

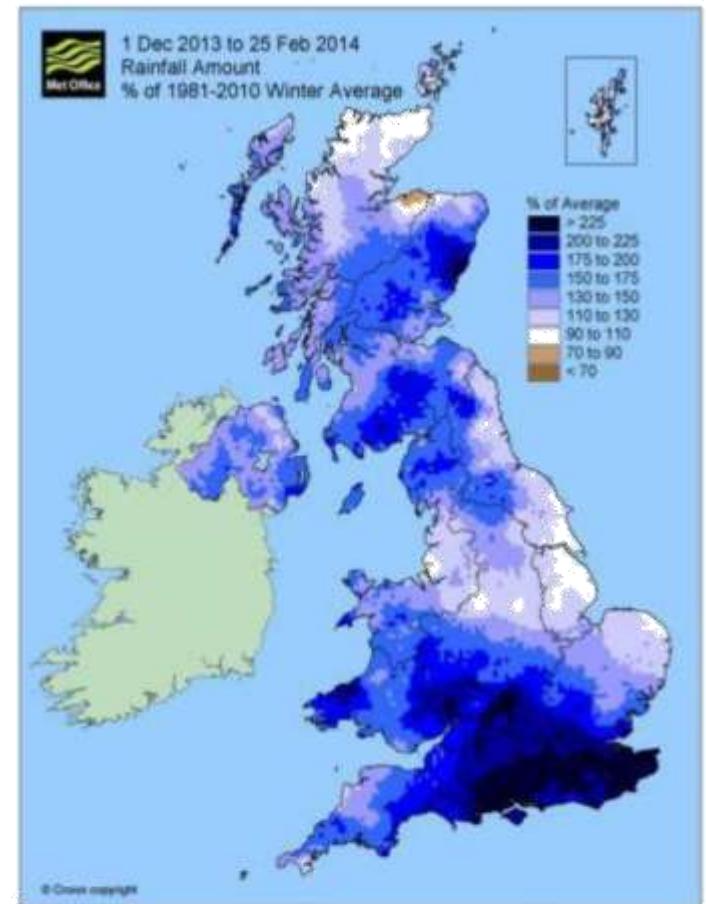


Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

December 2013 to February 2014

- ➔ Wettest winter in England and Wales in nearly 250 years
- ➔ Southern England experienced:
 - wettest January since 1910
 - wettest December for 50 years
 - fourth wettest February since 1910



Tidal surge

December 2013



5 December saw the most serious tidal surge in over 60 years, here's a look at some of the facts surrounding the event:



160,000

warnings sent to homes and businesses



18,000

people evacuated



London

saw highest tide since the Thames Barrier's completion in 1984



800,000

properties protected by Environment Agency flood defences



2,800

kilometres of flood defences put to the test along the coast



64 severe flood warnings

in place across the UK at the peak

"Our thoughts remain with those people who have been affected by flooding"
- Paul Leinster, Chief Executive, Environment Agency



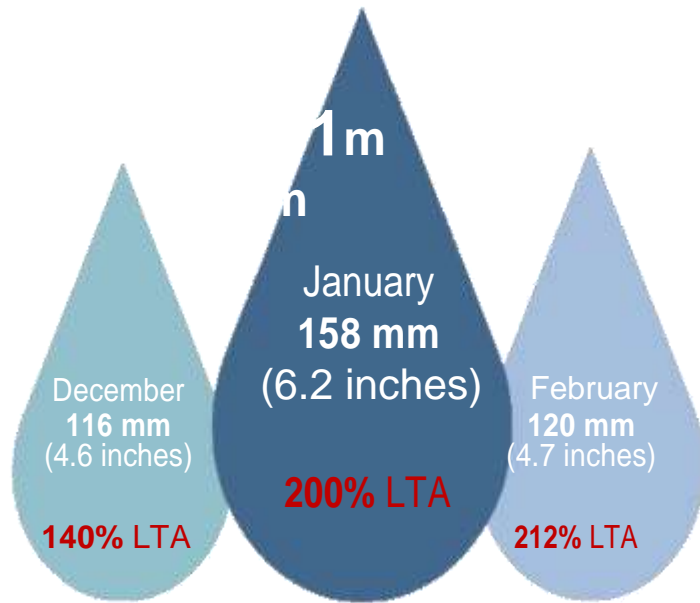
Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Environment
Agency

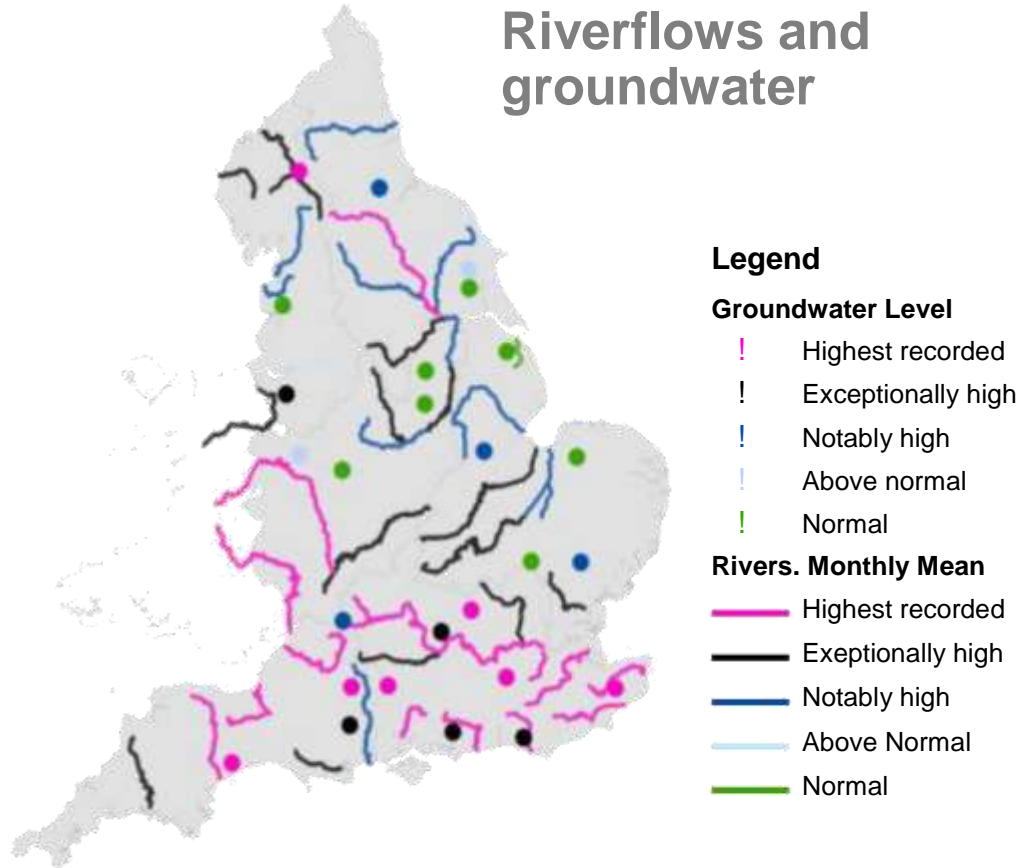
Rainfall, groundwater and riverflows

Rainfall



% of Long Term Average
Based on provisional NCIC data.

Riverflows and groundwater





Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

Reflections on the winter floods

Name Paul Cobbing

Date 8th May 2014

Supporting and representing flood risk communities

Impact



Supporting and representing flood risk communities

Health...

- People who were not insured for flooding
- Is this a hidden dimension?



Supporting and representing flood risk communities

Insurance



- The claims process
- Timeliness
- The drying process

Supporting and representing flood risk communities

Recovery



- Recovery is a process
- Getting in quickly is important
- Recovery takes 12 – 18 months
- Very variable approach
- Service delivery vs meeting people's needs
- Repair and Renewal Grant

Supporting and representing flood risk communities

Recovery as an opportunity



What we need to do to build community resilience



Supporting and representing flood risk communities



Questions?

Paul Cobbing

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www.floodforum.org.uk

Supporting and representing flood risk communities



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

Review of south coast beach
response to wave conditions
in the winter of 2013-2014



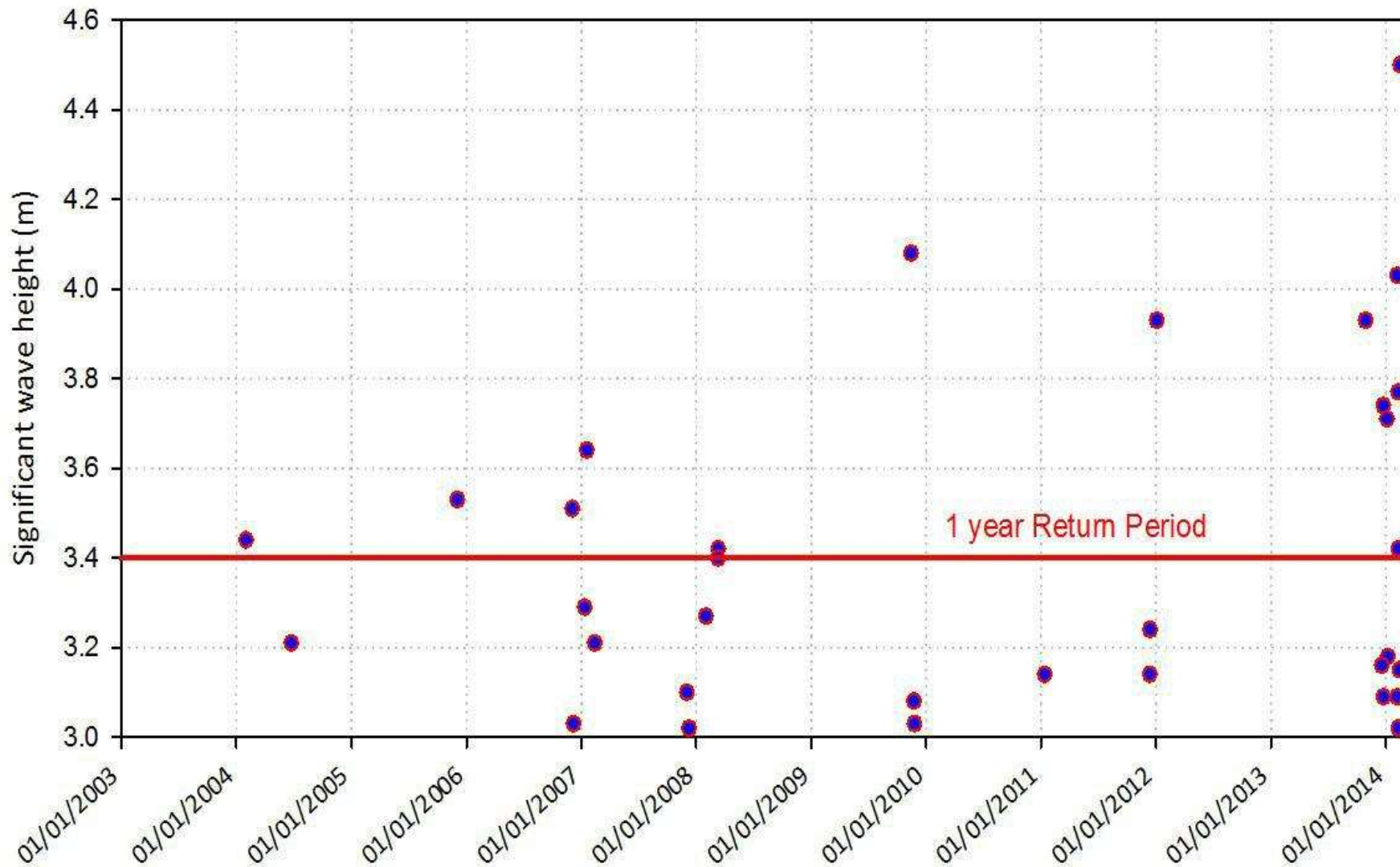
***Prof. Andy Bradbury
and
Dr Travis Mason***

SR 01

April 2014



Storm calendar for Milford



Since 2003, 15 individual storms have exceeded the 1 year Return Period. 7 of those storms (47%) occurred between October 2013 and February 2014

