



Isle of Man
Government

Reiltys Ellan Vannin

GD 2025/0119

National Strategy for Sea Defences, Flooding & Coastal Erosion 2026 - 2036


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FOREWORD

I'm delighted to introduce the Isle of Man Government's National Strategy for Sea Defences, Flooding and Coastal Erosion 2026-2036. Flooding and coastal erosion are not distant threats. They are present realities that have shaped our Island's past and will continue to challenge our future. From the devastation of Storm Desmond in December 2015 to the continual erosion of our coastline, we have witnessed firsthand the profound impact these natural hazards can have on our homes, our infrastructure, and our way of life.

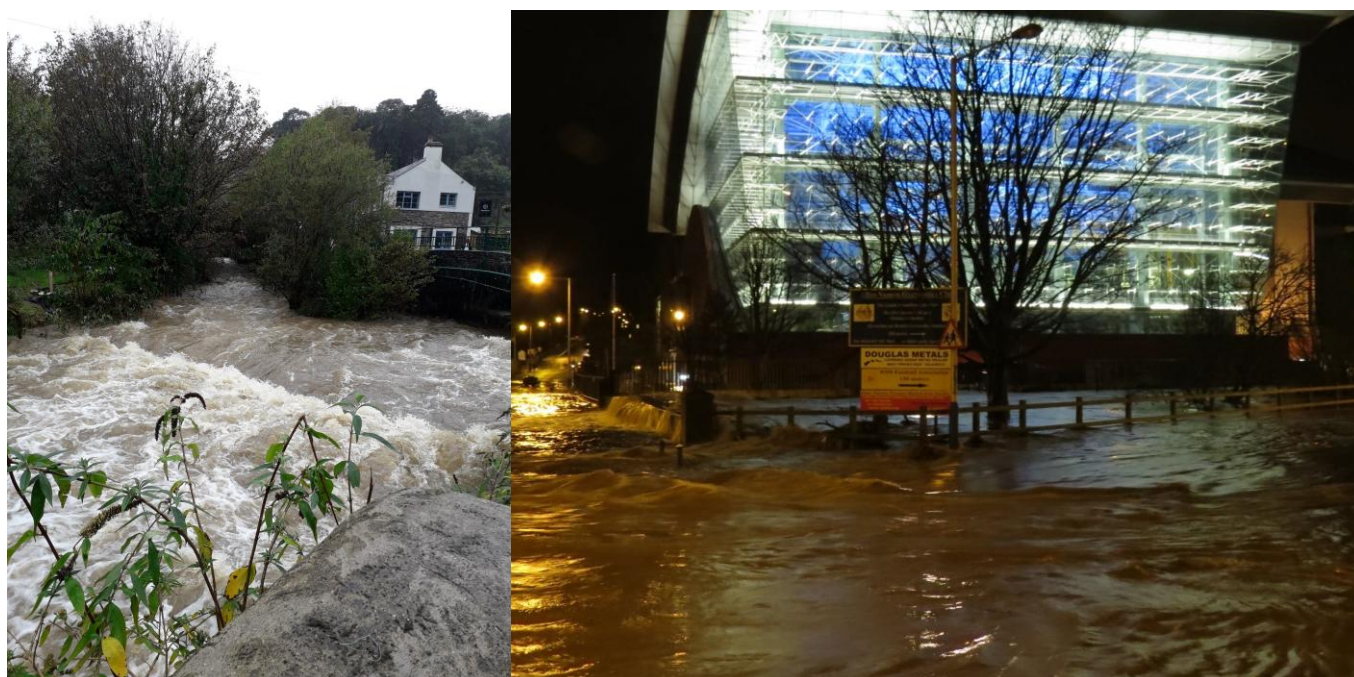
This Strategy marks a pivotal moment in our national response. It is a call to action, rooted in evidence and driven by a shared commitment to resilience. It sets out a pragmatic vision: to reduce risk as far as reasonably practicable.

We cannot eliminate flooding or coastal erosion entirely, but we can plan, invest wisely, and act decisively. This Strategy outlines how we will do so: through targeted investment and a joined-up approach across government, industry, and society. It builds on the knowledge gained over the past decade and integrates the latest modelling, risk assessments, and stakeholder feedback to ensure our actions are both deliverable and sustainable.

The Strategy will be implemented through adaptive pathways, allowing us to respond to emerging risks and opportunities. It will be underpinned by robust monitoring and clear accountability, ensuring that every pound invested delivers real value to those most at risk.

Climate change is accelerating the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Rising sea levels and more intense storms demand a new level of preparedness. That is why this Strategy aligns with our Island Plan and broader environmental ambitions—to protect not just property, but people's health, livelihoods and wellbeing to safeguard our Island for the future.

Dr. Michelle Haywood MHK
Infrastructure Minister





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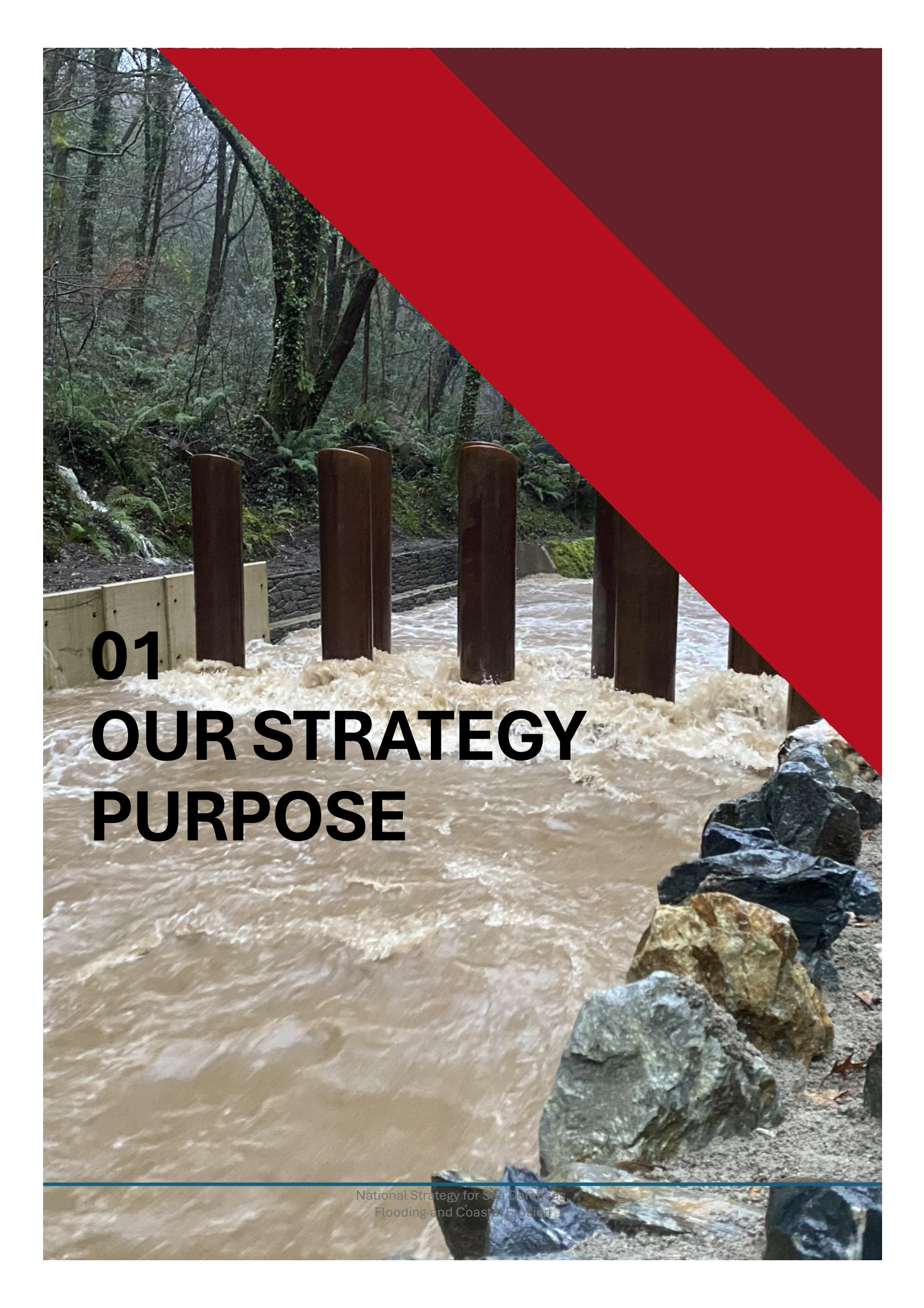
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01 OUR STRATEGY PURPOSE

INTRODUCTION

Flooding and coastal erosion are natural hazards which have always threatened our Island community. With sea levels rising and climate change driving more frequent and severe storms, these risks are increasing.

Our communities can be deeply affected by flooding and coastal erosion. These events can damage and destroy homes and livelihoods, and negatively impact people's physical and mental health. The consequences and impacts of flooding are far reaching, recovery may take years. The Island has experienced several major flood events over the last decade, reinforcing our need to act and mitigate the risks.

Estimates of damage caused by the Storm Desmond in December 2015 suggest between £9-15 million of damage was caused by this single flood event. Actual damages may be far higher.

Flooding and coastal erosion cannot be prevented entirely. This Strategy sets out the aims and objectives we strive to achieve to reduce the risks as low as reasonably practicable.

