

Severn 2100+

River Severn (Afon Hafren) Adaptation Pathways Pilot

Summary Report | July 2025

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Introduction

How do we build long-term flood resilience in the River Severn catchment?

The River Severn Adaptation Pathways Pilot (i.e. Severn 2100+) presents an innovative approach to managing flood risk across the River Severn (Afon Hafren), the UK's longest river network.

Through collaboration across the Environment Agency, Arup and the River Severn Partnership (an award-winning group of 20+ regional stakeholders), this project has:

- Successfully pioneered an adaptation planning approach that enables resilience and adaptation in a changing climate and uncertain future.
- Piloted our approach to develop adaptation pathways in two areas of the Severn catchment.
- Developed insights that will help to embed adaptation planning approaches across the Environment Agency and partner organisations.

Severn 2100+ is part of a Defra Resilience Innovation Programme working to build national adaptive capacity and capability through piloting

adaptation planning across four locations in England: the Thames, Humber, Yorkshire and the Severn.

This report summarises the adaptation planning approach developed for the Severn 2100+ and the outputs from its practical implementation. It sits alongside a detailed Discovery & Design report.

Why do we need adaptation planning in the Severn catchment?

Trends like climate change pose increasing risks to our people, communities, businesses and the environment. We need to adapt, but how future trends will unfold is highly uncertain. It is crucial to make low-regrets, near-term decisions that prepare us for a range of possible futures.

Adaptation planning: An iterative framework for decision-making in uncertainty, helping us to plan how, and monitor when, to act under different futures.

Adaptation pathways: A specific adaptation planning approach involving sequencing potential actions to respond to changing future risks and opportunities.



Introduction

Why do we need to act?

The River Severn (Afon Hafren in Welsh) and its tributaries support a region of five million people. It is a haven for wildlife and is integral to our national water and food security, generating more than £7 billion annually in food production. Flood risk across the region presents an increasing challenge. Currently, more than 47,000 properties are at high risk of fluvial flooding, a number projected to rise by at least 13% over the next century.

At a time when our communities are facing increasing threats, our current approaches are resulting in piecemeal investment and schemes being paused or abandoned due to funding challenges. We urgently need to shift how we think about and manage flood risk to enable catchment-wide adaptation.

47,000
properties at risk due to fluvial flooding

100,000
jobs at risk due to fluvial flooding

£462m
of annual costs to the regional economy

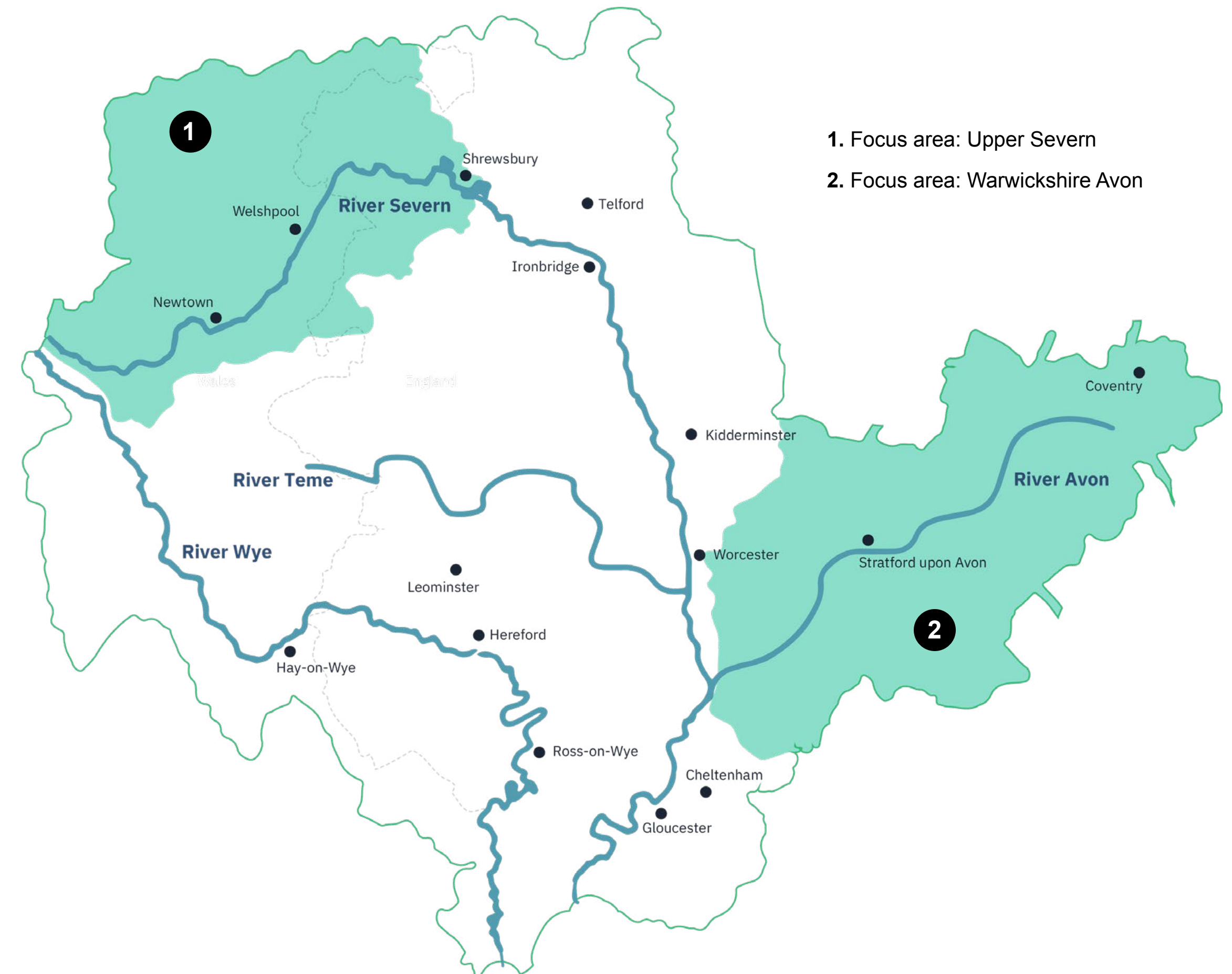
1,200ha
Of environmental habitats are currently at high risk of fluvial flooding

Our pilot has sought to respond to these challenges by developing an approach that is:

- **Adaptive** – managing flood risk in the face of future uncertainty.
- **Strategic** – cross-sector and catchment-wide to address multi-system challenges and maximise opportunities for partnership delivery.
- **Sustainable** - maximising the benefits for local communities and the environment.
- **Collaborative** – beyond a single organisation, recognising multiple organisations are impacted by water-related risks and we can achieve more working together.

What are the focus areas?

We have tested and developed first iterations of adaptation pathways for two sub-catchments highlighted opposite. Their different challenges and contexts have allowed us to explore commonalities and variations in how adaptation pathways can be developed in different catchments.



1. Focus area: Upper Severn
2. Focus area: Warwickshire Avon

Introduction

What is our approach to adaptation planning?

The key steps of our approach for developing adaptation pathways for the Severn catchment are outlined to the right. Our approach draws on national and international good practice and research, including the British Standard (BS 8631:2021) for Adaptation to Climate Change. Each step has been tested/piloted and refined with the River Severn Partnership (RSP) through quarterly workshops.

Integrating sustainability

The Sustainability Appraisal process was identified as an appropriate tool to ensure environmental, economic and social needs and requirements are systematically and robustly integrated into the development of adaptation pathways.

As Severn 2100+ is a pilot project, at this stage, a full Sustainability Appraisal was not developed. However, the principles were applied throughout the key steps of our approach to integrate sustainability. For future adaptation pathway development, a full Sustainability Appraisal should be undertaken with outputs integrated across each step.



How do we implement our plan?
Embed governance, engagement, policy and behaviour changes and a Sustainability Appraisal into adaptation pathway development and delivery. Develop a plan for implementation to enable delivery.



How do we know it's working?
Develop monitoring and evaluation plans that identify indicators of change and determine triggers and thresholds for when to act.



When do we need to act and in what sequence?
Sequence the actions to assemble a route-map of adaptation actions to form adaptation pathways. Explore how these are influenced by different future scenarios. Evaluate and select the preferred pathway that enables resilience and maximises sustainable outcomes.



Where do we want to be in the future?
Determine a shared ambition and objectives. Understand the system being worked within and determine the boundaries of the project.



What is happening that could impact us?
Understand the risks and opportunities from current and future scenarios, including climate change and growth.



What can we do about it?
Consider the adaptation actions that respond to different risks and opportunities, and appraise their impact.





Step 1

Context & ambition

1 Define the context

2 Identify the system and boundaries

3 Co-develop a shared vision

A critical first step in developing adaptation pathways involves understanding the local context, establishing the system and boundaries we are working within, and developing a shared vision for a resilient catchment.