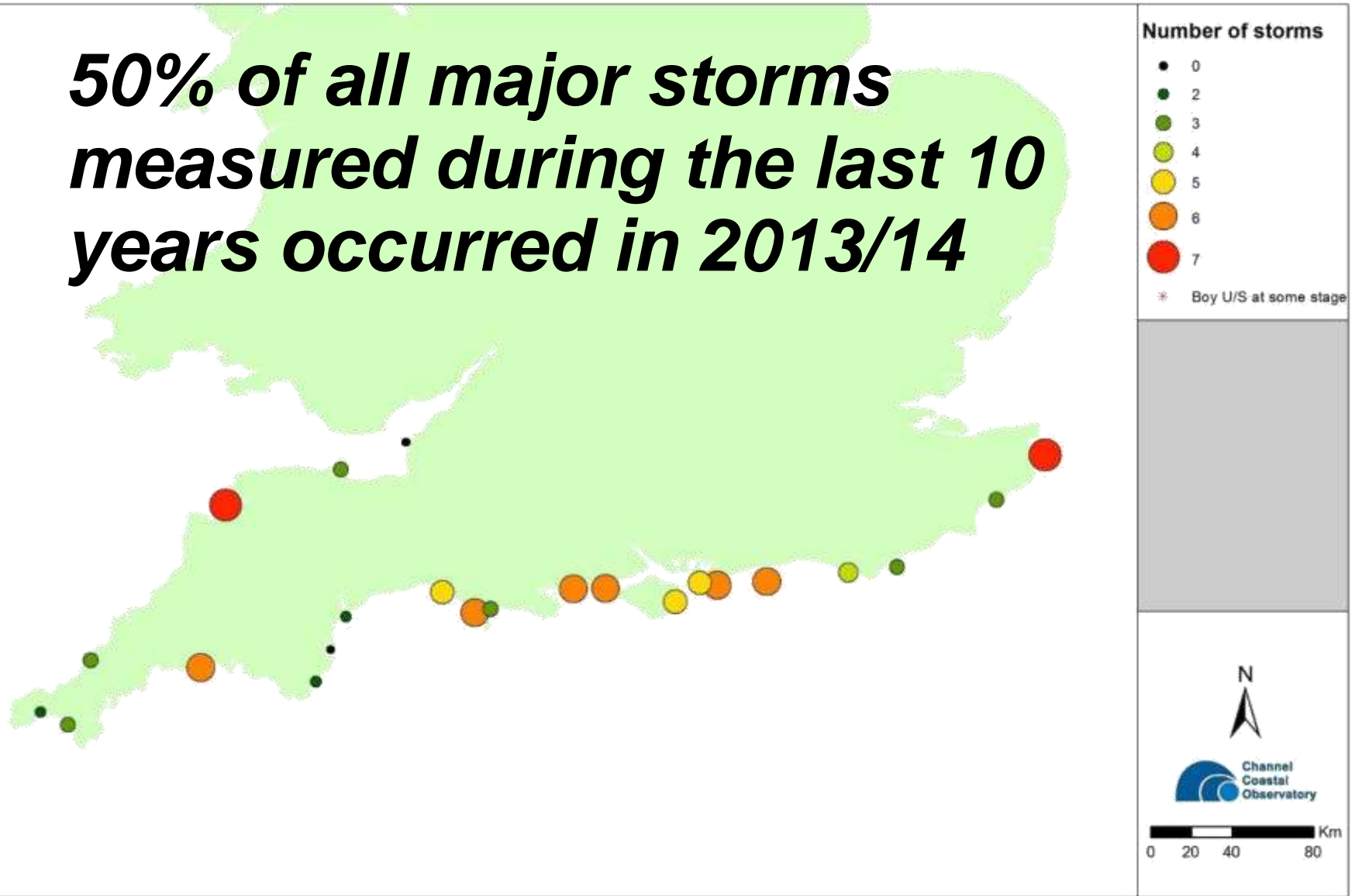
Most severe storms at Milford-on-Sea since 2003

Date	Wave height (metres)	Return Period
14/02/2014	4.5	1 in 50 years
14/11/2009	4.1	1 in 10 years
05/02/2014	4.0	>1 in 5 years
03/01/2012	3.9	1 in 5 years
28/10/2013	3.9	1 in 5 years
08/02/2014	3.8	> 1 in 3 years
24/12/2013	3.7	1 in 3 years
03/01/2014	3.7	1 in 3 years
18/01/2007	3.6	1 in 2 years
02/12/2005	3.5	> 1 in 1 year
03/12/2006	3.5	> 1 in 1 year
31/01/2004	3.4	1 in 1 year
10/03/2008	3.4	1 in 1 year
08/02/2014	3.4	1 in 1 year
10/03/2008	3.4	1 in 1 year



Storms exceeding 1 year Return Period at Milford-on-Sea since 2003

50% of all major storms measured during the last 10 years occurred in 2013/14



Coastal Wave Network - total number of storms exceeding 1 in 1 year Return Period, October 2013 to February 2014

- ***Beach management covers some 190 km in southeast England***



- ***Beach performance is not covered in the military review of defences***

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, IGN, USDA, USGS, FSI, Garmin, AeroGRID, IGN, IGP, contributors, and the GIS User Community

Damage prior to February was largely confined to beach loss- but structures were vulnerable



Image courtesy Poole Borough Council

Erosion at **Sandbanks**. Steps of new properties built to sand levels before winter.

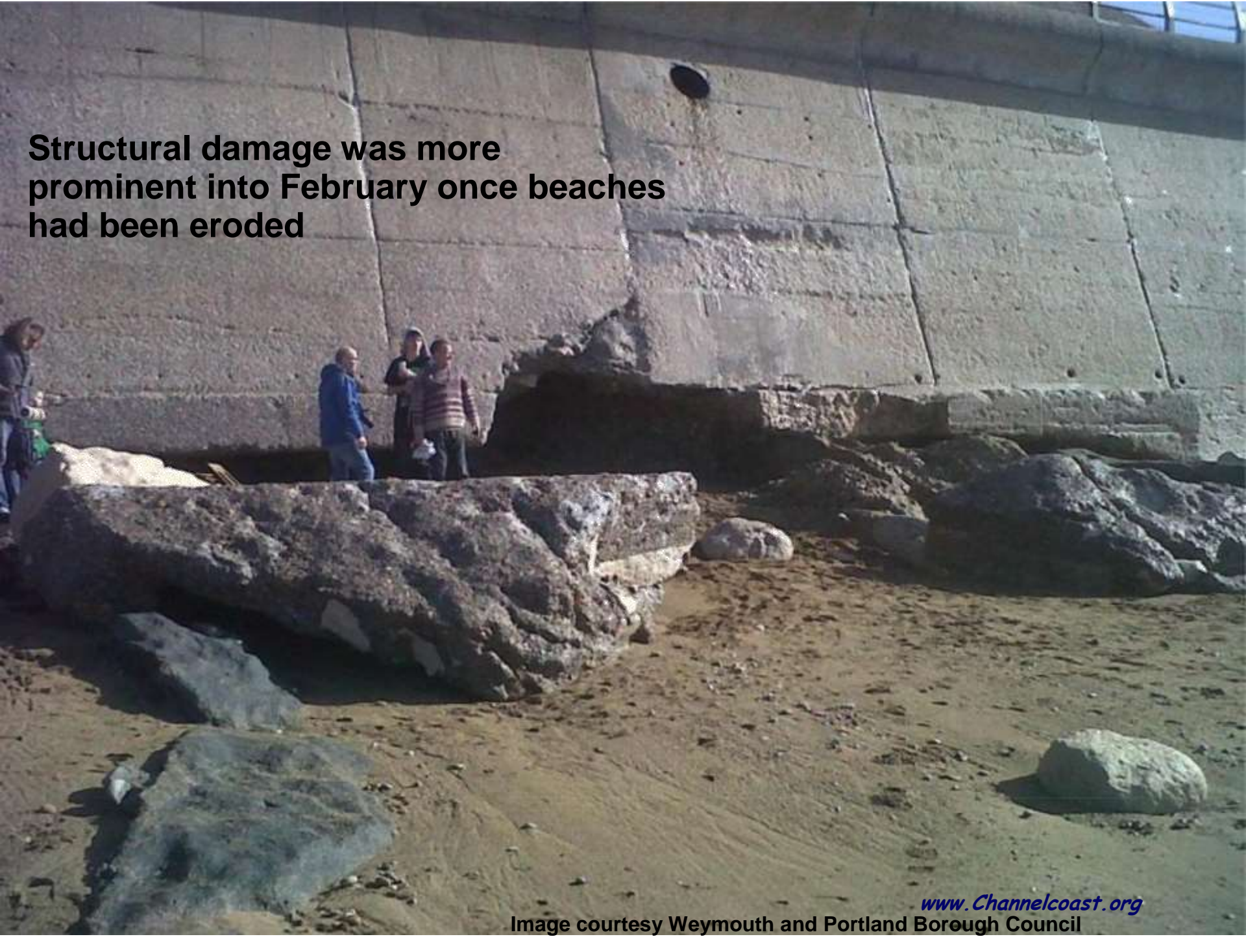
www.Channelcoast.org



6aSU02 - Chiswell Beach

Some sites which had been generally accreting over the previous 10 years experienced large scale erosion

Structural damage was more prominent into February once beaches had been eroded

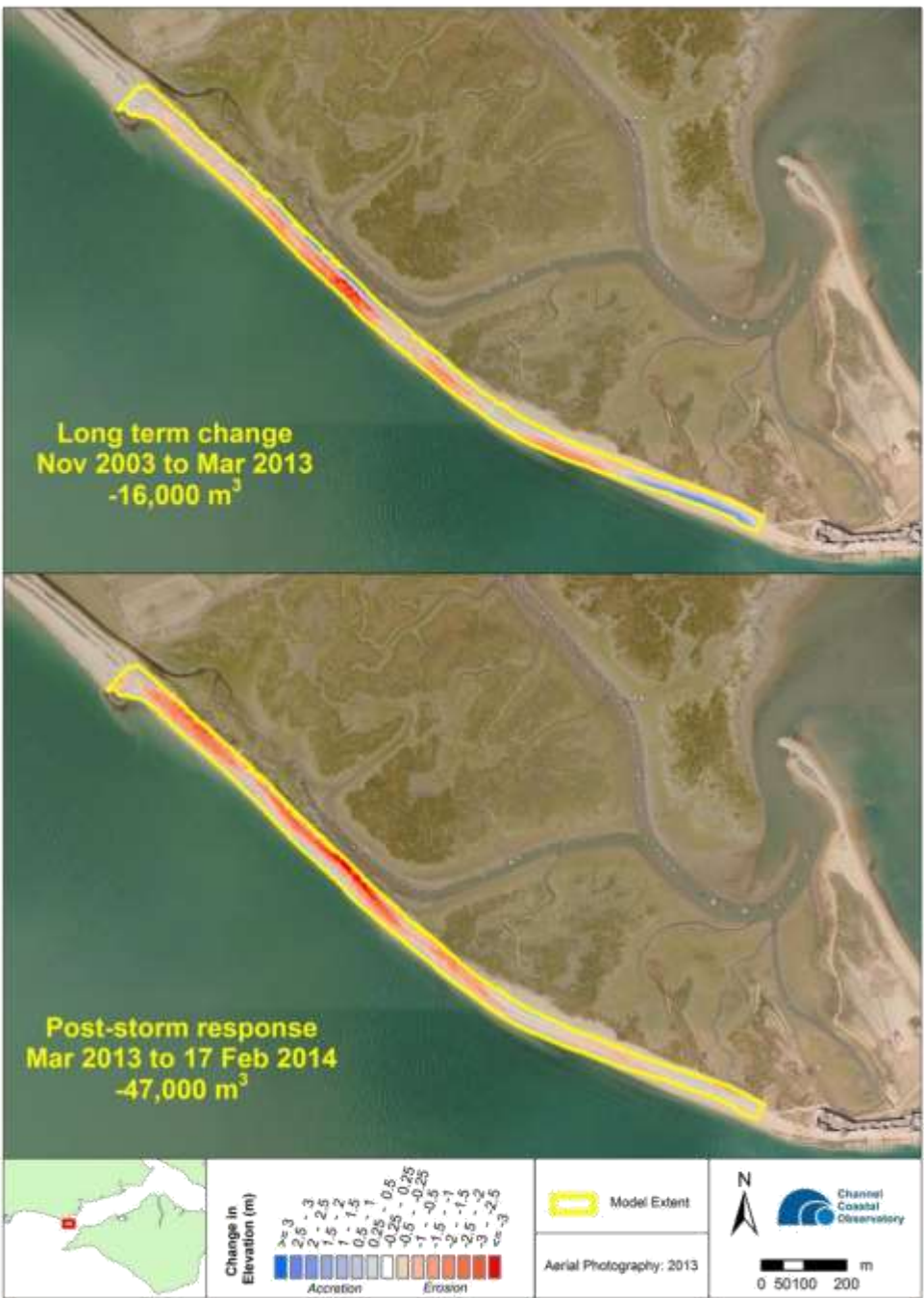


Recent Storm Events – Long Curtain Moat, Portsmouth





Hordle and Milford



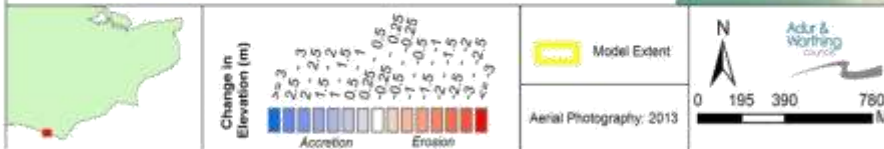
5FSU01 - Hurst Spit

Winter 2013-2014 beach management operations	
Site	Winter operations
Folkestone	5 times the usual recycling operations this winter
recycling Pevensey	Near continuous recycling from November to February
Eastbourne	4 times the usual replenishment volume was needed to restore beach to pre-storm condition
Hayling Island	4 times normal beach operations to maintain beach
Hurst Spit	5 times normal maintenance recycling



