



Science and technology for sustainablebeaches in a climate change scenario











MINISTERIO DE AMBIENTE



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

Samantha Box, Coastal Partners



















Coastal risks

In 2020 there are **5.2 million** homes and businesses at risk of FLOODING Up to 1.15m SEA LEVEL RISE 210,000 properties In England at risk of being lost to COASTAL EROSION by 2080















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

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

FAREHAM

GOSPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL

Portsmouth

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



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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

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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 ۲ Management (FCERM) Grant in Aid (GiA)
- Outcomes approach, bid based •
- **Partnership Funding** ullet
- **£5.2 billion** allocated between ۲ 2021 and 2027
- **No** funding from government is • guaranteed

Between 2015 and 2021



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



Strategic Regional Coastal Monitoring Programmes



















National & regional datasets







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National Flood Risk Assessment NAFRA2

National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping NCERM2 Sediment Transport Study













































Accepting the tide

Allowing the coast to evolve naturally, no active management



Working with the tide

Working with natural processes and reinstating natural defences



Adapting to a changing environment



Reducing the impacts of the tide

Controlling natural processes with hard









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















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

















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







Long curtain Moat

-









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.



























Infrastructur





Place

Environment

Heritage



'reducing flood and erosion risk'

'shaping attractive spaces'

'making homes for nature' 'embracing our history'









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 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







Thank you