



Trends in mean sea level rise for flood risk planning

Meeting NOC Southampton 30/03/2015

Owen Tarrant – Environment Agency



2nd Highest

The level of priority that the government considers coastal flooding to be in its national risk assessment – second only to pandemic flu

National Risk Register (2013)

5.4 million

Numbers of properties estimates to be at risk from flooding from the rivers, the sea and surface water

Environment Agency (2014)

£24bn

Estimated replacement value of Environment Agency maintained flood risk management assets

National Audit Office (2014)

9.5:1

Average benefit costs ratio of flood risk management projects in the capital programme in 2014

National Audit Office (2014)

£25bn

PVc of managing flood and erosion risks over the next 100 years where benefits of management projects are greater than costs

Environment Agency (2014)

Who does what

Department for
Food and Rural
Affairs

Environment
Agency

Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Cabinet Office

Regional flood and
coastal committees

Lead local
authorities

Local resilience
forum

District and
Borough councils

Internal drainage
boards



Our planning activities



FLOOD ALERT

FLOODING IS POSSIBLE. BE PREPARED.



FLOOD WARNING

FLOODING IS EXPECTED. IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED.



SEVERE FLOOD WARNING

SEVERE FLOODING. DANGER TO LIFE.



The wettest winter in 250 years

December	January	February
2013	2014	



Most serious tidal surge for
60 years



1.4 million
properties protected by
Environment Agency
flood defences



Thousands
of homes and businesses
protected by temporary
flood defences



155
severe flood
warnings issued



50 closures
of the Thames
Barrier



Largest
pumping operation
ever in England



7,000
properties flooded



4,500
staff involved



2,500 km²
farmland protected

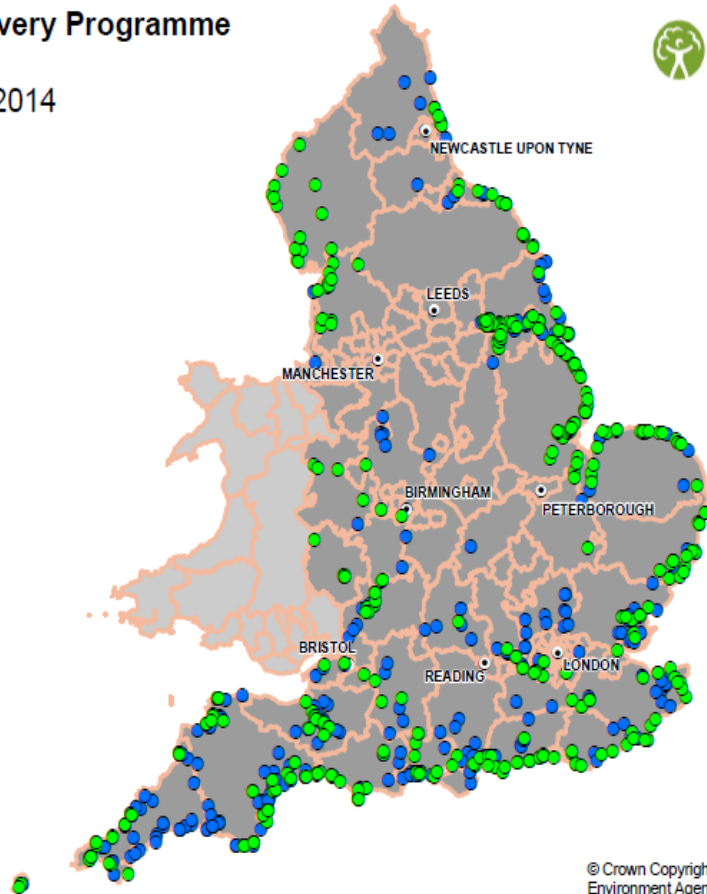
Recovery

National Flood Recovery Programme
Asset repair status
Compiled: 29 August 2014



- Status**
- Complete
 - In Progress

- LLFAs**
- England
 - Wales



Shoreline management plans

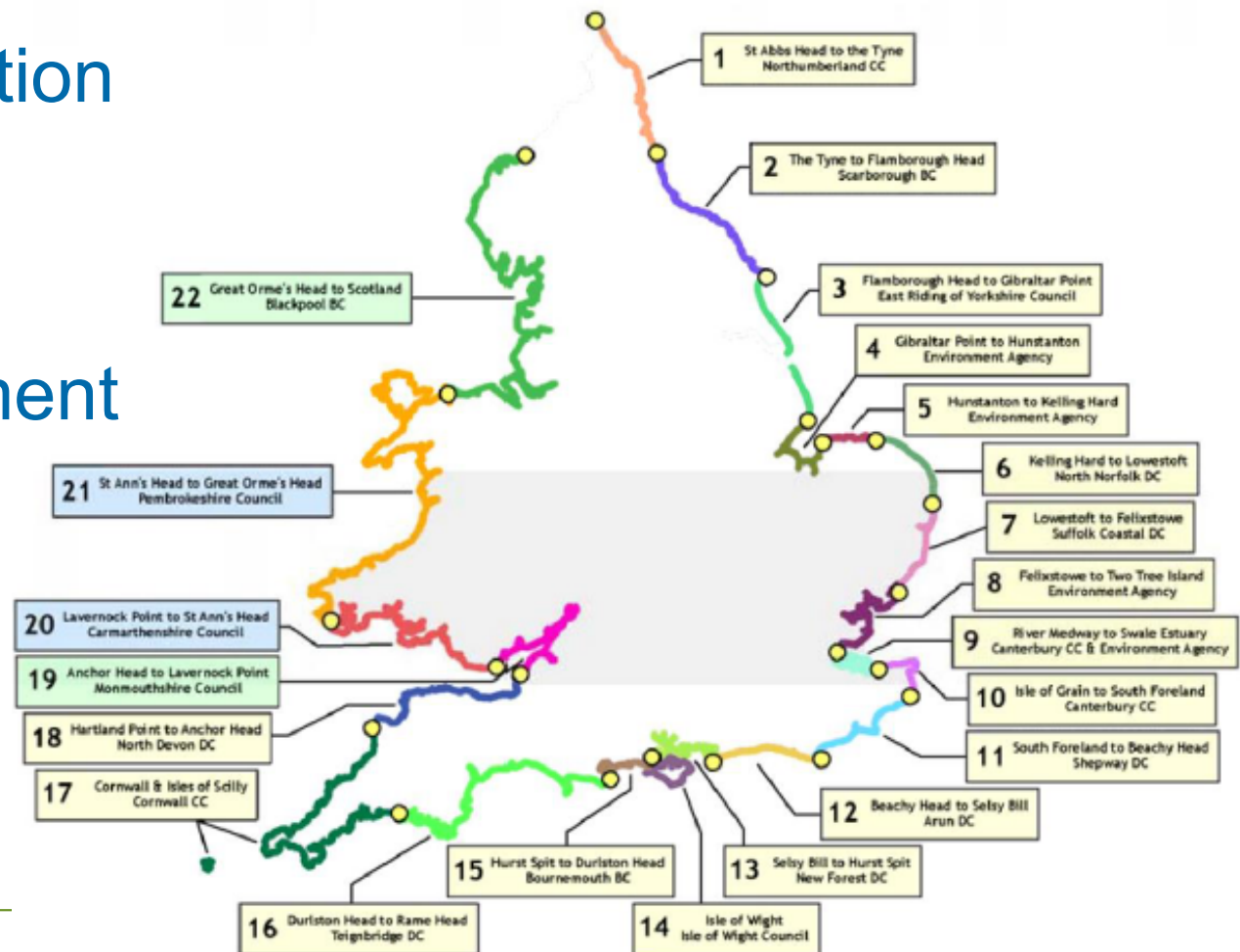


Shoreline management planning

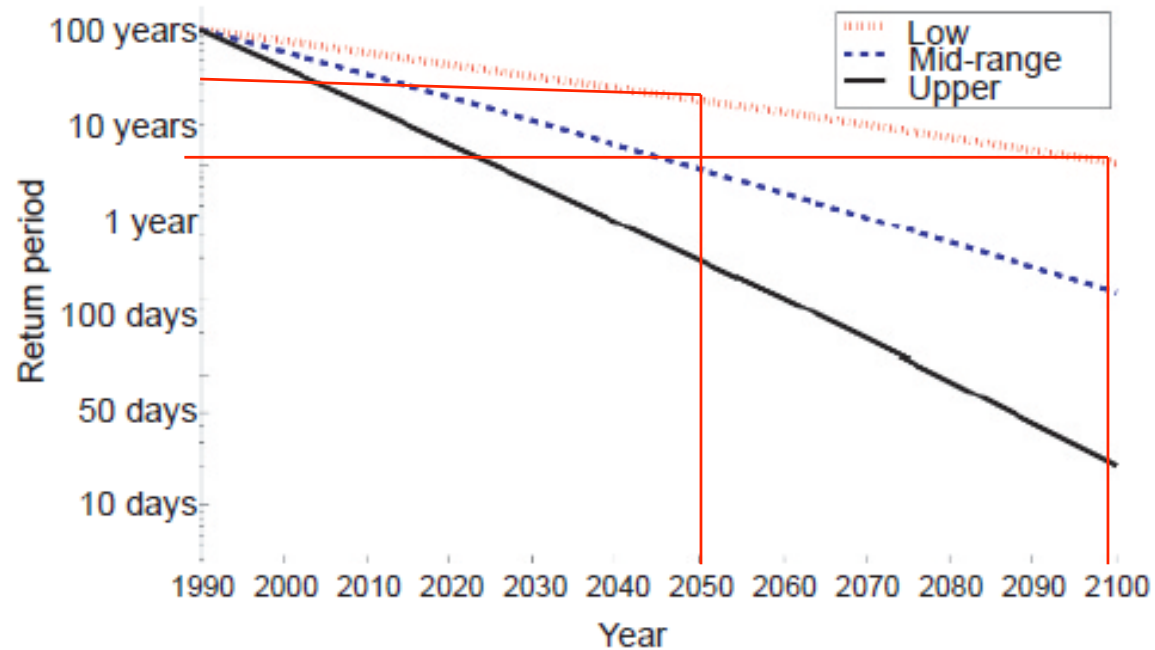
- ➔ No active intervention
- ➔ Hold the line
- ➔ Advance the line
- ➔ Managed realignment