5aSJ01 - Medmerry Managed Realignment Site

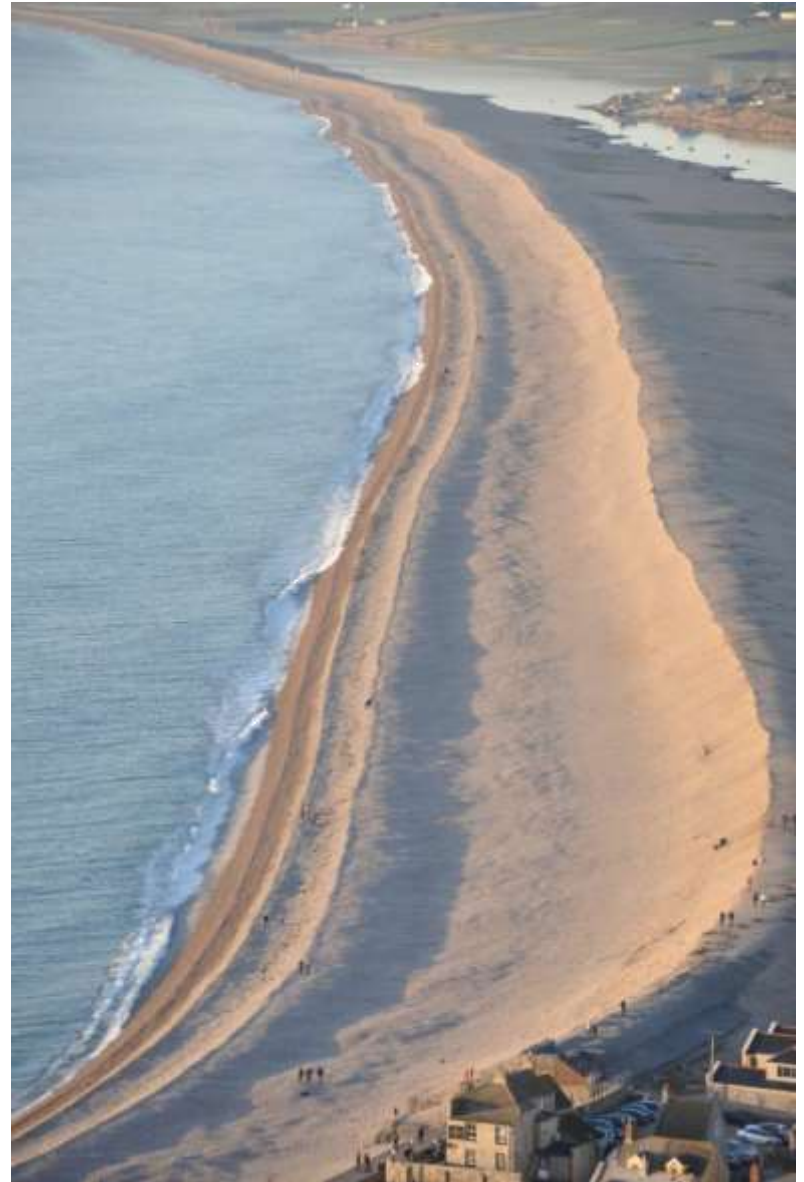
Beach losses were lower at some sites where supply of beach material is limited, with the result that at some sites the beach was completely stripped from the bedrock



- *Losses were highly variable due to differences in beach orientation and the number/size of storms*

Erosion rates and natural recovery

- *Erosion rates greater than 25 times the annual average were observed at numerous sites*
- *Average beach volume losses of 25,000 m³ per km of coastline length were typical*
- *At some sites, the sediment loss is likely to be temporary, and natural processes are expected to partially rebuild the beaches*



Financial and planning implications

- *The timing of all beach management schemes identified in the medium term plan should be reviewed and where necessary re-phased*
- *The volumes of material required for recycling or recharge should be re-assessed for each scheme; this is likely to increase immediate demand by at least 1,000,000 m³ (£25-30m)*
- *Provision should be made for the supply of additional beach recharge material to allow sites to return to the previous level of service, which is now significantly reduced at many locations*





Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014



The Winter Flooding: A Natural England View

Rob Cathcart

Senior Specialist Freshwater & Wetlands

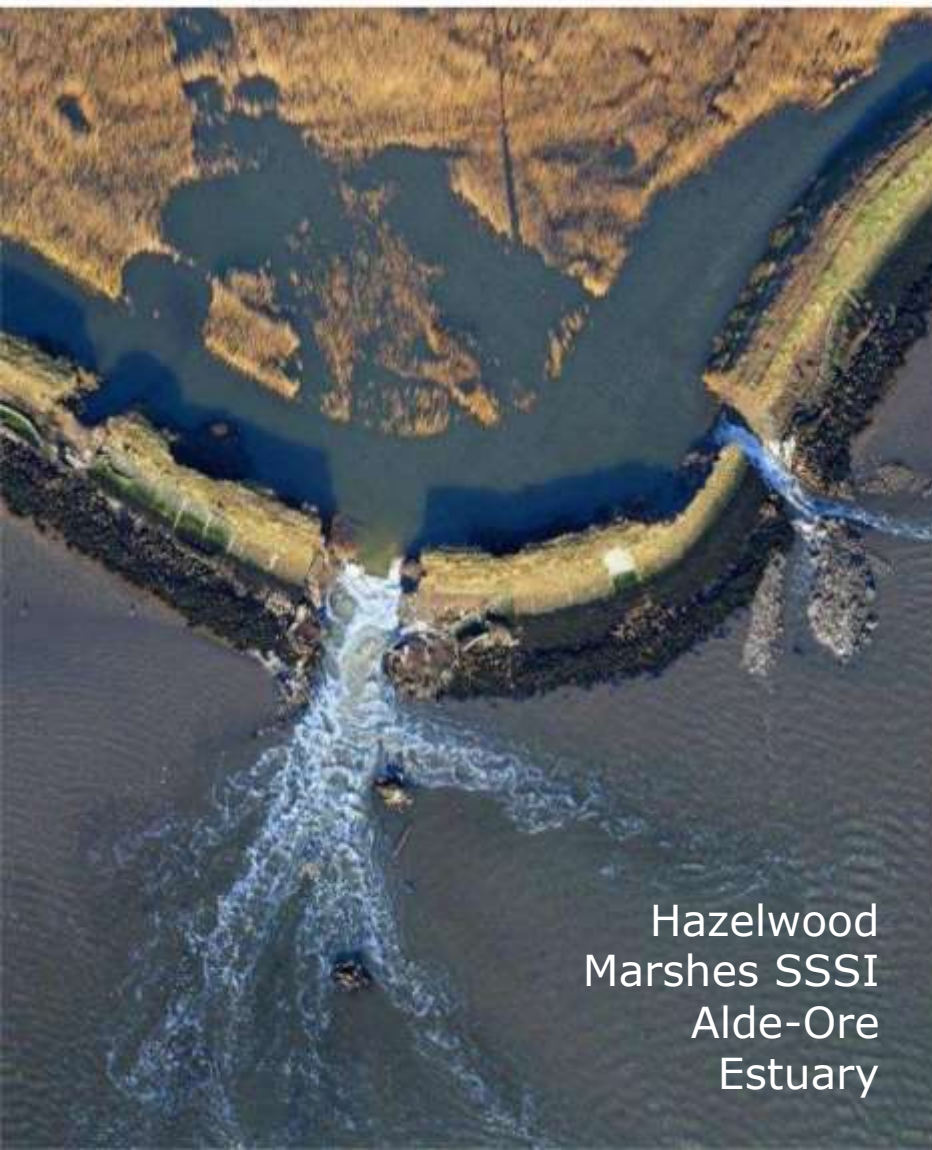
Nature and the floods

- 50 coastal SSSIs and 5,000 ha flooded by December storm surge, including 22 National Nature Reserves
- Extensive river flooding of SSSI wetlands in January including 6,000 ha across the 14 Somerset Levels SSSIs
- Damage to site infrastructure and livestock losses
- Severe but seasonal winter flooding tolerated by floodplain habitats and species – full recovery in time

A wide-angle photograph of a coastal landscape. In the foreground, there is a large, dark, eroded bank of earth. Beyond it, a series of shallow, interconnected water channels (freshes) flow through a flat, brownish landscape. The water is a deep blue-grey color. The background shows a flat horizon under a clear sky.

Blakeney Freshes SSSI
North Norfolk coast

Natural England's role



Hazelwood
Marshes SSSI
Alde-Ore
Estuary

- Supporting flood operating authorities
- Facilitating emergency works and practicable solutions
- Test and Itchen SSSI flow diversions to protect Stockbridge and Winchester
- Working with landowners to support recovery through Environmental Stewardship and CSF
- Somerset Flood Action Plan
- Seeking sustainable solutions for hard-hit coastal sites



Southlake Moor SSSI
Somerset Levels

Challenges



- Making Space for Water
- Pitt Review lessons about working with natural processes
- Restored ecosystems' potential for attenuating and storing flood flows
- Clear understanding of relationship between nature conservation and flood risk management
- Adaptive, multi-functional landscapes – for agriculture, nature and flood risk management



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014



Reflections on the Winter Floods



Winter 2013-14

- 2,700 ha agricultural land flooded by Tidal surge in December
- 48,750 ha flooded during one week in mid-February 2014
- Still too early to fully assess financial cost to farming.

2012

- Second wettest year on record for UK.
- Between 28-30 November 2012 alone 43,000 hectares of farmland was flooded
- 414% decrease in the bottom line for agriculture.
- Total farming income fell by £737 million.



The impact on agriculture

Direct

e.g. crop losses; fatalities and injuries to livestock; damage to soil, damage to buildings and farm infrastructure, damage to stored materials



↓

Direct induced

e.g. Future loss of yield, reseeding grasses, replanting crops, repairs, relocation or premature sales of livestock, overwhelming increase in work.

↓

Indirect

e.g. Loss/disruption of supplies, increased transportation costs/travel time, business interruption, change in local character change (if a large number of farmers were to go bankrupt/abandon farming in an area)



Farming Recovery Fund

- **Recognised need for farmers to access assistance to restore agricultural productivity**
- Only 5% of estimated £50 million cost to agriculture in 2007 floods insurable
- £10M Fund aimed at soil restoration, grassland re-seeding, boundary repairs, field drainage and repairs to trackways.
- Application process, commencement of works and retrospective funding have been crucial issues
- Moving to estimated fix costs critical to uptake of the scheme.



Working together: Easier ways to enable river maintenance

FARMER FARMING pin-ups
Your free four-page practical guide

EDITION 1.2 WATERCOURSES - RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, MAINTENANCE AND REGULATION

Put one out and you see to your countryside!

Let your own extensive knowledge to help communities up and down the country as the UK enters the autumnal weather you also receive help. Climate change is likely to give future farming periods of intense rainfall and attention to water again falling to how we manage our waterways to carry flood water.

The maintenance and character of watercourses plays a key role in protecting water levels and reducing the risk of flooding. Therefore, the responsibility for maintenance of watercourses can vary considerably. Here's our guide to understanding the roles and responsibilities of those who have land in proximity to a river, stream or ditch.

YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As a landowner you have a legal obligation to maintain the competence of water flowing through watercourses across your land.

Maintaining the flow - water should flow into your land in its natural quality and quantity and you have the responsibility to pass on the flow without obstruction, pollution or diversion. The ditch line or any other obstruction flow within the watercourse and then discharge early or near the bank - banks should be kept clear of anything that could cause an obstruction and increase flood risk to you or those downstream and you should treatment any trees and shrubs growing on the bank.

Obstructions - needs to create or alter a structure which obstructs flow across the course of the relevant Flood Risk Management Authority. Local bodies may have existing development within up to nine metres of a watercourse to enable easy access for maintenance.

Reducing the risk - you have the right to defend your property from flooding, and your land from erosion. However, it must cause your plan. No works will need to be agreed with the relevant Flood Risk Management Authority before you start work.

Fish - you usually have the right to fish in your watercourse but someone over the age of 17 must have a valid rod licence from the Environment Agency (EA). You should not cause watercourse obstructions that would prevent the passage of fish.

DEFINING A RIVER WATERCOURSE

A WATERCOURSE IS ANY NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH WATER FLOWS. WATERCOURSES INCLUDE ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, DITCHES AND SPRES.

