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Dr Will Fletcher

Historic England

Development Advice Team Leader and Infrastructure Lead: East Region







Current challenges and opportunities

(New Boiler, Plumbing and Wiring)

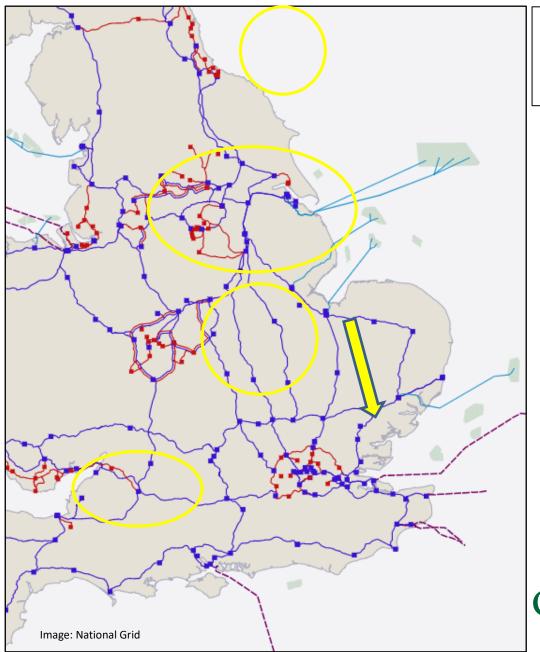






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The issue in two images



The New York Times

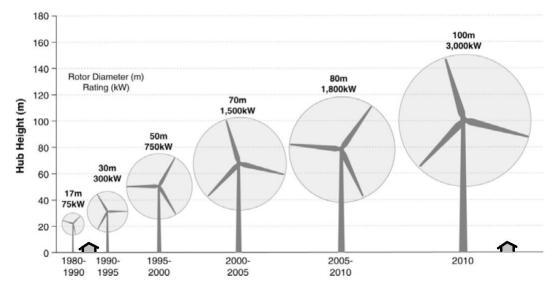
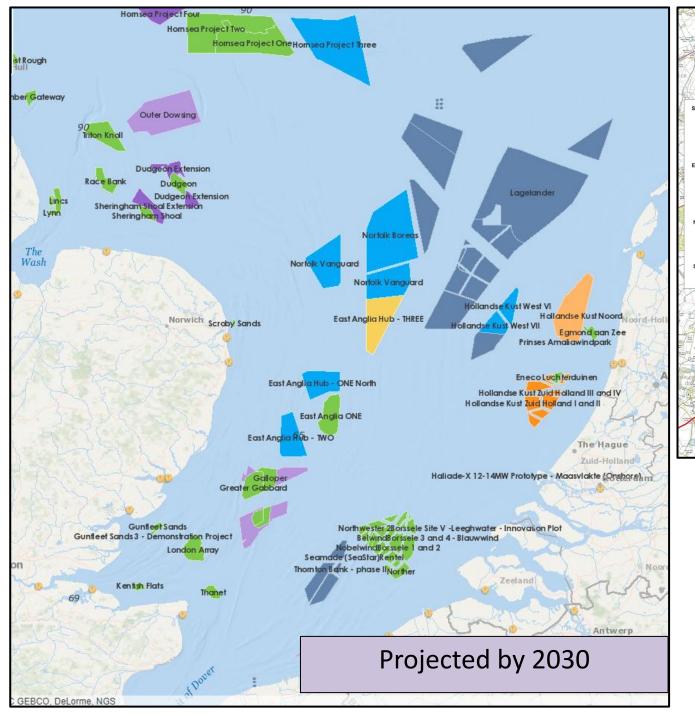
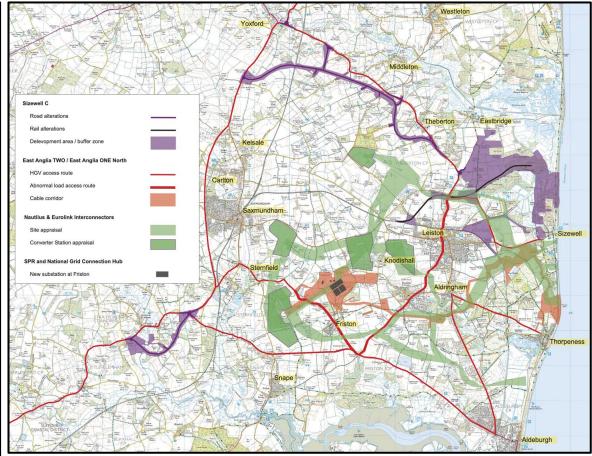


