

Climate Change – Risks, Management and Challenges – England and Wales

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This presentation

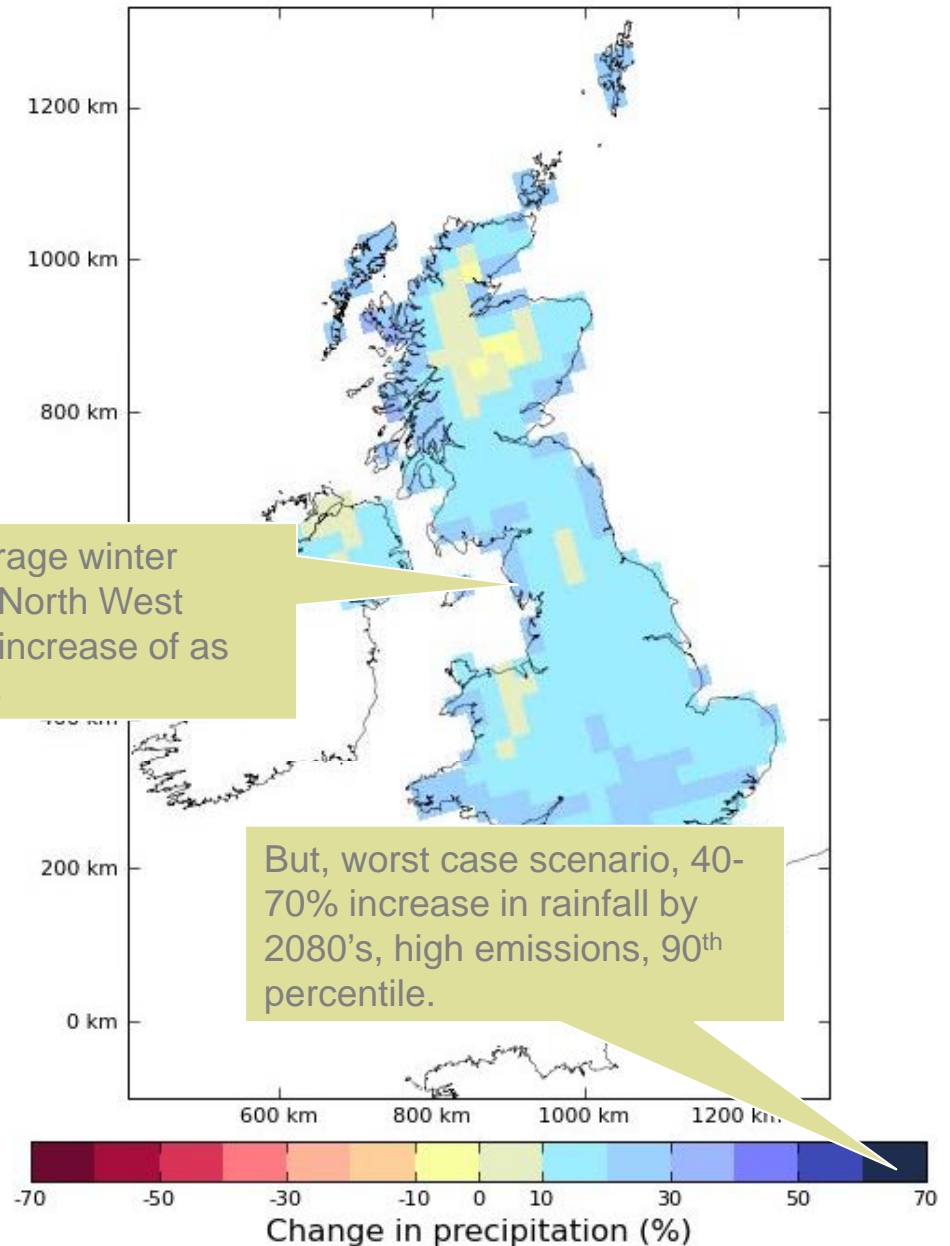
- ➡ Climate challenges
- ➡ But, many other challenges too
- ➡ Our responses to climate change
- ➡ Some big challenges remain