MAIN RIVER
A MAIN RIVER IS A WATERCOURSE DESIGNATED BY LAW OR MAPS HELD BY THE EA. AVAILABLE ONLINE. MAIN RIVERS ARE USUALLY LARGER WATERCOURSES.

ORDINARY WATERCOURSE
ANY WATERCOURSE WHICH DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE MAIN RIVER NETWORK.

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

Certain responsibilities are identified as Flood Risk Management Authorities. The following authorities are those who work down to the watercourse.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Responsible for the management of all rivers of flood risk across England. The EA retains and retains ability to maintain the watercourse as a watercourse designated as a watercourse. They also have development powers to maintain watercourses and agreements with other watercourse and agreements with other watercourse.

COUNTY/UNITARY AUTHORITIES

Designated as Local Flood Risk Authorities (LFRAs). They have duties and responsibilities related to managing local flood risk from surface watercourses, surface water and ground water. Details of internal drainage districts they are responsible for the receiving and management of discharges to sea.

INTERNAL DRAINAGE BOARDS

Cover about one tenth of England in areas of special drainage need, receiving a special appointment of all watercourses relating to managing water levels within their respective internal drainage systems. The local drainage boards and watercourse they require the EA's consent for within their boards.

Fig: Visit www.ea.gov.uk for full out more.



Environment Agency

Environmental Good Practice Guide:
Guidance to help you maintain your watercourse in River Maintenance Pilot Areas

This document is applicable up to 29th October 2014.
Published November 2013. Version 2



River Maintenance Pilots

4. De-silting your watercourse

De-silting is when you remove fine silt and sediment that has collected in a river or channel. It is different to dredging, which is when you deepen and widen channels. Dredging on main river requires Environment Agency consent. Figure 2 illustrates the difference between de-silting and dredging.

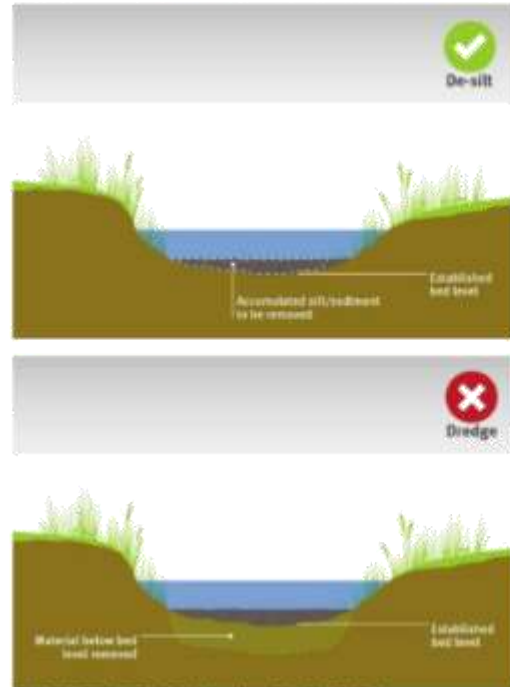
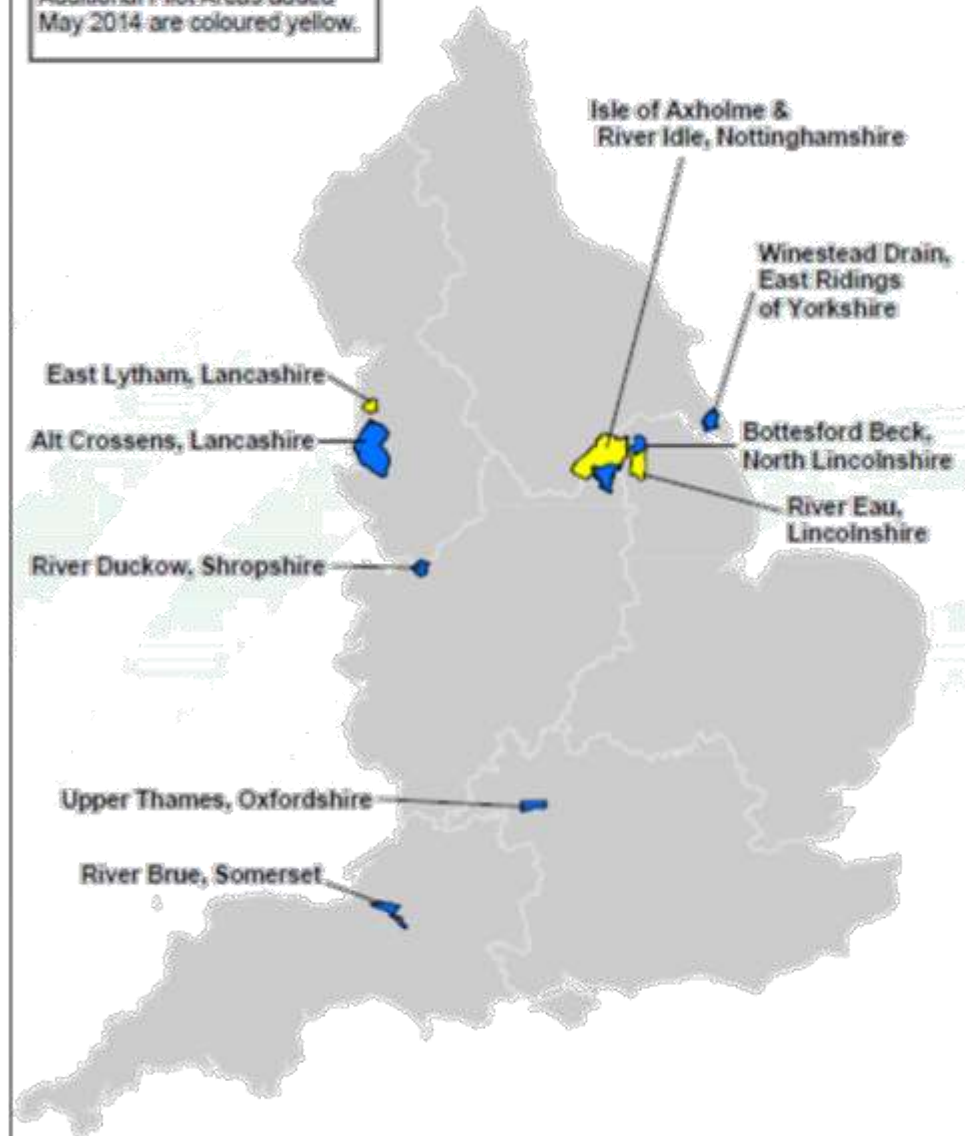


Figure 2: Difference between a de-silt and a dredge

- ✓ You must spread the removed silt thinly, away from the bank and the immediate bank top area, but not on the slope of the bank. It is preferable to do it within a single movement of the machine's reach, but not obstructing any public right of way.
- ✓ You must walk along the spoil heap regularly and return any animals, such as fish and mussels that you have removed during de-silting to the watercourse immediately. We recommend every 30 minutes.
- ✓ You should work in an upstream direction and from one bank of the watercourse only, unless it is unsafe for the driver of the machine. Working in an upstream direction reduces the risk of silt being washed downstream and causing pollution.
- ✓ You should plan where to put the silt you remove before you start work to make sure that it won't cause an environmental issue and that it won't wash or fall into the channel again.

Additional Pilot Areas added May 2014 are coloured yellow.



Run-off, soil and infiltration

- **Recognise that agriculture has an important role to play**
- But given extreme rainfall event may have had limited impact
- Farmers already tackle run-off issues through Soil Protection Review and watercourse buffers
- Range of issues, potential solutions and costs
- Greater research and evidence needed at catchment scale
- Benefits to society need to be valued.





Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

**National flood
emergency co-ordination**



**Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs**

FLOODFORECASTINGCENTRE

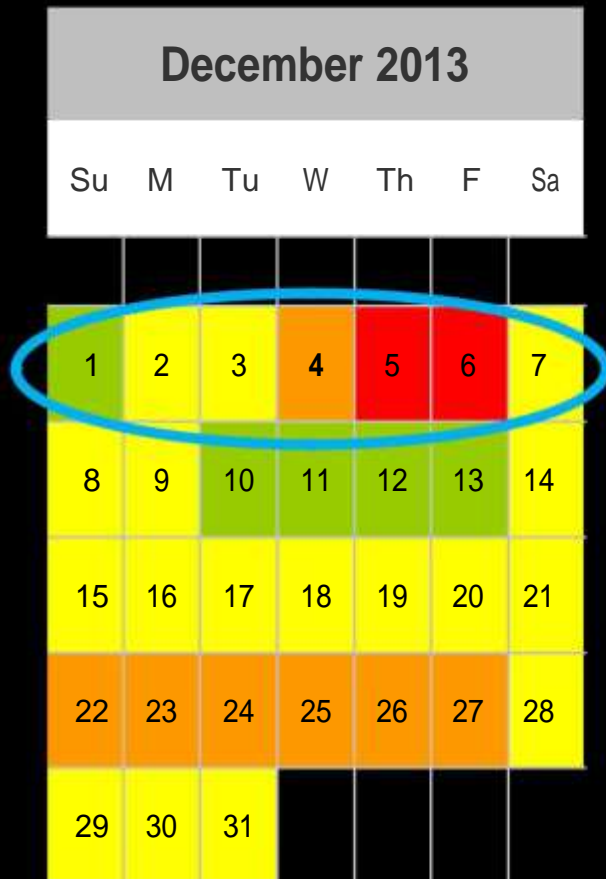
a working partnership between



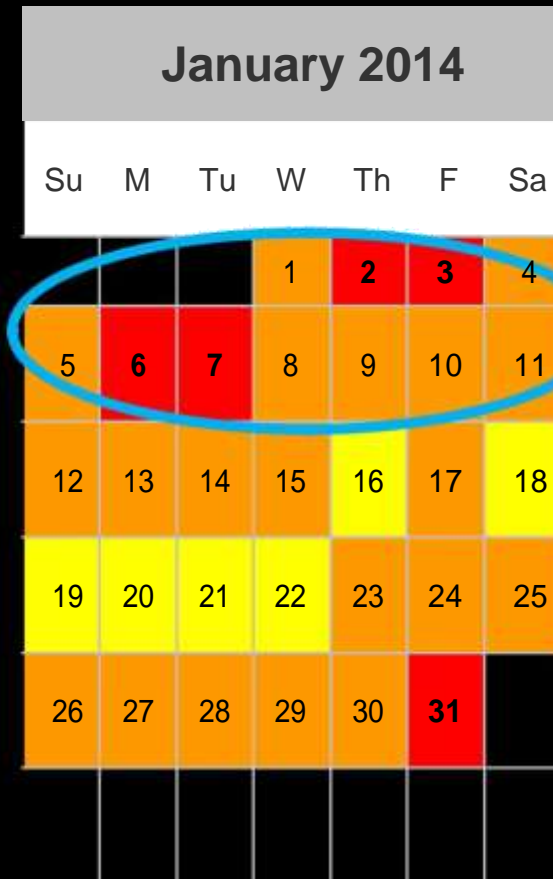
**Increasing lead time
for effective action**



