

Flood and Coastal Risk Management Funding

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Presentation Overview

- Role & Responsibilities
- 5 year capital plan & National FCERM Strategy
- Accessing funding – getting the money
- The investment journey
- Allocation & approval & the role of the RFCC
- Partnership funding
- DWMPs – a catalyst for collaboration
- Final thoughts

Roles & Responsibilities

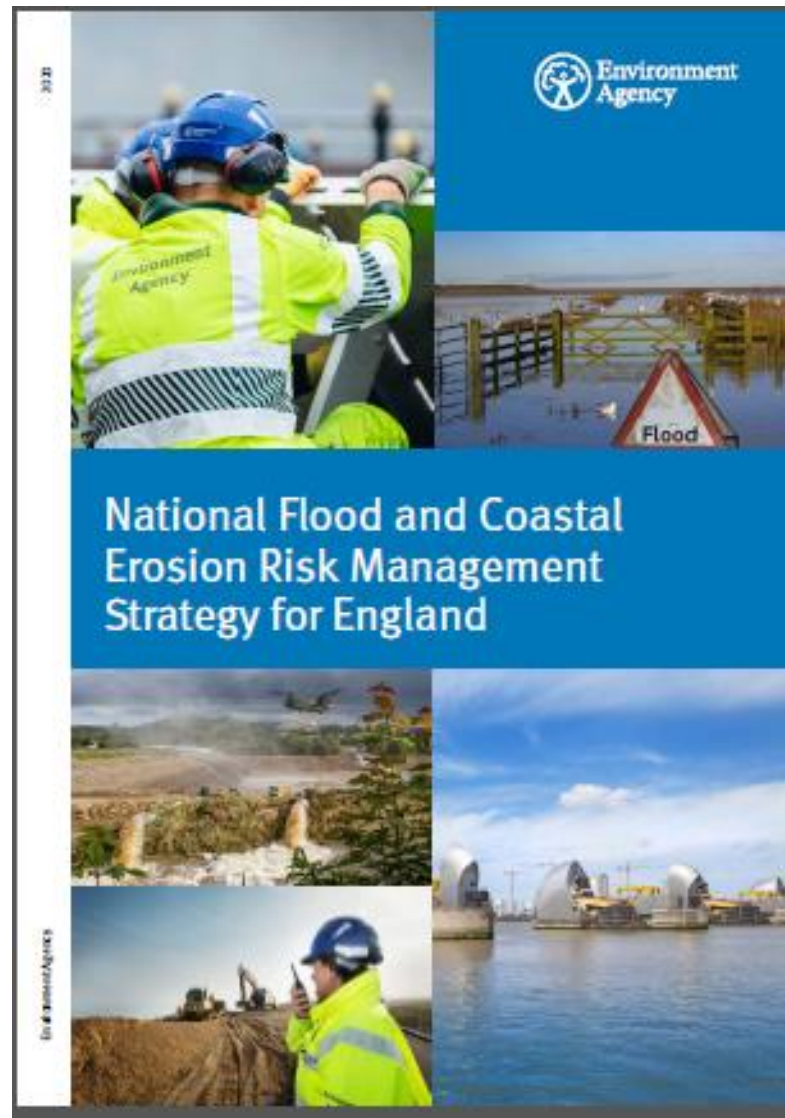
- Environment Agency (EA) - responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.
- Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFAs) are responsible for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
- Water companies – manage the surface water, foul water and combined public sewer network. Have a duty to ensure the reliable operation and maintenance of the public sewer network.
- EA – strategic overview role
- EA manage central government funding - Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM GiA) on behalf of DEFRA

First 6 year programme – 2015/16 – 2020/21

- In 2015 the EA secured its first 6 year programme (previously only annual settlement).
- £2.3bn (across England for all RMAs)
- 314,361 homes were better protected



FCERM Strategy



The 2020 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy

This Strategy's long-term vision is for: **a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.**

It has 3 long-term ambitions, underpinned by evidence about future risk and investment needs. They are:

- **Climate resilient places:** working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change
- **Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate:** making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change
- **A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change:** ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action

Flood and Coast Strategy: the vision is....

... a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.



"Climate change is making the UK warmer and wetter, and we will be visited by extreme weather more frequently in the future. So we need to shift gears, to ensure we adapt and become more resilient."

George Eustice, Secretary of State for DEFRA

Future funding for flooding & coastal change

- £5.2bn capital for 2021-27
- Inc. £200m Innovative flood and coastal resilience programme
- Changes to Partnership Funding rules
- 336,000 homes better protected target

Press release

Multi-billion pound investment as government unveils new long-term plan to tackle flooding

