

## **COASTAL FLOODING AND MANAGEMENT**

Coastal erosion and the threat of flooding will only increase as sea levels rise over time. As our shores and landscapes change naturally without intervention, more water will reach further inland putting more homes and communities at risk of flooding.

### The main causes of flooding are:

**Storm Surges:** These are changes in sea level due to high winds and low pressure conditions.

**Rising Sea Levels:** This gives a higher starting point for the storm surges and larger waves that can overtop the coastal defences putting more people at risk of coastal flooding.

Reclaimed land: Reclaimed land can be susceptible to flooding as it is low lying and flat.

### **Coastal Flooding and Erosion Management Methods**

Coastal erosion is the loss of coastal land through the removal of sediment and bedrock at the shoreline. There are four main erosion processes, known as attrition, hydraulic action, abrasian and corrosion. The various techniques and options below are used to slow down the effects.

### **Hard Engineering**

These methods involve using man-made structures to protect the shoreline against flooding and erosion.

#### **Breakwaters**



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**Gabion Baskets** 



Gabions, Solent Beach
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### Groynes



Dovercourt groynes

cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Bob Jones -

### Revetments



Image: The Flood Hub

## Rock/concrete armour



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### Sea Walls



Sea wall - below Highcliffe Castle Golf Clu cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Mr Ignavy -

### **Soft Engineering**

These methods use natural processes to protect the shoreline against flooding and erosion.

# Cliff stabilisation



South Coast cliffs cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Nigel Freeman geograph.org.uk/p/581176

# Managed realignment



Image: The Environment Agency Hesketh Out Marsh West in the Ribble Estuary during the construction phase

## Dune regeneration



Image: The Flood Hub

#### Beach Nourishment



The Beach at Cley, Norfolk cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Peter Home - geograph.org.uk/p/24206