The focus of our pilot is the application of adaptation pathways to mitigate flood risk, whilst maximising the co-benefits for water resources, quality and nature recovery. We built on the RSP's regional vision and core themes to define flood resilience-related objectives.

The Regional Vision

To make the Severn catchment Britain's most vibrant, resilient and sustainable river network

Our Severn 2100+ Vision

Our ambition is to maintain or improve flood resilience in the face of climate change. Under each of the RSP core themes, we set the following objectives:



Flooding & Drought

Reduce the annual damages to infrastructure and support the health and livelihoods of the people who live in our region.



Using the River

Develop opportunities to celebrate and enhance the river network.



Economy

Enhance resilience of businesses and critical infrastructure.



Environment

Enhance, conserve and improve the resilience of natural landscapes, watercourses, wildlife and environmentally designated sites.



People

Support improved resilience of social, commercial and industrial services, infrastructure and built assets.



Housing

Enhance resilience of communities and homes.



Agriculture

Support improved resilience of agricultural land.



Step 2

Risks & opportunities

- 1** Identify key trends and develop scenarios
- 2** Map current and future risks & opportunities
- 3** Determine risk hotspots

The next step involves understanding current and future risks and opportunities across a range of scenarios. This helps us to understand the changing risks we need to adapt to, and the opportunities that could be capitalised on, to achieve our ambition.

To understand our current and future risks, we applied a two x two scenario approach. From a longlist of relevant trends, we identified climate change and growth as the two trends that have the greatest uncertainty and potential impact on fluvial flood risk.

These informed four plausible future scenarios of what the Severn catchment could look like in 2100. Due to data availability, we used the Rapid Action future (i.e. the highest risk scenario) to quantitatively model and assess the risks across the two focus areas, as described overleaf.

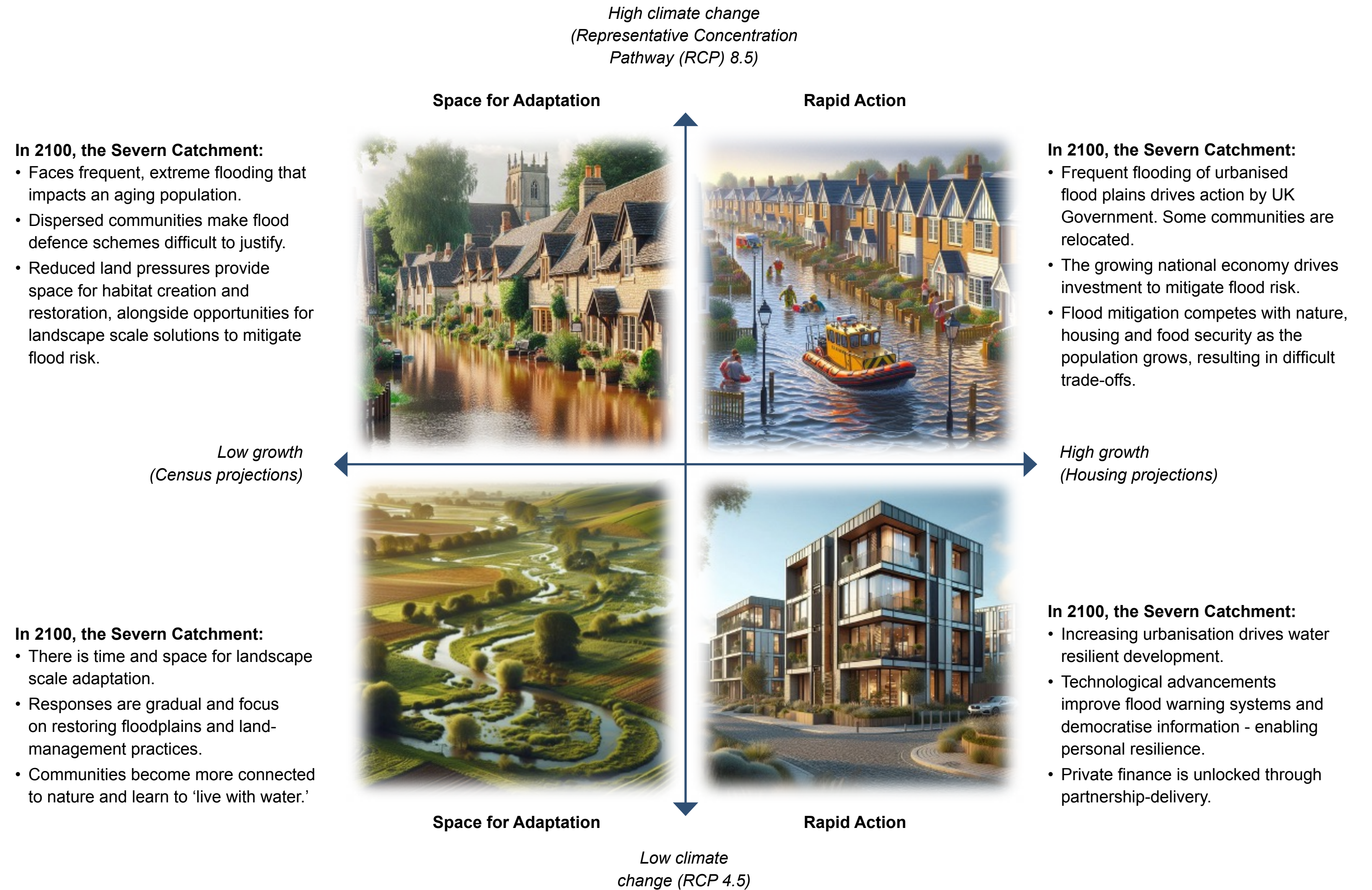


Figure 1. Our four future scenarios for the Severn region



Step 2

Risks & opportunities

1 Identify key trends and develop scenarios

2 Map current and future risks & opportunities

3 Determine risk hotspots

The Upper Severn focus area spans Wales and England. It is primarily rural with urban centres like Shrewsbury and market towns, such as Oswestry and Welshpool. Many settlements face significant risks of fluvial and surface water flooding.

By 2080, flood risk increases significantly at the identified risk hotspots of Caersws, Meifod, and Shrewsbury. This introduces increasing risks to properties and businesses in urban centres, transport networks (restricting access between England and Wales) and good quality agricultural land.

By 2080 there will be an additional...