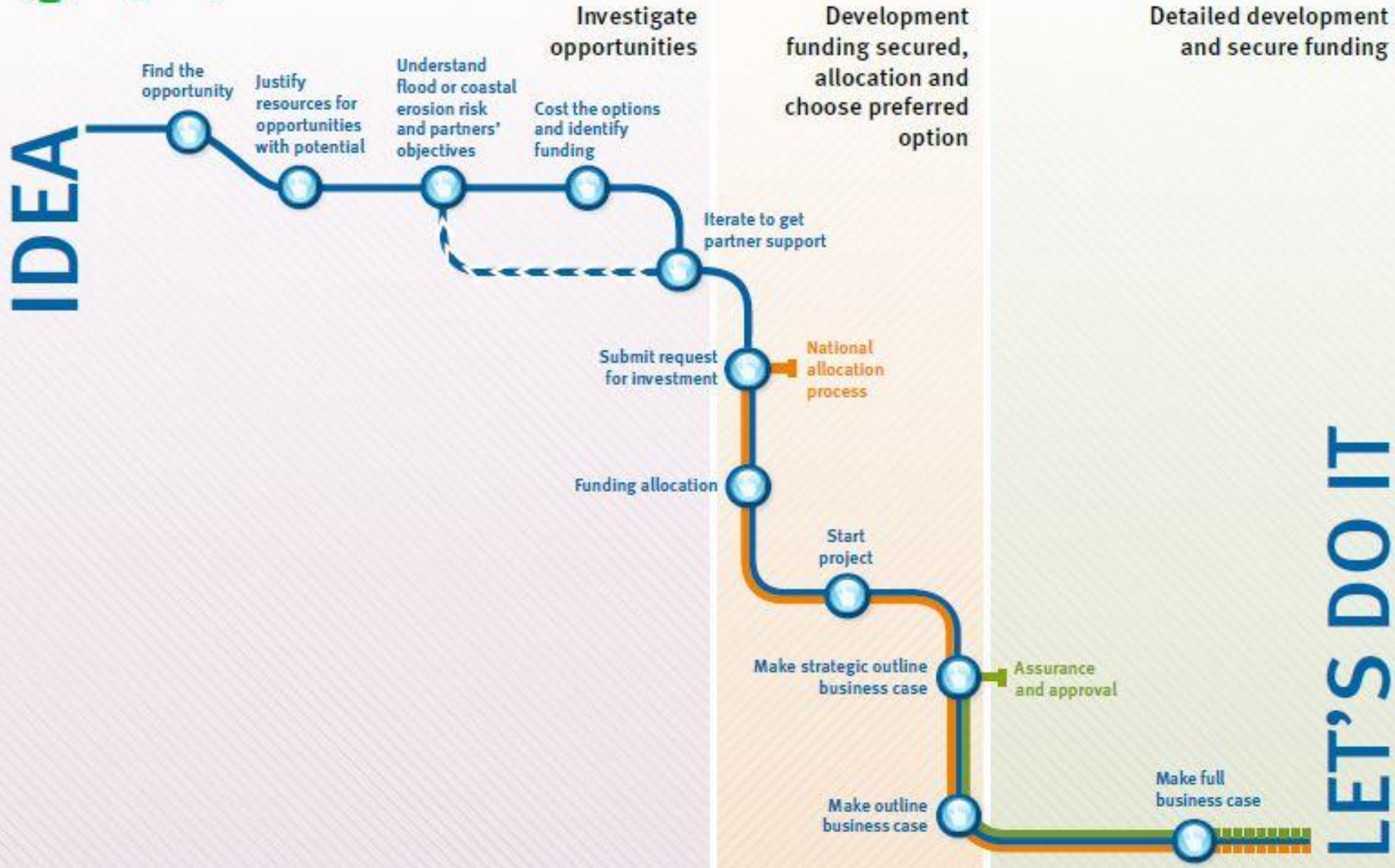
336,000 properties in England better protected from flooding by 2027 with record £5.2 billion investment



Getting the money

- Allocation – reserving the money on the Medium Term Plan (MTP).
- Getting permission to spend it (assurance & financial approval).

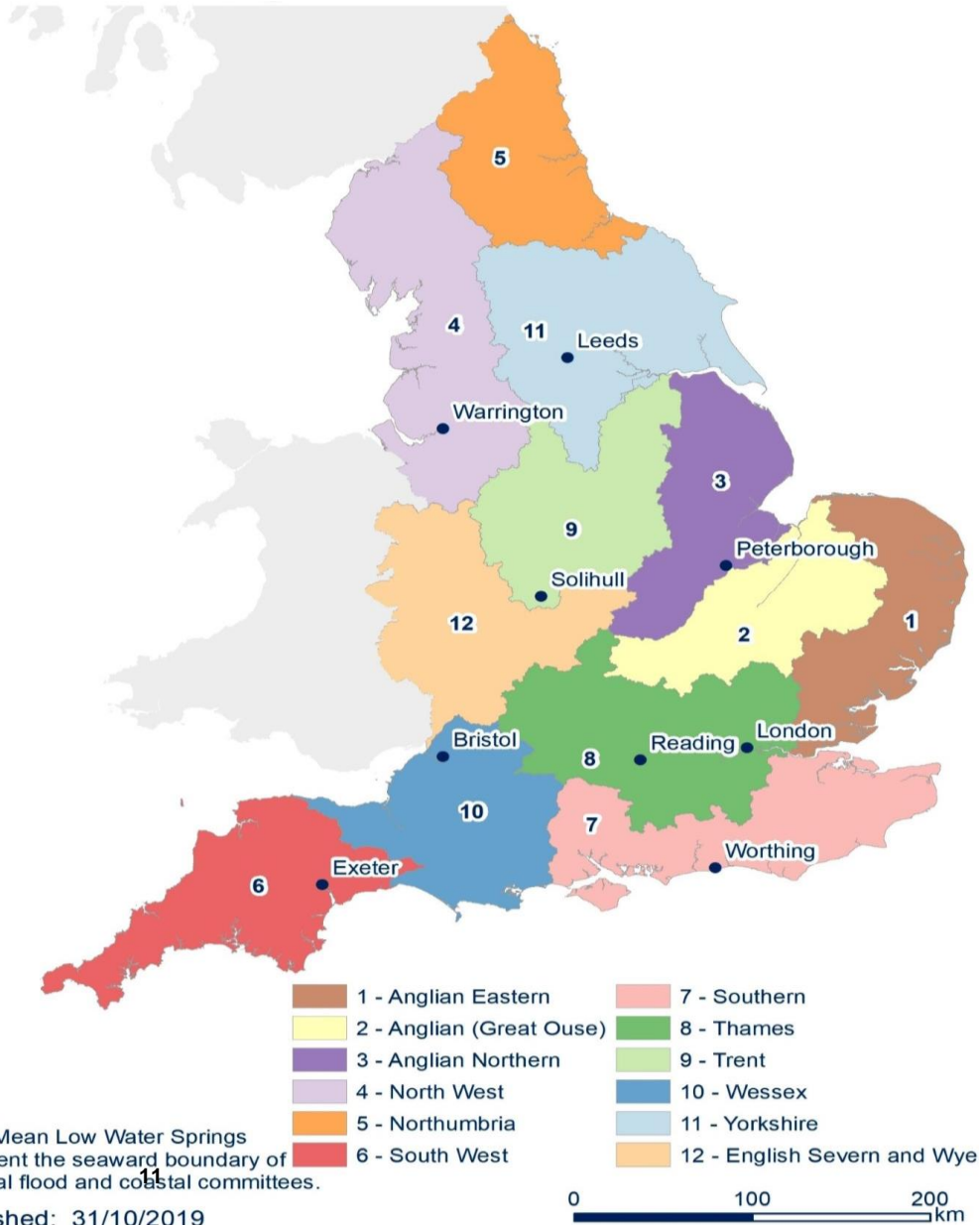
Creating a project to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk



Allocation

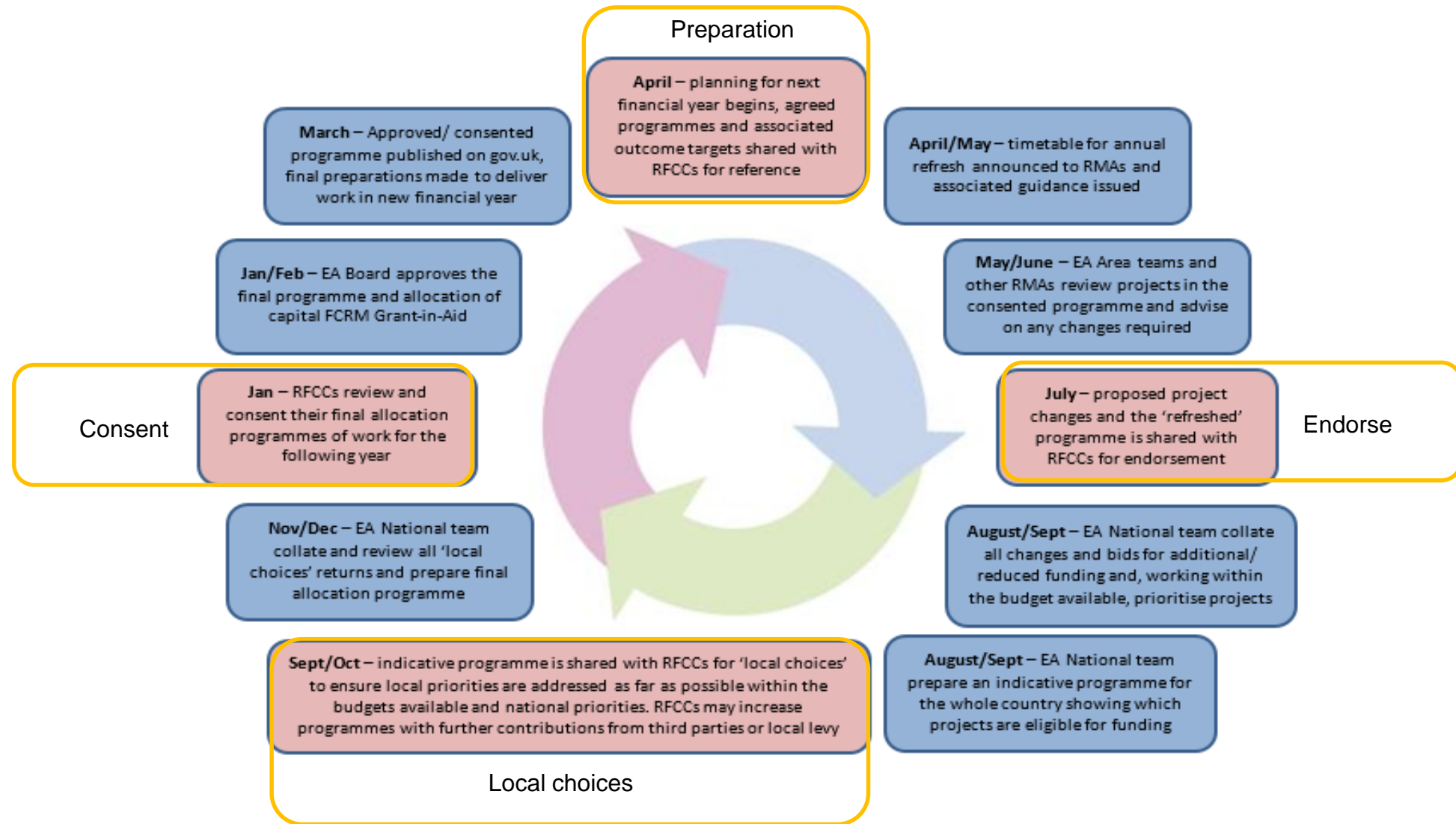
- Each year the 6 year capital plan (MTP) is refreshed – we invite Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to bid for funding.
- Speak to your local PSO or Programming team – they will help
- Submit via Project Application & Funding Service (PAFS) online.
- This then needs to be approved by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee.

Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (RFCCs)



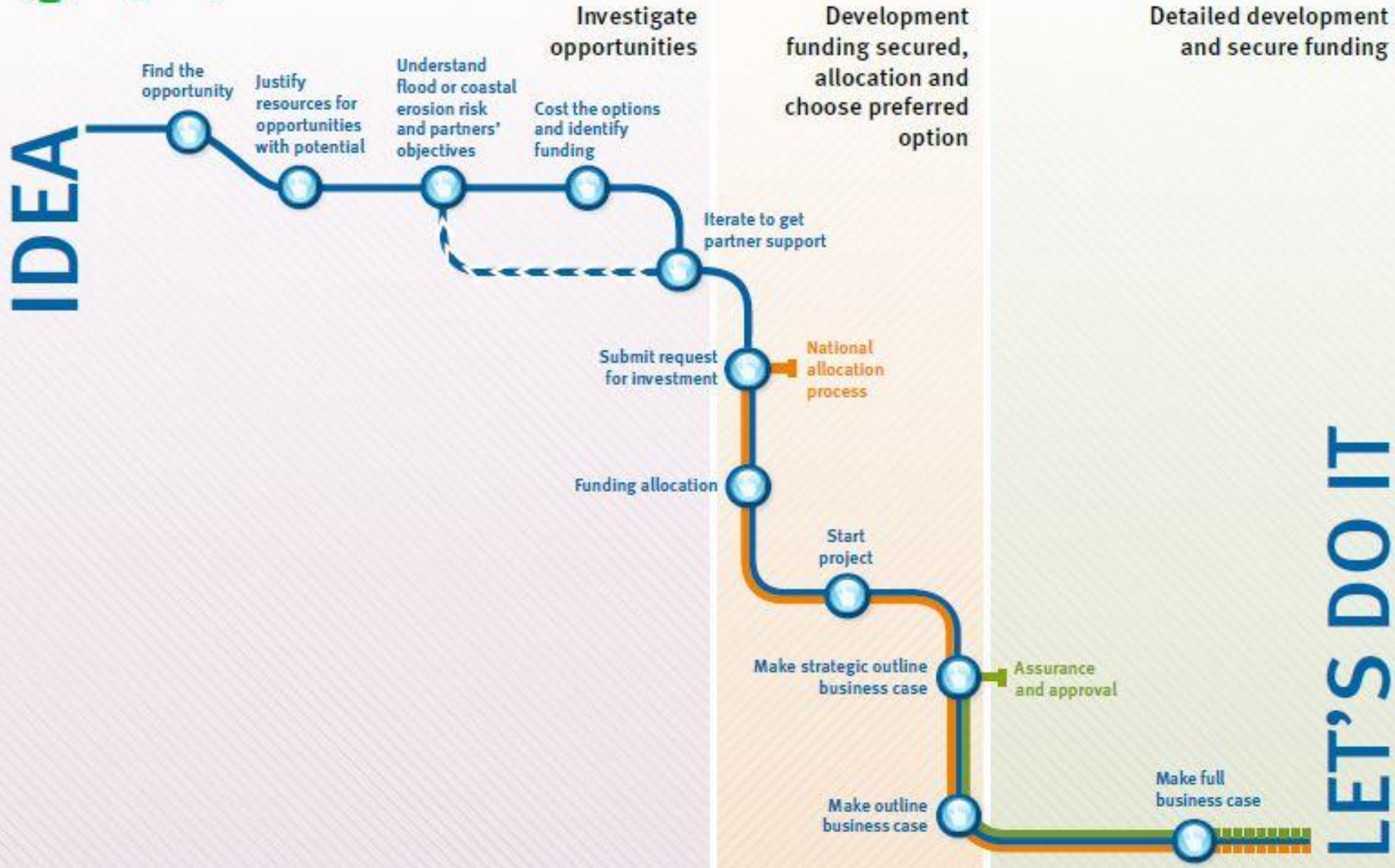
- 12 RFCCs established under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Defra appointed chair with a majority local authority vote to consent programme
- Brings local authorities together in a wider catchment and coastal geography
- RFCCs will consult on and consent to FCERM investment and maintenance programmes – Legal requirement
- Defra provides funding for flood risk management through grants to the Environment Agency, local authorities and internal drainage boards
- The Environment Agency administers FCRM GiA to other Risk Management Authorities

Annual Capital and Revenue Programme Refresh Timelines



RFCC – Regional Flood and Coastal Committee

Creating a project to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk



Other Risk Management Authority Led Schemes (surface water or coastal schemes)

- **Step 1:**

- Identify a community that might flood or has flooded.
- Estimate the number of properties at risk, a very rough price and submit it through PAFS to secure funding on the Capital Programme (Medium Term Plan).
- Our PSO teams can advise on the details that are required to be submitted e.g. PF calculator, shapefiles etc.
- Our advice is that for year 1, typical expenditure is around £50-100k and future years escalate upwards from there.
- You can amend the forecast spend in subsequent years, so do not worry excessively about it at this stage.

- **Step 2**

- Complete an FCRM7 to begin a study.
- This gives you the approval to spend the first stage of funds from above.
- The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager at the Environment Agency can approve funding of up to £500k without need for further assurance through NPAS/LPRG.
- Studies are low risk, low value activities and the assurance from the AFCRM will be proportionate to this.