Managing flood and coastal erosion requires continued investment, cross-government working and engagement with our communities to ensure a joined-up approach that provides real benefit to those who find themselves at risk. This Strategy has been developed to strengthen working relationships across Government, improve communication and information sharing and identify efficiencies in delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management activities.

We are already experiencing the impacts of climate change, and these challenges and pressures will accelerate as global temperatures continue to rise. Long term investment into flood and coastal erosion risk management will need to be prioritised on those areas most at risk. The Strategy sets out a timeline for delivery of actions which form the building blocks of a programme of targeted investment to the most at-risk communities, delivering economically beneficial interventions and actions.

The nature of our catchments drives rapid onset of river and surface water flooding, with little to no warning. Flood and coastal erosion will continue to require significant investment in constructing hard engineering defences to provide protection from serious community flood risk. While the Strategy sets out the need for a wide range of interventions, hard engineering will form the core of our defence schemes.

This Strategy takes a holistic approach to management of these risks, highlighting the need for increased resilience, awareness and understanding of risk. We must ensure actions and decisions taken today by Government, the private sector and members of the public, do not increase risks in the future.

Significant work has been undertaken since the 2016 Strategy. Flood defences have been built in Castletown to protect the area from tidal flooding. New river defences have been built in Laxey and Douglas. Updates to our national risk mapping and changes to the governance and oversight of flood risk have been implemented.



WHAT DOES THE STRATEGY AIM TO ACHIEVE?

OUR STRATEGY VISION

Delivering flood and coastal risk management activities will support Our Island Plan vision, providing security for our communities and infrastructure from the increasing risks we are facing. This Strategy sets out our vision:

Building resilient communities through evidence-led planning and sustainable infrastructure to reduce the risks of flooding, sea level rise, and coastal erosion in the long term

This Strategy is based on an assessment of flooding and coastal erosion risk, intended to inform the management of these risks and support wider environmental, economic and social initiatives over the next 10 years.

This Strategy:

- Incorporates new information to inform present and future island plans.
- Identifies areas at risk of fluvial, surface water and coastal flooding, and coastal erosion now and in the future.
- Includes the national risk assessment consideration of current impacts, and into the future over a 100-year period.
- Reviews the priorities across the Isle of Man in present and future scenarios.
- Makes recommendations on the management of these risks.

The Strategy has been developed with a longer-term view, recognising that our understanding of risk will evolve over time.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES – DELIVERING THE VISION

Strategic objectives have been developed to capture the key areas of focus for risk management authorities over the next 10 years, under which the recommendations and action plan will be delivered. These actions are linked to one or more strategic objective and will be periodically reviewed to ensure the objectives of the Strategy are achieved.



Reduce the vulnerabilities of communities, prioritising investment recognising the urgency and impact of climate change risks.



Develop evidence-based plans, strategies and guidance for the effective management of flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion.



Increase resilience through improved awareness, understanding and emergency planning.

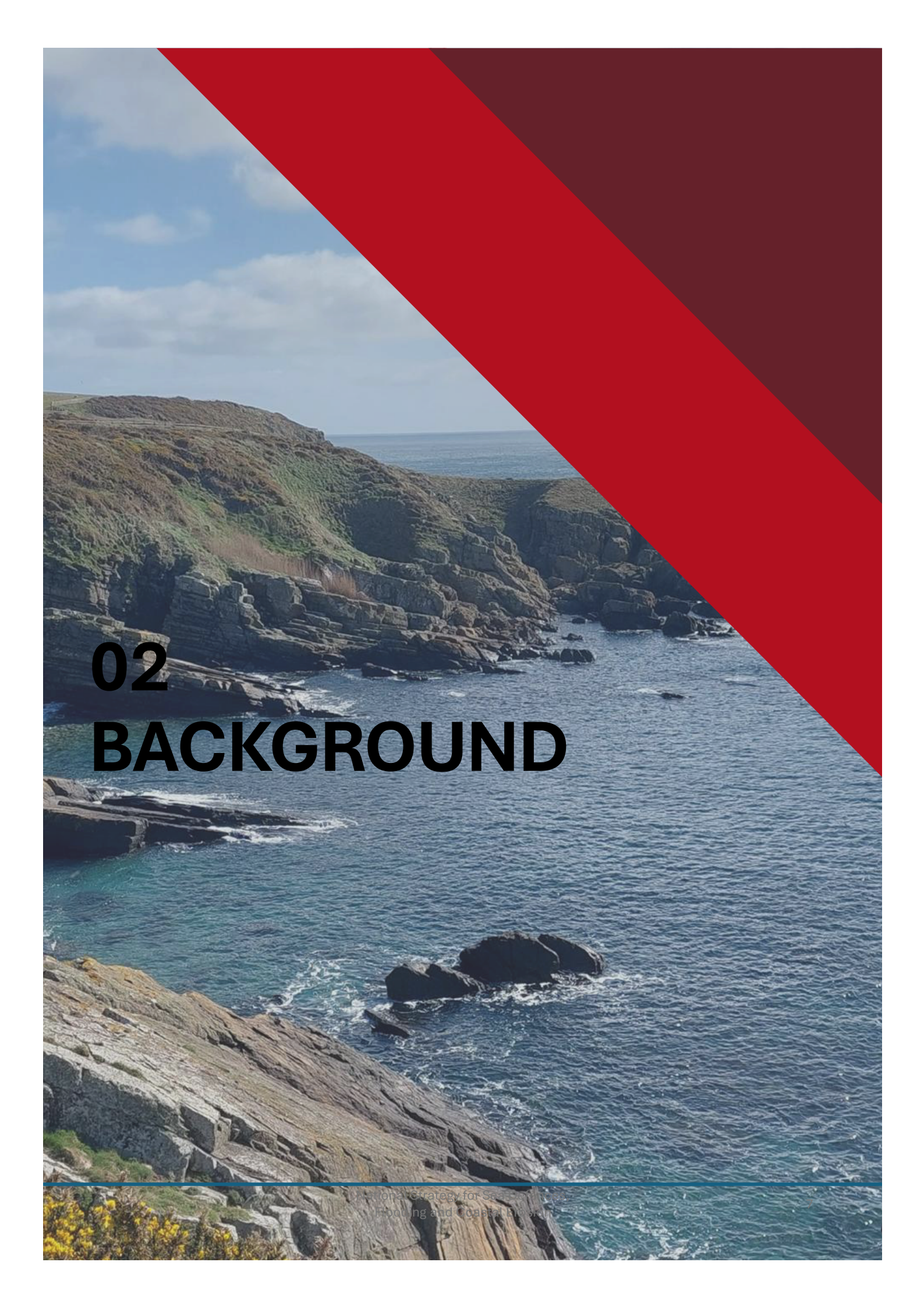


Continually improve evidence and data to better inform our Strategy.



Reduce risks through planning policy and maintenance regimes.

Fig 1. Strategic Objectives developed during the National Strategy review process.

A coastal landscape featuring a steep, rocky cliff on the left side, covered in sparse green vegetation. The cliff meets the sea at a rocky shoreline. The water is a deep blue with white foam from the waves. In the foreground, there are more rocks and a small patch of yellow flowers. A large, solid red diagonal shape cuts across the upper right portion of the image. The text '02 BACKGROUND' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

02 BACKGROUND

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

This Strategy has been developed through an evidence-based national flood and coastal erosion risk assessment, reviews and engagement with a wide range of Government stakeholders. The findings of this work are set out in 15 documents that come together to form the evidence base for this National Strategy on Sea Defences, Flooding and Coastal Erosion.

This Strategy covers period 2026 to 2036.

Nine themes in flood and coastal erosion risk management have been reviewed as part of this strategy:

- Climate Change
- Coastal Erosion
- Emergency Planning
- Hydrometry & Hydrology
- Maintenance & Asset Management
- Natural Flood Management
- Oversight & Governance
- Property Flood Resilience
- Surface Water Management