70 ha
(+19%) of environmental designated sites

130
(+24%) commercial and industrial buildings

50
(+50%) public buildings and services

1,600
(+35%) residential properties

1,700 ha
(+13%) of good+ quality agricultural land

... at risk of flooding

Upper Severn

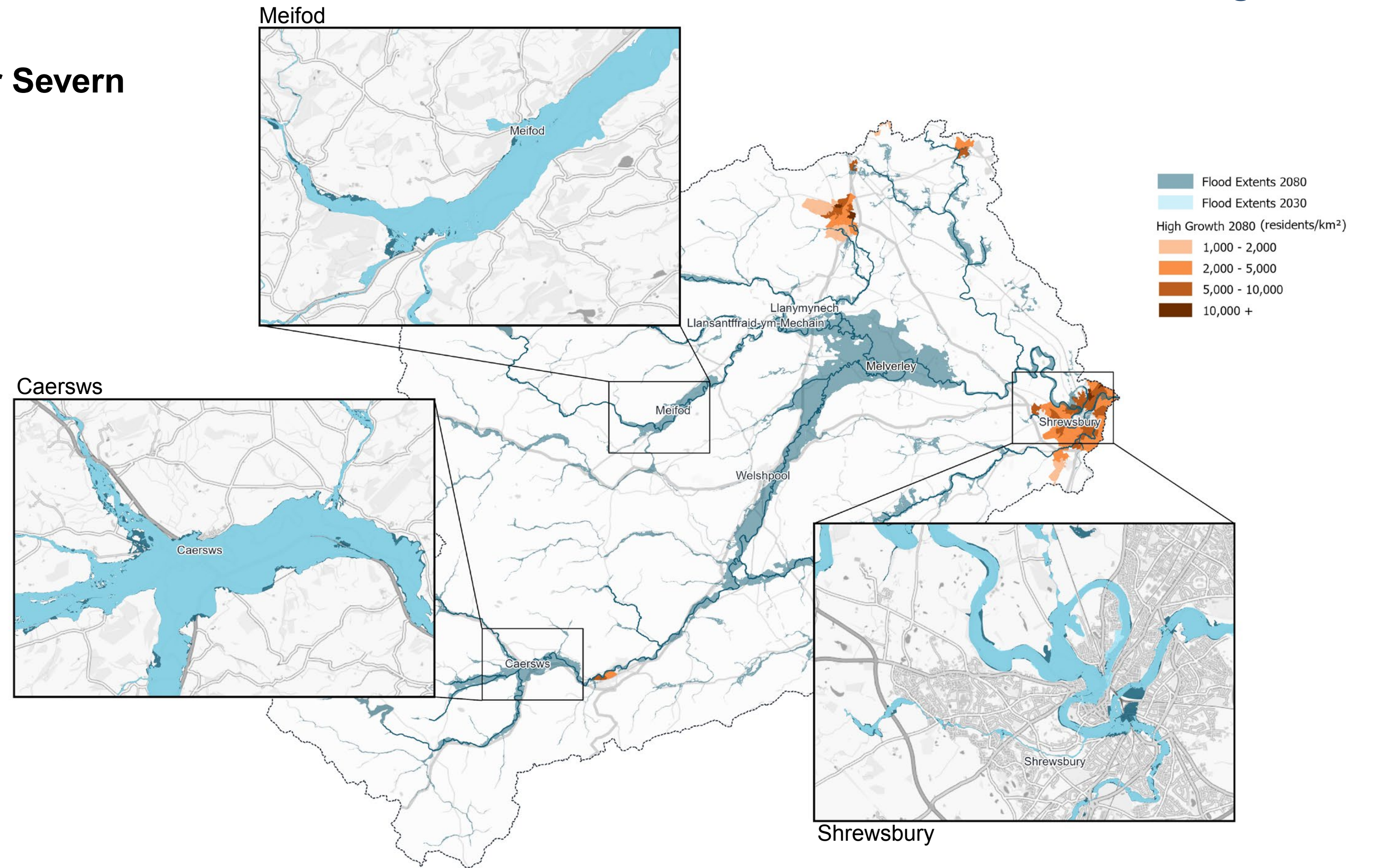


Figure 2: Map of the Upper Severn focus area with the three hotspots indicated



Step 2

Risks & opportunities

- 1 Identify key trends and develop scenarios
- 2 Map current and future risks & opportunities
- 3 Determine risk hotspots

The Warwickshire Avon focus area borders Birmingham and includes the towns of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, and Tewkesbury. The catchment has low-lying topography and diverse land use, with a mix of rural and partially-urbanised areas.

By 2080, flood risk increases significantly at the identified risk hotspots of Alcester, Coventry, and Rugby. This introduces increasing risks to a significant number of properties and businesses, transport networks (including motorways and railway links to Birmingham), and tourism sites (including Stratford-upon-Avon and the Cotswolds National Landscapes).

By 2080 there will be an additional...

130 ha
(+16%) of environmental designated sites

1,130
(+130%) commercial and industrial buildings

760
(+540%) public buildings and services

11,000
(+160%) residential properties

2,800 ha
(+25%) of good+ quality agricultural land

... at risk of flooding

Warwickshire

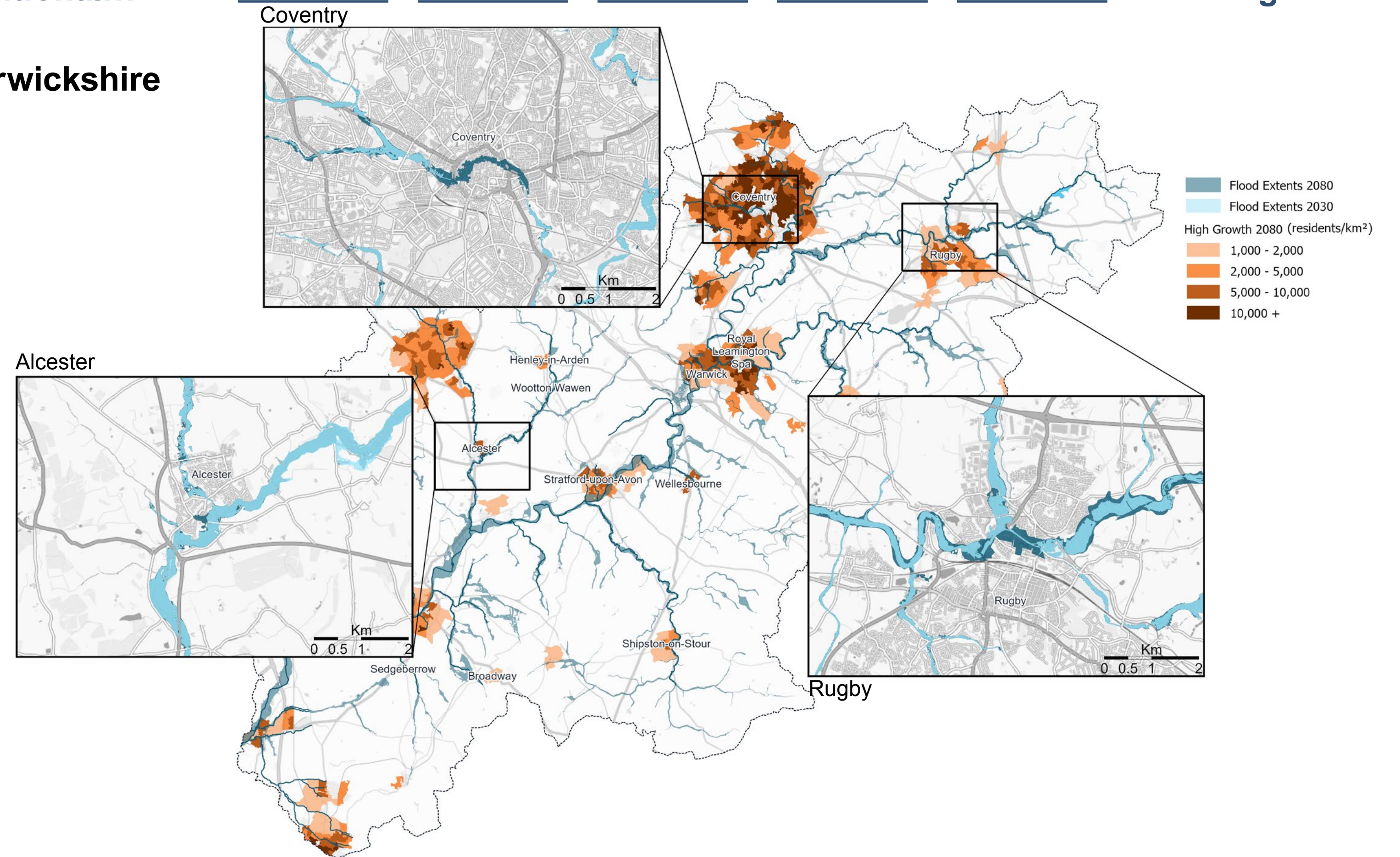
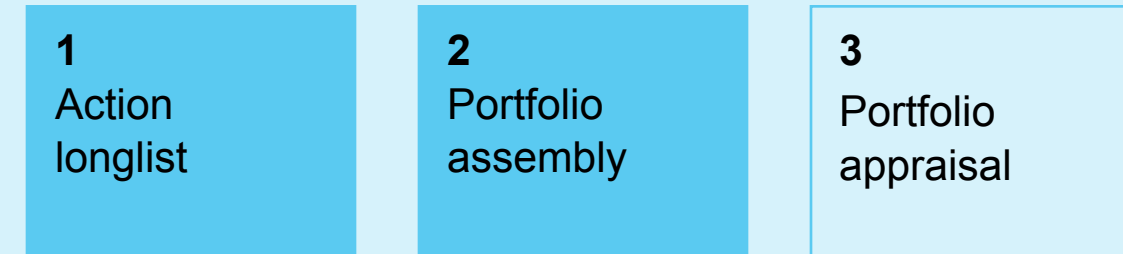


Figure 3: Map of the Warwickshire Avon focus area with the three hotspots indicated



Step 3

Adaptation actions



Adaptation actions form the building blocks of adaptation pathways. They inform how we can respond to risks and opportunities to achieve our vision.

We developed a longlist of adaptation actions through collaboration with the RSP. These actions considered interventions and enabling actions across the fluvial flood risk system. The actions were grouped into ‘portfolios’ (Table 1) to enable their appraisal at a catchment scale. We adopted two approaches to identify the scale, relative location and indicative flood risk mitigation performance of each portfolio: a data-driven approach and an expert-driven approach.

Upper Severn

In the Upper Severn, a ‘data-driven’ approach drew on extensive analysis undertaken as part of the on-going Severn Valley Water Management Scheme (SVWMS), this involved a Working with Natural Processes (WwNP) tool to rapidly assess the feasibility of these portfolios.