3 Epochs

20, 50 and 100yrs



Flood probabilities

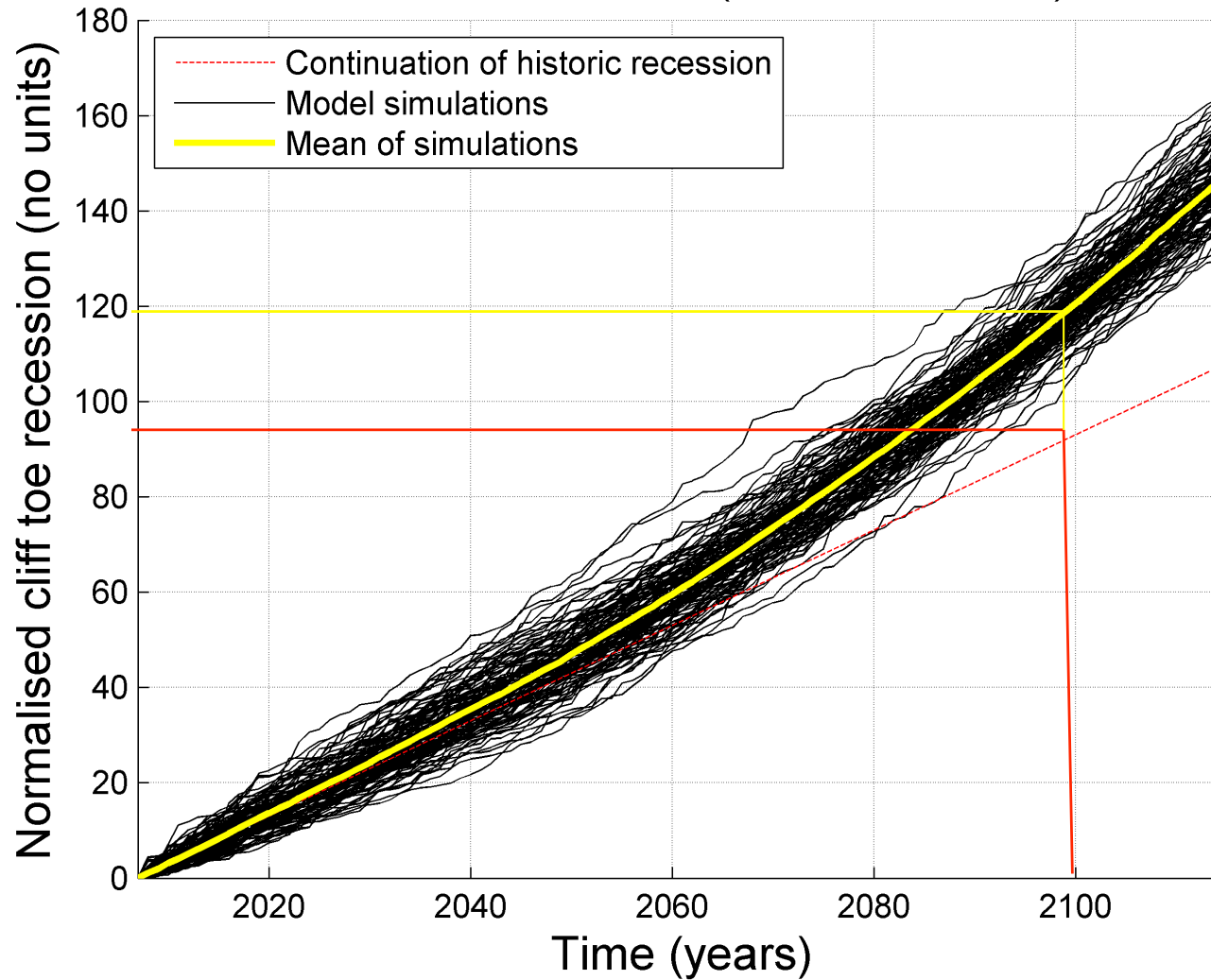


After Haigh et al 2011



Sensitivity of shore position

Cliff Toe Recession (113, Defra SLR)