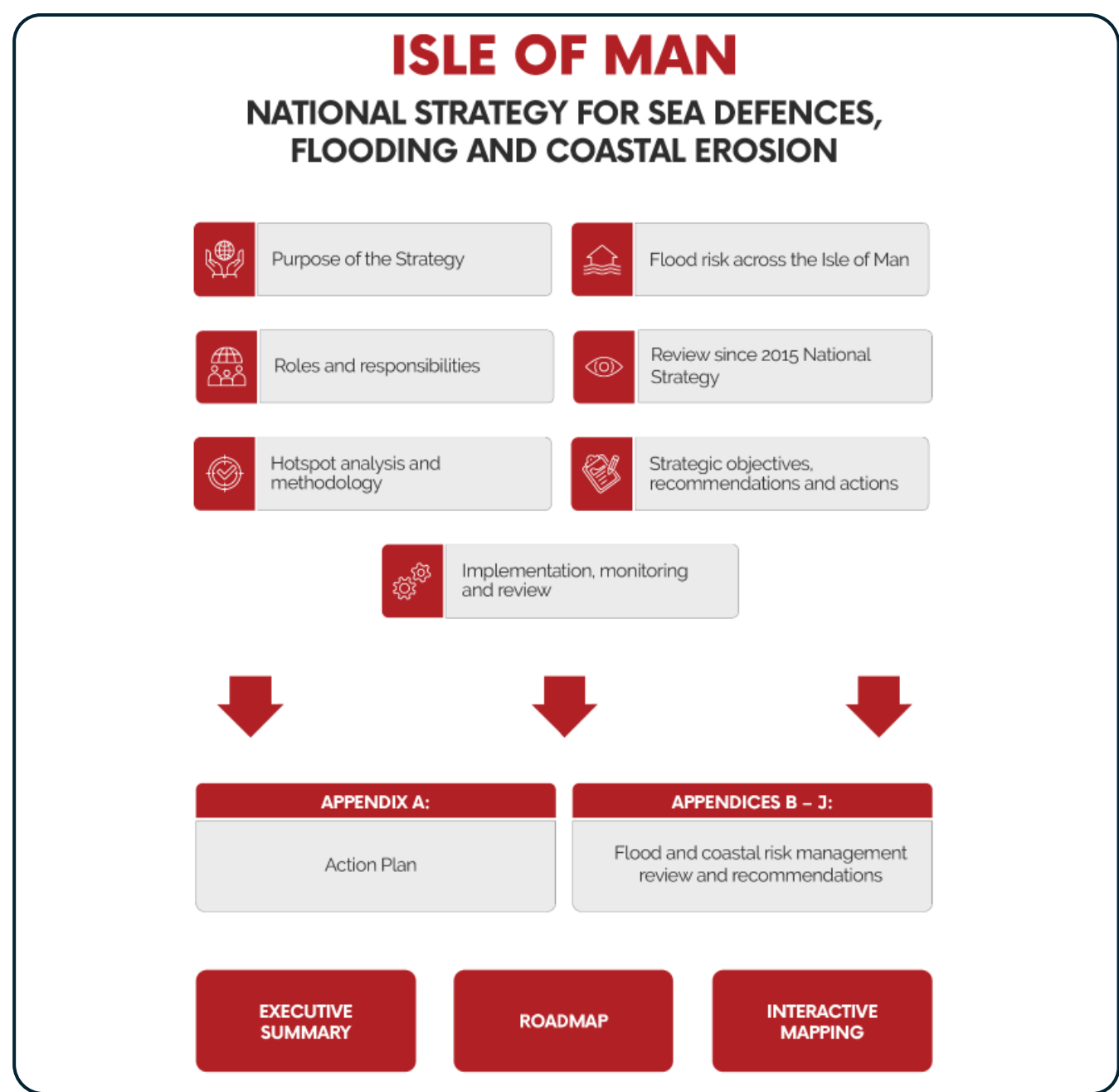


Fig 2. Overview of Strategy documentation and content.

FLOOD AND COASTAL EROSION RISK

Flooding on the Island originates from several sources.

FLOODING FROM THE SEA

Flooding from the sea usually occurs when high tides combine with severe weather, resulting in flooding to coastal communities. A combination of high tides, high on shore winds and low atmospheric pressure can increase local sea levels significantly, known as a storm surge.

The areas with most risk of flooding from the sea are Ramsey, Douglas, Castletown and Peel. The number of properties at risk from coastal flooding is expected to increase by nearly 4 times with the effects of climate change over the next 100 years.

SURFACE WATER FLOODING

Surface water flooding occurs when rainfall saturates the ground and excess water cannot drain away (either through the ground or drainage systems). Surface water flooding presents the most widespread risk to properties and infrastructure across the Island.

12% of properties, and a similar proportion of the highways network are in areas identified as at risk of surface water flooding.

£2.8 billion is estimated in economic damages from surface water flooding over a 100-year appraisal period, if we don't take action.

FLOODING FROM RIVERS

Flooding from rivers occurs when the capacity of a watercourse is exceeded or restrictions to natural flow regimes. The steep sloping topography of the Island leads to rapid onset of flooding in many of our catchments with little to no warning.

Around 1 in 13 properties in the North East management area are currently at risk of fluvial flooding. Across the Island, a further 249 properties are at risk due to the impact of climate change causing intense rainfall patterns.

COASTAL EROSION

Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land caused by wave action, tides, waves, weathering or high winds. Rates of coastal erosion around the Island vary significantly and are influenced by geology, topography and human interaction and development.

The North West coastline between Kirk Michael and Jurby exhibits the highest rates of erosion with some areas experiencing up to 0.98 metres per year.



Source of Flooding	No. of properties at risk (Present Day)	No. of properties at risk over the next 100 years
River	793	1042 (24% increase)
Surface Water	4810	9820 (51% increase)
Coastal	341	1279 (73% increase)

Fig 3. Figures derived from National Flood Risk Mapping used in the national risk assessment. Figures are indicative only.

THE ECONOMIC CASE FOR FLOOD AND COASTAL RISK MANAGEMENT - PROPERTIES AT RISK

The latest flood risk mapping has been used to determine the number of properties and infrastructure at risk now, and over the next 100 years.

Based on the number of properties at risk, significant economic impacts are expected. These impacts are likely to exceed funding available for mitigation. This reinforces the need for a strategic, long-term approach. To assess impacts, the island has been split into six management areas, based on watershed catchments and local authority boundaries, as indicated on figure 4.

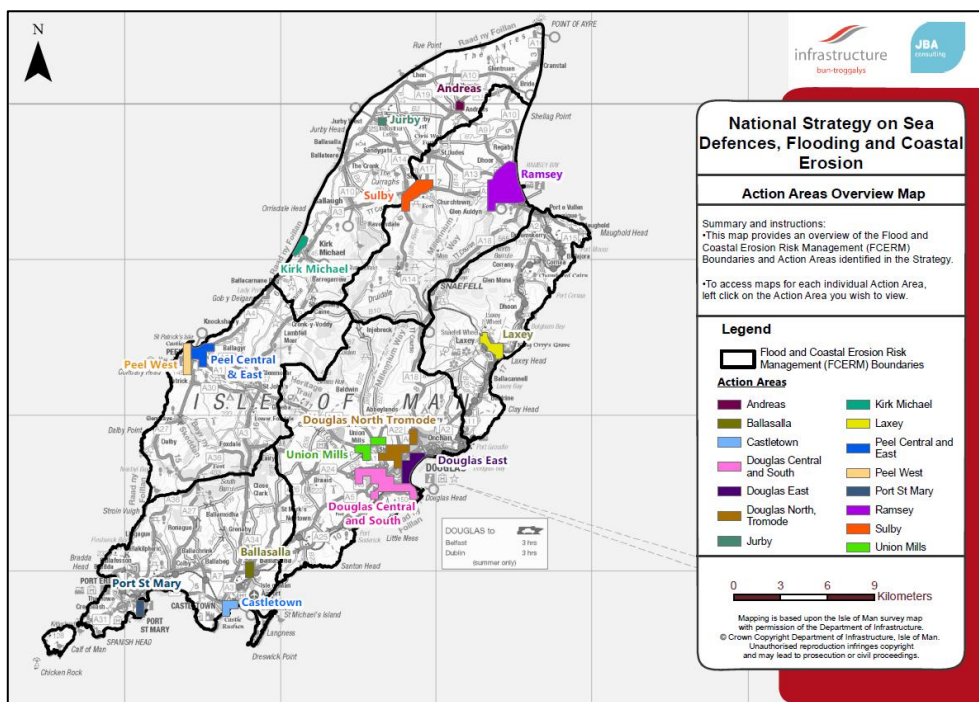


Fig 4. Overview map of management boundaries and action areas identified during the risk assessment process.

The National Receptor Database was used to extract property and infrastructure data. These were categorised into critical infrastructure, highly vulnerable development, less vulnerable development, and water compatible development. This data was screened against the latest available surface water, river, and coastal flood risk mapping datasets to count properties and infrastructure at risk from each source of flooding and for each modelled flood event.

Flood and coastal erosion risk management boundary	Modelled event (AEP = % chance of flooding in any given year)	Percentage of properties at risk from surface water flooding (number of properties)	Percentage of properties at risk from river flooding (number of properties)	Percentage of properties at risk from flooding from the sea (number of properties)
North East	1%AEP	19% (835)	8% (335)	5% (210)
	1%AEP+climate change	29% (1281)	10% (428)	19% (827)
East	1%AEP	12% (258)	6% (125)	Less than 1% (20)
	1%AEP+climate change	29% (613)	8% (160)	1% (30)
South East	1%AEP	10% (1832)	Less than 1% (85)	Less than 1% (55)
	1%AEP+climate change	22% (4212)	Less than 1% (119)	Less than 1% (118)
South	1%AEP	13% (999)	1% (106)	Less than 1% (15)
	1%AEP+climate change	27% (2054)	2% (151)	3% (210)
West	1%AEP	13% (522)	2% (73)	Less than 1% (36)
	1%AEP+climate change	27% (1035)	3% (115)	2% (94)
North West	1%AEP	14% (364)	3% (69)	Less than 1% (5)
	1%AEP+climate change	25% (625)	3% (69)	Less than 1% (5)

Fig 5 . Number of properties at risk now, and in future climate change scenarios, for each management boundary

THE ECONOMIC CASE FOR FLOOD AND COASTAL RISK MANAGEMENT – ECONOMIC APPRAISAL

Understanding the level of investment that may be required over the next 100 years is essential for developing a strategic approach. An economic appraisal to understand the costs has been undertaken. The Multi-Coloured Manual (MCM) sets out a structured approach for estimating flood damages as part of economic appraisals for flood and coastal erosion risk management. The methodology accounts for direct and indirect impacts such as business disruption, emergency costs and intangible health effects.

The damage values in the MCM come from depth–damage curves developed by the Flood Hazard Research Centre (FHRC). These curves quantify the relationship between floodwater depth and monetary damage for different property types (e.g., residential, non-residential, vehicles). These estimates are combined with frequency data to calculate Average Annual Damages (AAD) and Present Value Damages (PVD), enabling cost-benefit analysis of risk management schemes.