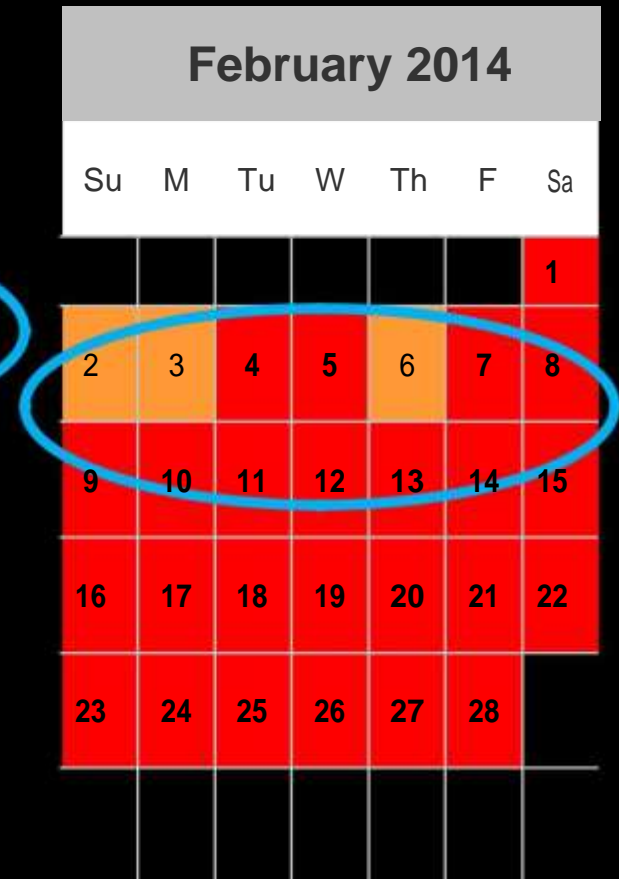
Winter 2013/2014



East & west
coast surge

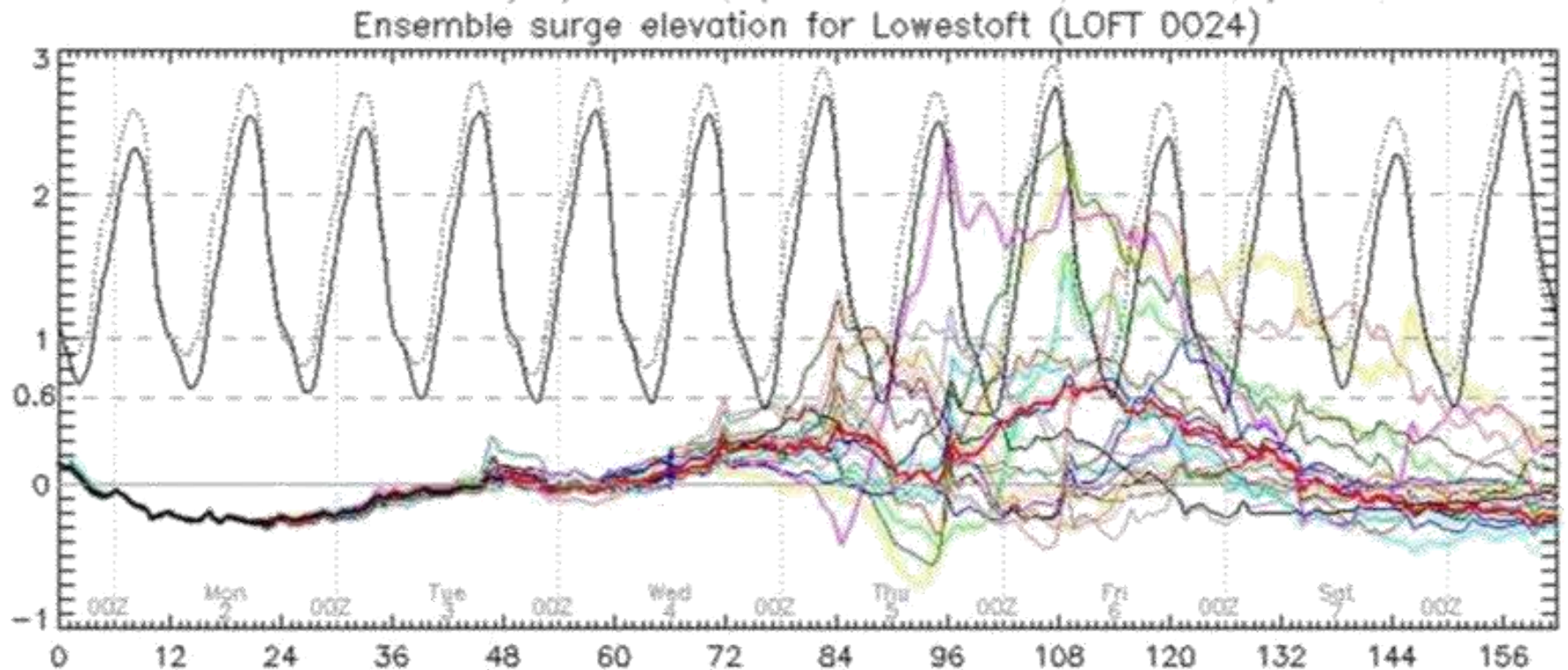


New Year
flooding

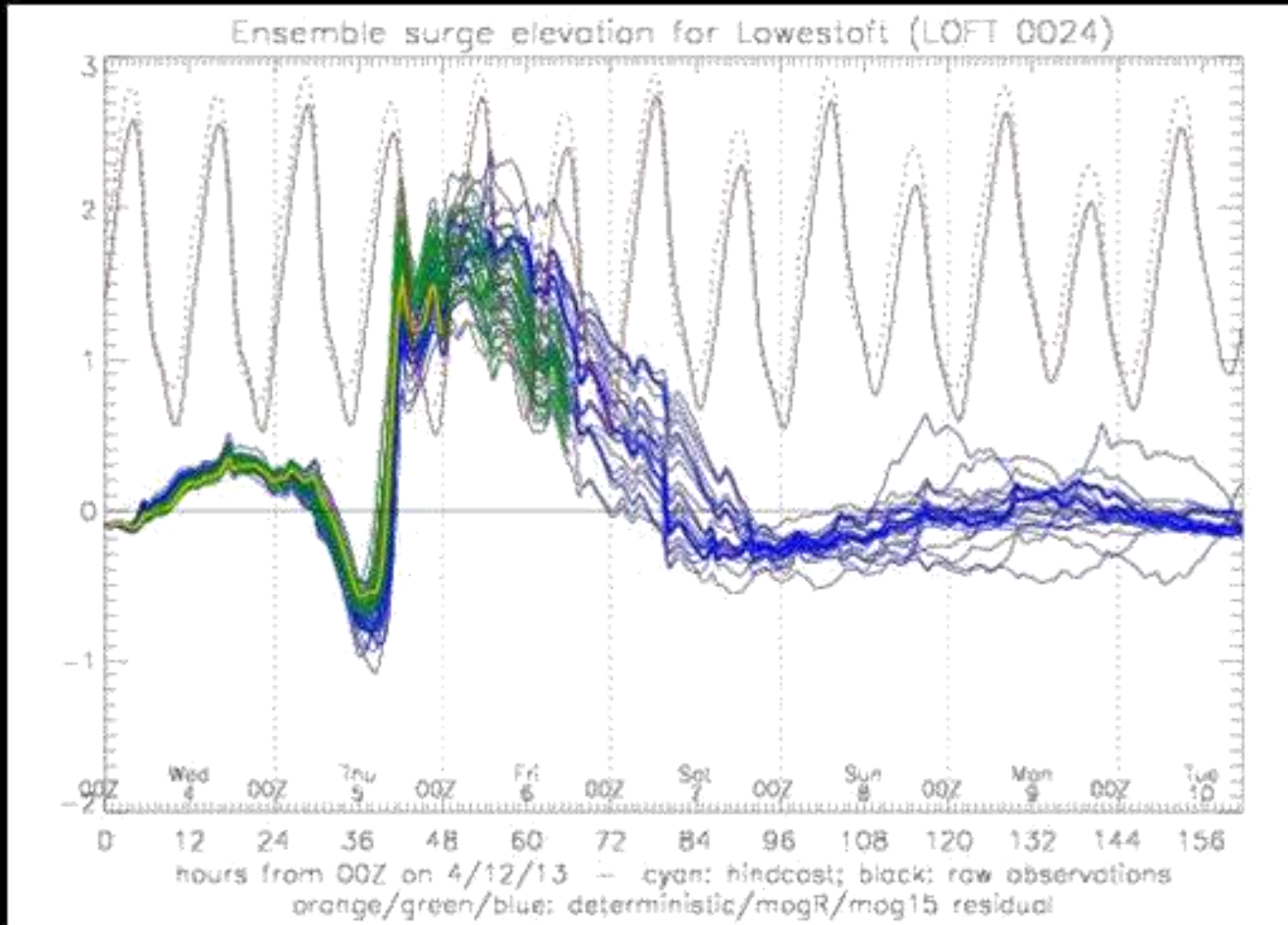


Somerset Moors
& Thames Valley

Lowestoft (-5 day forecast)

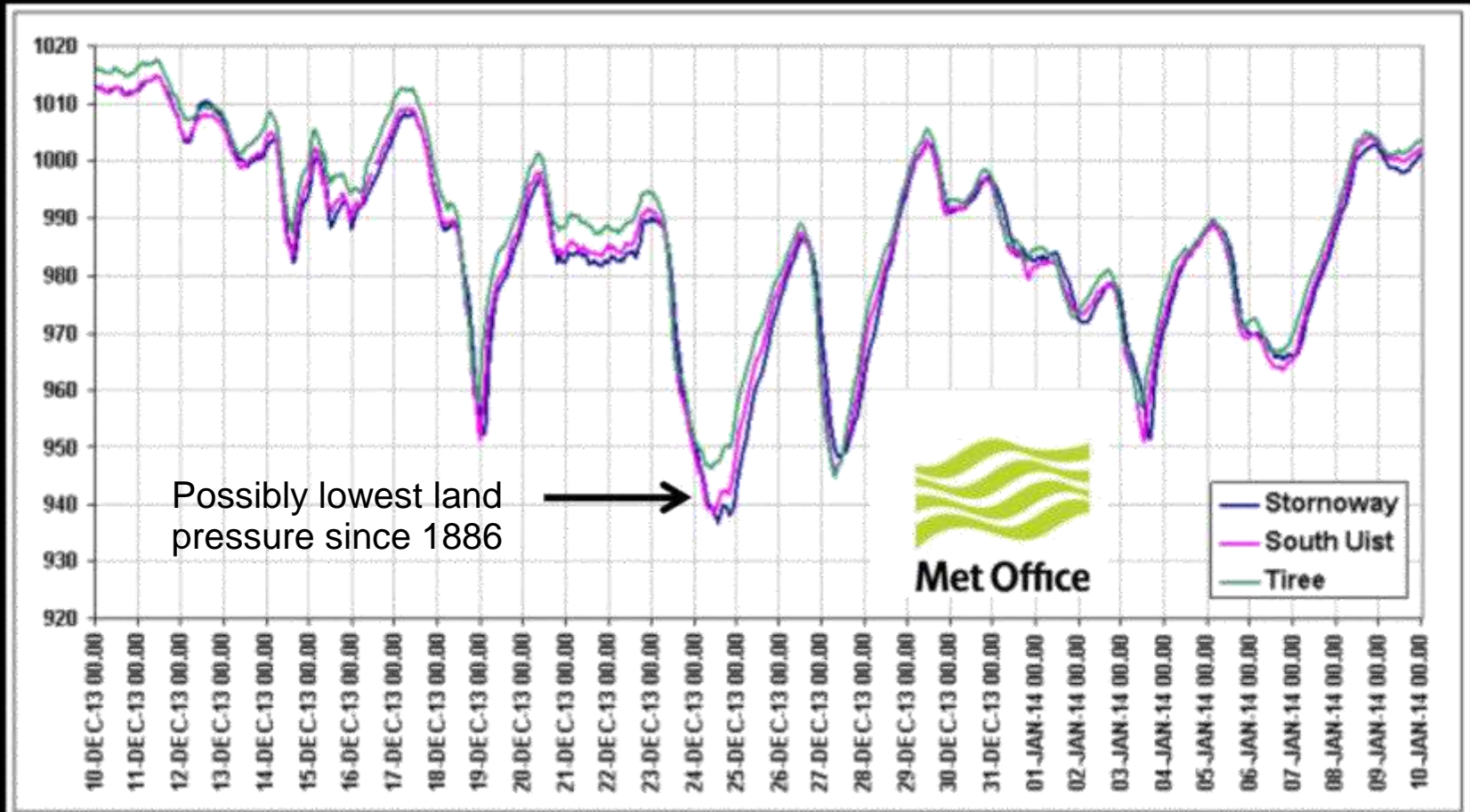


Lowestoft (-2 day forecast)



New Year flooding

- Succession of deep low pressure systems
- River and coastal (W&S) impacts



Porthleven Cornwall



3 January 2014
Surge & waves



5 February 2014
Surge, swell & waves

Planned improvements

- Resolve showing ongoing and new forecast flood risks
- Work together on forecast impacts ramp down, as well as ramp up
- Share intelligence and leading thinking about what could be next – e.g. groundwater

