



Core to delivering on EU Directives and climate change

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Definitions

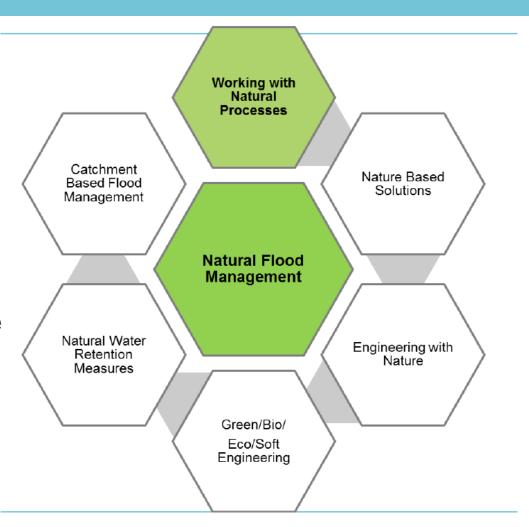


Non structural measures?

Natural flood management?

Green Infrastructure?

Adopt Working with Natural Processes (WwNP) it widens the scope to include management of WQ/Sediment and Runoff



Working with natural processes



Triple benefits in flood risk management

- Protection of fluvial and coastal eco systems
- Mitigation of climate change and carbon sequestration
- Cost effective flood risk reduction measure

WwNP critical core to both WFD and FD

- Sediments
- Water quality
- Climate change resilience
- Part of an environmental best option

Broad-scale modelling, mapping, engagement, remodelling, visualisation (UK and Ireland approach)



Evidence

- Review knowledge of the 3 catchments and plans such as the Cumbria Flood Plan
- Review Evidence Base for effectiveness of different NFM measures

Opport unities

- Screen distributed WWNP: storage, tree planting, soil structure
- Data mine updated Flood Map for Surface Water for storage

Benefits

- Run fully distributed 2m whole catchment rainfall, losses and 2d runoff model
- Visualise benefits of initial opportunities for workshop

-Engage

- Catchment workshop with Rivers Trust and catchment partners (7th Oct, 2016)
- Identify which measures are **feasible** and **effective**; **prioritise** detailed modelling

Re-Map

- Re-run model with realistic options and update visualisations
- Produce interactive maps showing refined opportunities and benefits

Appraise

- Undertake more detailed modelling for priority sub-catchments
- Understand where most people are at risk downstream

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- Provide User-Guidance for interactive maps
- Provide capacity building and training in the longer term

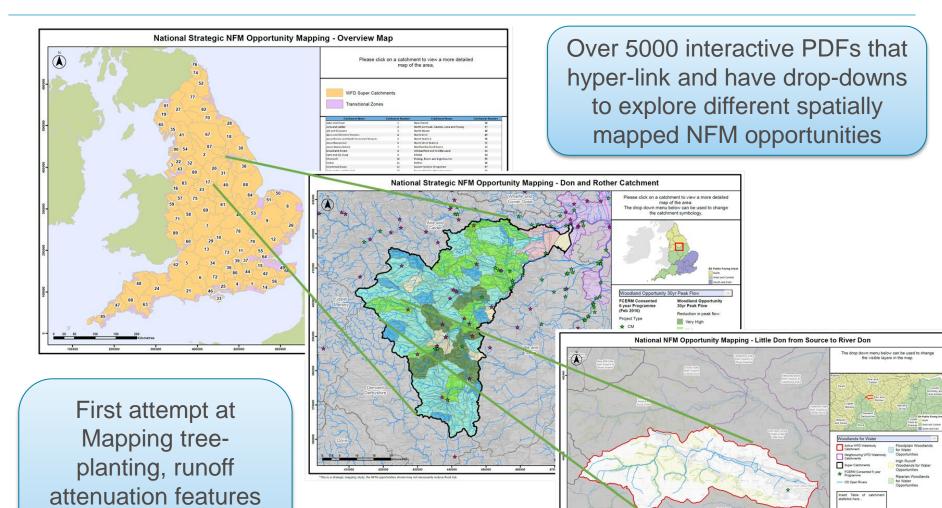
Iterate

The suite of national NFM opportunity maps made for the Environment Agency

opportunities and

benefits for England





Environment
Agency

Contact Of alle of Consecutive and Include 1992 2016

From concept to the reality ... Proposed NS measures at Romanian level in FRMPs



- Nonstructural measures Flood probability reduction measures
 - NWRM associated to watercourses and wetlands 93 (less than 4 % of the total of proposed measures in all APSFR in Romania)
 - Natural water retention measures in urban areas 2 (less than 0,1 %)
 - Natural water retention measures by changing or adapting land use practices in agriculture and forest management - 684
 - Other water retention measures incl. polders and small retention areas for flood control - 488
- Nonstructural measures Flood resilience measures
 - Measures for increasing resilience of population (protection measures for buildings, constructions) - 4 (about 0,15 %)
 - Adapting of the existing defense infrastructure 118
 - Measures for flood forecasting and flood warning 15

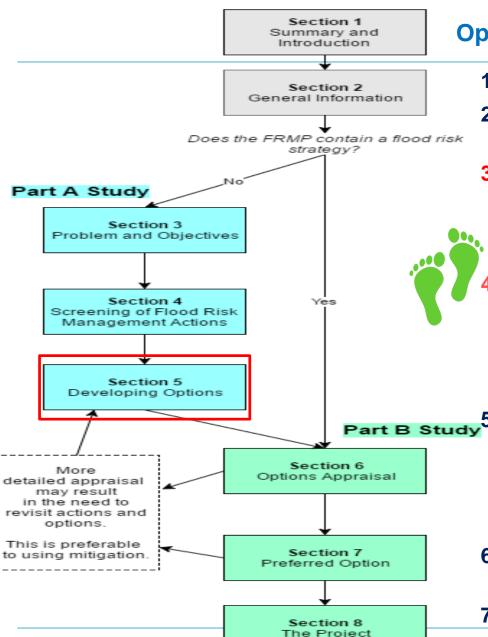


Need to demonstrate that **green infrastructure and non structural measures are taken forward**, through :

- Increasing the institutional capacity of the authorities
- Training
- Available study-cases, as successful stories

Guidelines for Feasibility Studies for FRM Projects





Options Development Flowchart

- 1. Understand the problem
- 2. Understand existing flood defence assets and flood risk management
- 3. Consider non-structural flood prevention actions if the benefits insufficient, proceed to step 4, but retain this action if it has the potential to act in combination with another action
- 4. Consider non-structural flood resilience and prevention actions if the effect is insufficient, proceed to step 5, but retain this action if it has the potential to act in combination with another action / alternative
- 5. Consider structural flood prevention actions at the catchment scale if the effect is insufficient, proceed to step 6, but retain these actions if they have the potential to act in combination with other actions
- 6. Consider structural flood prevention actions at the local (APSFR) scale
- 7. Combine actions to test and develop options

Managing expectations for WwNP



- Can contribute to reducing flood risk for smaller, more prevalent events
- Cannot by themselves protect communities during extreme flood events
- Can act as complementary flood risk reduction measures to traditional FRM schemes
- Can help to reduce the need for raising existing flood defences due to climate change effects
- Can increase the resilience of communities and businesses to withstand more extreme events
- Can provide a wide range of additional benefits to the environment and society

How to achieve this culture change?



- Model the change hydrological, sediment, economic benefits
- Demonstrate the benefits through case studies and pilots
- Align government policies and objectives
- Engage the community and business in the process
- Training and dissemination
- Investment in monitoring of outcomes
- Adopt an integrated catchment based approach using multiple funding sources to deliver multiple benefits