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Holnicote Multi-Objective Flood Demonstration Project

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Introduction



Objectives

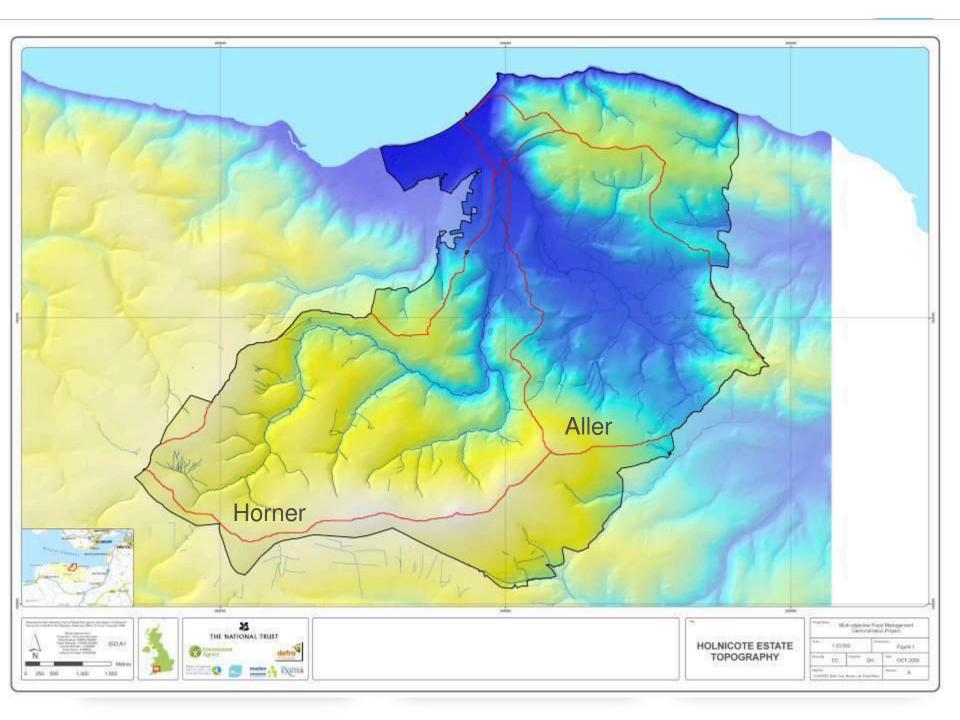
- Identify landscape scale land management change required to mitigate downstream flood risk
- Maximise multiple benefits habitat restoration landscape, soil conservation, carbon stewardship, diffuse pollution buffering, public access & learning opportunities

Investigations

- Catchment characterisation
- Hydrological monitoring
- Hydrologic & hydraulic modelling
- Water quality & ecology assessment
- Ecosystem services assessment







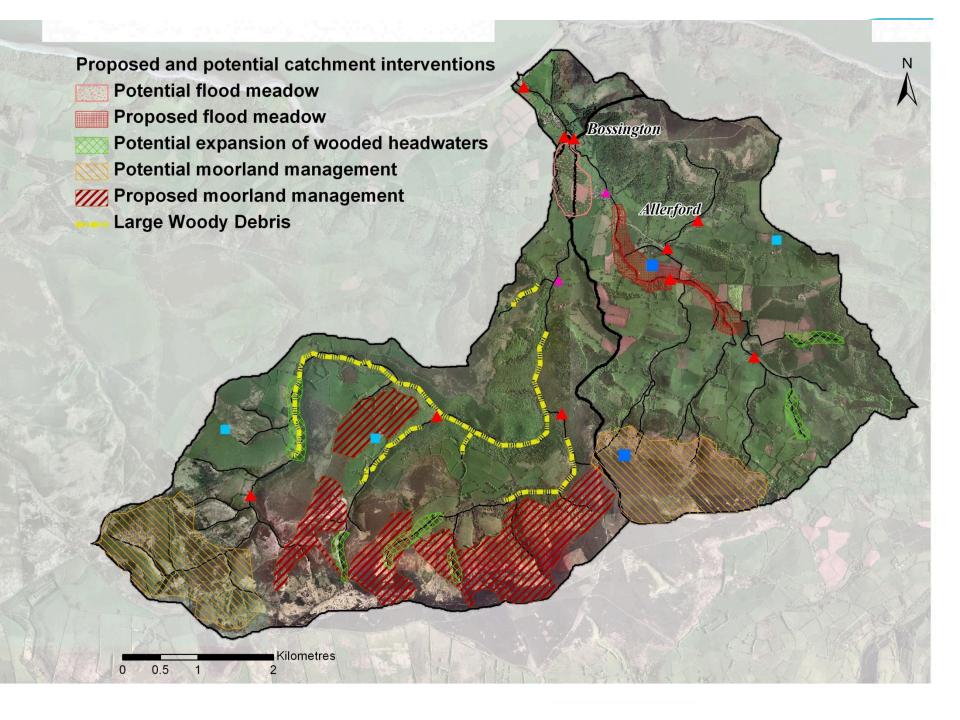
Land management changes

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- Moorland restoration heather restoration, surface drainage management (paths, tracks, roads) & grip blocking
- Interventions in direct/rapid flow pathways on hillslopes & connectivity to watercourses
- Implementation of best practice land & soil management
- Woodland extension
- Large woody debris dams
- Flood meadow creation