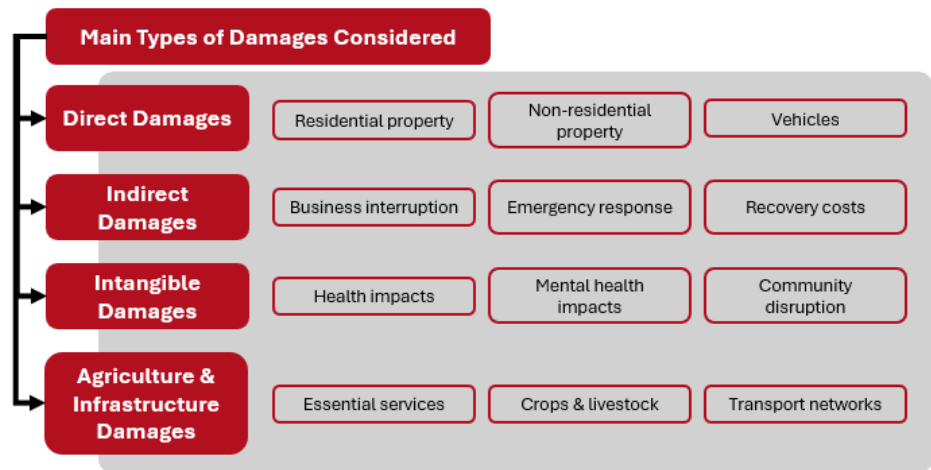


Fig 6. Typical examples of damages included in the economic appraisal approach.

Figure 7 below provides the results of this economic appraisal, providing a single representative estimate of damages over the next 100 years.

SUMMARY OF DAMAGES

This highlights the level of investment that is required to manage risk now and in future. The figures below are extracted from the Long Term Investment Scenario and provide a single representative value of damages over a 100-year period for each flood source in each FCERM boundary.

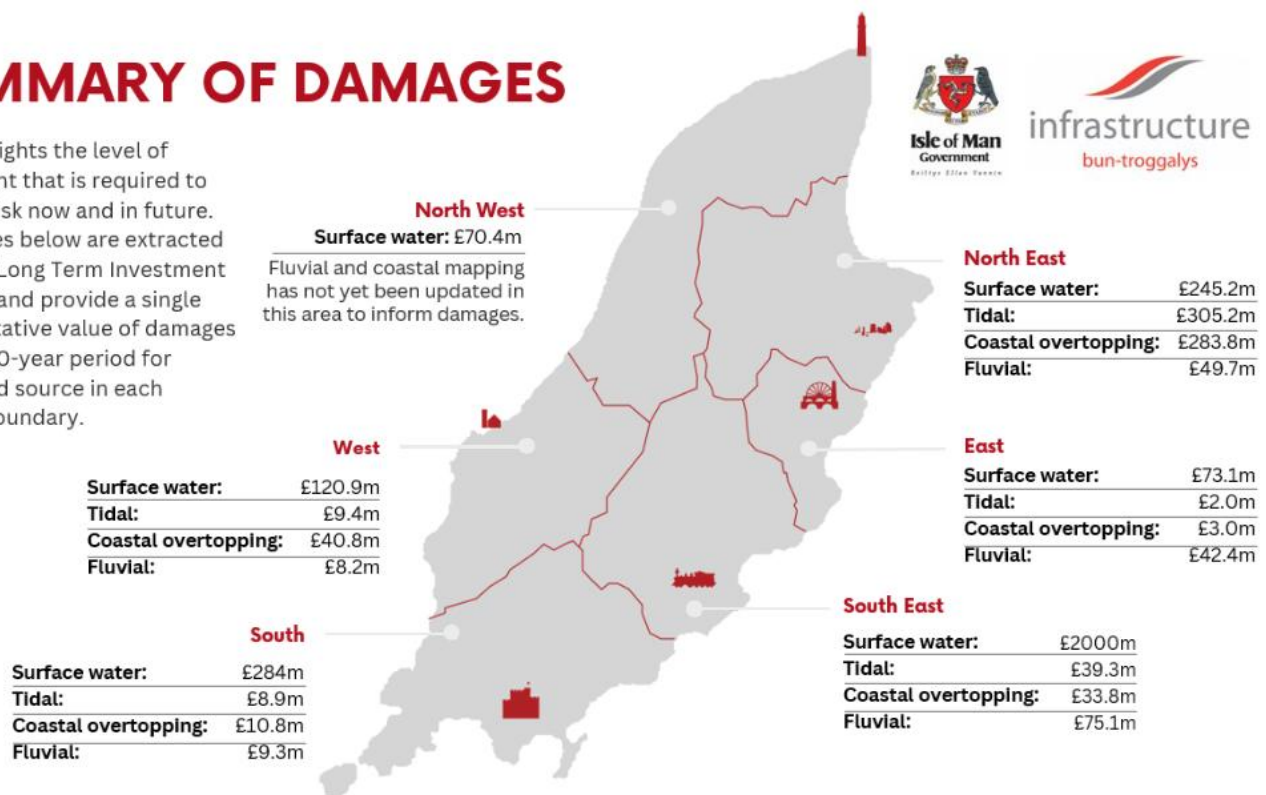


Fig 7. Summary of Damages across 6 flood and coastal erosion risk management boundaries over the next 100 years.

DELIVERING THE PREVIOUS STRATEGY

Flooding and coastal erosion have always presented serious hazards to our communities and our Island environment. Managing these risks now, and into the future, will be essential to ensure our Island remains a secure, vibrant and sustainable place for all. Since the 2016 Strategy was published, significant progress has been made across several areas.

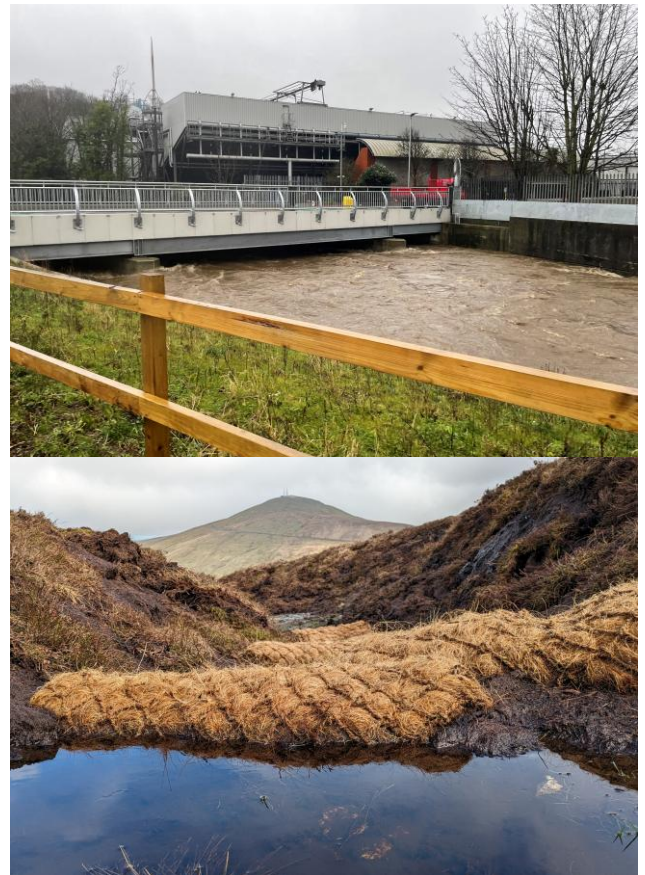
The 2016 Strategy set out to deliver the following objectives:

1. Raise community awareness to flood and coastal erosion risks and engage relevant stakeholders in effective and appropriate adaptation to these events and risks.
2. Manage and reduce the impacts of flooding and coastal erosion on communities, infrastructure and the environment.
3. Prioritise investment to balance the urgency and impact of the risks identified.

PROGRESS SINCE 2016

An overview of some key achievements that address the 2016 Strategy objectives are:

- £2.8 million invested in tidal flood defences in Castletown, protecting 90 properties from flood from the harbour.
- £7 million invested in river defences and flood mitigation works in Laxey, protecting 64 properties from flooding, with more works programmed to complete the defences.
- £2 million invested in defences in Douglas, protecting 49 properties and critical national infrastructure.
- Surface water flood alleviation schemes in Laxey & Douglas.
- Updated National Flood Risk Maps.
- Launch of [IOMFloodhub](#) website to provide information and increase awareness to the public and private sectors.
- Draft planning policy statement and development guidance.
- [Manx Peat Partnership](#), delivering natural flood management as a co-benefit of carbon sequestration.
- Improved watercourse debris management and surveillance practices.
- Detailed bi-annual monitoring surveys continue of the coastal erosion impacting the North West coastline, with a focus on Kirk Michael.
- Improved engagement across Government in relation to emergency planning and event response for serious flooding.



MOVING FORWARD

The 2026-2036 Strategy endorses the approach over the last 10 years. The Strategy emphasises the need to continue with the work already underway and brings together new evidence to support and expand the focus to wider themes. Risk management can bring multiple co-benefits to wider Government aims and support key objectives of protecting people, property and the environment.

