20	-208	-392
Coastal Grazing Marsh	69	69	69
Freshwater Habitats	17	17	17
Saline Lagoons	0	0	0

Habitat
Compensatio
n &
Restoration
Programme
(HCRP)









### **Intertidal habitat creation**







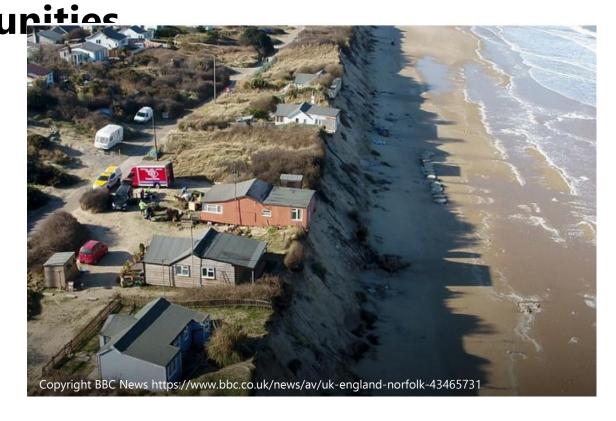






**Coastal adaptation -**





Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP) **Coastal Transition Accelerator Programme (CTAP)** 





### Key messages ....

- New policies, guidance & funding mechanisms for adaptation
- A sound evidence base is key
- Collaboration and co-ordination between partners
- Combine approaches
- Stack benefits and blend funding
- Start planning for adaptation now
- Start the conversation with communities now