Other Risk Management Authority Led Schemes (surface water or coastal schemes)

- **Step 3**
- Once your study is complete, you should know:
 - what the big the problem is
 - what the solution is
 - the value of benefits the solution brings
 - how affordable it is
- **Step 4**
- Submit your OBC for approval to access funding for the detailed design and construction phase
- **Useful links:**
- www.gov.uk/guidance/fcerm-appraisal-guidance
- www.gov.uk/guidance/develop-an-fcerm-project-business-case

Part E Background

Take from your project mandate or executive summary.

Briefly explain what needs to be studied, including the geographical area and how the study links to agreed plans, strategies and programmes.

The Study

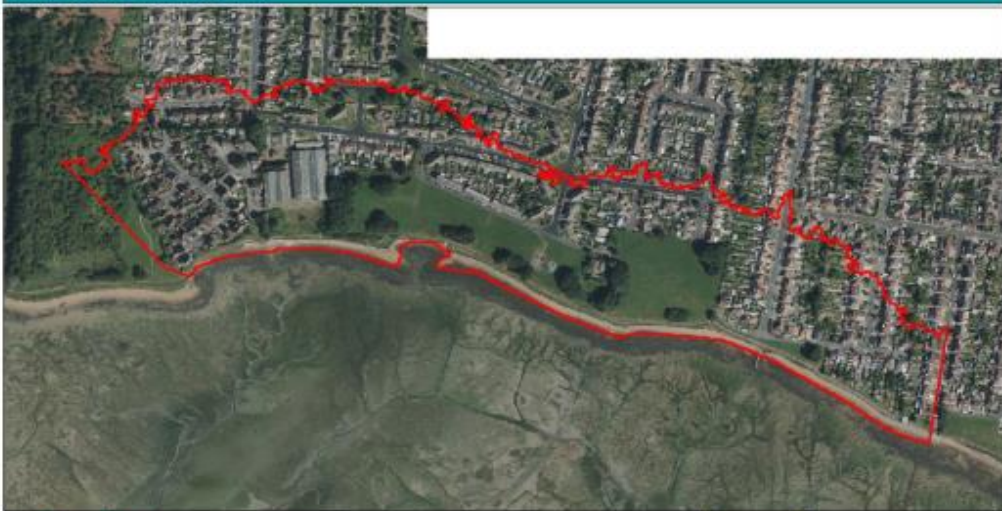
The aim of the project is to develop Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) scheme options for the Alton Grove to Cadour Drive frontage, Fareham Creek, as recommended in the River Hamble to Portchester FCERM Strategy (RHPS) (the strategy- Coastal Partners 2015).

Through the development and design of options they will contribute to reducing risk to 237 properties at risk from flooding from a 1:100 year flood event and a further 1 property at risk from erosion over the next 100 years. In addition, the project will also develop options to contain and protect a historic landfill site from flooding and erosion, thereby reducing the likelihood of a detrimental impact occurring on the species and ecological function of the international environmental designations of Portsmouth Harbour.

Location & Policy Context

Alton Grove to Cadour Drive is located in the North of Portsmouth Harbour, near Portchester (Figure 1), fronted by shallow intertidal foreshore. Given the exposure to the prevailing south and south westerly winds, the frontage is susceptible to wave overtopping when strong winds combine with high tidal conditions.

Alton Grove to Cadour Drive Extent



Alton Grove to Cadour Drive Extent

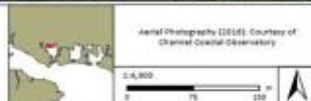


Figure 1: Location of Alton Grove to Cadour Drive

Part I Study plan

Briefly set out the methods you will use to achieve the objectives of the study (for example, site surveys, photographs, physical or mathematical modelling), and any potential problems or risks.

Key tasks:

Project Management

- Manage internal / external scope of works
- Develop risk register and manage risks
- Develop a project programme and action matrix to guide delivery
- Establish a Project Board and Steering Group
- Financial Management - through regular monitoring and reporting
- Logging of contributions and efficiencies

Communication and Collaboration

- Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Identify and confirm stakeholders
- Targeted engagement including workshops and correspondence
- Engagement with beneficiaries and potential contributors towards securing funding for a scheme
- Working with FBC to align with regeneration, tourism and amenity to ensure broader outcome objectives are satisfied and generate opportunities for contributions and efficiencies
- Public engagement events and communication materials

Survey and Investigation

- Review and analysis of existing data available
- Ground and structural investigations
- Assessment of historic landfill issues
- Defence condition assessment
- Ecological and Phase 1 Habitat Surveys (if required)
- Topographic survey

Coastal Process Study

- Analysis of coastal processes
- Update existing modelling (if required)
- Detailed assessment of flood and erosion risk over scheme lifetime

Environment, Ecological and Heritage Studies

- Liaising with statutory consultees (NE, HE, EA, FBC, MMO)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening and scoping
- Habitat Regulations Assessment
- Water Framework Directive assessment