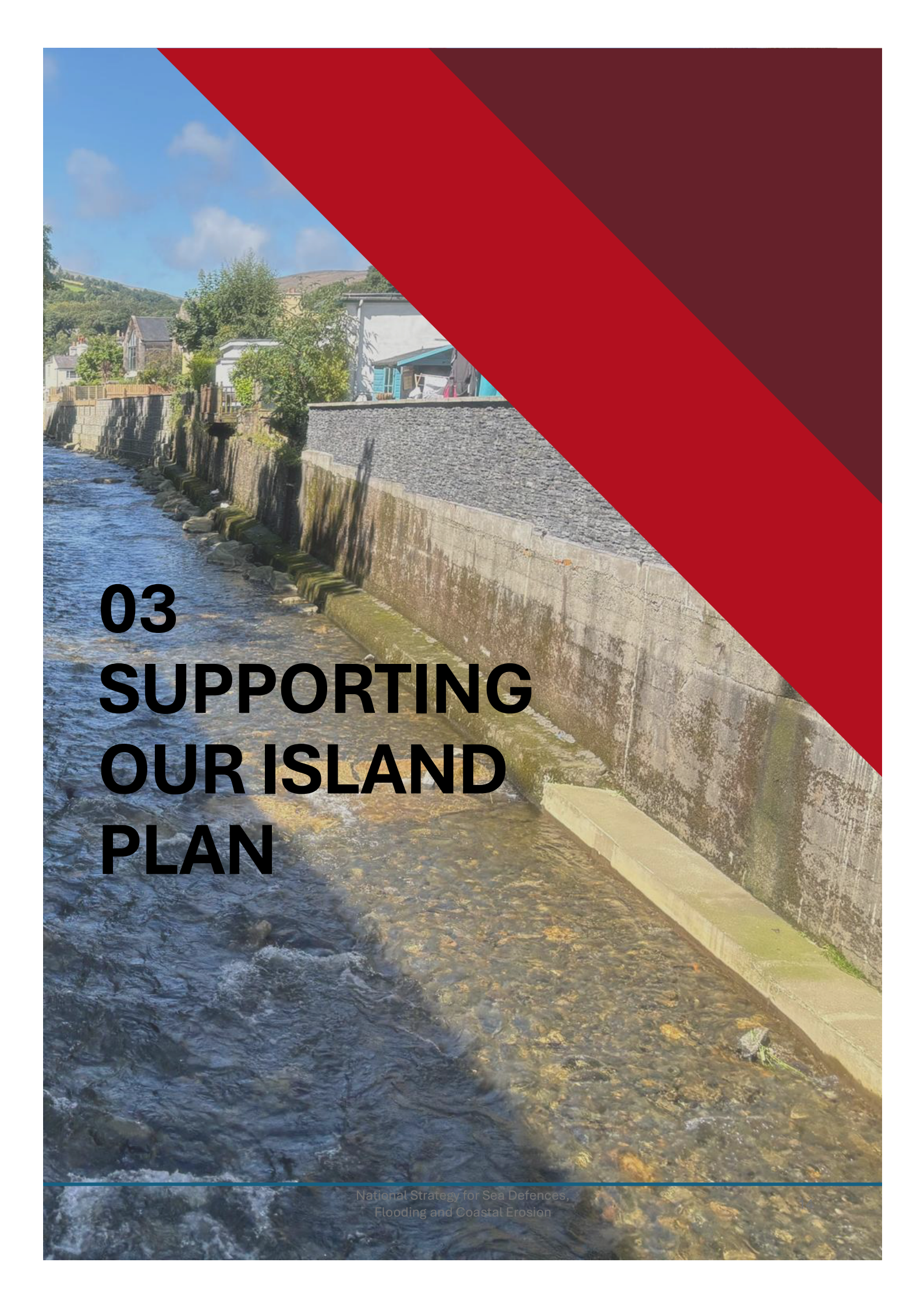
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Flooding can have a wide range of direct and indirect impacts on our Island Community. Direct impacts can be loss of life and injury, health risks, damage to infrastructure and property, displacement of individuals and communities and impact on our environment. Indirect impacts include disruption to essential services, economic loss and strain on infrastructure, particularly where frequent, repeat flooding occurs. Addressing these risks presents a significant challenge.

Although significant hazards are present, there are opportunities to take steps to reduce the impact of short term and long-term risks. By taking action to reduce these impacts, while considering future impacts in our decision-making approach, the maximum benefits from our investment can be realised. The below table outlines some examples of the challenges faced and the opportunities that have been identified.

CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
Challenge: Climate change and rising sea levels Increased rainfall and storm intensity leading to more frequent and severe flood events. Sea levels predicted to rise by up to 1 metre by 2100.	Opportunity: Planning for future risks, based on the best available climate science will reduce community exposure to extreme hazards. This Strategy focusses on delivering works and measures that take account of future climate predictions and sea level rise.
Challenge: Funding and resource to deliver Long term funding and resource is essential to deliver works.	Opportunity: Sustained funding through revenue and capital budgets to deliver the Strategy actions and recommendations. Climate Change Adaptation budget will be utilised to deliver defence schemes.
Challenge: Infrastructure pressures Many of our coastal defences, river assets and drainage infrastructure is ageing. Significant investment is required to maintain existing service standards and future assets.	Opportunity: Improved cross Government working and long-term investment planning present an opportunity to review existing asset management. Adaptive pathways approach can be followed to ensure investment in assets occurs at a time that is most economically advantageous.
Challenge: Data limitations to aid decision making Long-term climate, environmental and hydrological data has been undervalued.	Opportunity: Short- and medium-term actions on data collection to improve our understanding and enable data led decisions on flood and coastal risk management works and activities. Evidence collected today, will ensure future decisions are based on sound data and understanding of our Island and the natural processes that govern our landscapes.
Challenge: Planning and development requirements New development is required to support our population as it grows.	Opportunity: To strengthen planning policy in relation to flood and coastal risk through updates to policy guidance and the Strategic Plan.

Fig 8. Examples of challenges and opportunities identified in flood and coastal erosion risk management.

A photograph of a coastal town with a stone wall and a river, overlaid with a large red diagonal graphic.

03 SUPPORTING OUR ISLAND PLAN

National Strategy for Sea Defences,
Flooding and Coastal Erosion

OUR ISLAND PLAN – AN ENVIRONMENT WE CAN BE PROUD OF

OUR ISLAND PLAN

Our Island Plan recognises the need for an environment that we can be proud of, highlighting the importance of our environment to our wellbeing and success of our communities. Set out within the Island Plan is the need to develop plans for climate change adaptation, including flood management and mitigation.

The 2026 National Strategy on Sea Defences, Flooding and Coastal Erosion is designed to meet that commitment, setting out a programme of actions over the next 10 years and beyond.



CLIMATE CHANGE PLAN 2022-2027

The [Climate Change Plan 2022-2027](#) highlighted the significant challenges that we will face due to climate change over the next century. Adaptation and resilience are key themes, with particular focus on building resilience in our supply chains, critical infrastructure, economy and environment.

This Strategy recommends objectives and actions that support a wider programme of adaptation to current and future climate risks.

The data underpinning this Strategy is produced using the latest climate projection data from [UK CP18 datasets](#), ensuring that future climate predictions are embedded in actions and decisions.

ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Delivering the changes needed to protect our community, our property and our way of life from the impacts of climate change.

WHY THIS STRATEGY HAS BEEN REVIEWED

Since the first National Strategy on Sea Defences, Flooding and Coastal Erosion was published in 2016 significant progress has been made in developing flood alleviation and coastal defence schemes for priority areas.

Understanding of future climate hazards has also significantly improved. The 2016 Strategy used climate projection data released in 2009; data published in 2018 is now available. New evidence is also available on the coastal erosion risks for some parts of the Island's coast.

The review will take this information and provide an updated strategy, considering the following:

- Flood Management remit under Flood Risk Management Act 2013.
- Review flood and coastal erosion priorities across the Island in present day and future scenarios.
- Incorporate new information and evidence to ensure risks are fully understood and plans remain relevant in future Island Plans.

A commitment to periodically review the Strategy was one of ten accepted recommendations in response to an Independent Review of 2019 Laxey flooding undertaken by ARUP on behalf of the Cabinet Office ('ARUP Report'). The ARUP Report recommended that the Strategy should be renewed and refreshed for appropriateness at timely intervals *"At a frequency of no more than every 10 years would be wise for a substantial update, and perhaps with a lighter review once every 5 years."*

The 2016 Strategy ranked areas based on map grid squares from 1 to 100 in order of priority based on several criteria. This resulted in unintended ambiguities when interpreting risk and priorities. The weight given to the impact on people, properties, infrastructure, agriculture, and the environment has now been renewed, with weighted scoring used to reflect the impact of flooding and coastal erosion on our most vulnerable communities and infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLANS

NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

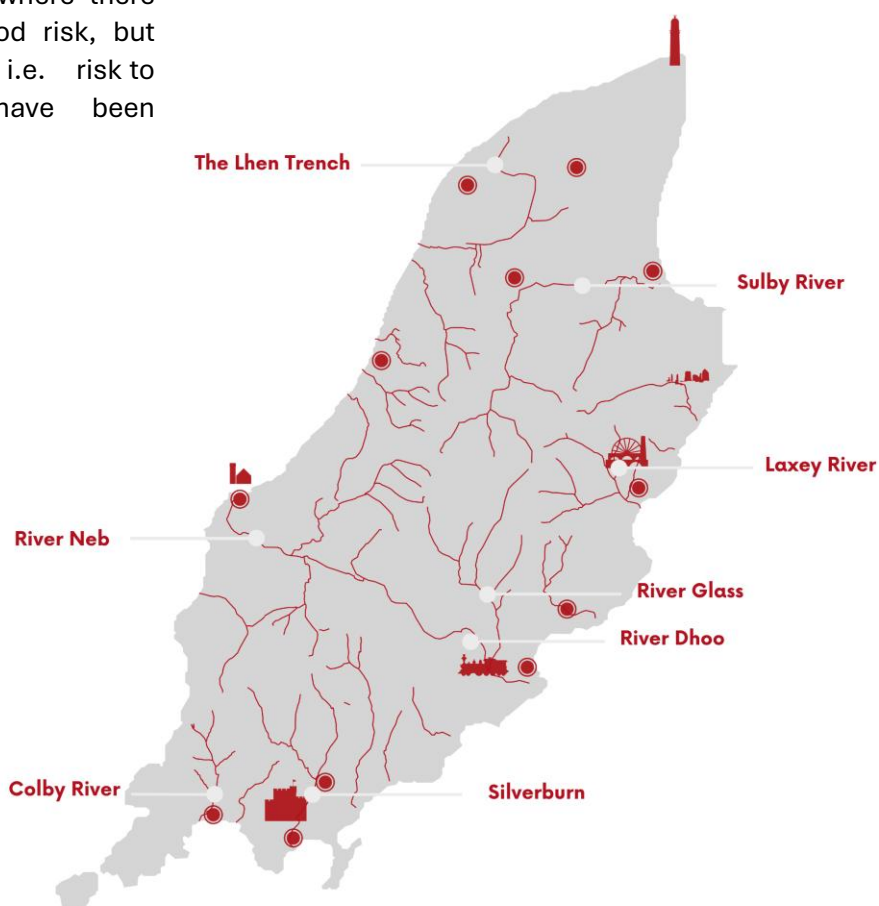
A national risk assessment was originally conducted for the 2016 Strategy. The national risk assessment has been revised, using the latest updates in climate prediction data and updated national flood risk mapping for the Island. More recent data on coastal erosion on the North West coast has also been included in this Strategy's risk assessment.

The updated Island-wide analysis using the latest flood risk and coastal erosion data has identified key areas at risk across the Isle of Man, from which Action Areas have been identified. These identify the most at-risk areas across the Island to support the case for investment and to support the prioritisation of resources.

The Stages of the risk assessment process are set out in summary below (full details of the methodology applied can be found within the Strategy report documents).

1. Identify at risk areas across the Island – screening of receptors against latest flood risk mapping data and receptors weighted based on vulnerability classifications.
2. Cumulative impact assessment – identifying areas which may be impacted by multiple sources of flood risk or those where there was only a single source of flood risk, but the hazard was deemed significant, i.e. risk to life. Fifteen Action Areas have been identified.
3. Action Area analysis – actions were then identified to manage flood risk in each Action Area.

Action Areas	
Douglas North Tromode	Castletown
Douglas East	Ballasalla
Douglas Central & South	Union Mills
Laxey	Sulby
Ramsey	Andreas
Kirk Michael	Jurby
Peel West	Port St Mary
Peel Central & East	



RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLANS

ACTION AREA PLAN

An Action Area plan has been developed comprising 15 areas identified. Proposals within these areas are attributed to five categories of flood and coastal erosion risk management work. Tasks have been assigned short-, medium- or long-term timescales and action owners identified. The Action Area plan can be found in appendix A of the Strategy documents.

Areas highlighted at risk but not classified as Action Areas through the risk assessment process are noted as hotspots and described in the Strategy documents.

Flood risk to agricultural land and highways have also been identified within the Strategy documents.



WIDER STRATEGY RECOMMENDATIONS

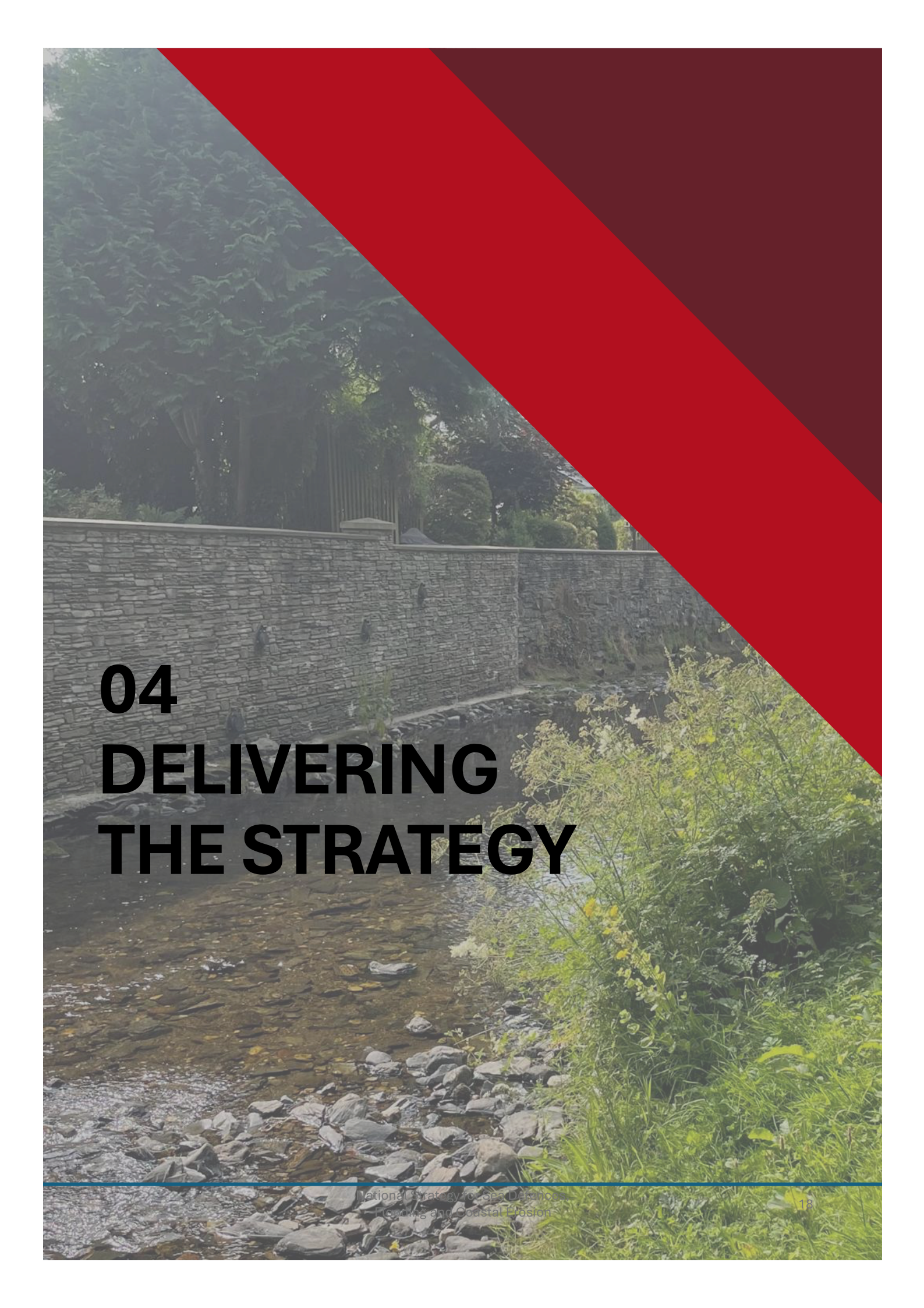


Recommendations for each area of flood risk have been developed through:

- Review of current practices and gap analysis
- Priorities identified through the risk assessment
- Comparison with industry best practice
- Interviews with stakeholders

Recommendations have been assigned priority timescales and action owners to take forward and deliver.

The recommendations contained within the Strategy report and appendices B through J are ways in which risk management authorities can improve existing practices or increase implementation to mitigate flood and coastal erosion risks. These recommendations focus on 9 workstreams that together, contribute to flood and coastal erosion risk management.

A photograph of a stone wall and a stream with a large red diagonal overlay. The wall is made of stacked stones and runs along the left side of a stream. The stream is filled with rocks and water. To the right of the stream is a grassy bank with some yellow flowers. The background shows a dense forest of green trees. A large red diagonal shape covers the top right portion of the image.

04 DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Flood and coastal erosion risk management on the Isle of Man involves several Government departments and organisations. These parties all have a significant role to play in delivering this Strategy. This Strategy promotes a collaborative approach to risk management among stakeholders, allowing for maximum benefit to be achieved with available resources.

Significant changes in responsibilities for flood and coastal risk management occurred in late 2020, following accepted recommendations of the [ARUP Independent Review](#) of Laxey flooding in 2019. Flood Management Division, Department of Infrastructure was formed in 2020 and is responsible for the general supervision of all matters relating to flood risk management.

Flood and coastal erosion risk management responsibilities are broadly attributed as shown in figure 9. Responsibilities of various departments and organisations can be found in appendix H.

The [Flood Risk Management Act 2013](#) and The [Coastline Management Act 2005](#) set out the Departments legal framework for flood and coastal erosion management on the Isle of Man.