Image: commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wind_turbine_size_increase_1980-2010.png

Offshore Wind Farm developments in the English marine planning area: Part 1



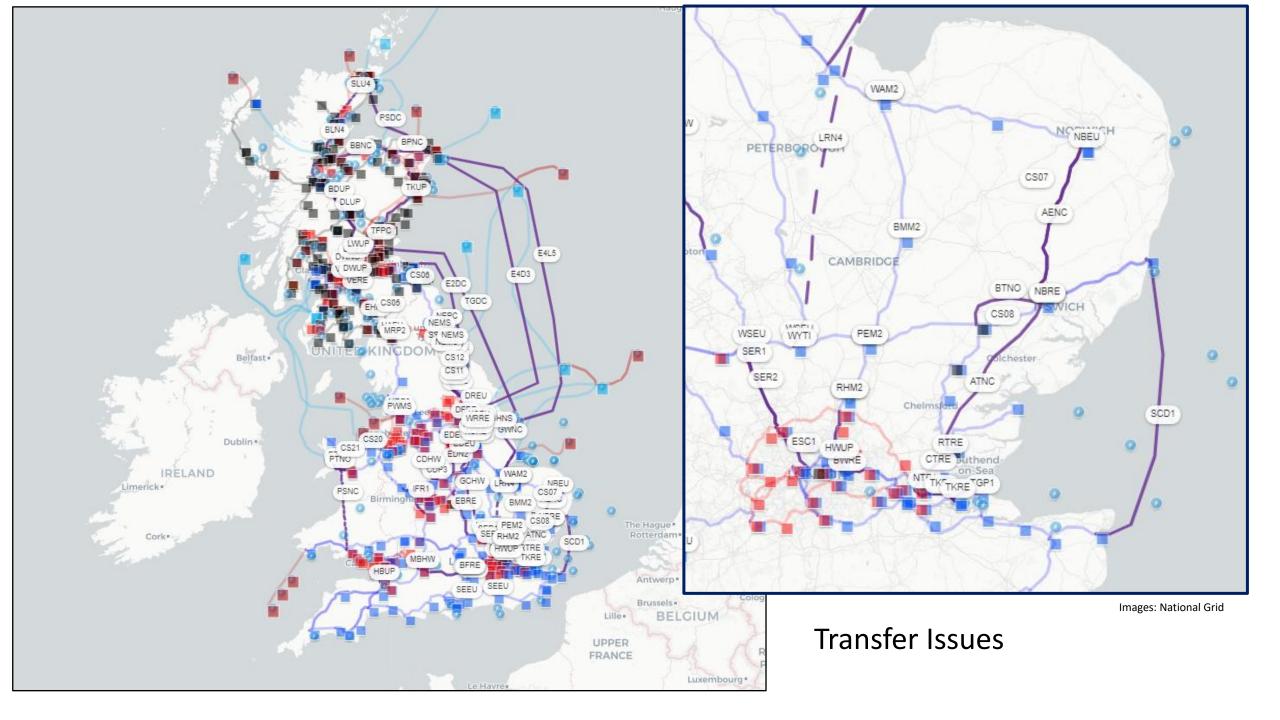




Images: Above https://sases.org.uk/suffolk-energy-proposals/ Left: https://map.4coffshore.com/offshorewind/