Enablers

Behaviour
Policy

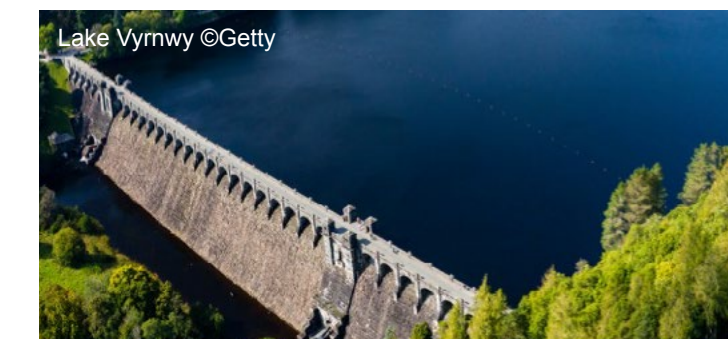


Working with Natural Processes

Upstream Storage: NFM
In-Channel Measures: NFM
Urban Source Control: Urban SuDS / BGI
Urban Source Control: Property Level SuDS / BGI

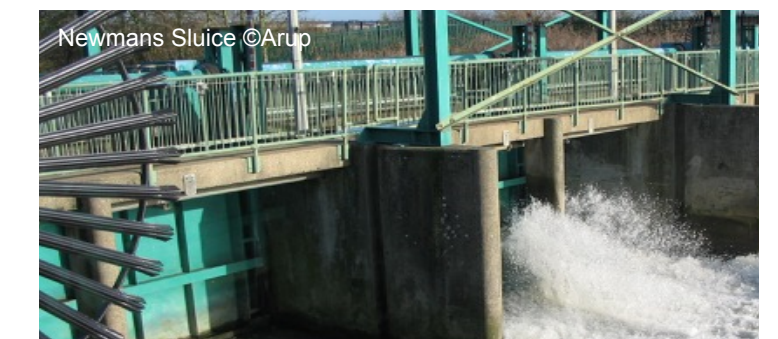
Warwickshire Avon

In the Warwickshire Avon, recent modelling and option analysis was scarce. An ‘expert-driven’ approach used local experts to identify ongoing schemes and opportunities for implementing future portfolios.



Grey Solutions

Upstream Storage: Artificial
In-Channel Measures: Artificial
Hard Defences: Permanent Linear
Hard Defences: Temporary Linear
Property-Level: Property Flood Resilience



Asset Management

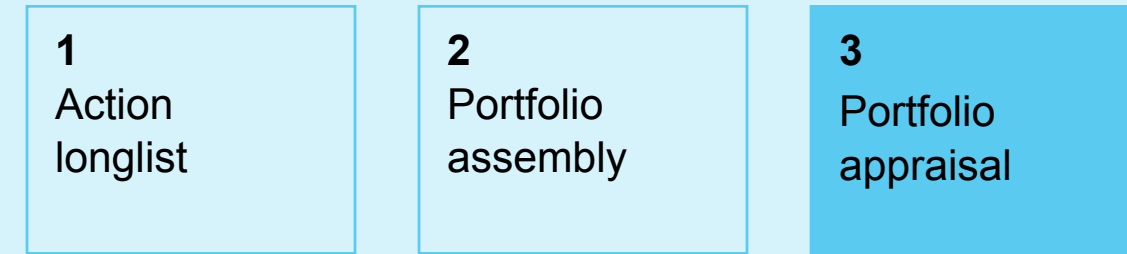
Managed Realignment: Removal & Relocation
Asset Management: Hydraulic Management
Asset Management: Review & Enhance

Table 1: Adaptation portfolios

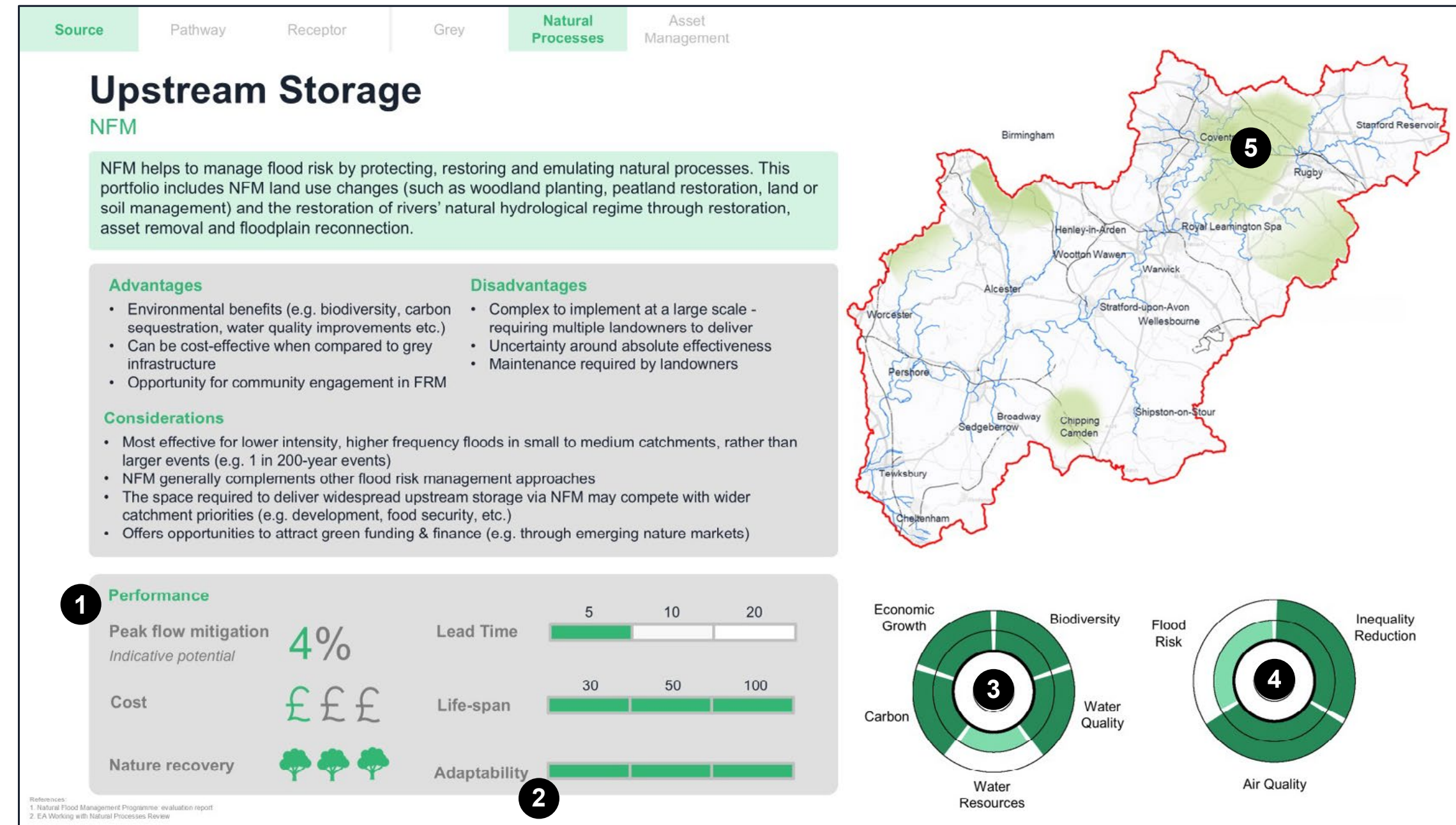


Step 3

Adaptation actions



For each portfolio, we developed adaptation action scorecards (see Figure 4) outlining relevant information needed to appraise actions and form adaptation pathways. These were supported by bespoke opportunity maps to spatially locate actions, as shown by icon 5.



1 Performance: i.e. the maximum % peak flow mitigation potential anticipated for a 1-in-100 year event

2 Lead-in time, life-span and adaptability: To inform the timing and deployment of actions.

3 Benefits: Qualitative appraisal of benefits using a newly developed Benefits Toolkit that assists the strategic appraisal of portfolios and pathways.