Increases in Winter Rainfall in the 2080's, Medium Emissions, Central Estimate

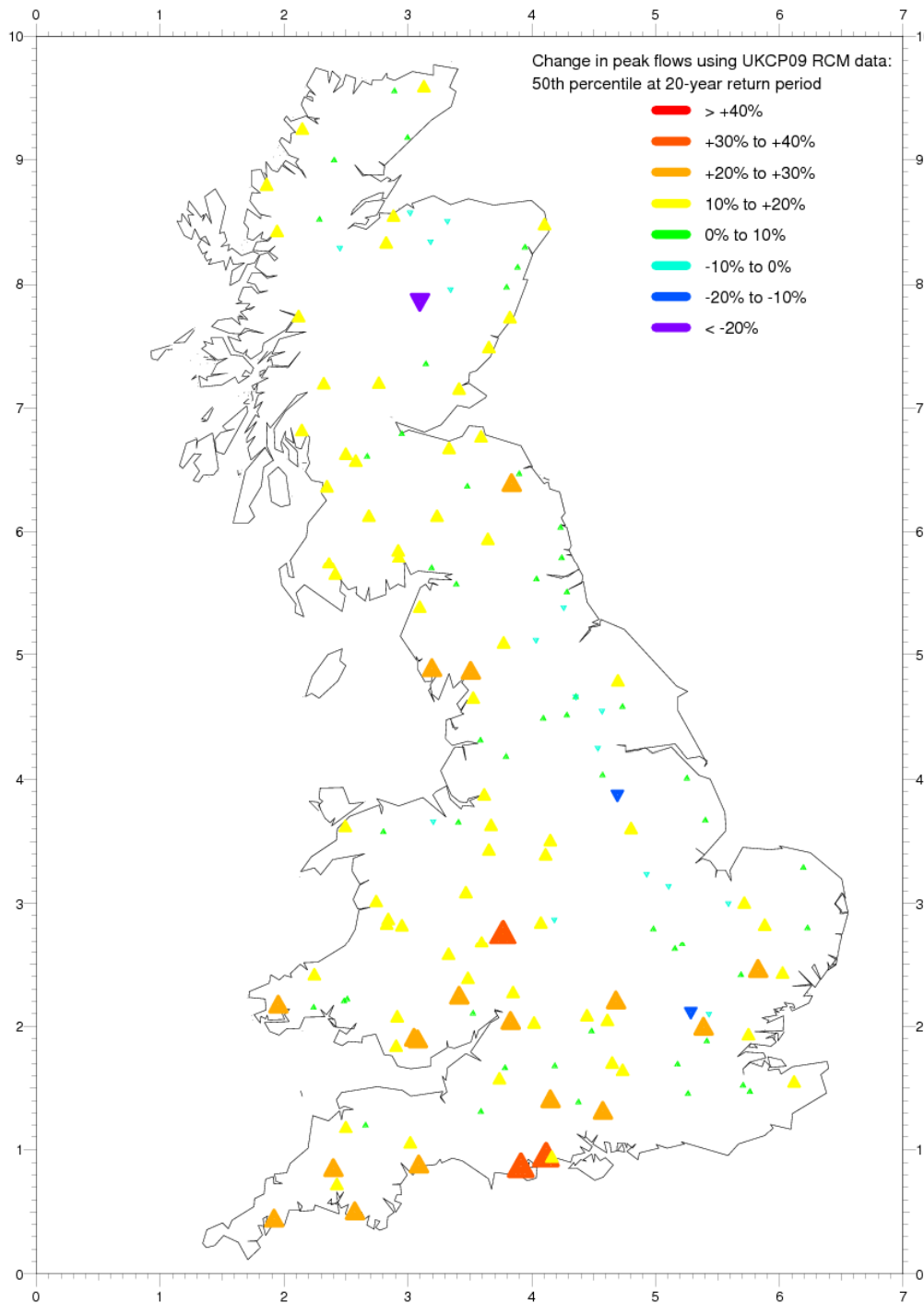
In winter, precipitation increases are in the range +10% to +30% over the majority of the country. The biggest changes in winter precipitation are seen along the western side of the UK.