Offshore Wind Farm developments in the English marine planning area: Part 2







Jo Barnes

National Trust

National Strategic Lead for Covenants

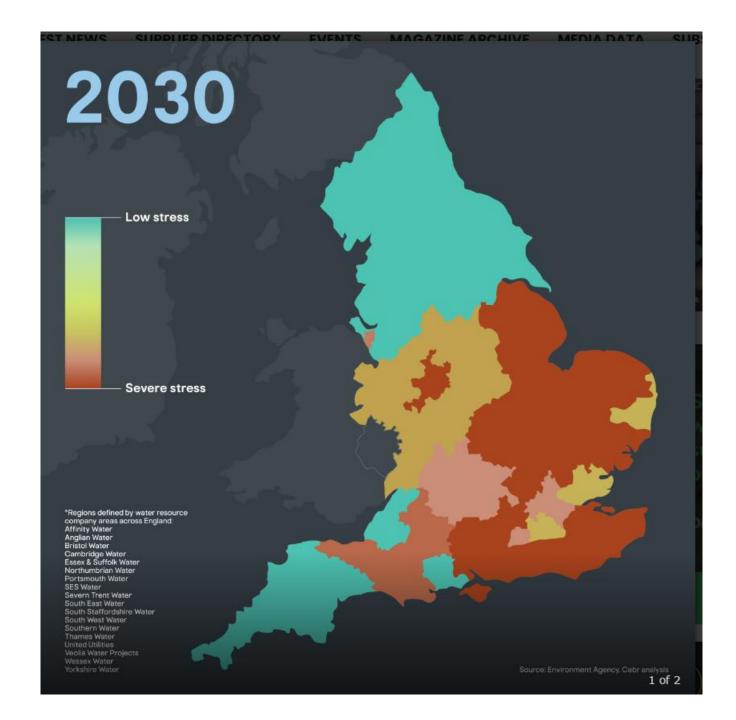


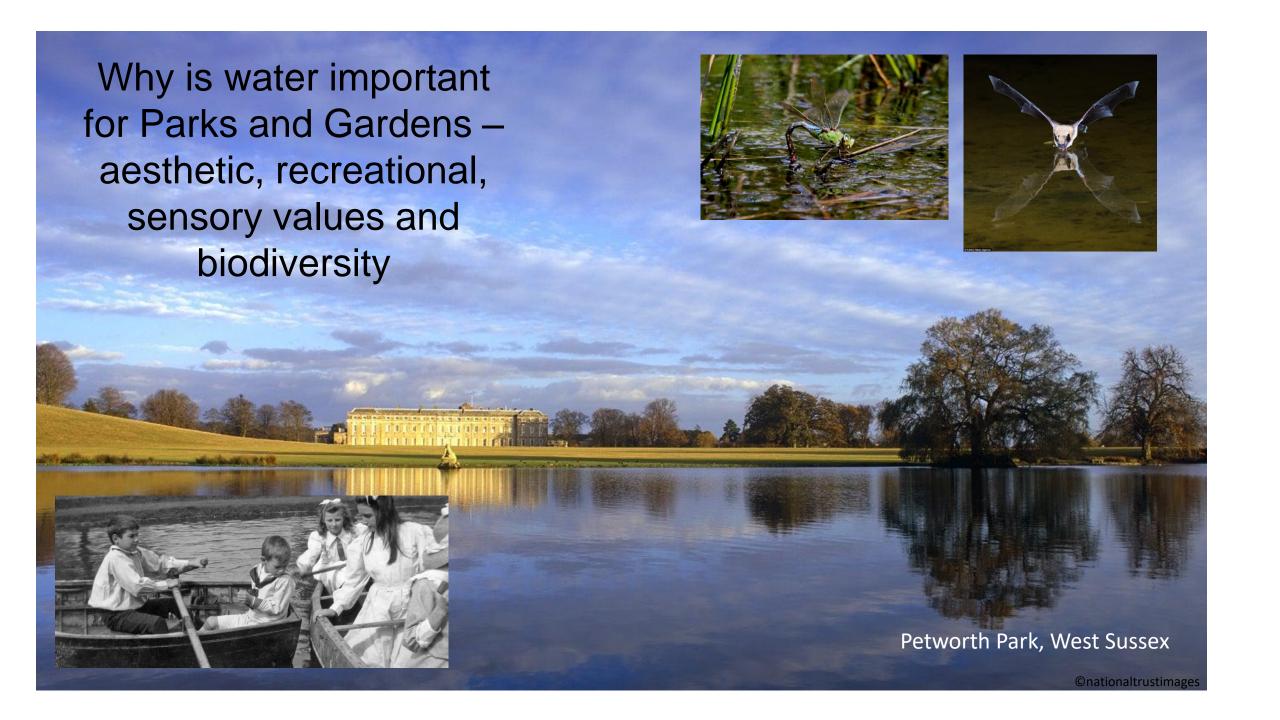






The East of England is predicted to be severely water stressed by 2030