5 Feasibility: Mapping to identify the scale and location of where each portfolio is feasible.

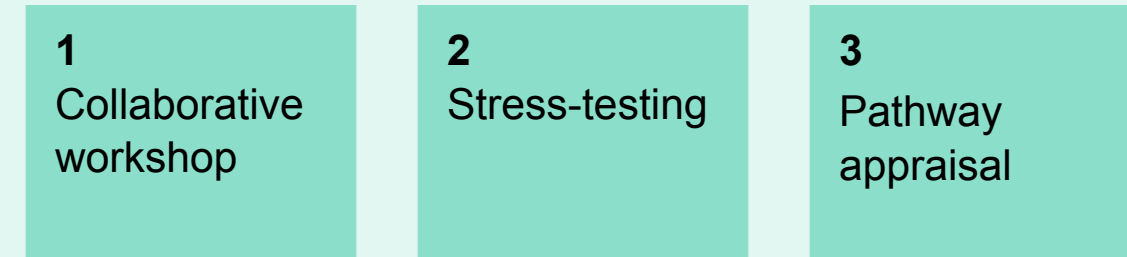
4 Sustainability: Alignment to key sustainability objectives. These were identified through a high-level environmental review to support a future Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 4. Example of an adaptation action scorecard



Step 4

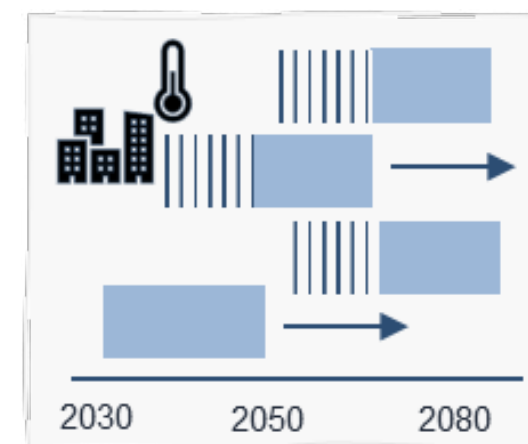
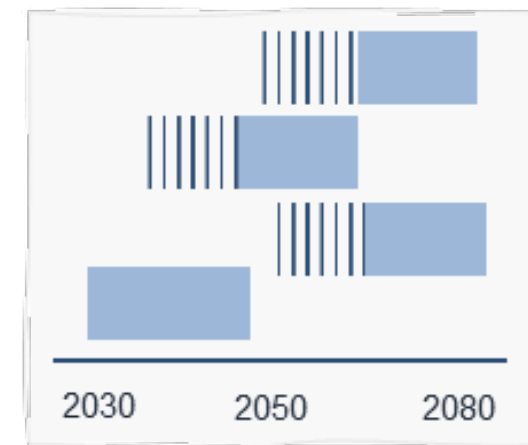
Adaptation pathways



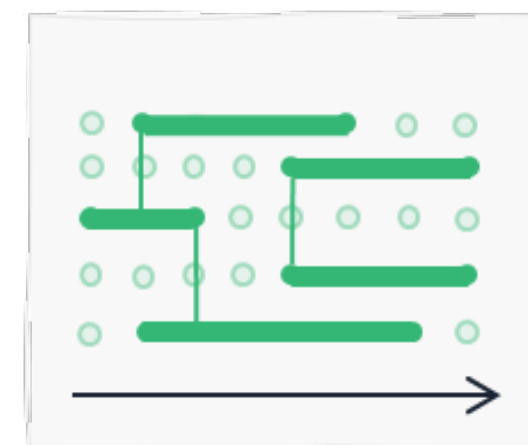
This step sequences the adaptation actions to form adaptation pathways.

We used a collaborative workshop approach to co-develop and 'stress-test' the adaptation pathways for each focus area. Our workshops brought together catchment experts to consider how portfolios of adaptation actions could be sequenced to achieve our ambitions. Further details of our approach are described opposite.

Overview of our approach



£					
🔧					
🌳					



Develop candidate pathways

In a workshop setting, we considered how portfolios of adaptation actions could be sequenced through three lenses (wider benefits, precautionary approach and cost constrained) to respond to flood risk. Our emerging core pathways were developed based on the common, low-regrets activities across three lenses.

Stress-test pathways

Based on the future trends and scenarios identified in Risks & Opportunities, we stress-tested the emerging core pathways, outlining how sequencing, timings, delivery, and performance of portfolios may be impacted by different climate change and growth scenarios.

Appraise pathways

We undertook a high-level economic appraisal and benefits assessment of our emerging pathways for each focus area, utilising a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA), the sustainability indicators and our bespoke Benefits Toolkit.

Develop emerging pathways

- We refined the emerging pathways by:
- Exploring low regret activities, portfolio interdependencies, and required enabling activities.
 - Engaging with local EA Place Managers and the RSP.

How to read the adaptation pathway diagrams

The pathways are presented on page 14 and 15 as a waterfall timeline, i.e. reading from top to bottom (informs the sequence of deliverig different portfolios) and from left to right (informs the timeframes for delivering each individual portfolio), see Figure 5 below.

Key

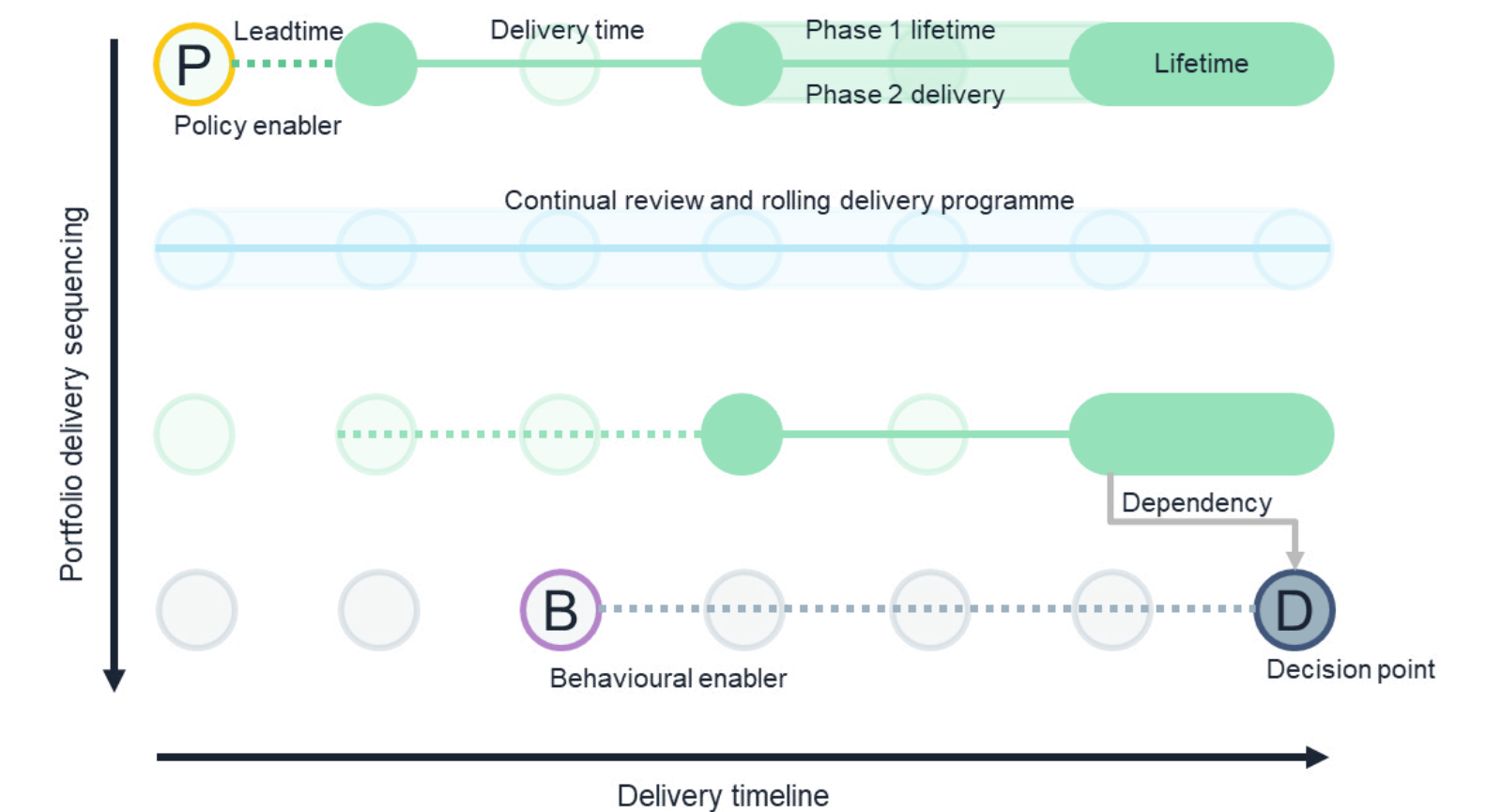
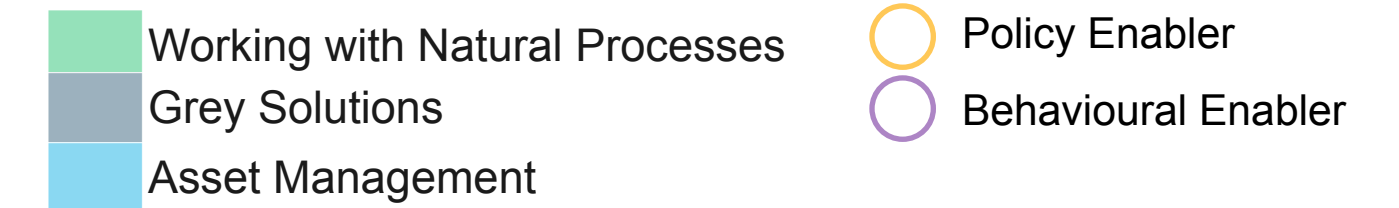


Figure 5. Key of how to read the adaptation pathway diagrams



Step 4

Adaptation pathways

1
Collaborative workshop

2
Stress-testing

3
Pathway appraisal

A summary of the different portfolios of actions, represented in the emerging adaptation pathways for both the Upper Severn and Warwickshire Avon focus areas, are described to the right.