February flooding

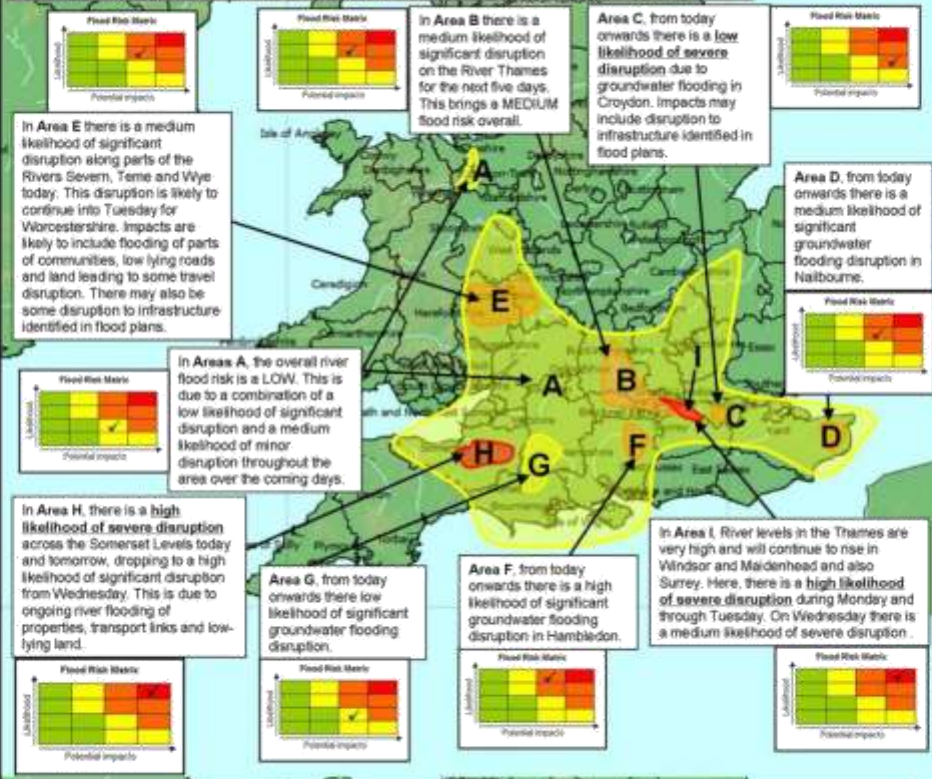
- River, coastal and groundwater flooding
- 4 Feb iconic loss of Dawlish line
- 7 Feb Somerset Levels and Moors = RED
- 9 Feb parts of the Thames = RED
- North/south divide







River and Groundwater Impacts (Significant and Above) for the Next Five Days

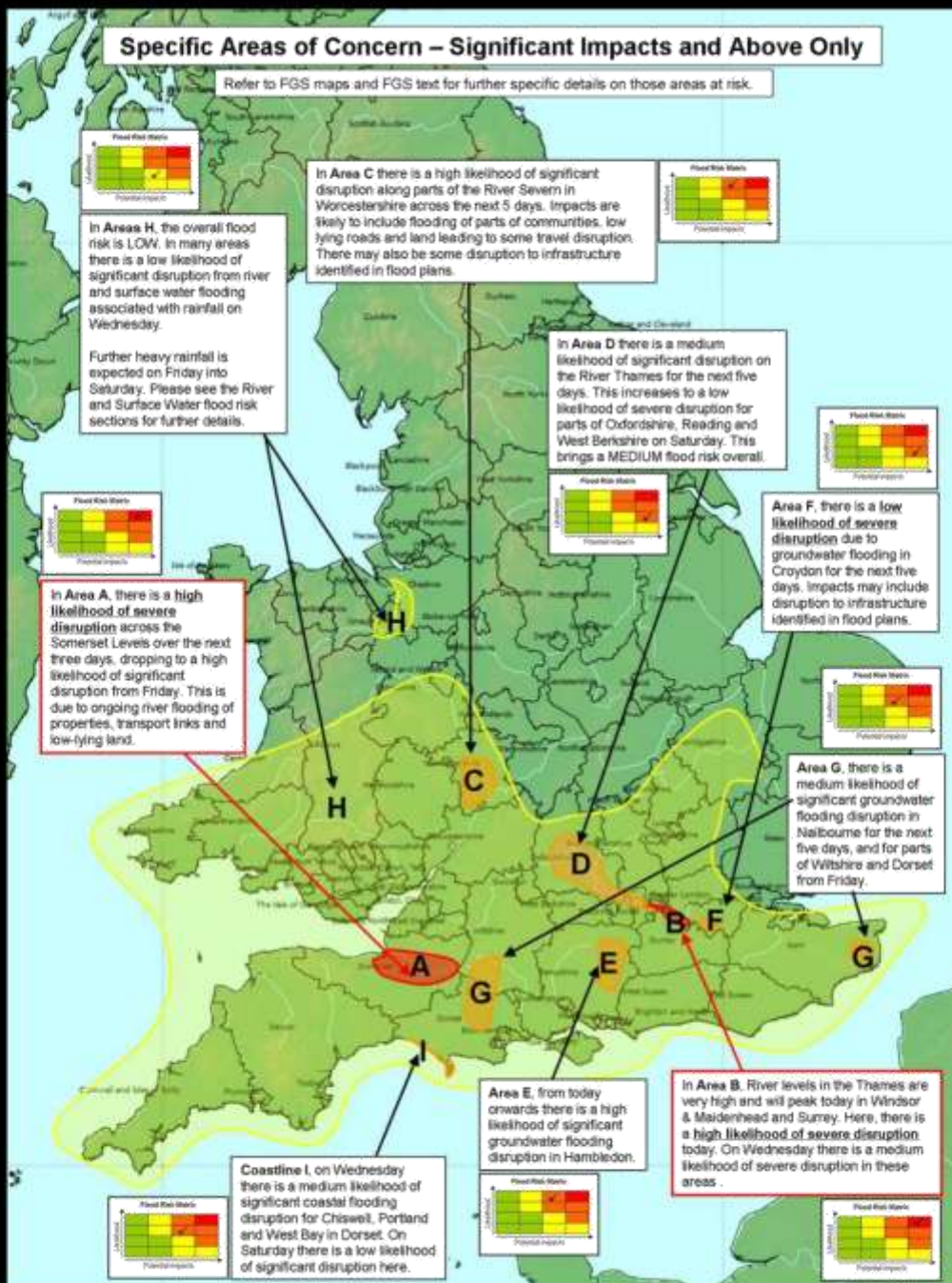


Additional Impacts to the Ongoing Flood Risk Mentioned Above: Forecast River and Surface Water impacts from further rain Tuesday 11 to Friday 14 February



Specific Areas of Concern – Significant Impacts and Above Only

Refer to FGS maps and FGS text for further specific details on those areas at risk.



Planned improvements

- Embed clear communication of complex situations
- Consider concurrent risks 3 Ambers = RED?



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

Winter floods: next steps + follow-up

Dan Osgood, Defra

Alison Baptiste, EA

Lessons learned

- Great work done by professional and volunteer responders across the country. Fully recognised by government
- However after any incident we look at how we can improve in future
- No Pitt-style external review
- Instead lessons learned work is being overseen by the new Cabinet Committee on flooding – chaired by the Prime Minister

Areas for follow-up include:

- Groundwater flood risk
- Medium-range flood forecasting
- Economic impacts of this winter's floods, including on farming sector

Preventive action

- Urgent priority: repair damaged defences
- Somerset Action Plan
- Greater transparency, partnerships on EA asset maintenance (NB: £35m extra in 14/15 and 15/16)
- Strengthen evidence base on flood risk and planning regime
- Make it easier for local communities to play a greater role
- Reduce bureaucracy around Partnership Funding; update valuation of farmland

- Some reviews already published (e.g. Gatwick, Xmas electricity supply)
- DfT reviewing transport sector resilience to extreme weather
- Increasing focus on infrastructure interdependencies
- Will be publishing guidance on local economic impacts (growth, jobs etc) to help assess possible new flood defence schemes
- How incentivise greater private contributions towards flood risk management?

Our ability to give flood warnings is much improved. But we've seen behaviour which put lives in danger, such as driving through deep floodwater or watching coastal surges from the seafront. Take-up for EA's flood warning service is slowly declining, however the use of twitter and social media is rapidly increasing.

- How increase warning take-up + response?
- How reduce risky behaviour?
- Ongoing improvements to HMG response to all incidents (not just flooding)

- Focus is still on supporting communities in recovery.
Various grant schemes including for different sectors, £5k
“Repair & Renew” grant for households / business
- In due course, will need to consider lessons
- CLG already reviewing Bellwin rules

Seal Sands at Teeside



Chesil Beach, Dorset



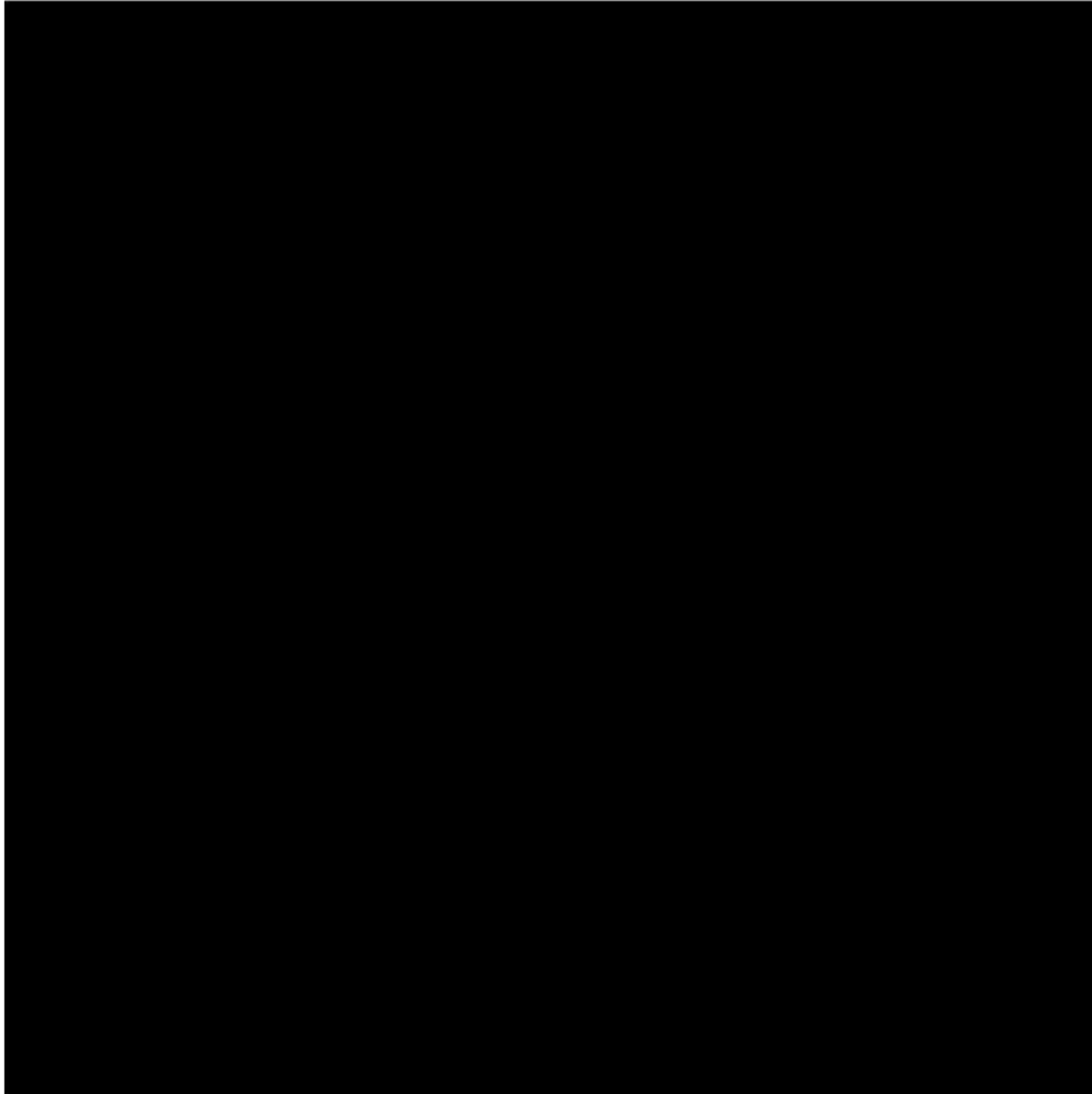
Burringham, North Lincolnshire



Rye Harbour, East Sussex



➔ A word or two from Sally Sudworth ...



How can you help?

Split into syndicate groups looking at:

- A. Understanding / forecasting / preventive actions:** Can further improvements be made? What should our priorities be?

- B. Infrastructure / economy:** What more can be done to make infrastructure more resilient? How can we strengthen (and explain) our contribution to wider economic growth? How attract more private sector investment?

- C. Incident management and response:** Is there more we can do to improve this? What should our priorities be? How do we enable the “right” behaviours?

- D. Recovery:** what lessons should we be learning for the future?



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014

Scoping a potential new national flood risk assessment – ‘ABC1’

Hannah Mitchell & Mike Steel

Flood and Coastal Risk Management Senior Advisors

8th May 2014

Background to 'ABC1'

- ➔ A potential new flood risk assessment
- ➔ Starting with a blank sheet – hence 'ABC1'
- ➔ Phase A - engagement within Environment Agency Flood & Coastal Risk Management
- ➔ Information for flood risk management activities and decisions – what *must*, *should*, *could* or *won't* we have?
- ➔ Trying to quantify benefits

Phase B (April to July 2014)

- ➔ Understanding the various needs for flood risk information
- ➔ Listening to professional partners, people and communities, and other stakeholders
- ➔ What decisions do you need to make about managing flooding and its consequences?
- ➔ What flood risk information is most important to you?

Break out session: Introduction

- ➔ What flood risk information is most important to you?
- ➔ Thinking beyond the current flood risk information available, what would you like to know about flood risk and why?
- ➔ How would it help you make better decisions about flooding and its consequences?
- ➔ What do you expect? What do you want?

