

Who is it for?



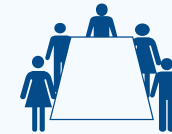
People who are starting out with adaptation pathway projects, especially:

- Environment Agency staff
- Risk Management Authorities
- Lead Local Flood Authorities
- Planning Authorities
- Placemaking groups
- Planners
- Councils
- Community groups in adaptive flood risk plans
- Environmental charities and partnerships

Your feedback: If you have used the pack, please take a few moments to fill in a short survey to tell us about your experience.

Go to <https://www.sli.do/> and enter participant code #APSP1

Example uses



- Inducting new staff
- Engaging on partnership flood risk projects
- Presenting at workshops
- Sending to new partners to help them get up to speed
- Organisational capacity building

How will it help?



- Gives a clear, basic understanding of the adaptation pathway approach in England's Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
- Provides straightforward language to help confidently communicate the key concepts
- Self-learning
- Sharing with others
- Use as models to create other materials



Presentations in 2 formats – narrated and animated videos on YouTube, or slides and speaker’s notes in pdf format).

Presentation 1

Adaptation pathways: Structured decision-making for a changing world



- Context and benefits of the adaptation pathway approach
- Everyday analogy helps explain basic concepts, principles and key elements of the approach
- How the approach works in flood risk management projects

Presentation 2


An adaptation pathway in action: the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan



- Adaptation pathway case study in the Thames Estuary
- Introduction to the Plan and flood risk management in the Thames Estuary
- The adaptation pathway – options, thresholds, decision points, monitoring, decision-making in collaboration

Fact sheets in pdf format go into more depth on selected subjects, with links to other sources.

Fact sheets



4. Barrier with locks

- Located at Tilbury, Long Reach or existing site
- Upstream defence raising is not required - barrier is designed to close for high tides as well as storm tides
- 2nd set of tidal gates acts as a back-up, allowing closures as often as needed without losing reliability
- Locks allow the passage of boats during more frequent closures
- Potential to lower defences between old and new barrier sites

1. Case studies: international adaptation pathways
2. Benefits of adaptation pathways
3. Assessing and appraising options
4. Options and thresholds
5. Monitoring
6. Decision-making in collaboration
7. More about adaptation pathways and the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan




Modelling

Updates the Extreme Water Level modelling that underpins the Plan’s flood risk management approach.




Habitat

Oversees and plans creation of the compensatory habitat required by the Plan. Consults with other organisations as appropriate.



Raising downstream defences



Future Thames Barrier

The downstream defences will be raised in 2 stages. Defences will be raised by 0.3 m or 0.6 m (depending on location) in the 1st stage, and new defences will be built at Gravesend. The threshold is when the 0.1% annual exceedance probability water level* (AEP) at Southend-on-Sea exceeds 5.24 m AOD (meters above Ordnance datum).

The threshold for implementation of the future Thames Barrier, and the 2nd stage of downstream defence raising, is when the 0.1% AEP water level at the barrier exceeds 6.5 m AOD. The defences will be raised by another 1-1.5 m in this stage.

* Water level where probability of a flood reaching/exceeding that level is 0.1% in any year

