

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 cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Mike Faherty -

Groynes



Dovercourt groynes cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Bob Jones -

Revetments



Image: The Flood Hub

Rock/concrete armour



Rock armour cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Jonathan Wilkins geograph.org.uk/p/1452136

Sea Walls



Sea wall - below Highcliffe Castle Golf Clul cc-by-sa/2.0 - © Mr Ignavy geograph.org.uk/p/782406

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



he Beach at Cley, Norfolk c-by-sa/2.0 - © Peter Home leograph.org.uk/p/24206