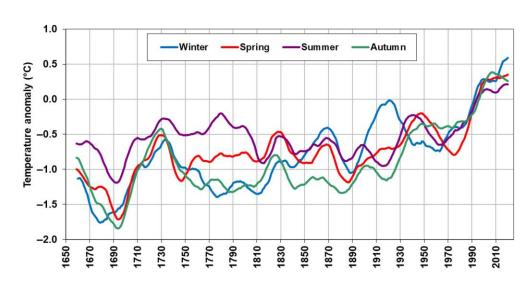
Business and Experiential Value

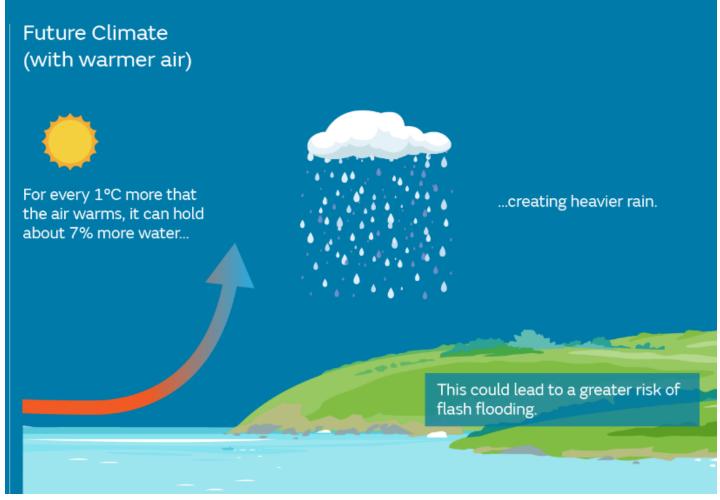






Rising temperatures mean droughts in the summer but also greater humidity which results in more intense rainfall