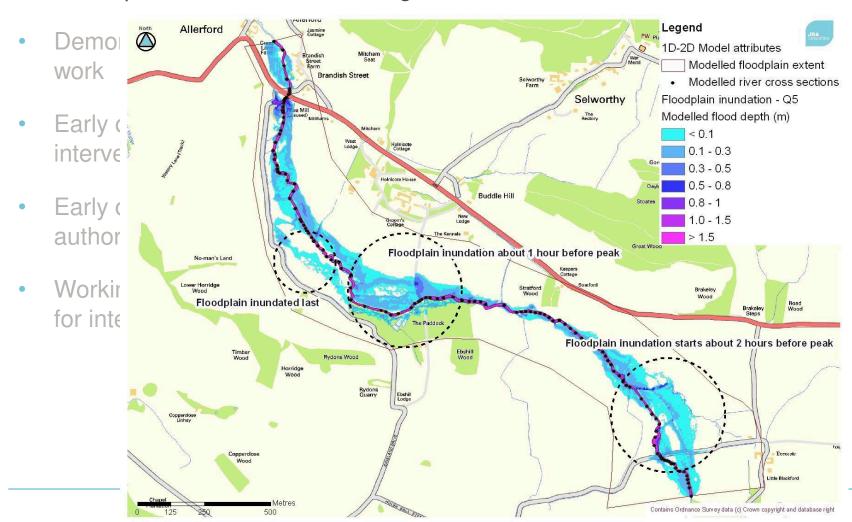








 Modelling can assist in opportunity mapping, impact assessment and development of intervention design



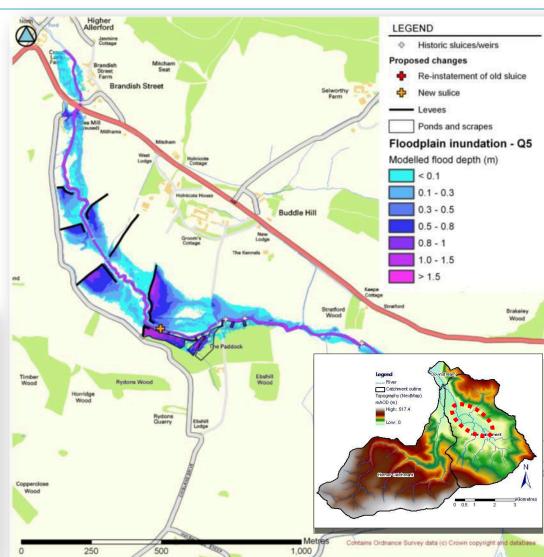
River and floodplain model – results



Aller flood meadow

Return period (years)	Peak reduction (%)	Peak delay (h)
5	7	1
20	2.5	0.8







- Modelling can assist in opportunity mapping, impact assessment and development of intervention design
- Demonstration events to show and discuss intervention approaches do work









ortunity mapping, impact assessment and design

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Early dialogue with stakeholders on land management or catchment

interventions to collect local knowledge, identify issues and constraints

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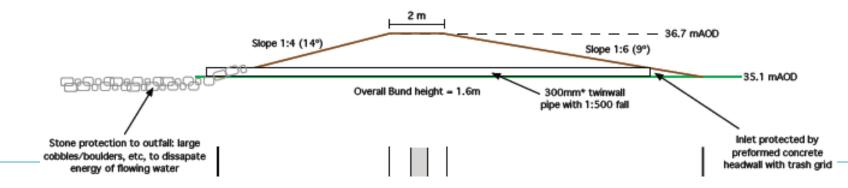
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- Modelling can assist in opporture development of intervention des
- Demonstration events to show work
- Early dialogue with stakeholders Large woody interventions to collect local knowledge debris dams
- Large woody debris dams
- Early dialogue with relevant regulatory, planning and consenting authorities on proposed interventions is essential
- Working through all the requirements of formal planning and consenting for interventions is time consuming



Project challenges



Implementing change at a large enough scale to potentially make a difference

Land manager uptake & enthusiasm

Dry 2010-2011 – baseline monitoring

Wet 2012 – flood meadow construction

Extreme events – shingle bank breach





On-going debate



- Clear understanding of how land management and other natural flood management interventions contribute to flood risk management
- Balancing the benefits of multi-objective interventions through some form of equitable payments for ecosystem services scheme
- Pragmatic approach to the interpretation of the Reservoirs Act requirements for temporary floodplain storage interventions incorporating shallow earth bunds
- Clear guidance on the application of an NFM approach at a range of scales