Upper Severn

The emerging pathway for the Upper Severn builds on the foundations of the ongoing SVWMS (up to 2050) to enable flood resilience to 2100. The pathway involves:

- Initial actions focus on understanding the existing condition and performance of assets.
- The Upper Severn's agricultural landscape offers opportunities for upstream storage to mitigate downstream risks through WwNP and artificial storage (i.e. Flood Storage Areas (FSAs)). These are prioritised in the short-term as low regrets activities.
- Permanent linear defences have limited applicability across the Upper Severn in the short-term. However, in the long-term, these portfolios may be able to "top up" flood resilience across the focus area by complementing the upstream storage provided through WwNP and FSAs portfolios.
- Finally, managed realignment is considered as a last resort in limited locations if flood risk management fails under future climate scenarios.

Both emerging pathways are underpinned by enabling actions that include the exploration of required reforms to current policy and behavioural practices regionally. These are explored further in the Planning for Implementation section.

Warwickshire Avon

The complexities presented by the Warwickshire Avon means that a combination of measures is needed, but these may not wholly solve the problem. Difficult decisions lie ahead around where risk can and cannot be mitigated, and what land is used for what purpose.

Short-term activities (Upper reaches):

- Opportunities for upstream storage are limited but will be maximised where possible to benefit locations like Coventry, Rugby, and Alcester.
- Initial actions include feasibility assessments for WwNP portfolios.
- Few locations are suitable for formal flood storage areas, beyond areas in the northeast. Enhancing existing infrastructure (e.g. hydraulic structures and reservoirs) is also considered.

Medium to long-term activities (Middle / lower reaches)

- Channel capacity measures, local surface water schemes (including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)) and PFR are prioritised for locations impacted by channel capacity constraints.
- Medium- to long-term adaptation actions include permanent linear defences, localised storage, and managed temporary flooding of historic floodplains.
- Due to minimal upstream storage opportunities, long-term solutions may involve moving the river, homes, or adapting to living with water.



Step 4

Adaptation pathways

1
Collaborative workshop

2
Stress-testing

3
Pathway appraisal

The emerging adaptation pathways for the Upper Severn are described to the right. Click on the buttons below to reveal each layer.

Upper Severn: Emerging Pathway

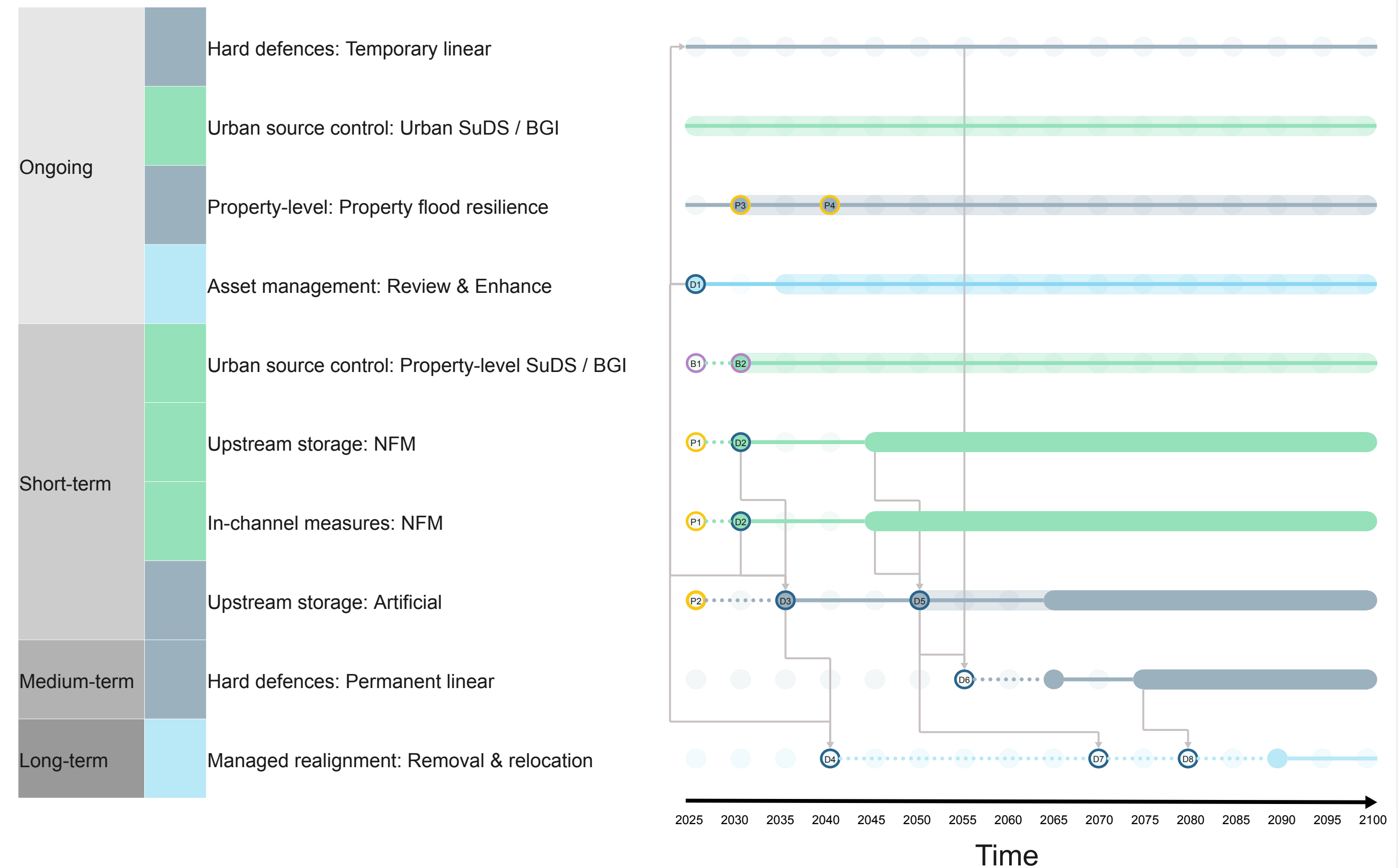


Figure 6. Emerging adaptation pathway for the Upper Severn



Step 4

Adaptation pathways

- 1**
Collaborative workshop
- 2**
Stress-testing
- 3**
Pathway appraisal

The emerging adaptation pathways for the Warwickshire Avon are described to the right. Click on the buttons below to reveal each layer.