First exercise:

- ➔ Take 10 minutes thinking about what flood risk information you expect to see? (use post it notes provided)
- ➔ Include the following:
 - ➔ Information you expect to see in a new 'ABC1'
 - ➔ Why the information is needed
 - ➔ What are the benefits – can these be quantified? ➔ Your name and organisation

Second exercise:

- ➔ Take 10 minutes thinking about what flood risk information you want to see? (use post it notes provided)
- ➔ Include the following:
 - ➔ Information you expect to see in a new 'ABC1'
 - ➔ Why the information is needed
 - ➔ What are the benefits – can these be quantified? ➔ Your name and organisation

Examples:

- ➔ All sources of flooding
- ➔ Depth of flooding at individual property level
- ➔ Information about individual assets
- ➔ Duration of flooding – would this help manage agricultural or public health impacts of flooding?
- ➔ Benefits in terms of saving time or money, or greater effectiveness – any examples?

Summary - what happens next:

- ➔ We collate ideas from your tables
- ➔ Please send any further ideas you have
- ➔ Possible telephone interviews to follow up ideas and benefits
- ➔ Findings from Phases A & B will make up a scoping report
- ➔ We'll also review our data and IT status, and then hope to write a business case for ABC1.



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Sustainable Drainage Systems

Presented by: Lynn Fardon

Aim

- Policy Context
- SuDS
- Flood and Water Management Act
- Update on actions so far
- Next steps

Flooding



Image from the Pitt Review

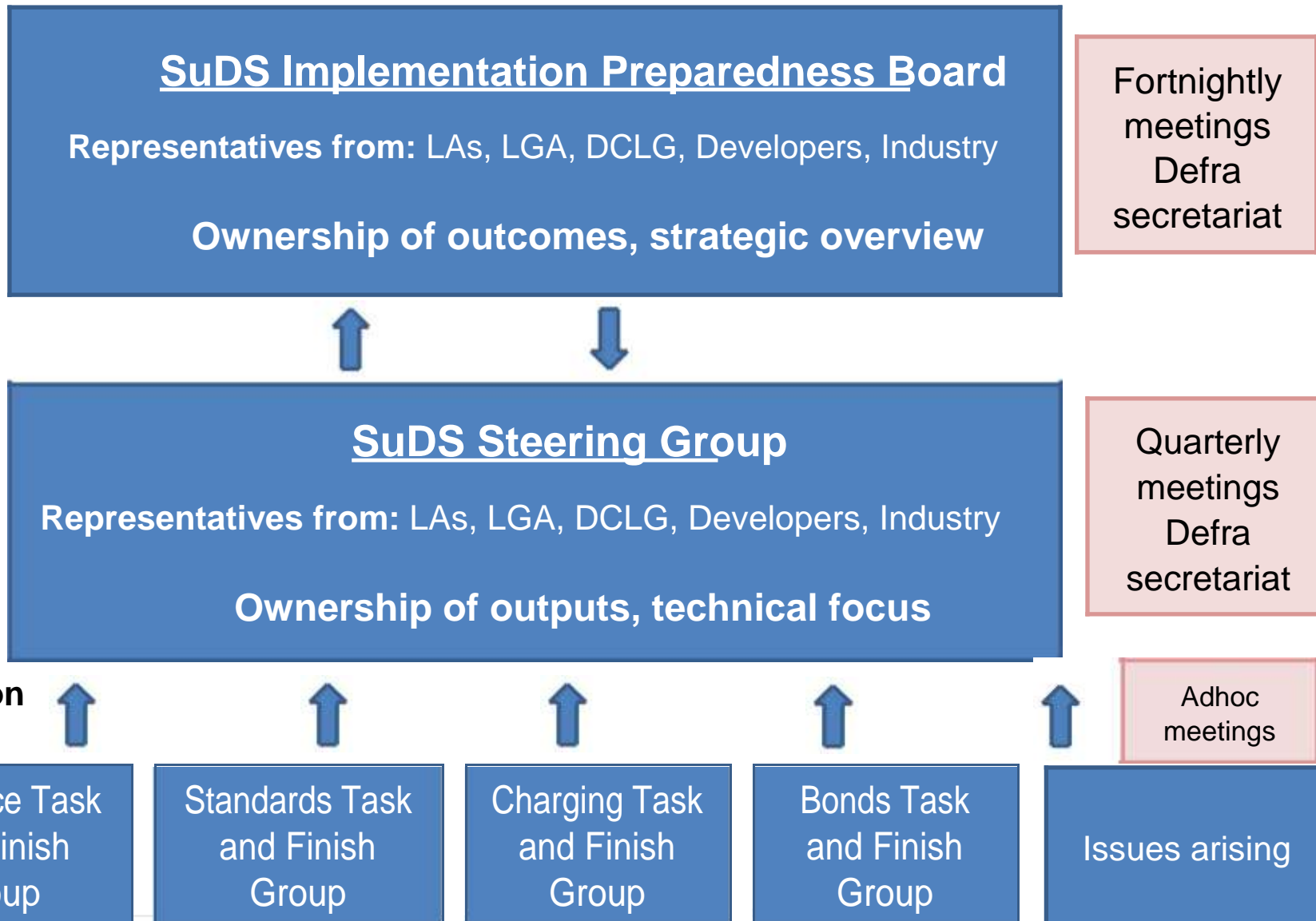
SuDS

- Pitt concluded SuDS were an effective way to reduce the risk of 'flash-flooding'
- Multiple benefits
- Can be cheaper than more traditional drainage solutions

So what's the problem?

- Why are SuDS (often) the exception and not the rule?
- What is the current situation?
- Proposals to increase the uptake of SuDS were included in Schedule 3 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 .

SuDS Governance & Advice



Internal processes

- Impact Assessment
- Gateway clearance
- Final Ministerial clearance of legislation
- Cabinet Committee write-round
- Legislation laid
- Legislation debated
- Legislation comes in to force

What we are delivering

- Ministerial National Standards
- Capacity building workshops
- FAQs for the policy
- Guidance – Standards, process, charging
- Online E-learning support tool
- Appeals process with PINS
- Applications through the planning portal
- Funding and support for SABs

Next Steps

- Collaborative working
- Statutory Instruments
- Finalise Ministerial National Standards
- Finalise the guidance
- Working with the Planning Portal and PINS
- Consultation on charging
- Assurance this will work well alongside planning and development
- Proposed phasing



Finally

SUDS@defra.gsi.gov.uk



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Stakeholder Forum Flood Insurance Update

8 May 2014

Policy aim for future arrangements of flood insurance

- To ensure that **domestic** property insurance continues to be widely **available and affordable** in areas of flood risk without placing unsustainable costs on wider policyholders or the taxpayer
- Flood Re will be part funded by a levy, which replicates existing cross-subsidy
- Government envisages this transition taking place over the next 20-25 years.

Who's in and who's out of Flood Re

- All domestic policies at very high risk of flooding will be eligible but only 1-2% will need to be in Flood Re, and with some exceptions:
 - Band H
 - Properties built after 2009
 - Some leasehold properties
 - Landlords
- Much interest in small businesses, but no evidence of market failure. (covered by Statement of Principles)
- Transitional measure – eligibility thresholds reviewed on a regular basis. Benefits to be targeted at those least able to pay

Flood Re: Accountability

- Flood Re will be regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).
- Flood Re will be operationally independent, in line with the insurance industry's aim.
- Novel implication for accountability and scrutiny arrangements
- Ministers will be accountable to Parliament concerning general policy matters relating to flood insurance
- As an industry-owned and managed entity, Flood Re itself will also be accountable to Parliament.

Flood Re: Implementation

- Public commitment to deliver Flood Re by the summer of 2015
- Delivery of Flood Re is currently shared between Government and the ABI.
- Defra's main deliverables for the implementation stage are:
 - Secondary legislation
 - Delivering Council Tax data
 - State Aid approval
- ABI are leading on PRA authorisation for Flood Re and setting up the organisation to delivery the scheme

Flood Insurance: How we got to where we are now (Timeline)

- MoU agreed with industry (June 13)
- Flood Insurance consultation (June – August 13)
- Flood Summit (July 13)
- Short consultation on Flood Insurance clauses (September 13)
- Government response to the consultation (November 13)
- Water Bill – House of Commons Stages (November 13 – January 14)
- Water Bill – House of Lords Stages (January – April 14)
- State Aid pre-notification to European Commission (March 14)

Flood Insurance: Remaining milestones

- Drafting of Secondary Legislation Statutory Instruments (April – June 14)
- Royal Assent (May 14)
- Secondary Legislation consultation (July – September 14)
- PRA Application submitted (August 14)
- Articles & Scheme rules completed (October 14)
- Designation and laying of secondary legislation (Autumn 14)
- State Aid Approval (Jan 15)
- Flood Re Operational (April 15)
- Launch Awareness Campaign (April 15)
- Secondary Legislation into force (April 15)
- Flood Re Go Live (July 15)

Questions?



Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

Thursday 8 May 2014



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



Environment
Agency



Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales

Flood Risk Management Plans under the Floods Risk Regulations

Sue Reed (Environment Agency) and Roger Orpin (Defra)