However average winter rainfall in the North West could see an increase of as much as 35%

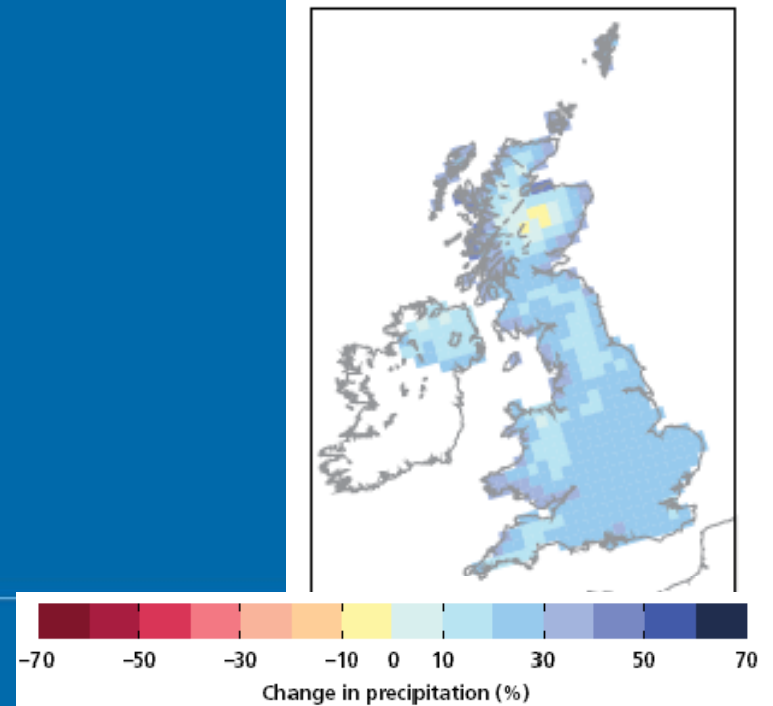
But, worst case scenario, 40-70% increase in rainfall by 2080's, high emissions, 90th percentile.



Central estimate of change in the 20-year return period flow under from latest climate models, 2080s, medium emissions



UKCP09
50% probability level
Central estimate



For sea level rise (London), latest projections suggest:

2050s
+9 inches (22cm)



2080s
+14 inches (36cm)

Changes are
relative to 1961-90

But, also modelled more extreme scenarios that give rises of up to **6ft (1.9 metres)** by the end of the century (High++ scenario)