Private landowners and members of the public also play a role as riparian owners. Owners of land adjoining a watercourse or with a watercourse running through it, have certain rights and responsibilities. Details of riparian rights and responsibilities can be found in our Watercourse Management Guide here:

[IOMFloodhub - Watercourse Management](#)

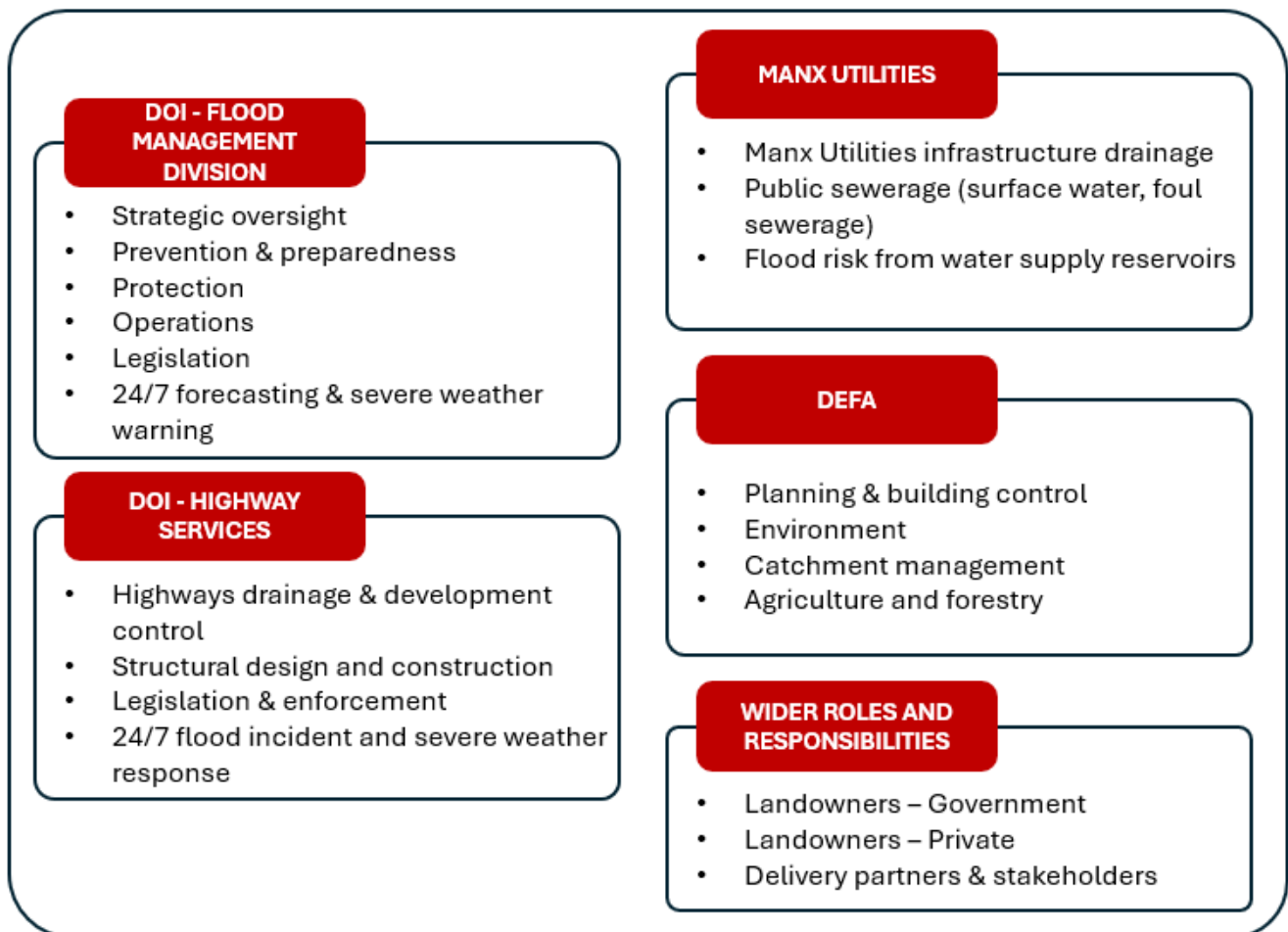


Fig 9. Strategic overview of flood and coastal risk management responsibilities, full details within the Strategy Report.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Flood and coastal risk management requires extensive cross Government working to deliver benefits to our communities.

In partnership with other risk management authorities and key stakeholders, implementation of the Strategy will be overseen by the Flood Management Coordinating Committee (FMCC). The FMCC will guide the management of flooding and coastal erosion issues across the Island.

The FMCC is formed of representatives from across Government, providing oversight and scrutiny of the work being undertaken. Chaired by the DOI, the FMCC brings together expertise and resource to deliver on flood and coastal risk management activities.

The FMCC and its subgroups will work to deliver the actions and recommendations outlined, with a focus on the short and medium term. A programme of actions and work will be developed by the FMCC, with actions tasked to the relevant subgroups. An overview of the FMCC structure, including members and stakeholders can be seen below:

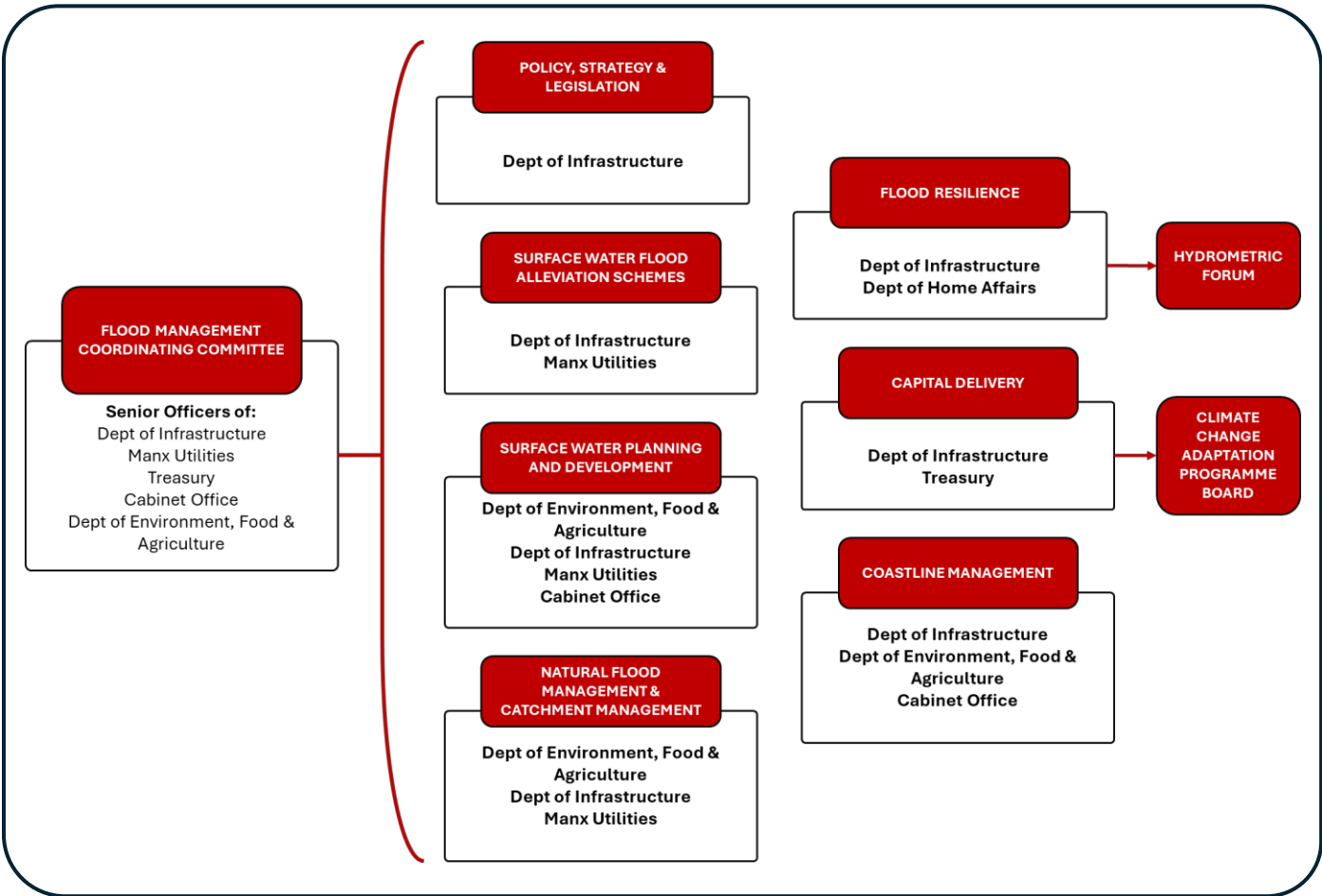


Fig 10. Structure of the Flood Management Coordinating Committee.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The Strategy has been developed to support understanding and management of flood risk and coastal erosion across the Island over the next 10 years. Successful implementation of the Strategy will be influenced by external factors such as funding and resource availability. Progress will be monitored by the FMCC.

Implementation of the Strategy will follow a four-step circular process:

1. Collate and review evidence to support the Strategy objectives and action plan.
2. Develop detailed plans and sub-strategies for flood risk and coastal change using an evidence and risk-based approach.
3. Implement changes in line with revised plans and continually improve understanding of flood risk and ways of working.
4. Continued implementation, monitoring and review of the Strategy.

The actions and recommendations set out within the Strategy mirror this approach, with a focus on data collection and review of evidence in the short term, and medium to long term actions to deliver works on the ground.