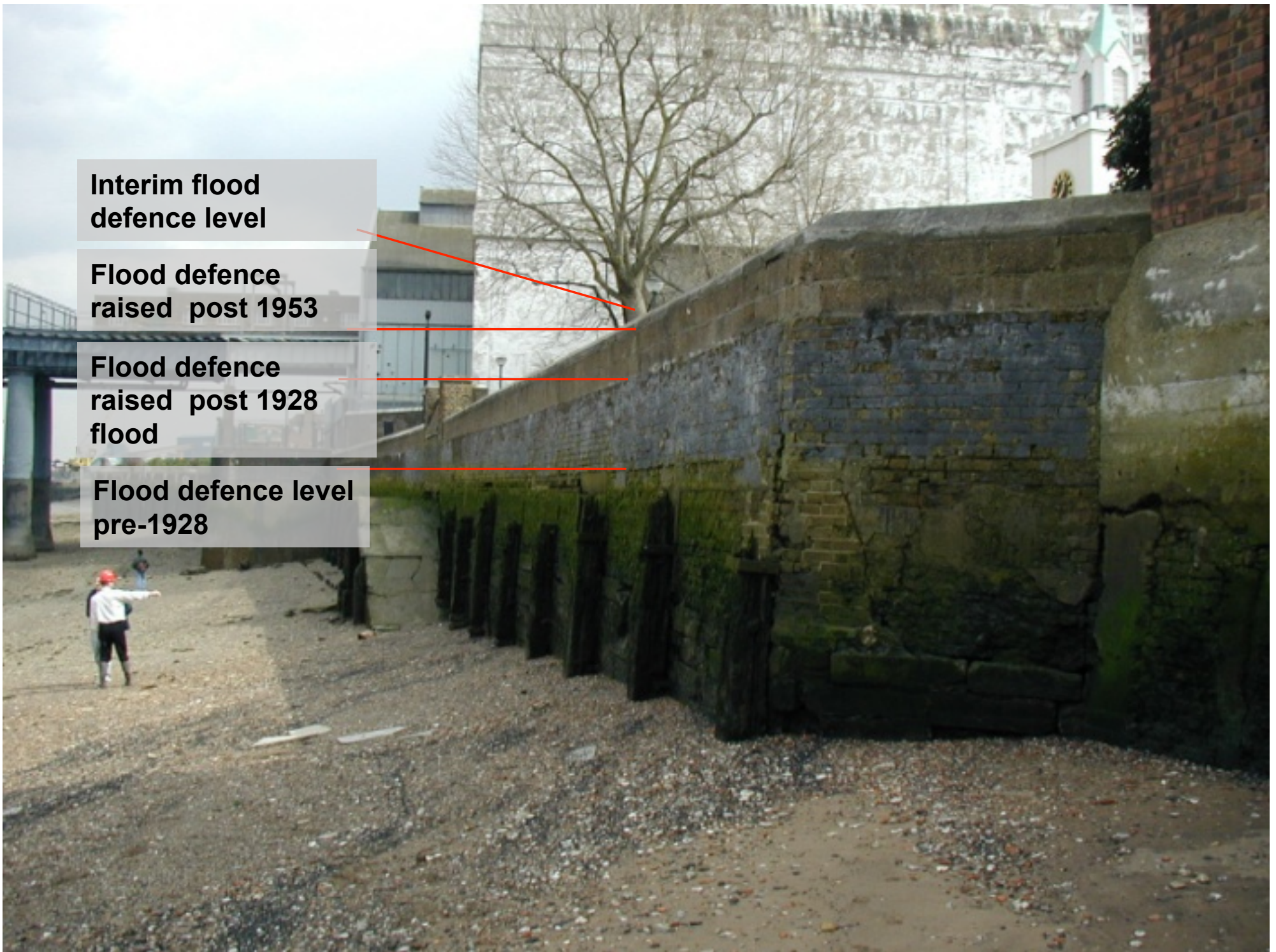
Courtesy - Mike Walkden

**Interim flood
defence level**

