





Working for **Cumberland Council** and **Westmorland & Furness Council**



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs













What is CiFR trying to do?

- Improve the flood and climate resilience of small, rural communities
 - Many have already suffered multiple flood events
 - Traditional flood defences aren't financially viable
 - Climate change is making floods more common and more extreme





What is CiFR trying to do?

- Build on existing work, strengths & experience within Cumbria
- Use targeted Natural Flood Management (NFM) to reduce flood risk
 - Modelling to identify appropriate locations/interventions range of landscapes
 - Focussed interventions close to community at risk to achieve required volume
 - Multiple funding streams to ensure NFM is attractive to landowners
- Support communities to prepare for the residual flood risk
 - Better understanding of risk (now and in the future) and how to respond
- Put in place monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate effectiveness
- Help understand our Climate Change risks
- Influence national (and local) policy and practice



Natural Flood Management at scale



- Builds on Cumbria NFM programme
- Target volume: 10,000m³ per 1km²
- Trialling new designs
 - Targeting the risk return period
- Monitoring effectiveness
- Evaluating options for all at risk communities (circa 200+)
- How to work within BNG & WHS constraints

Farming and Community Officers





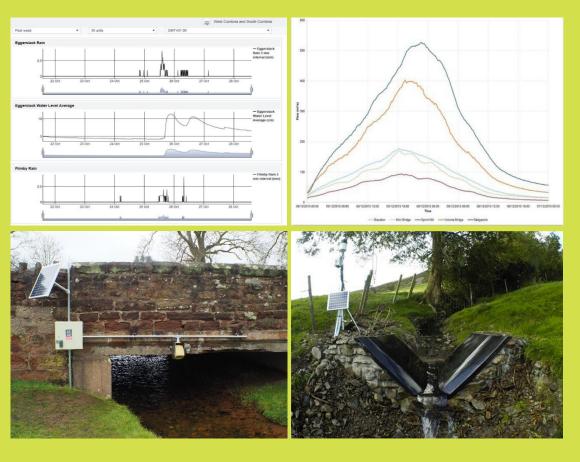




- Expansion of the Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer role
- Employed by Natural England
 - Trusted intermediary
 - Access to funding streams (CS, ELMs)
- Long term, joined up approach
 - Flood risk, water quality, biodiversity
 - Farm sustainability, flood & drought
 - Links with local communities



Modelling, Monitoring and Warnings



- Lead partner: Lancaster University
- Modelling to identify locations
- Monitoring before and after NFM
 - Hydrograph every 5 minutes
 - Water quality Phosphates, Nitrogen, Carbon, cutting edge technology including live phosphate monitoring
- Data can be viewed online
 - Potential for community warnings



Blended Finance



- NFM must be financially attractive to landowners
 - Need to stack benefits and funding streams
- Water quality/carbon benefits open up opportunities for private sector investment
- 3Keel leading, building on local LENs approach
- Potential opportunities with Nestle and UU

Community Preparedness and Resilience









- Helping communities to understand and prepare for their (flood) risks
 - Flood warning sign up
 - Community Emergency Plans
 - Training and equipment
- Building strong networks
 - Within communities (inc. landowners)
 - Between communities
 - With responders and risk management authorities
- Joining it up "at place"

Strategic Evaluation and Dissemination









- Hydrology and water quality
 - Dr Nick Chappell
 - Lancaster University
- Valuing community resilience
 - Prof Duncan Shaw
 - Alliance Manchester Business School
- Cumbria Climate Change Risk Report
 - Nottingham Trent University
- Making innovation happen......

How do we consider future flood risk?

The EA uses climate change allowances to estimate future flood risk.

These allowances describe a percentage change in peak river flow, rainfall intensity and sea level rise.

The EA's climate change allowances are based on UKCP18 outputs (Met Office Hadley Centre)

Our allowances are based on a high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5)

The mid-point of this scenario represents global temperatures increasing on a trajectory towards 4°C by 2100.