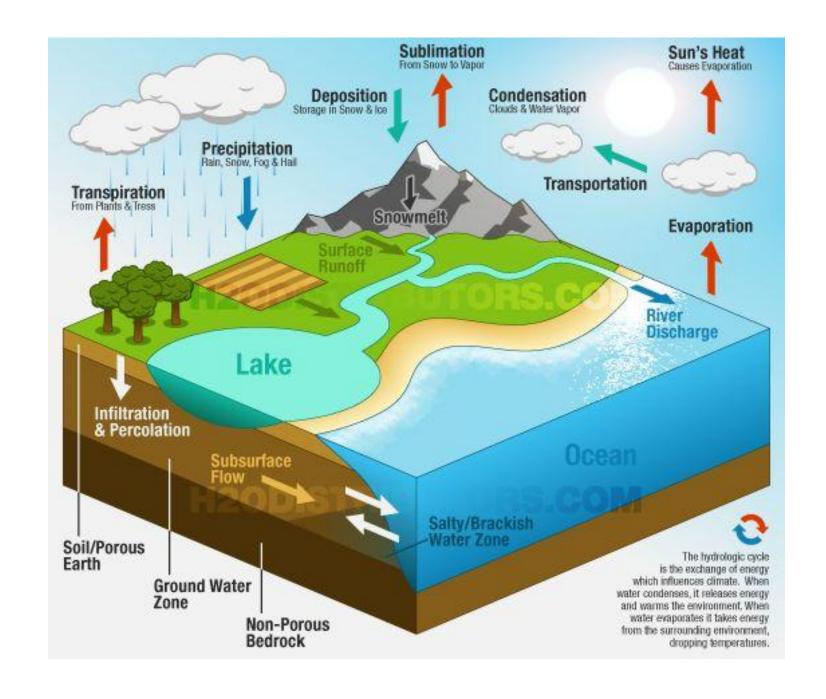
Water Sources

Surface water: recharged by run off and stored in rivers and streams

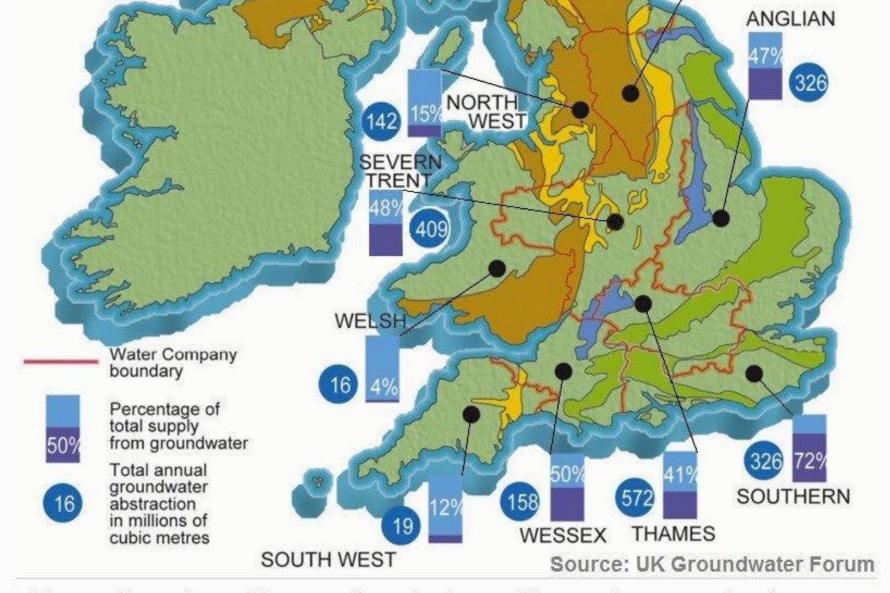
Ground water: recharged through infiltration and percolation and stored in aquifers

In the East of England, the early hot temperatures in Spring as well as increased development mean the ground is too hard for infiltration and percolation

Ground water is not being restocked and is declining



Water sources in East of England



The use of groundwater. Most groundwater is abstracted in central, eastern and south-eastern England