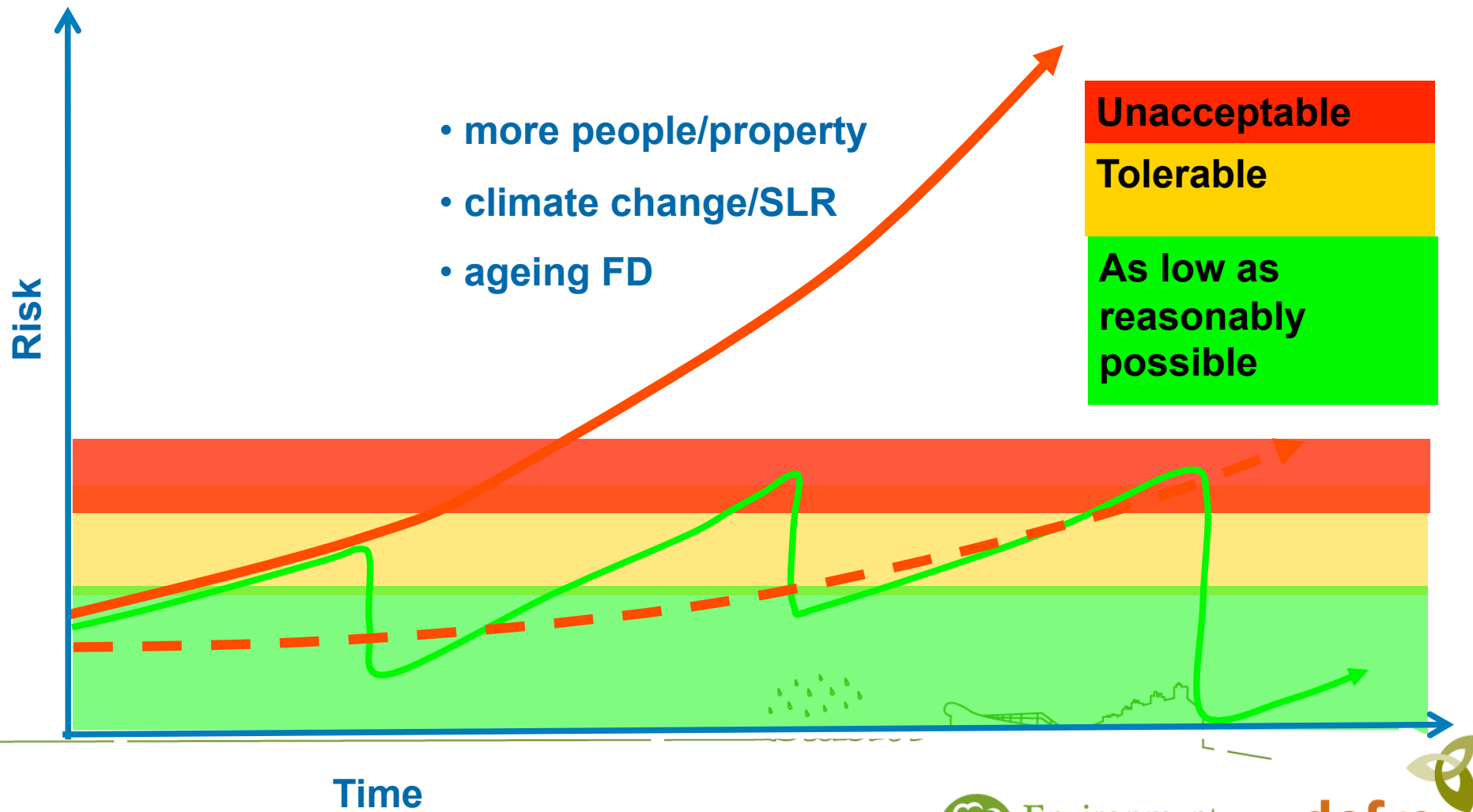
**Flood defence
raised post 1953**

**Flood defence
raised post 1928