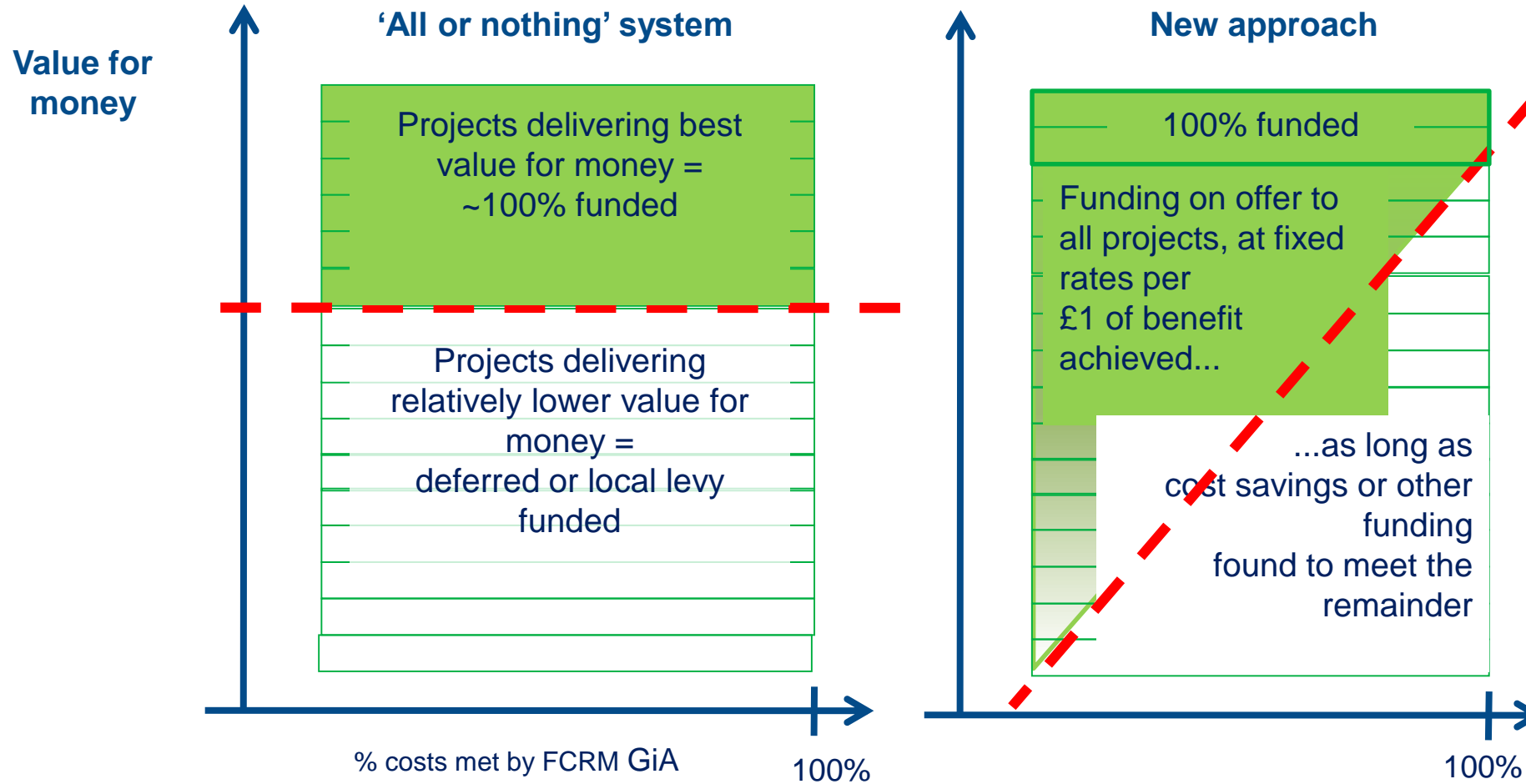
Option Appraisal, Outline Design and Economics

- Develop and appraise a long list of options
- Develop short list and select preferred option
- Develop economic assessment of damages, benefits of do-nothing scenario / protecting former landfill
- Develop broader economic footprint assessment to identify benefits of any future scheme
- Develop the preferred option and outline design
- Indicative landscape plans and visualisations

Funding and Approvals

- Develop a funding and implementation strategy

Partnership Funding for England



Funding Types

Central
Government
Funding

Partnership Funding

Flood and
Coastal
Erosion
Grant in
Aid

(FCERM
GiA)