The UK average temperature has INCREASED by **0.8 degrees**since 1961–1990

a 65% chance of a summer
AS HOT
AS 2018

The UK has seen a **16 cm**SEA LEVEL RISE since 1900

Summer temperatures could be up to

7.4°C hotter by 2050, thile winters could be up to

4.4°C hotter

By 2100 summer rainfall could

DECREASE

by up to **62%**

There could be up to **59% more** PRECIPITATION

In 2020 there are **5.2 million** homes and businesses at risk of FLOODING

Up to 1.15m SEA LEVEL RISE

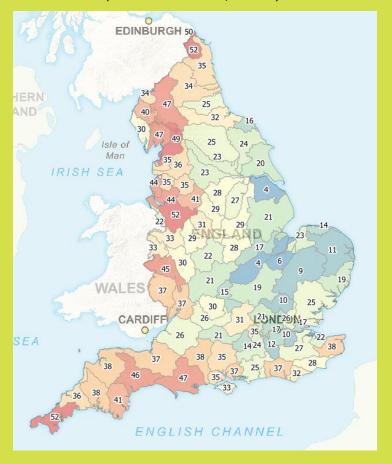


Climate change allowances for management catchments in England

Percentage increase in peak rainfall (Central allowance, 1% AEP, 2070's)

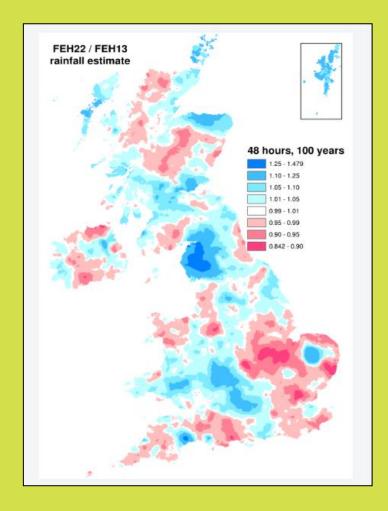


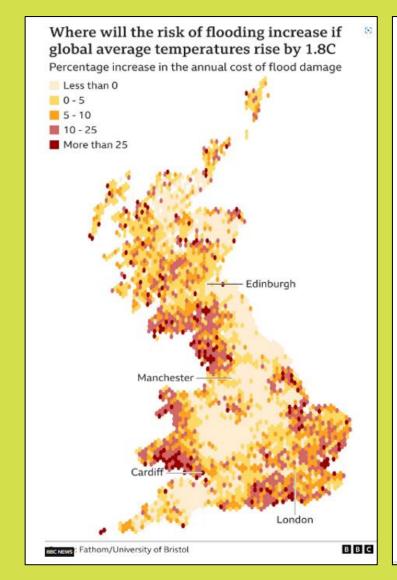
Percentage increase in peak river flow (Central allowance, 2080's)

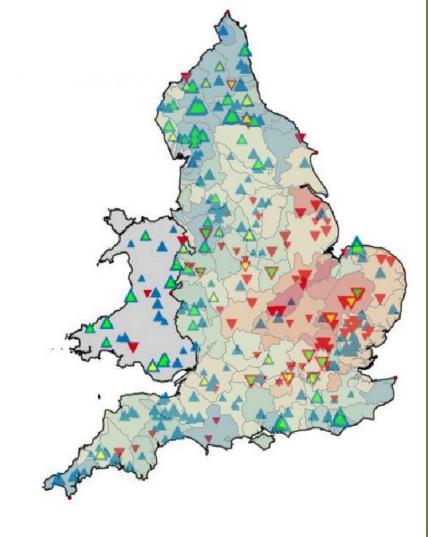




Other studies











This project is funded by Defra as part of the £200 million Flood and Coastal Innovation Programmes which is managed by the Environment Agency. The programmes will drive innovation in flood and coastal resilience and adaptation to a changing climate.





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