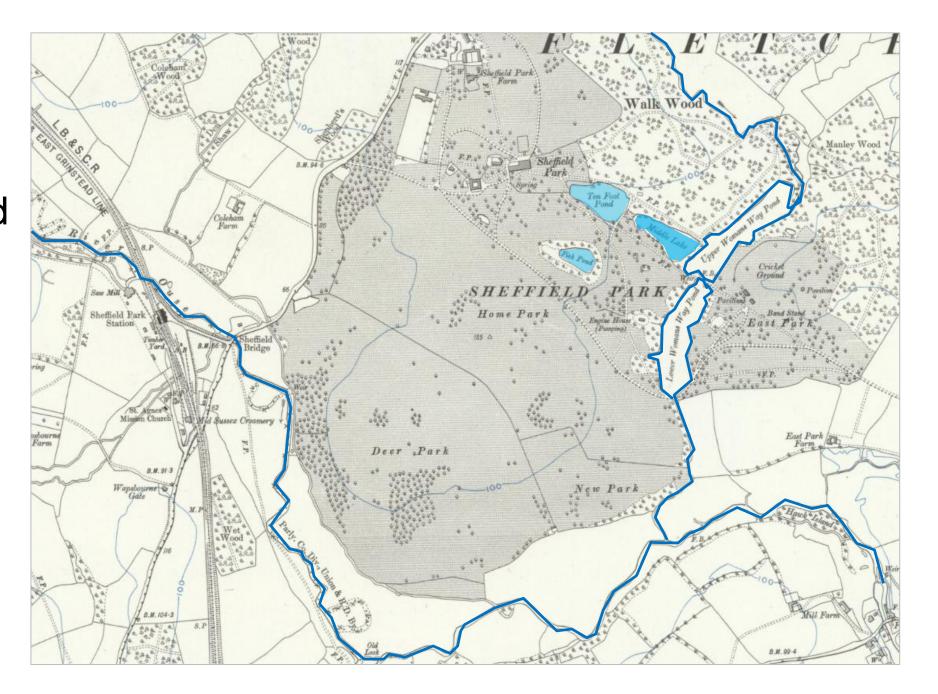
Fens reservoir





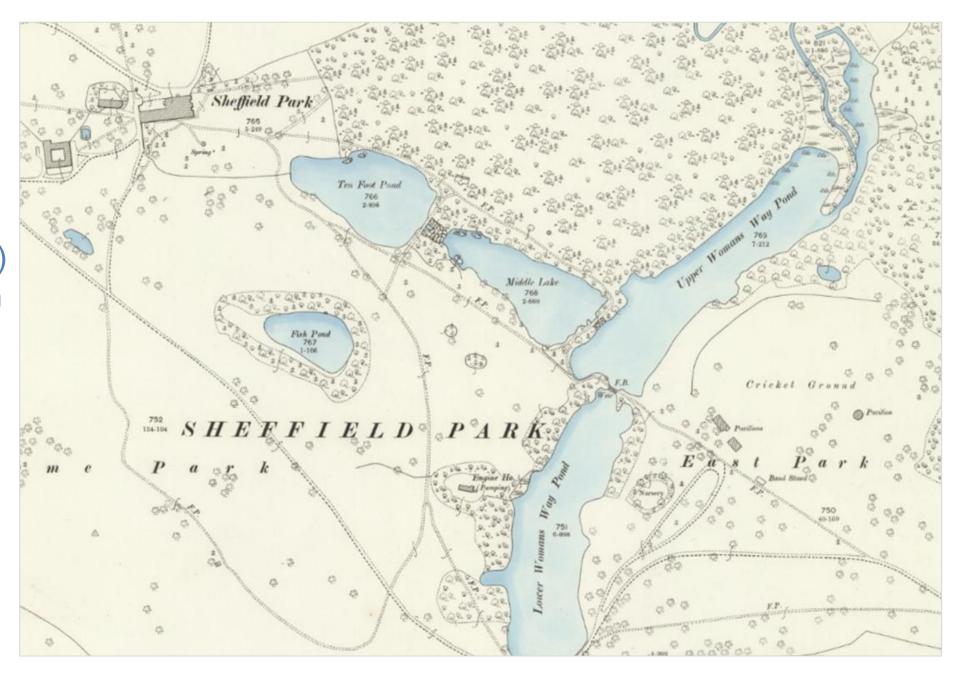
Ground water and abstraction risks

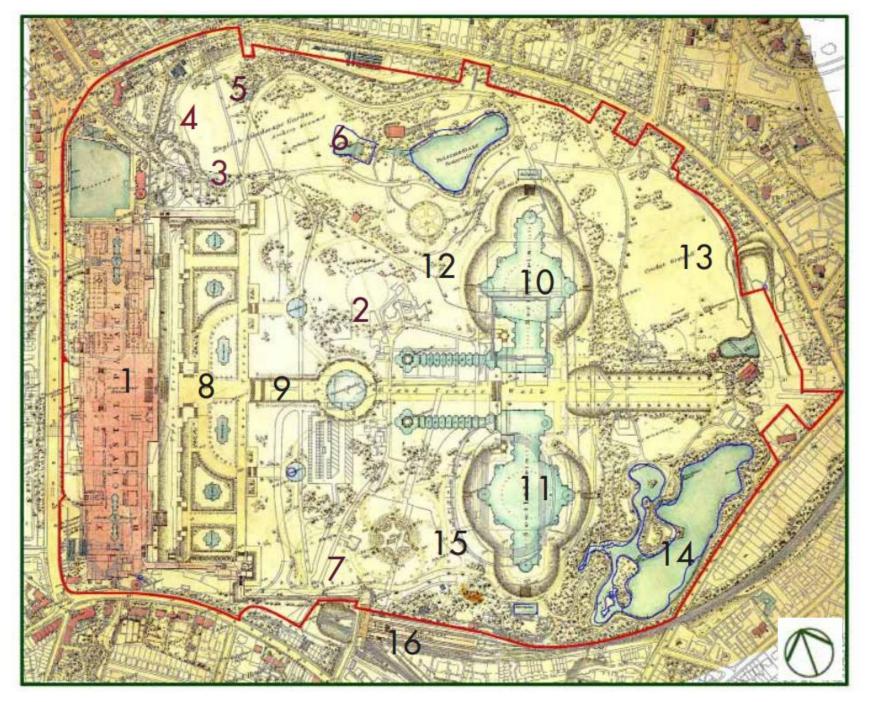
Sheffield Park, East Sussex



Issues faced:

Reduced ground water (spring-fed) and a reliance on abstraction





Nineteenth Century Lakes

Crystal Palace Park



South tower c1930 showing Baird's TV transmitters, (reproduced by permission of London Borough of Lambeth, Archives Department, ref W-CP-E.9)

© Sarah couch Historic Landscapes

Gardens reliant on tap water, abstraction or boreholes are vulnerable to drought





Polesden Lacey

Water infrastructure in 1907





Summary

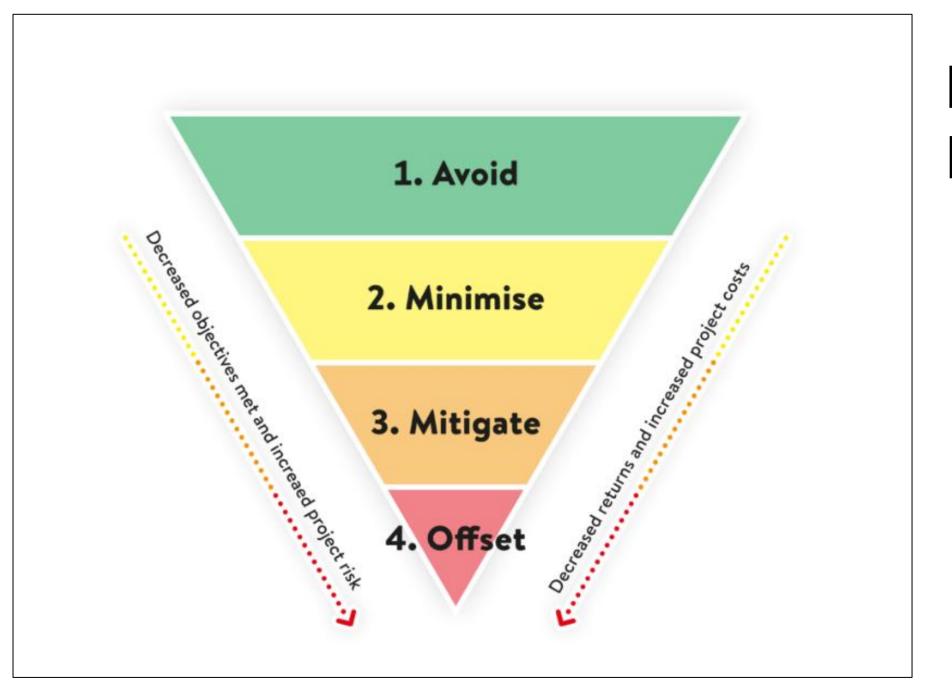
- Water features and floristic interest are key features in our parks and gardens
- But many of them are vulnerable to climate change, particularly in relation to abstraction and ground water supplies
- Without new water infrastructure, such as reservoirs, parks and gardens will lose some of their significant features
- However, adaptation of our parks and gardens, together with the reuse of historic water infrastructure should be considered to support these national endeavours
- Applications for development, including new infrastructure, are considered under the planning system.



Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)

What are they?





Mitigation Hierarchy



Development Consent Process

- Process focus
- Six stages
- Duration





Image https://uk.rwe.com/project-proposals/high-grove-solar-farm/





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15th May