Local Levy

IDB
Precepts

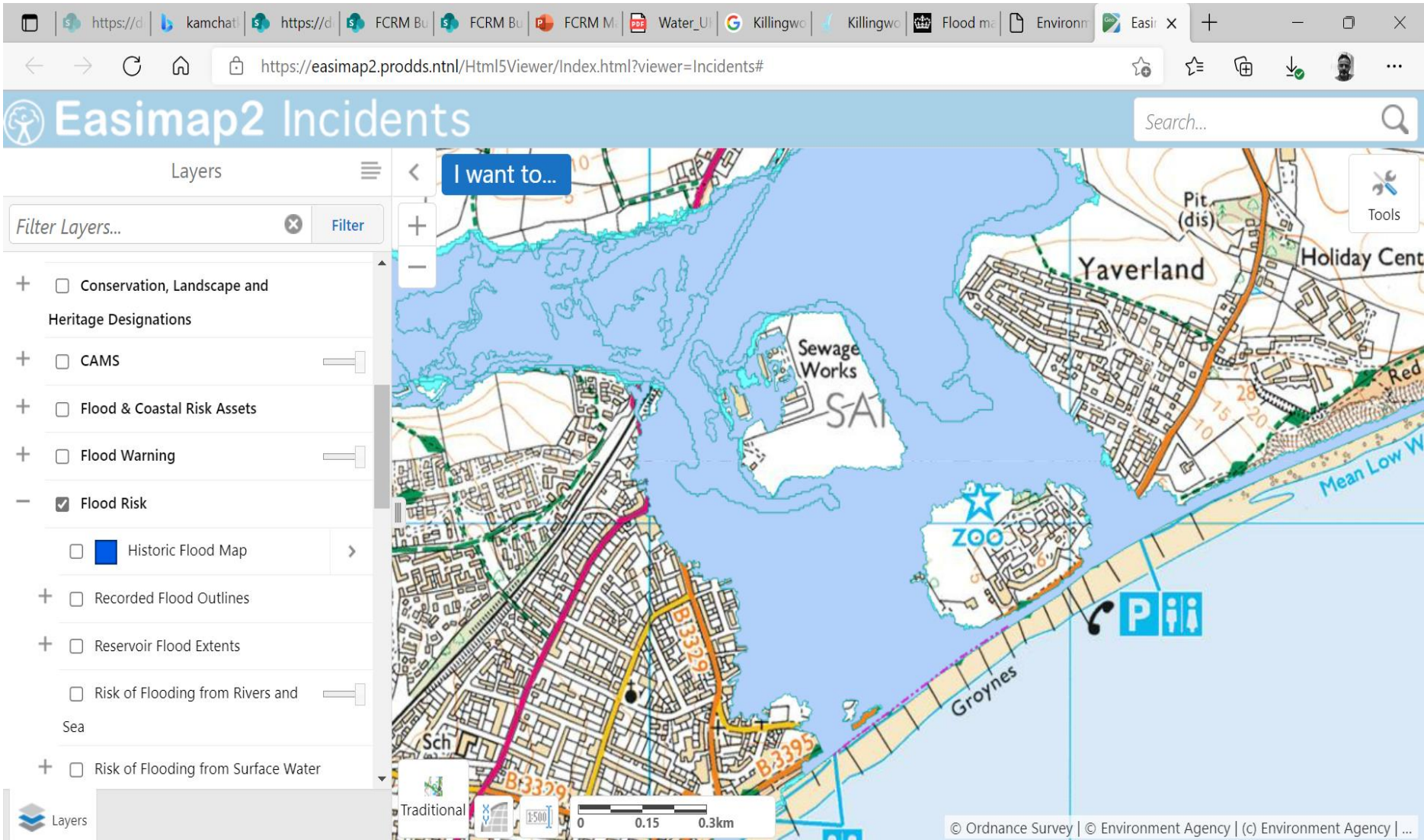
Public
Contributions

Private
Contributions

Other EA
funding

Other
Government
Funding

Case Study: Sandown Flood Alleviation Scheme, IOW



DWMPS – A Catalyst for Collaboration?

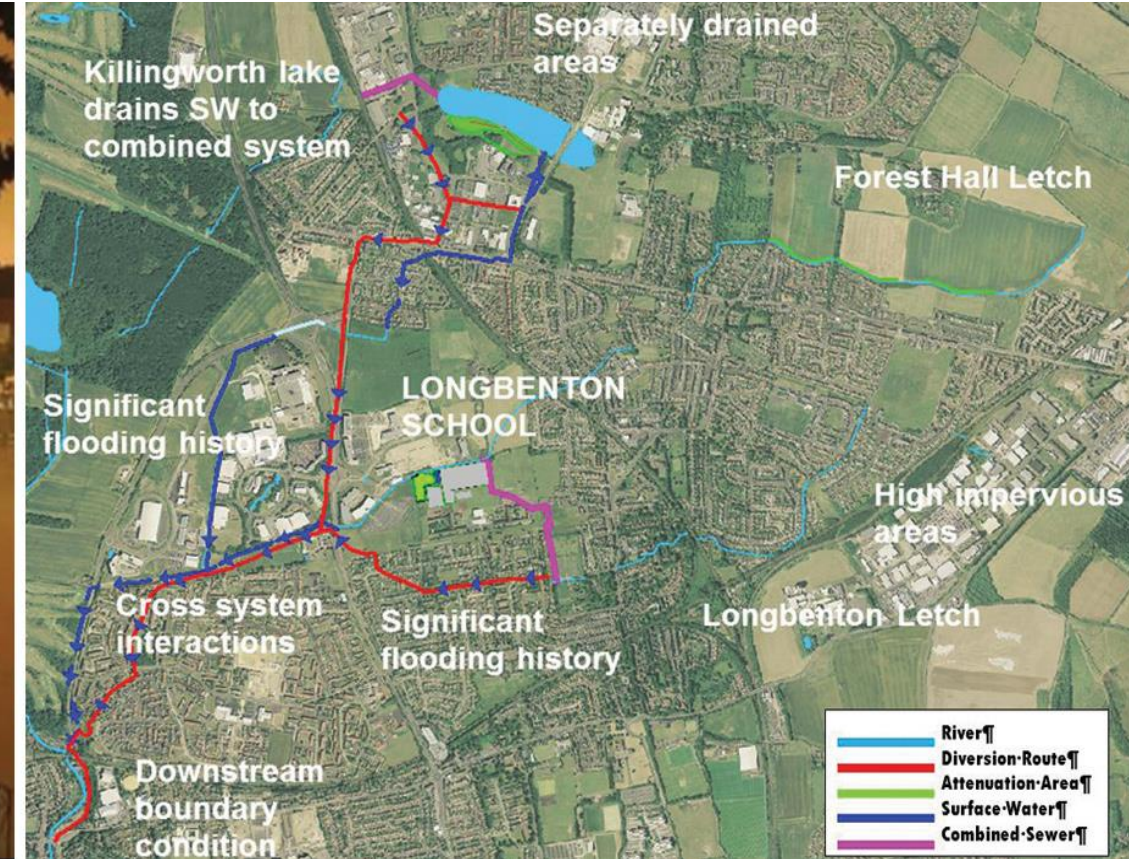
- Stakeholders have worked with Southern Water as they have progressed through risk assessment and options development appraisal.
- Opportunities are there to combine our capital investment plans to achieve joint outcomes.
- Partnership working, co-funded & co-delivered schemes.