Warwickshire Avon: Emerging Pathway

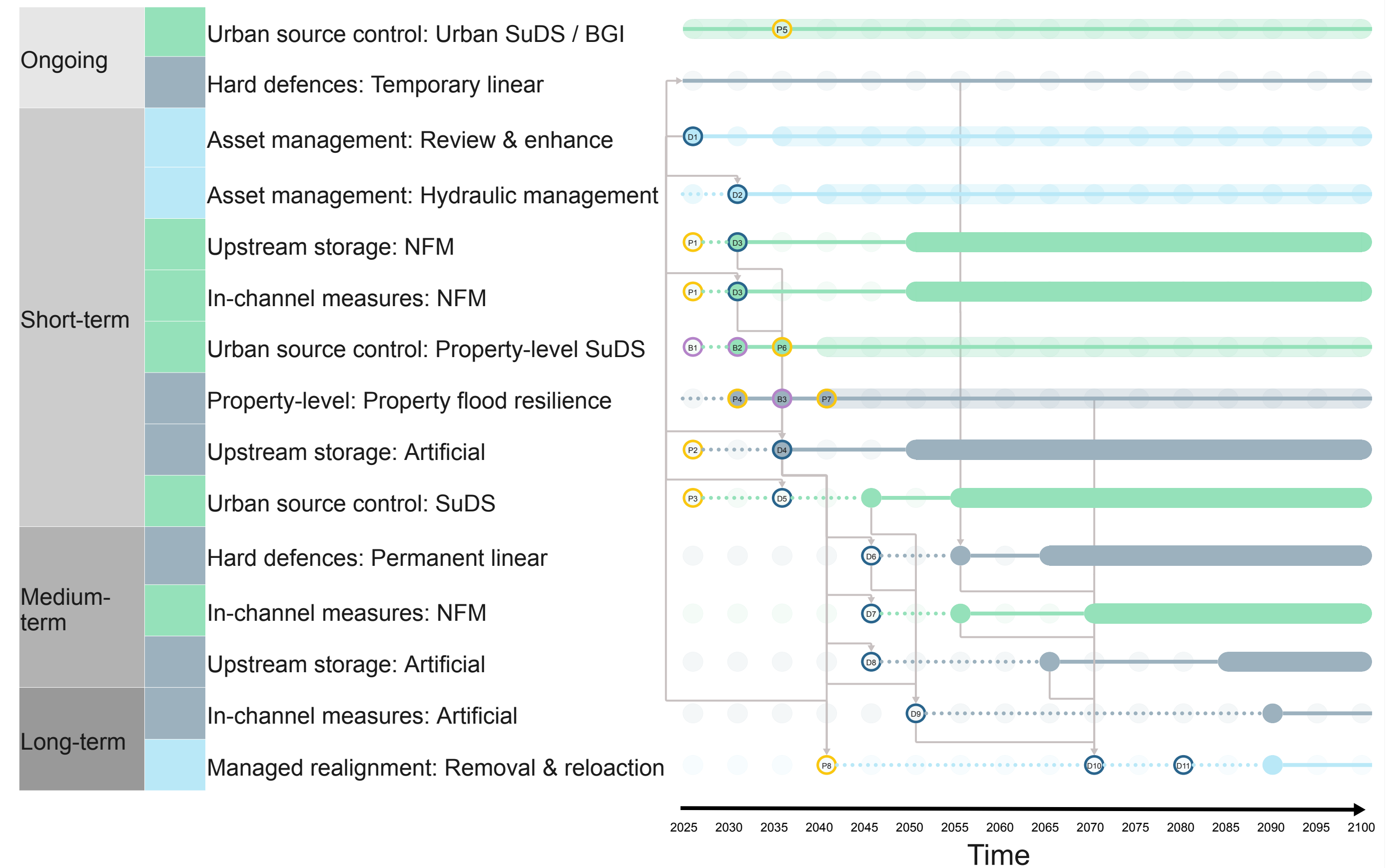


Figure 7. Emerging adaptation pathway for the Warwickshire Avon



Step 5

Monitoring and evaluation

- 1**
Indicator longlisting
- 2**
Develop core indicators
- 3**
Define M&E governance

To ensure adaptation pathways remain agile to evolving risks and opportunities, this step involves developing a framework of indicators of change and defining governance structures to enable decisions on how and when to act.

Using the Theory of Change as our framework, we identified a longlist of indicators drawing on good practice case-studies (e.g. Thames 2100) and engagement with the RSP.

We identified a shortlist of core indicators that directly impact the decisions underpinning the emerging pathways (Figure 8). Future iterations of this framework of indicators should incorporate the outputs of the Sustainability Appraisal, that will identify additional sustainability indicators. These indicators support practitioners to identify when to act. They are applicable to both focus areas.

Aligning to EA planning cycles, we recommend the EA, alongside partners, conduct reviews of the indicators every 5 and 10 years. The EA should lead these periodic reviews, with:

- An Adaptation Pathways Advisory Group developing recommendations from the monitoring and evaluation reviews.
- An adaptation pathway Leadership Team making decisions on what action and/or changes to the pathways are needed.
- The EA River Severn Leadership team and RSP providing local context.

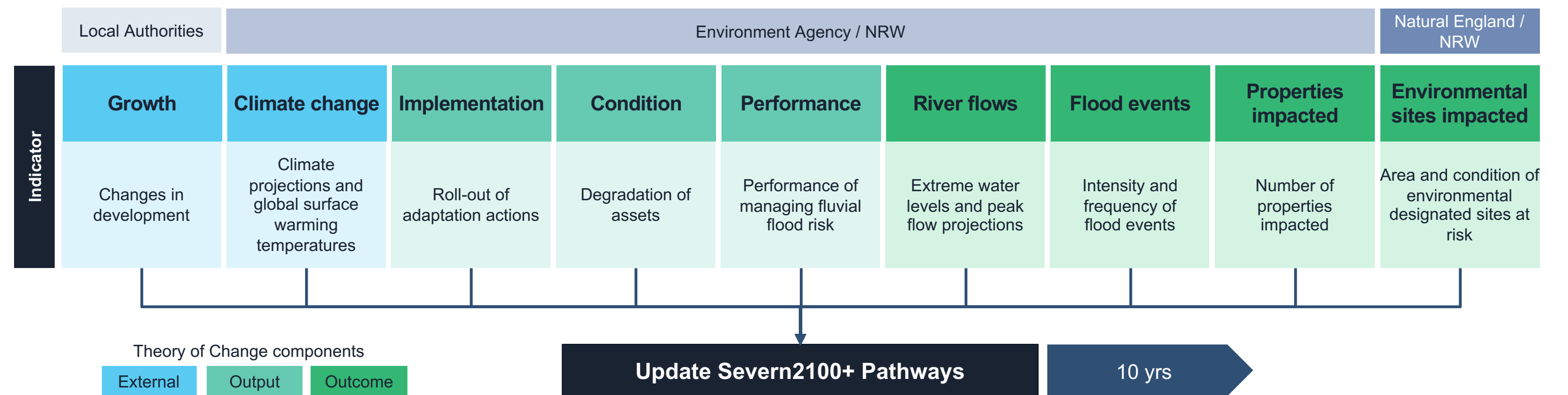


Figure 8. 10-year review process for the core indicators, highlighting responsible organisations along the top.



Step 6

Planning for implementation

1
Current challenges and opportunities

2
Future needs

3
Recommendations

To achieve climate resilience and adaptation, it is fundamental to leverage an enabling environment that allows for an adaptive approach and catalyses the delivery of the desired adaptation actions and their outcomes. These enabling conditions encompass a range of factors, described opposite.

Governance

Catchment-wide adaptation pathways require governance structures that facilitate dynamic, iterative decision-making across multiple organisations. A significant departure from current Environment Agency processes is needed to shift from a localised 'predict and act' to a strategic 'monitor and adapt' approach.

Recommendation: *Establish a regional Adaptation Pathways Advisory Group responsible for developing and monitoring adaptation pathways, and an Adaptation Pathways Leadership Team responsible for making decisions on when and how to act.*

Behaviour

Behavioural change is needed to support collective action on flood risk management and foster community resilience - ensuring local areas are more prepared for events, and able to respond and recover.

Recommendation: *Diverse and inclusive engagement is needed to support behavioural change on personal and community resilience.*

Funding & finance

Current spending on flood management is heavily reliant on 5-year funding cycles and constrained property value-based government Grant in Aid (GiA) funding. A change in approach is required that unlocks alternative, long-term funding & financing streams to fund the implementation of actions and the monitoring and updating of adaptation pathways.

Recommendation: *Develop a funding & financing working group to establish the EA's role and scale of ambition in attracting funding & financing for adaptation.*

Stakeholder engagement

Meaningful stakeholder engagement is vital for enabling informed decisions, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and building a sense of ownership among stakeholder communities. Current engagement has focused on quarterly workshops with the RSP and a Citizens Panel.

Recommendation: *Future pathway development should broaden engagement activities beyond these groups, as outlined in the Severn 2100+ Stakeholder Engagement Plan.*

Policy

A complex legislation and policy landscape can impede co-ordinated action at scale, slow delivery and create competing objectives across systems. Legislation and policy needs to enable the integration of regional and local spatial planning, land-use and flood risk management to mitigate future risks and make 'space for water'.

Recommendation: *To explore how regional flood risk management & spatial planning can be better aligned and identify what agricultural and land-use policy change is needed to enable landscape scale interventions.*

Data & information

Effective decision-making relies on robust and transparent data and information sources. By enabling accessibility, these sources can empower co-ordinated action by multiple actors.

Recommendation: *Explore how recently released information (e.g. NaFRA2, updated housing targets), and collated information (e.g. development sites from LDPs), can improve the adaptation pathways approach.*

Conclusion

Our insights

The Severn 2100+ is the first of its kind in the region to pioneer adaptation pathways in a fluvial setting. Our innovative approach has generated key insights, including:

1. Our agile, iterative sprint approach enabled us to simplify a complex problem and make rapid progress towards our project objectives.
2. By taking a 'one-team' approach across the EA and Arup, we built mutual trust, which allowed us to 'live with uncertainty,' test novel ideas, and maintain the pace of delivery.
3. Focusing efforts around piloting our approach on two sub-catchments meant we were able to conceptualise the creation of pathways and move from theoretical to practical application.
4. Support and collaboration from regional partners is necessary, as the Environment Agency cannot tackle climate change adaptation alone. Our participatory workshops with the RSP enabled us to co-create a regional framework, develop emerging adaptation pathways and build buy-in with stakeholders.
5. Applying a multi-benefit approach (that aligns to a six-capitals Integrated Reporting model) enables decisions that maximise wider benefits across water resources, water quality, biodiversity and social value, and opportunities for partnership funding of flood risk management actions.
6. The Sustainability Appraisal process is a useful tool to robustly integrate environmental, economic and social needs and requirements into the development of our emerging adaptation pathways.

Further insights from our approach are described to the right.



Where do we want to be in the future?

A clear, unifying vision, with buy-in from regional actors, is essential to adaptation. Our collaborative approach to delivery enabled us to co-create the pathways and build support for them.



