

Introduction

The SOLARIS project explores the role of **justice and equality** in flood risk management (FRM). It is a comparative study between four countries: Belgium, England, Finland, and France. Each country has two case studies.

We identify three types of justice related to FRM:

- **Distributional** justice – the distribution of costs and benefits of FRM measures and how fair this is.
- **Procedural** justice – the ability of individuals and groups to take part in decision-making processes for FRM.
- **Recognition** justice – are different types and degrees of flood vulnerabilities recognised?

Results – West Sussex

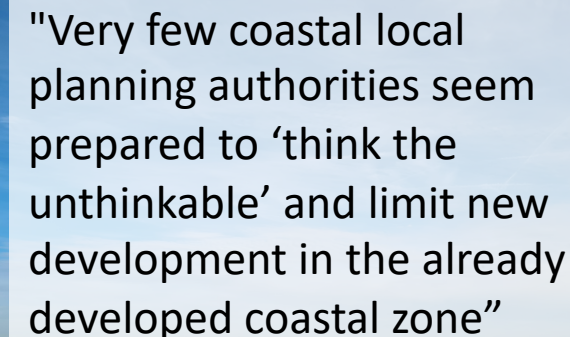
1. Justice and equality in policy

- No explicit mention in FRM policy/plans/strategies.
- LFRMS¹: “promote fairness in improving the wellbeing of communities”. No detail on how.
- Reliance on Grant in Aid funding calculator (e.g., deprived households).

1. Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

2. Planning and place making

- “Planning has basically been hijacked as housing policy”.
- Lack of holistic planning at the coast.
- Local plan delay.
- Developers seeking loopholes or ‘work arounds’, e.g., sea water inundation.
- Community viability – Selsey.
- SuDs capacity.



"Very few coastal local planning authorities seem prepared to ‘think the unthinkable’ and limit new development in the already developed coastal zone”

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3. Shoreline Management Plan

- Adaptation and defence must go through the same funding application process (FCERM GiA).
- Planning integration: land – shoreline – marine.
- Human and financial resources.

4. Participatory processes

- LFRMS consultation
- Flood action groups
- Manhood peninsula action group
- “...working from a bottom-up approach to take forward the EA’s work on readiness but actually working with the community...so that it doesn’t always come from top-down and it is not always about here are some options, what do you think? That doesn’t work.”

5. Knowledge and capacity

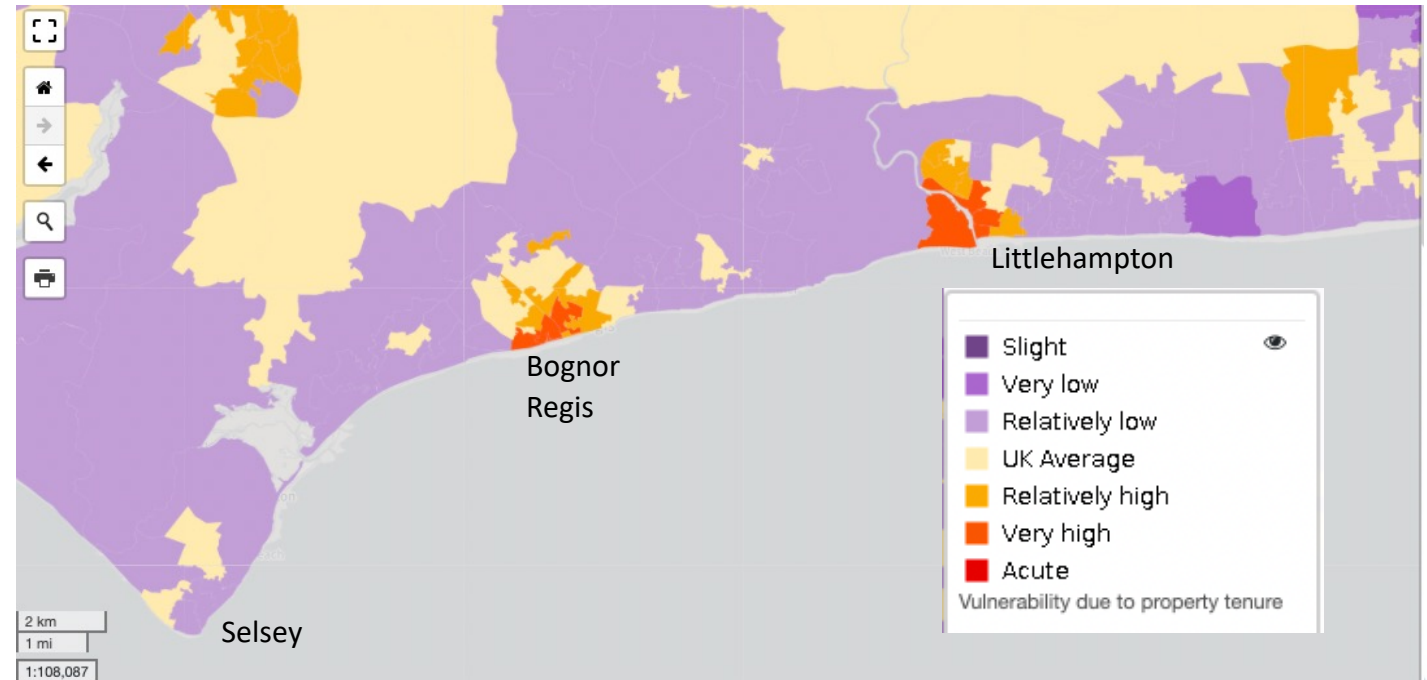


Figure 15: Data taken from the Neighbourhood Flood Vulnerability Index (NFVI) showing flood vulnerability due to property tenure. The vulnerability in Selsey on the Manhood Peninsula is relatively low. Adapted from <https://www.climatejust.org.uk>.

- Riparian owner responsibilities: “concerns over how to enforce riparian owners to take responsibility for ditches and clearance of publicly owned ditches” – 2012 WSCC flood report.
- The NFF and Flood Action Groups are key