Case Study: Northumbria Integrated Drainage Partnership

- Formed in 2014, consisting of Northumbrian Water, the Environment Agency and the thirteen Lead Local Flood Authorities covering the north-east of England.
- The NIDP have developed a strategic level, area risk-based methodology to prioritise partnership working opportunities and provide a basis to apportion funding for collaborative planning

Killingworth & Longbenton scheme – North East England

- £5M Scheme
- Community experienced surface water, fluvial & highways flooding.
- Combined sewer also at capacity.
- Main river & lake overflowed into the combined sewer.
- Solution was a SUDs & separation scheme.
- 50% of funds provided by FCRM GiA, Local Authority & RFCC Local Levy
- Initially Local Authority led with FCERM 7 funded by local levy.
- Northumbrian Water then led on detailed design & applied for FCERM GiA.

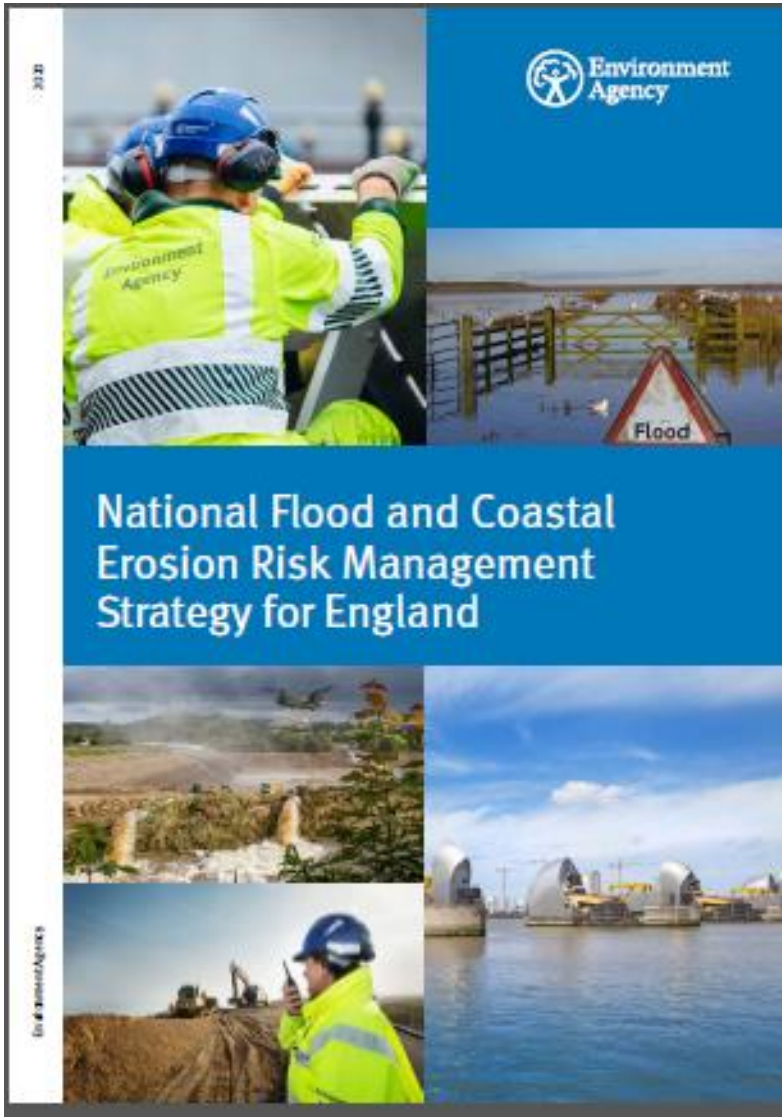


Killingworth & Longbenton scheme – North East England

- Reduced the risk of flooding to 3,500+ properties.
- Reduce treatment flows
- Reduce pumping costs & increased capacity
- Reduce CSO spills both in frequency and volume of spills
- Improved river water quality and improved habitat and amenity
- NW estimated costs to provide the same level of storage in below ground tanks and upsizing sewers & other assets for this scheme would have required an a lot more investment.
- [https://www.susdrain.org/case-studies/pdfs/suds awards/019 18 04 30 susdrain suds awards killin gworth and longbenton sw mgt scheme.pdf](https://www.susdrain.org/case-studies/pdfs/suds_awards/019_18_04_30_susdrain_suds_awards_killin_gworth_and_longbenton_sw_mgt_scheme.pdf)



FCERM Strategy – the expectation



- Water companies & risk management authorities will work together to inform DWMPs and improve resilience to surface water and drainage flood risks.
- The EA and OFWAT will develop a joint approach for how water companies should consider flood and coastal resilience in the context of their statutory roles and duties
- By 2025 water companies and other risk management authorities will ensure that long-term adaptive planning for flooding and coastal change is better coordinated with the next and subsequent cycles of planning for water and wastewater investments.

Final Thoughts

- We have done the 'easy' projects.
- Big schemes, single source of flooding, high PF scores.
- What's next...complex interactions / urban areas.
- Focus on source control – slow the flow!
- Nature based & innovative solutions.
- We now need to work together (not just RMAs).
- Partnerships are the future & combining funding essential.