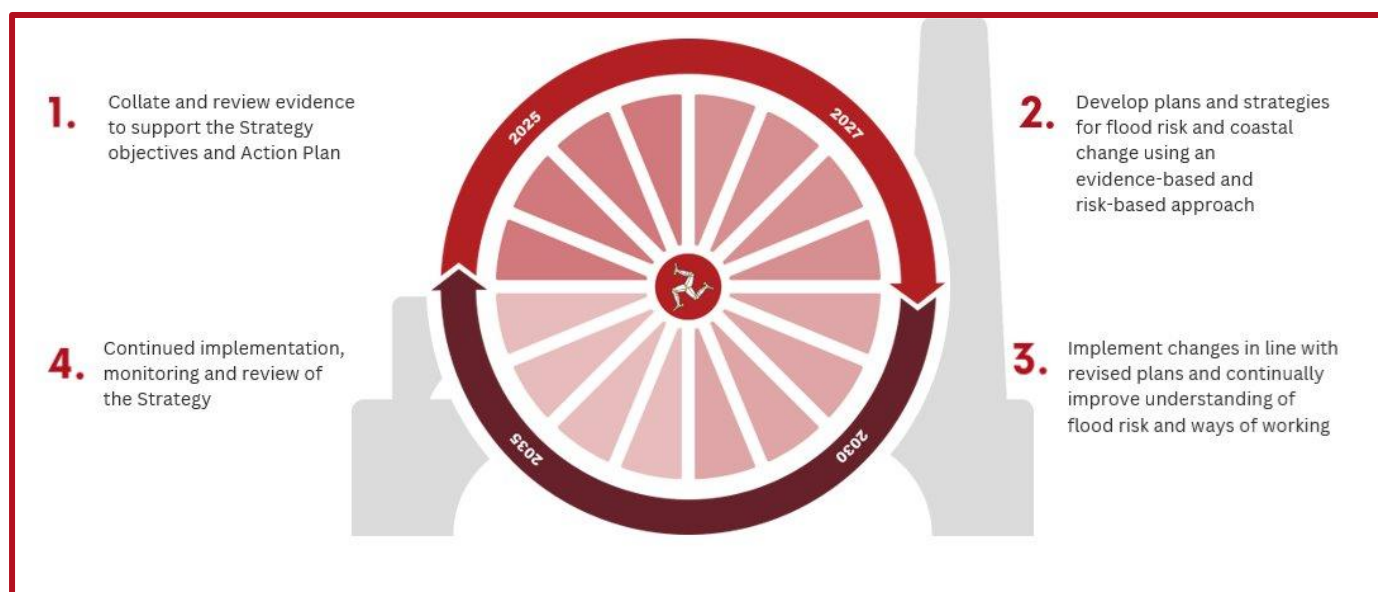


Fig 11. National Strategy Implementation Process diagram.

MONITORING PROGRESS

Monitoring the progress of the Strategy will be coordinated through the FMCC and its subgroups. Action plans will be developed and bi-annual reporting to the FMCC will maintain oversight and strategy momentum.

REVIEWING STRATEGY DELIVERY

Throughout the ten-year lifecycle of the Strategy, understanding of risk will develop further, through updated national and local risk assessments, monitoring programmes and flood and coastal event reviews. The circular process for delivery will ensure this new information can be used to update actions and recommendations.

The Strategy will receive a light touch review after 5 years, with a full review at year 10.

DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

FUNDING & RESOURCES

Ongoing Capital funding is required to delivery long term programme of work, including building new flood defences to protect communities at risk.

Many of the recommendations and actions are included in the Department and Government stakeholders' business as usual activities or current work schedules.

The Strategy recommendations and actions will inform the Capital programme, which will be reviewed and updated considering the findings of the national risk assessment. Work continues to deliver river flood defence works in Laxey and Douglas, and options assessments for Ramsey are underway.

OUR NEXT STEPS

The Flood Management Coordinating Committee will review and agree next steps, delegating workstreams and projects to its subgroups and partners to deliver the short-term actions and recommendations identified within the Strategy.

Many of the short-term actions and recommendations set out in the Strategy are now underway, with significant work across Government to deliver.

The FMCC will prioritise actions based on the findings of the national risk assessment, aligning work with existing plans and the Capital delivery programme.

ASSESSING PRIORITIES

The national risk assessment undertaken to inform this Strategy has informed the prioritisation of actions and recommendations. Specific areas within flood and coastal risk management have been assessed and recommendations made.

Receptors to flood and coastal erosion risk have been screened, including critical infrastructure, residential and commercial property, agricultural land and highways. Receptors were assessed and assigned multipliers based on vulnerability classifications. Risk to life has also been considered, making use of hazard maps and assessing risk using UK DEFRA 'flood risks to people' classifications.

Ongoing assessment of risk will influence the Strategy and priorities throughout the strategy lifetime.

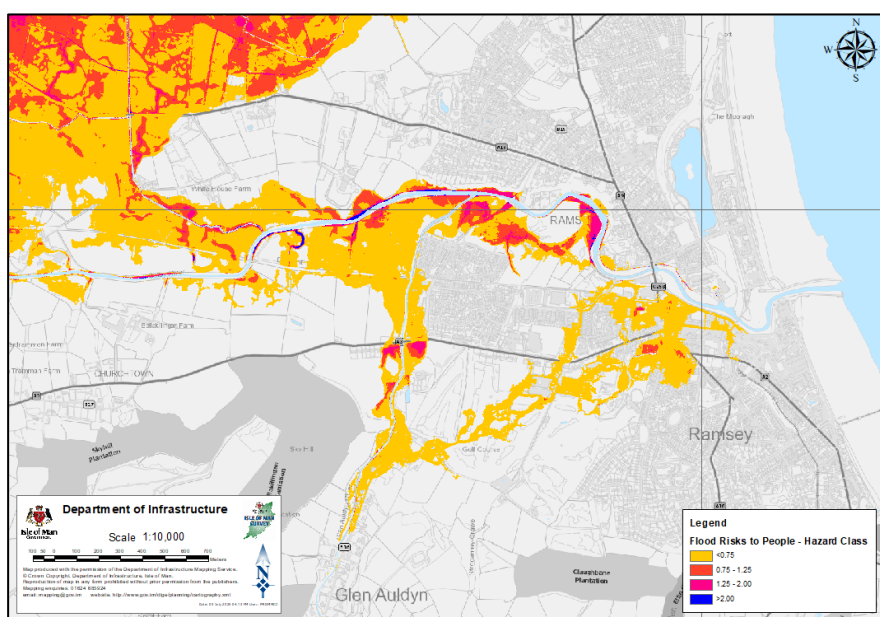


Fig 12. Hazard mapping used to assess 'risk to life', River Sulby, Ramsey.

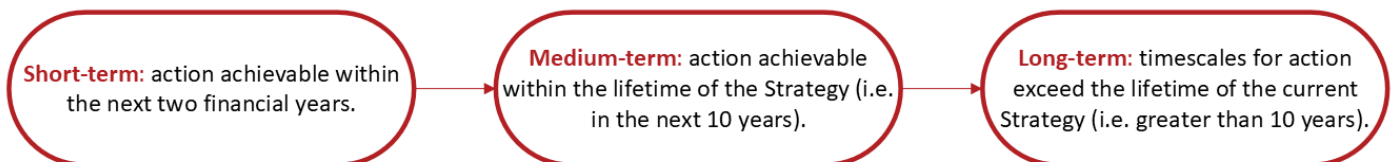
Description of Flood Hazard Rating	Flood Hazard Rating	Classification Explanation
Very low hazard/ Caution	<0.75	'Flood zone with shallow flowing water or deep standing water'
Danger for some (i.e. children)	0.75 - 1.25	'Danger: flood zone with deep or fast flowing water'
Danger for most	1.25 - 2.00	'Danger: flood zone with deep fast flowing water'
Danger for all	>2.00	'Extreme danger: flood zone with deep fast flowing water'

Fig 13. Defra's FD2320/TR2 'Flood Risks to People' classifications.

TIMESCALES FOR ACTION

Prioritisation of work needs to consider the available resource and timing of any proposed intervention. Timing is key for sustainable flood and coastal risk management, ensuring actions taken today do not lead to significant financial and ongoing maintenance burdens in the future.

Recommendations and actions within this Strategy are considered over short-, medium- and long-term timescales.



Many projects and work streams are already underway to deliver the short-term recommendations across Government.

ADAPTIVE PATHWAYS

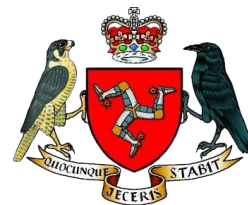
While this Strategy timeline covers the next ten years, planning for risks we face today, should account for risks we expect to face in the future. To do this, we must ensure our decision making allows for agility when considering the latest climate science, flood risk information and physical changes to our coastlines and Island environment.

An adaptive pathway is a decision-making approach that allows decision-makers to take actions even when some uncertainty in the evidence persists.

Integrating an adaptive pathways approach, as recommended in this Strategy will allow policy makers, asset owners and delivery teams to ensure that decisions and interventions can be delivered at the right point in time to benefit people, infrastructure, the economy and the environment.



CONTACT



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IM1 2RF

Flood reporting (not for emergencies):

iomfloodhub.im/report-a-problem-or-incident/report-flooding/

If you require assistance due to flooding, please contact the Department of Infrastructure: +44 1624 850000 / 672000.

If your life is in danger due to flooding dial 999.



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