When do we need to act and in what sequence?

Our collaborative pathway-building workshops enabled us to successfully form pathways. Considering each trend separately helped us to simplify a complex problem into manageable steps. Applying multiple lenses allowed us to explore the preferred pathways and highlighted 'low-regrets' activities.



What is happening that could impact us?

Scenarios were critical to enabling an adaptive approach. They demonstrated different projections of future risks and allowed us to identify the responses under varying futures. A catchment-scale model with a range of climate projections would support a more robust assessment.



How do we know it's working?

The Theory of Change is a comprehensive structure for a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is key that indicators monitor changes in the assumptions that underpin the pathways.



What can we do about it?

Actions need to look beyond typical physical flood risk management interventions. Trialling data-driven versus expert-driven approaches enabled the assessment of actions in varying contexts. A Benefits Toolkit and action scorecards facilitated decision-making and engagement around what actions to take.



How do we implement our plan?

Our collaborative, agile and iterative approach enabled us to simplify a complex problem and build capacity for adaptation. Early consideration of enabling conditions (e.g. governance, engagement etc.) is fundamental to the success of adaptation pathway delivery.

Conclusion

How does our approach inform capital delivery pipeline?

A regional or catchment-level adaptation pathway approach can improve strategic planning around fluvial flood mitigation – shifting from a ‘predict then act’ to a ‘monitor and adapt’ approach. There is an opportunity for this type of approach to form the basis of a strategic planning process that replaces the Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) that are due to expire in 2027.

Taking this approach enables long-term risks to be pro-actively managed, identifies pipelines of projects that resources can be effectively targeted around and supports the value of investment to be maximised by aligning action and funding sources. It involves:

- Developing sub-catchment (or catchment) level adaptation pathways to robustly identify a long-term programme of low-regrets actions (or strategic opportunities). These direct when and where action needs to be taken to ensure long-term resilience.

- An overarching regional resilience strategy or high-level plan, that the adaptation pathways sit within. This sets a unifying vision and approach to flood risk management, ensures action is co-ordinated, catchment interdependencies are considered and defines an overarching monitoring and evaluation framework.

The adaptation pathways would identify a prioritised programme of projects (i.e. over 5-10 years) and present the strategic case for change (i.e. form the basis of a Strategic Outline Case (SOC)). This would include the identification of:

- Detailed sub-catchment scale studies and local Complex Change strategies.
- Local capital schemes prioritised for further development at Outline Business Case stage.
- Wider enabling activities to unlock delivery.

Ultimately, the above would form the basis of a capital delivery pipeline that directs regional investment and enables regional climate resilience.

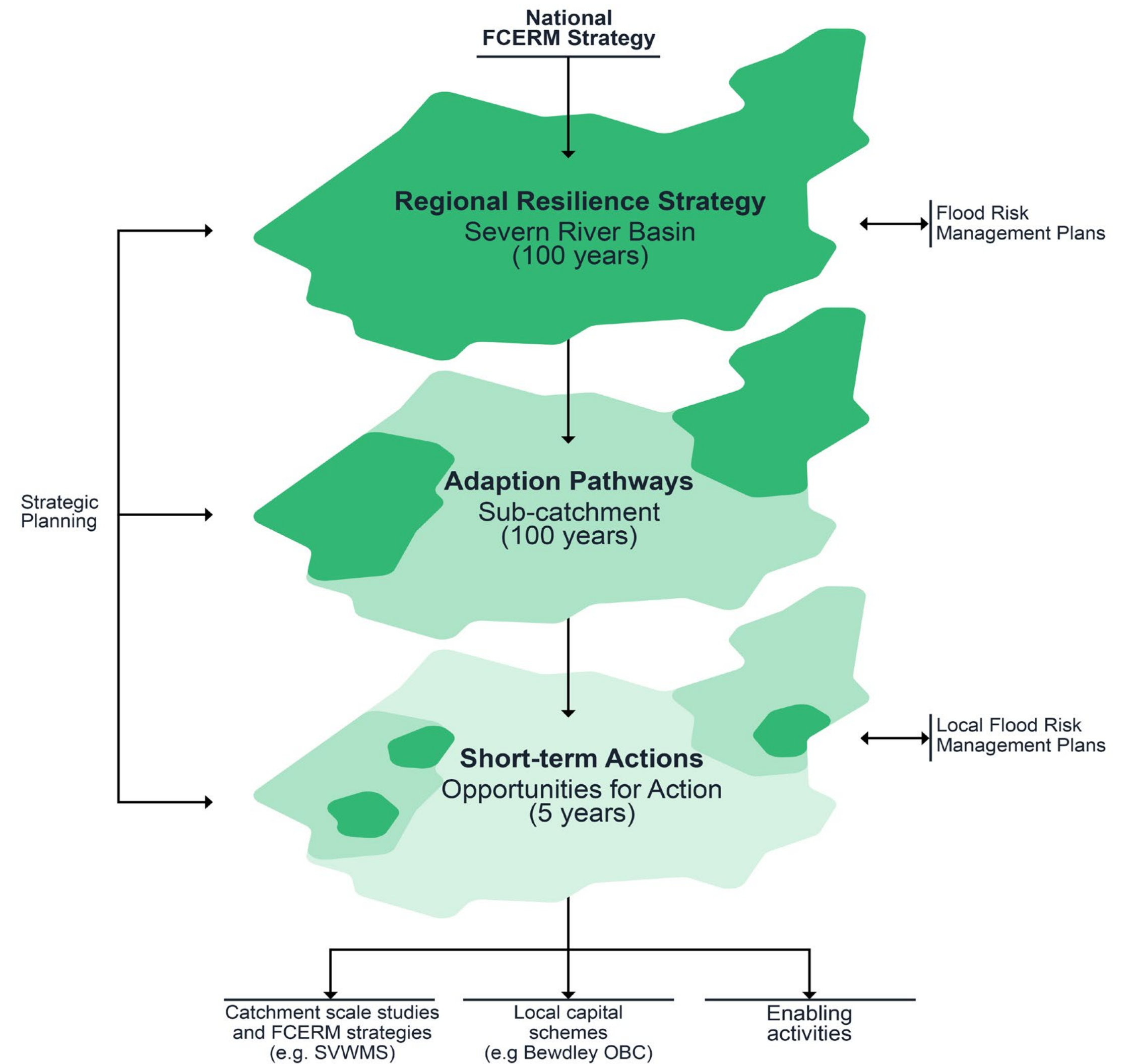


Figure 9. Illustration of how catchment level adaptation pathways can inform a short-term delivery programme

Conclusion

Summary and next steps

The Severn 2100+ has brought together 20+ regional stakeholders to co-create a strategic, adaptive approach and adaptation pathways that manage long-term fluvial flood risk and deliver wider benefits for a region of over five million people. Our approach:

- Is replicable across the catchment and nationally.
- Is applicable across the broader water system, i.e. water resources and quality.
- Helps to save costs and avoid mal-adaptation, by ensuring the catchment takes a low-regrets approach and adaptation actions can be deployed when needed.
- Informs a pipeline of schemes and drives efficiencies in the early stages of business case development.
- Enables decisions that maximise wider benefits and partnership funding of FRM actions.
- Moves the concept of adaptation pathways from theoretical to practical application.

Next steps

Adaptation planning is iterative by nature. Our work presents the first iteration of adaptation pathways for two areas of the catchment. We recommend next steps refine these pathways and apply our approach across the wider catchment to inform a regional strategy for climate resilience and adaptation.

The insights generated from our pilot may support adaptation efforts by others. By trialing our proof-of-concept approach nationally across different scales, systems, and contexts, it can be further developed to enable widespread adaptation.



Contact

Thank you for reading

If you have any questions relating to the content in this report, please email:

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This pilot has been delivered by the Environment Agency and Arup (supported by Jacobs).

With special thanks to our collaborators, the River Severn Partnership.

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“Taking a strategic, catchment-scale approach in the Severn, will help the EA, and partners, to drive efficiencies by enabling targeted action and accelerating the development of businesses cases for capital schemes.”

Dan Trewin (Environment Agency)

“The Severn Pilot is leading the way. The insights, tools, and guidance developed will better equip the Environment Agency and risk management authorities to embed adaptive approaches nationally across FCERM activities.”

Harry Chalk (Environment Agency)

“Responding to these challenges and opportunities requires a strategic, catchment-scale approach with collaboration beyond a single organisation. Our collaborative approach has helped build regional capacity for adaptation - better equipping practitioners and policymakers to make the best decisions, at the right time, for the benefit of the River Severn’s communities, environment and economy.”

Members of the RSP

“This project was an exciting opportunity to move the concept of adaptation pathways from theoretical to practical application in flood risk management.”

Louise Ellis (Arup)



ARUP

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Jacobs