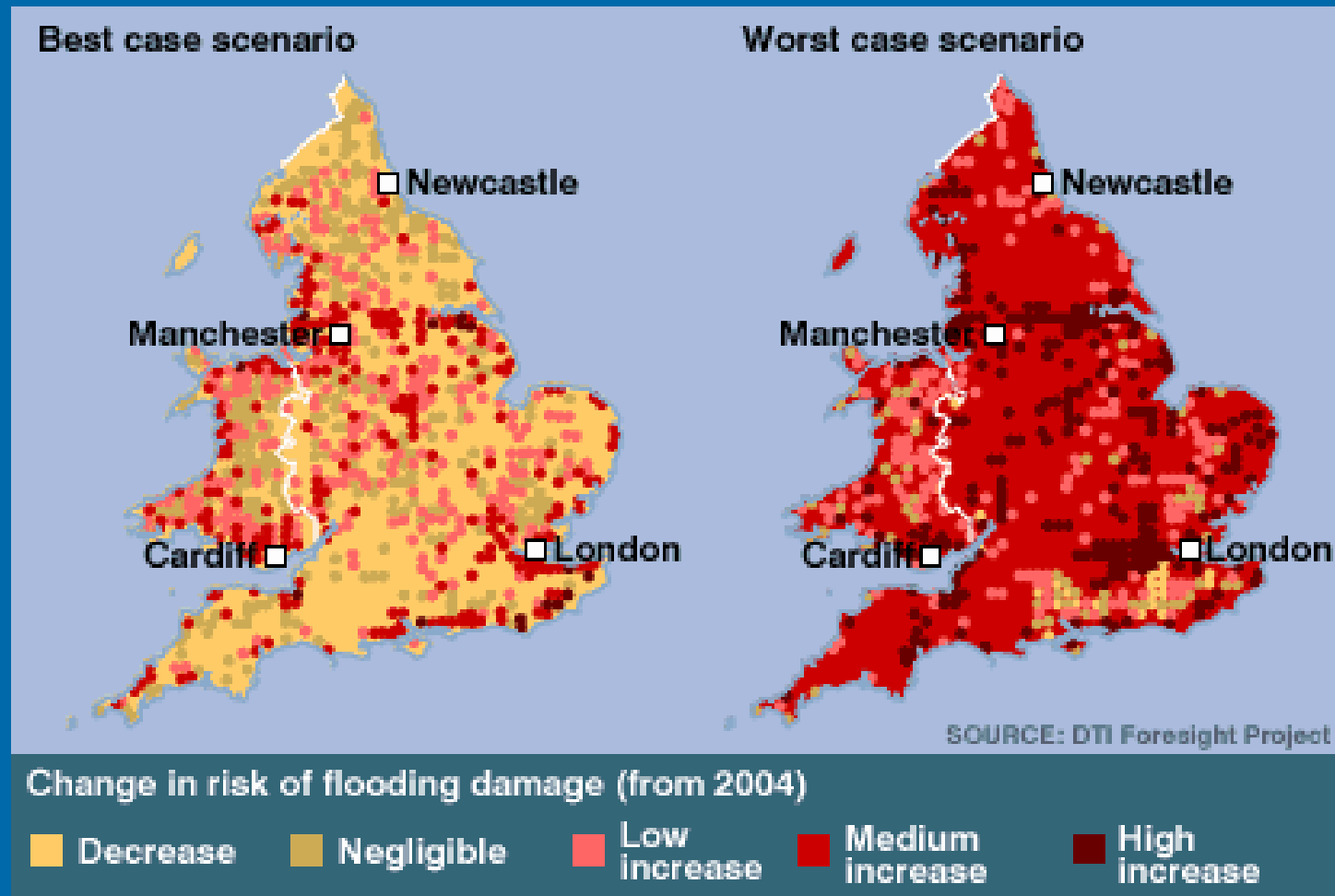
Increased coastal
erosion

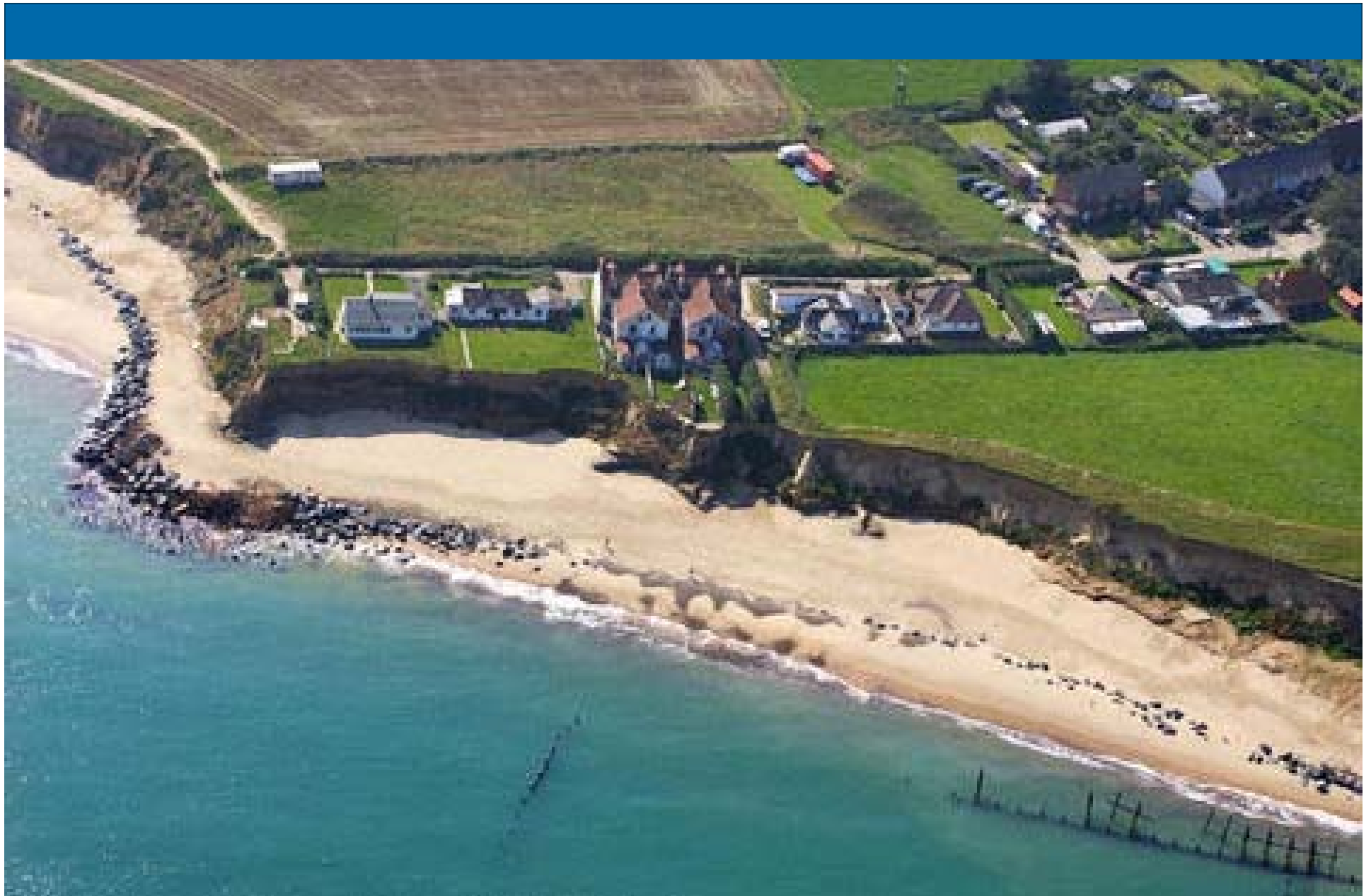
Increased coastal
flooding

Significant
challenges for
regeneration
schemes, roads and
homes

Risk to national
infrastructure

Foresight Future Flood Risk







Our framework to manage climate change

- ➡ Assess risk
- ➡ Planning risk management
- ➡ Reduce risk
- ➡ Working with others

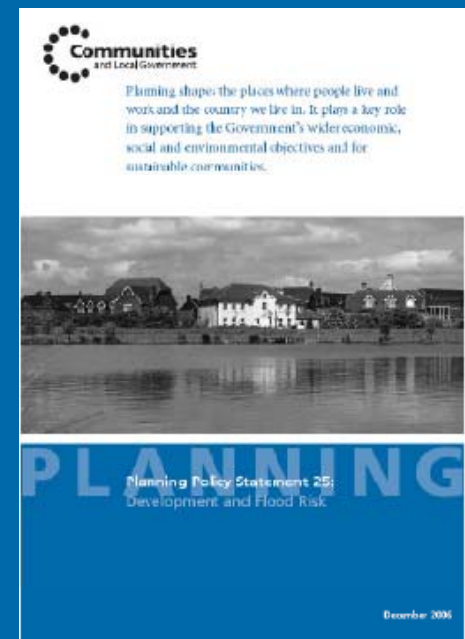
Assessing risk

- ➡ Understand the current and future flood risk using the latest climate change science
- ➡ Understand our vulnerability to current and future flood risk