flood**

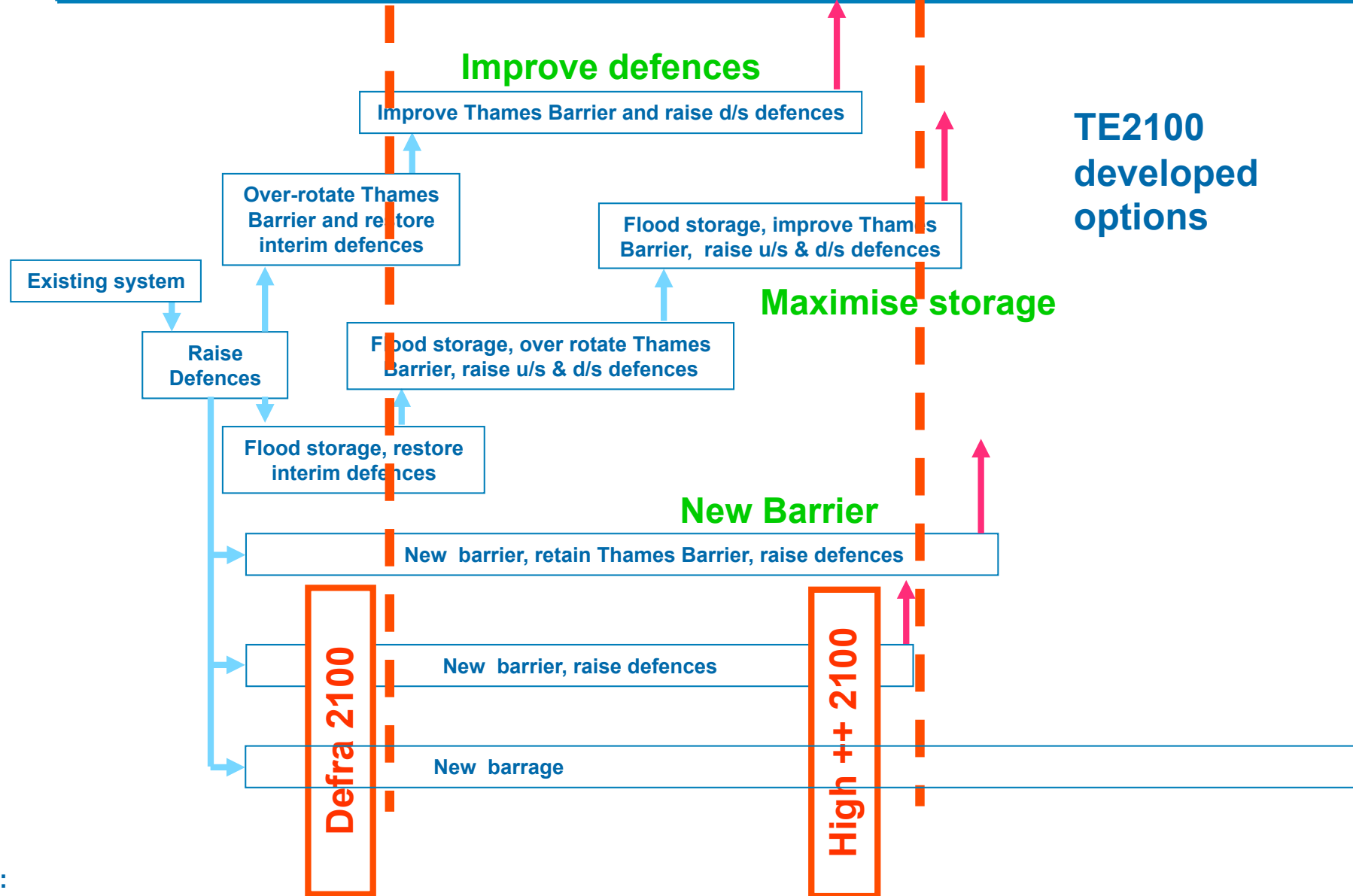
**Flood defence level
pre-1928**