8 May 2014

The Legal Driver for FRMPs

Preliminary Flood
Risk Assessments
published by
Dec 2011

Flood Risk
Management
Plans by
Dec 2015

2009

2011

2013

2015

Dec 2009
Flood Risk

Hazard & risk
maps by

Regulations

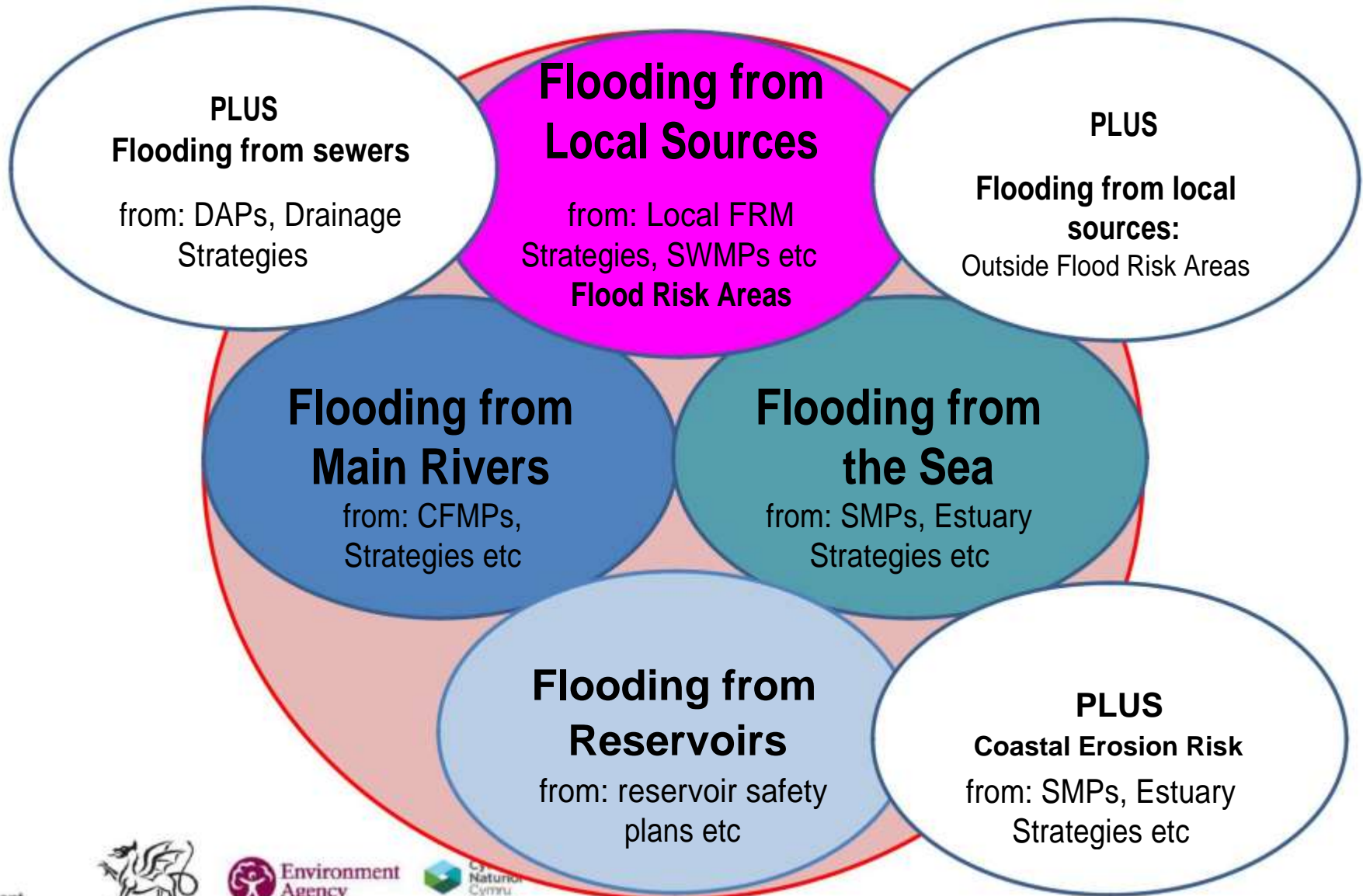
Dec 2013



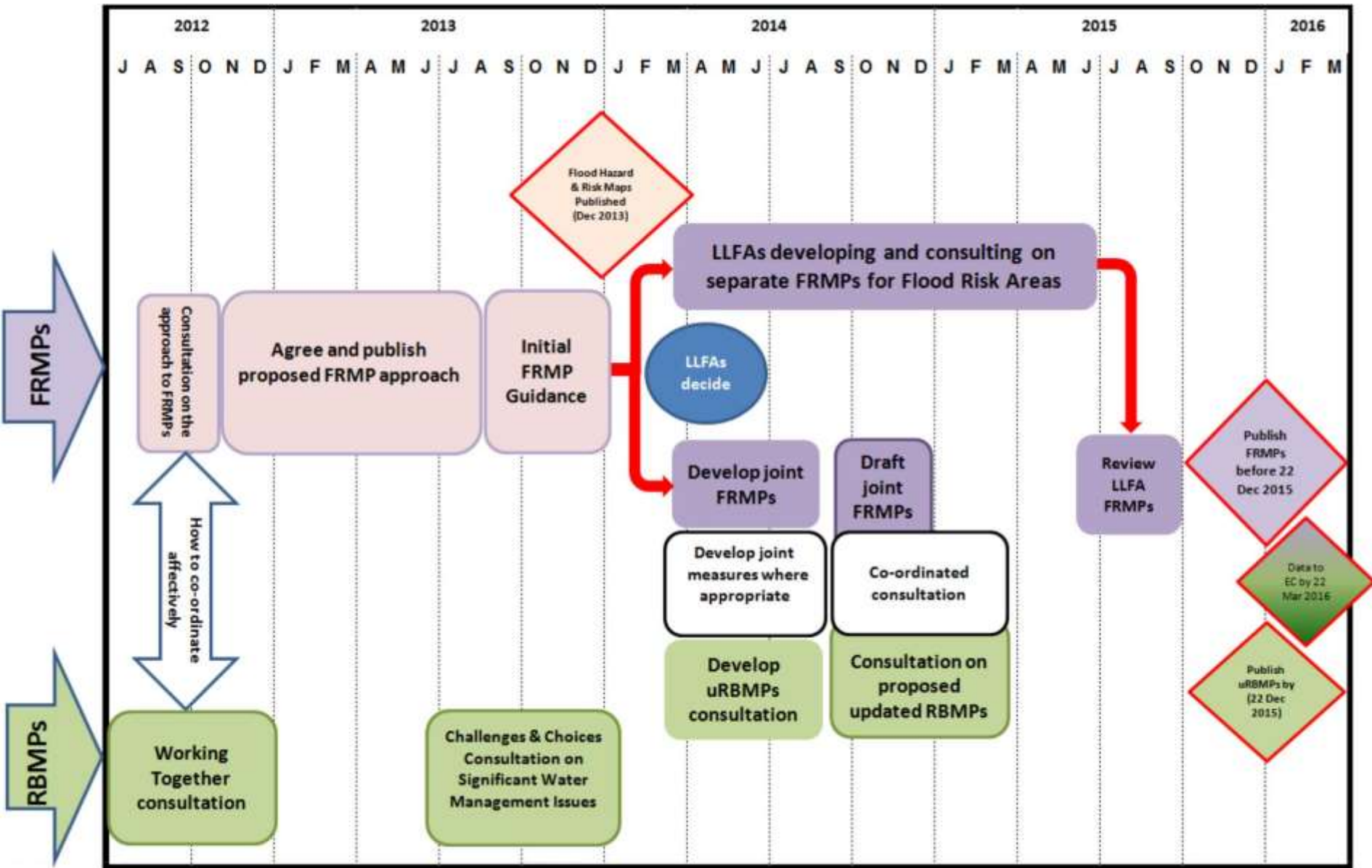
Flood Risk Management Planning:

- Consultation on the approach to FRMPs:
Aug - Oct 2012
- The proposed approach to FRMPs:
June 2013
- Initial FRMP Guidance 'Living Draft':
August 2013
- FRMP Guidance published:
May 2014

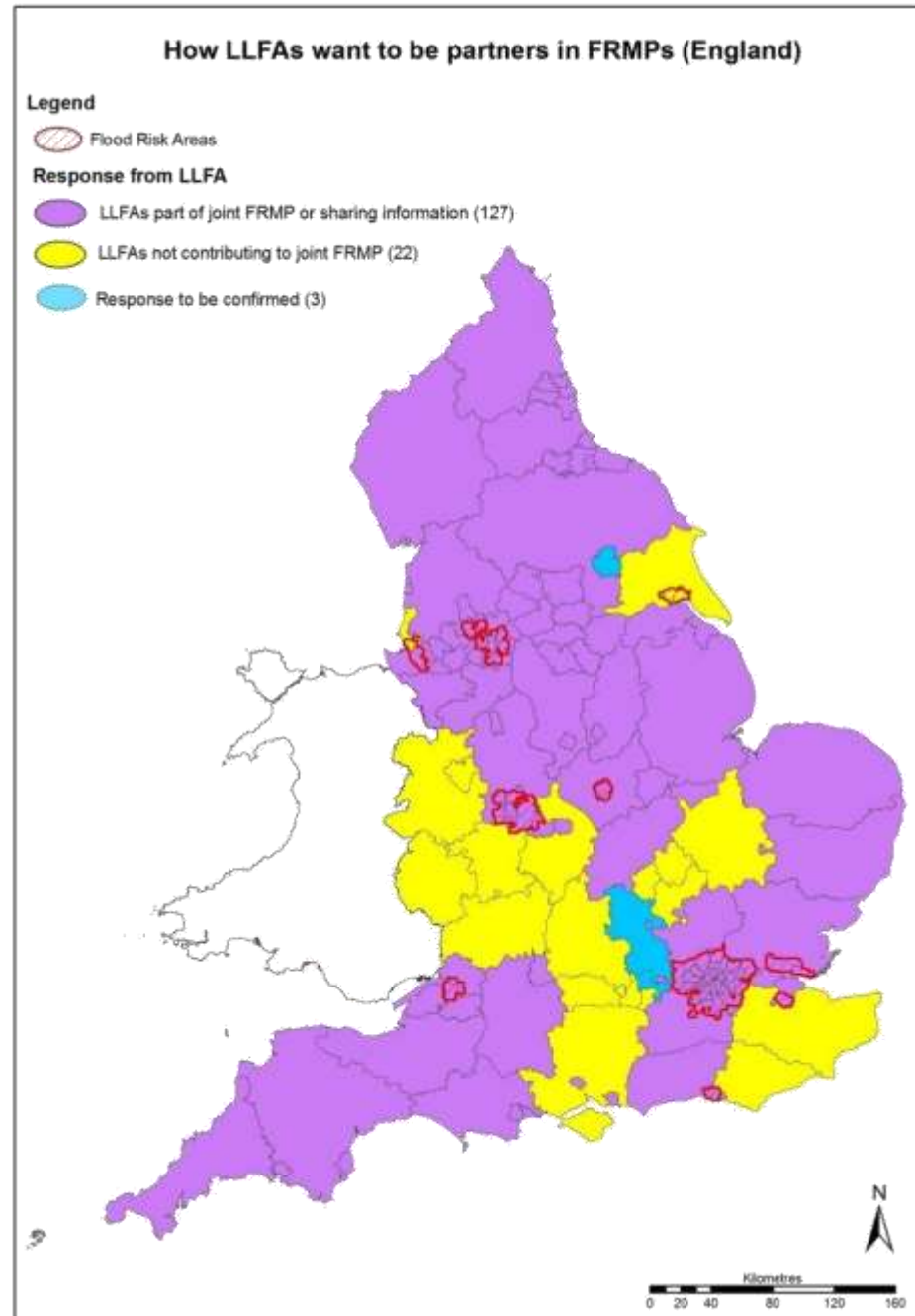
The approach to FRMPs



Timescales



Partnership FRMPs



The benefits of a partnership FRMP:

- **All sources in one place:** easier for the public to appreciate the whole story
- **RMAs can share information effectively:** interactions and overlaps across different sources of risk, greater consistency
- **RMAs can monitor and report efficiently:** using the database allows RMAs to report across any boundary and collate information efficiently.

The Vision? Round 2 (2016 to 2021) and beyond.....

- Include all LLFAs – not just those in Flood Risk Areas?
- Include all sources of flood risk (and coastal erosion risk)?
- Integrated FCERM planning rather than the current plethora of plans/assessments/strategies?
- Integrated River Basin Planning with closer links to River Basin Management Planning?
- All RMAs much more involved?

Your views??



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Flood and Coastal Erosion Resilience Partnership Funding

Findings from independent evaluation.

Presented by: Celia McNally

celia.mcnally@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Date: 8th May 2014

Evaluation of impact of funding approach

“The Government should develop a scheme which allows and encourages local communities to invest in flood risk management measures”

Pitt Review : Recommendation 24

- Sets out the grant a project will be offered based on the flood benefits and outcomes it will deliver.
- Launch 2011 : 1st allocation 2012/13
- Objectives
 - Encourage total investment to increase
 - Enable more local choice and encourage innovation
 - Increasing levels of certainty and transparency

Evaluation of impact of funding approach

This presentation...

- Drivers for the evaluation
- The evaluation process
- Evidence gathered.
- Emerging conclusions.
- Draft recommendations.
- Next steps.



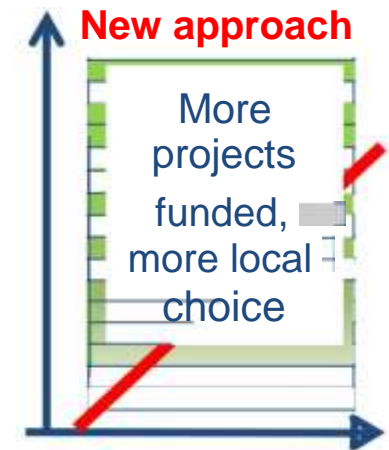
Evaluation of impact of funding approach

Objectives of the research.

- Is the policy is meeting its objectives?
- Could it work better?

Scope

- Numerical analysis of the outputs to date
- Evidence to inform the future approach.
- Identify changes in the make up the programme.
- Understand the behaviours and attitudes approach is generating



$$\text{OM Score \%} = \frac{\text{£ FDGiA}}{\text{Project costs}}$$

Evaluation of impact of funding approach

Evidence and analysis

- Challenges in gathering
 - Early days
 - New players
 - New roles and responsibilities
- Sources
 - Policy and processes for allocating funding
 - Investment plans before and after launch
 - Interviews and workshops with over 160 practitioners from across the board.
 - Review of individual business cases.



Evaluation of impact of funding approach

Overall investment is increasing.

- 36% in 12/13, 71% in 13/14 of NEW projects have some level of PF
 - £114m anticipated contributions for NEW projects in first 2 yrs of the policy
 - Up to £148m from ALL projects with PF by 2015
 - Currently 25% directly from private sources
75% via public bodies
- including CIL, s106



Evaluation of impact of funding approach

More projects
being funded

- Approximately 25% more projects
- Projects not eligible for funding (for a long time)
- Contributions to projects above the 100% will release funding for other projects



Evaluation of impact of funding approach



Local choice and value

- Cockermouth
- Warrington
- Grant in aid clearer
- Early involvement
- Shared objectives
- Shared communications and information
- Behaviours of communities

Evaluation of impact of funding approach

Key recommendations

- Retain formula and payment rates
- Raise awareness
 - governments departments
 - national infrastructure organisations
- Share experience/knowledge transfer
 - Support capacity building and case studies
 - Pooling resources and experience
- Monitoring that will capture data consistently
 - Understanding origins – s106, CIL, rates
 - Private and Contributions in kind



Evaluation of impact of funding approach

Suggestions related to appraisal and allocation processes

- Multi-year investment plan : certainty/transparency
- Get Local FRM Strategies in place
- Review the ‘process burden’
- Manage expectations about funds available
- Share learning
 - <http://learning.environment-agency.gov.uk/capacitybuilding/>
- Review guidance

Evaluation of impact of funding approach

- Publication
 - Defra R&D website (<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/>)
 - FD2663
- Acknowledgements
 - All those who provided evidence and advice
 - EA and LGA
 - The project board
- Next steps
 - Assessment of recommendation
 - Shared learning
 - 6 year programme





Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Stakeholder Forum

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