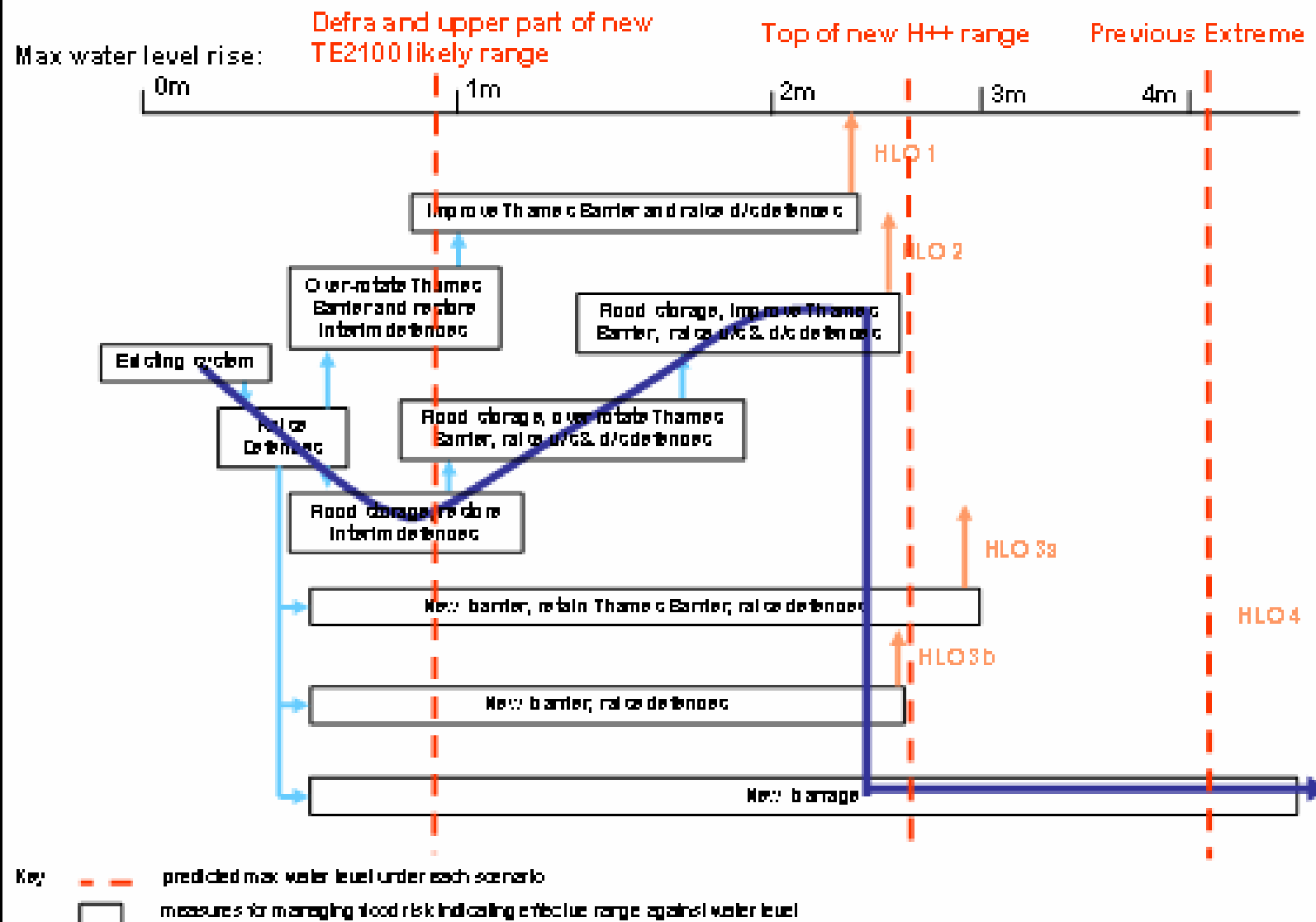
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2055</i>	<i>2085</i>	<i>2115</i>
Peak rainfall intensity	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Peak river flow volume	+10%		+20%	
Offshore wind speed	+5%		+10%	+10%
Extreme wave height	+5%		+10%	+10%

Planning risk management

- ➡ Develop sustainable long term plans for new development, particularly for vulnerable uses, directing away from flood risk areas
- ➡ Take account of climate change over the whole lifetime of your decisions
- ➡ Develop flood management plans that will empower and enforce long term change



Planning risk management - flexibility



Reducing risk

- ➡ Make space for water, through flood storage, permeable surfaces, recreate functional floodplains
- ➡ Take opportunities to relocate existing buildings and infrastructure or increase their resilience
- ➡ Use flood resilient materials, raise floor levels, and widen drains to increase capacity
- ➡ Increase the performance of flood protection

Reducing risks – critical infrastructure



Reducing risks - flexibility



Working with others

- ➡ Engage with communities as early as possible as the future risks may require the consideration of some radical changes
- ➡ Ensure spatial and water management plans are fully integrated with catchment, surface water and emergency plans

Working with others - coastal management

- ➡ Managed realignment
- ➡ Abbots Hall Farm
- ➡ Alkeborough



Big Challenges 1

- ➡ Long term plans that deliver over long term
- ➡ Low public understanding of climate change
- ➡ Decreasing interest in issue
- ➡ Conflicts over land use and coastal risks
- ➡ Wildlife vs people
- ➡ Can we adapt fast enough

Big Challenges 2

- ➡ Big increasing costs
- ➡ Funding?
- ➡ Move to local funding, but isn't climate change a result of all our pollution?
- ➡ How do you accommodate a 20-40% increase in river flows through many of our towns?
- ➡ We can't protect everywhere, how do we manage the transition?
- ➡ How valuable is land and how do we want it to be managed in the future?