Profile of risk



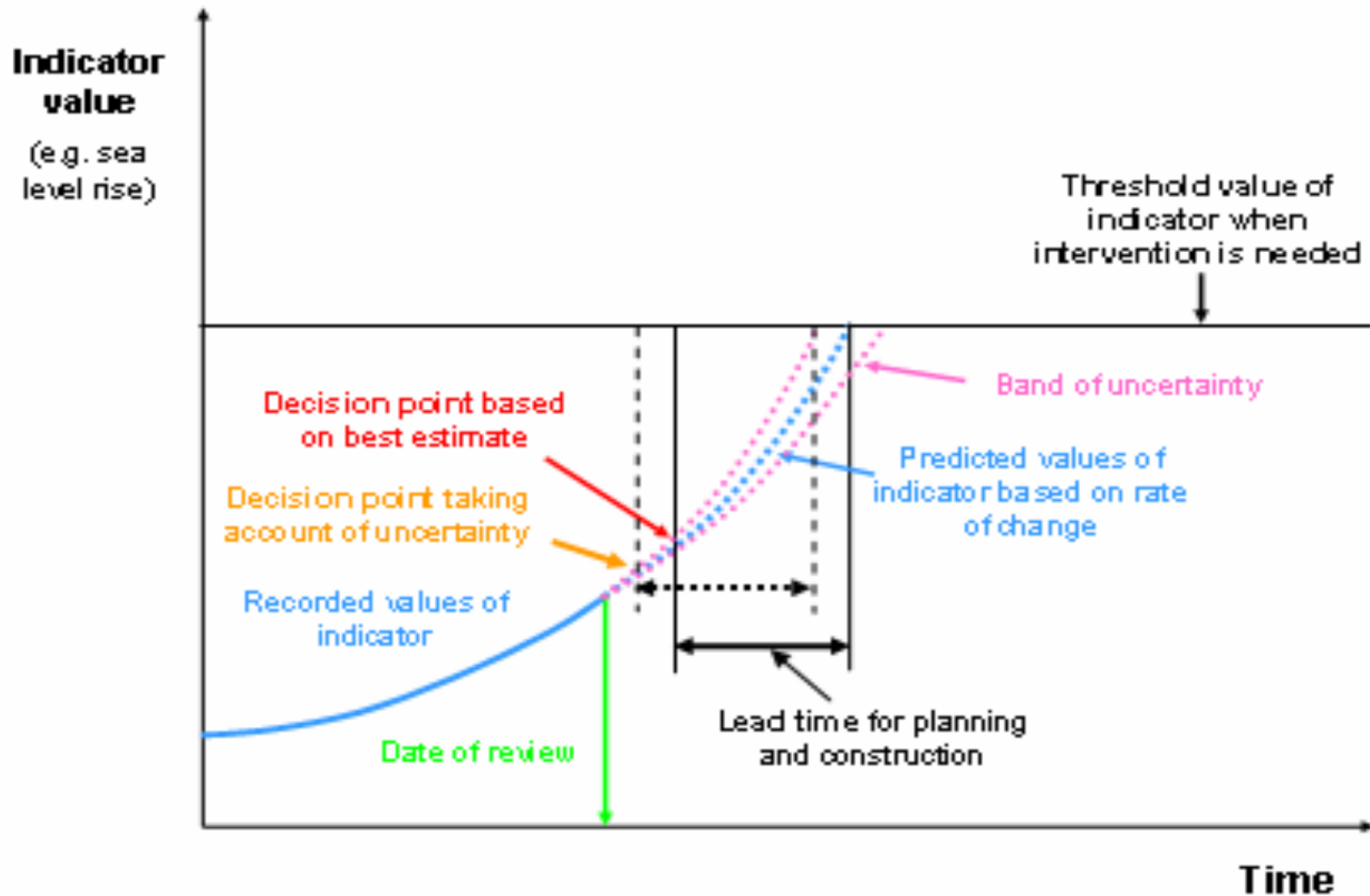
Maximum water level rise:



Note:

Each box represents one or more portfolios of responses

Lead-times for decisions

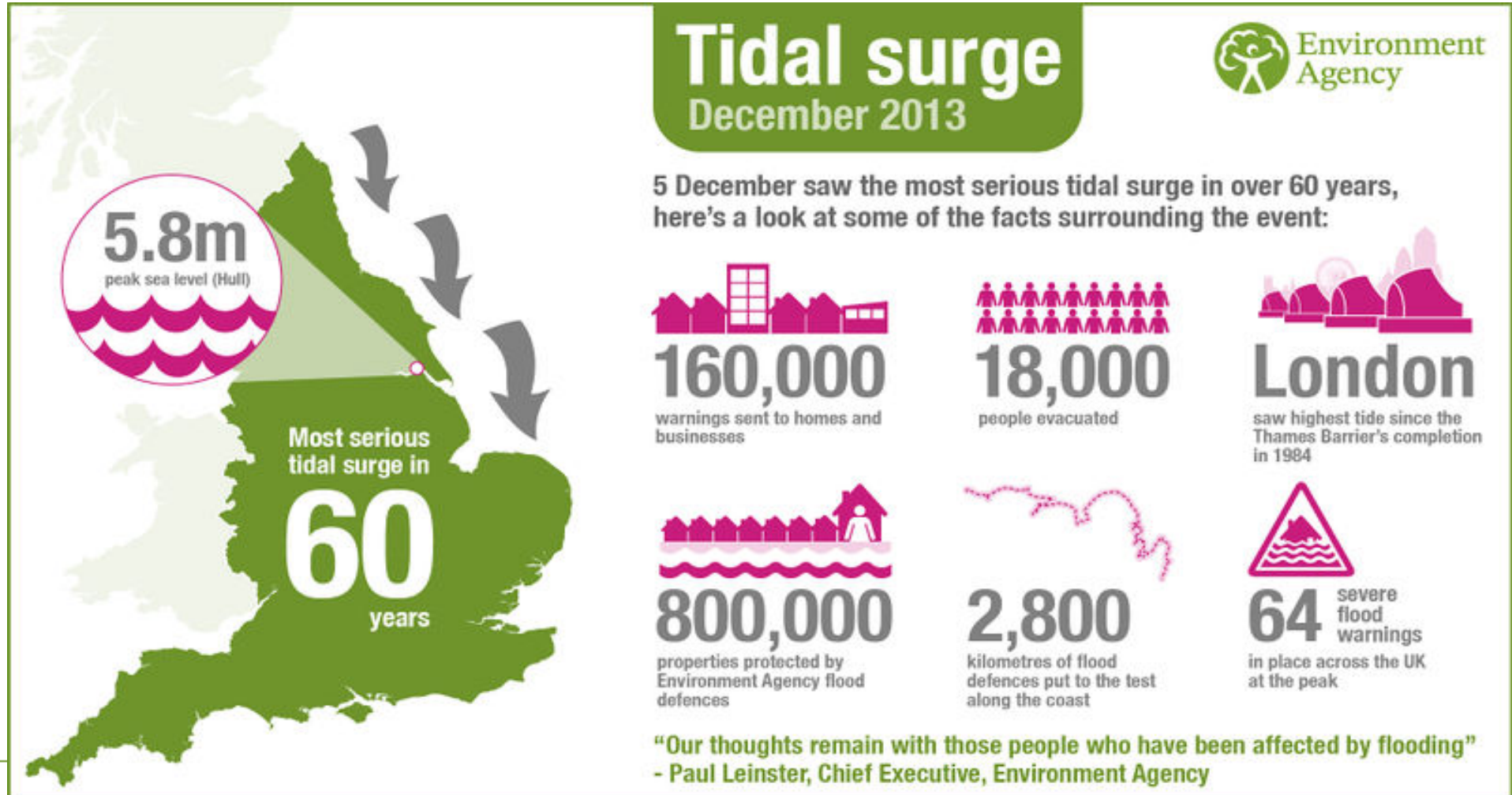


Conclusions

- ➔ MSL change will strongly govern future flood probabilities
- ➔ Coastal position is strongly dependant of MSL and particularly timing of acceleration
- ➔ To identify adaptable pathways we need a good understanding of sea level trends of possible future trajectories
- ➔ Large investment decisions need long lead times. Its essential that we monitor trend particular to pick up accelerations



Tidal surge 5 December 2013



Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

National policy for flood and coastal protection. Provides funding for flood risk management authorities

Environment Agency

Strategic overview of all sources of flooding. Operational responsibility to manage flooding from main rivers and the sea

Department for Communities and Local Government

Sets out national planning framework for development and flood risk. Ensures flood risk is appropriately factored into planning processes. Coordinates local authorities' recovery

Cabinet Office

Develops cross-sector resilience programmes for civil contingencies, which includes flooding

Regional flood and coastal committees

Ensure plans are in place to identify, communicate and manage flood risks across catchment and shoreline areas. Promote efficient and targeted investment. Provide linkages between flood risk management authorities and other bodies

Lead local flood authorities

Preparing local flood risk management strategies. Maintain registers of flood risk assets. Manage flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses

Local resilience forums

Multi-agency partnerships that plan and prepare for localised incidents, including those related to flooding

District and borough councils

Through local plans and planning decisions, ensure new development is safe, flood resilient, does not increase flood risk overall and where possible reduces the risk

Internal drainage boards

Independent public bodies covering around 10% of the country. Responsible for water-level management in low-lying areas and regulation of activities on ordinary watercourses within drainage districts

- National
- Regional
- Local