

Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership Board & Strategy Workshop

27th September 2019
Rheged

CSFP Board & Workshop Agenda

Date: Friday 27th September 2019, 10am – 3:30pm

Venue: Pennine Gallery, Rheged, Redhills, Penrith CA11 0DQ

Attendees: -

Paul Barnes	Farming Community Representative	John Kelsall	Eden Representative
James Bickley	Forestry Commission	Keith Little	Cumbria County Council
Barry Chambers	Allerdale Borough Council	Ellyse Mather	Environment Agency
Janet Chapman	South Lakes Representative	Jane Meek	Carlisle CC
Doug Coyle	Cumbria County Council	Pete Miles	Environment Agency
Faith Cole	Derwent Representative	Stewart Mounsey	Environment Agency
Richard Denyer	Chair	Steven O'Keeffe	Carlisle City Council
Katie Duffy	United Utilities	Rachel Osborn	Highways England
David Harpley	Cumbria Wildlife Trust	Carolyn Otley	Cumbria CVS
James Halliday	United Utilities	Rick Petecki	CALC
Julian Harms	Network Rail	Elizabeth Radford	Eden Rivers Trust
Simon Johnson	Environment Agency	Vikki Salas	West Cumbria Rivers Trust
Angela Jones	Cumbria County Council	Adrian Shepherd	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Officers in Attendance: -

Anthony Lane	Cumbria County Council	Helen Renyard	Cumbria County Council
Kate Luxton	Environment Agency	Paul Sewell	Cumbria County Council

Observers: -

Richard Milne	Carlisle	Rebecca Thomas	
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Apologies: -

Adam Briggs	NFU	Chris Kaighin	Natural England
Tim Duckmanton	Lake District National Park Authority	Andrew Kendall	United Utilities
Pete Evoy	South Cumbria Rivers Trust	Jane Langston	Eden District Council
John Ferguson	Highways England	Adrian Lythgo	NWRFCC
Pat Graham	Copeland BC	Chloe O'Hare	Highways England
Tony Griffiths	United Utilities	Nick Raymond	Cumbria County Council
Phil Huck	Barrow BC	Jonathan Reade	Highways England
Sarah James	Lune Rivers Trust	David Sykes	South Lakeland DC

Sharma Jencitis	United Utilities	Jeremy Westgarth	Environment Agency
Ian Joslin	Network Rail	Paul Wood	Allerdale BC

Morning – CSFP Board 1000-1200

Refreshments available from 9:30am

No	Agenda Item	Purpose & content	Lead	Time	Page
1	Welcome and Apologies		AJ/RD	1000	
2	Minutes 4th June 2019	FOR APPROVAL (r)	AJ	1010	5
3	Environment Agency Evidence Review on Community Engagement	FOR DISCUSSION	JC	1020	13
4	Programmes a) Environment Agency Programme update b) WEG programme update c) LLFA update	FOR INFORMATION (p); Questions only; FOR INFORMATION (p); Questions only; FOR INFORMATION (p); Questions only;	PM CP Chairs DC	1030	18 27 39
	Break 10min			1100	
5	Cumbria Catchment Pioneer	FOR INFORMATION (r); Questions only	EM	1110	46
6	Reports a) RFCC update; b) Partnership Board report; c) Communication and Engagement sub-Group report. d) Making Space for Water Group Update.	FOR INFORMATION (r); Questions only FOR INFORMATION (r); Questions only FOR APPROVAL (r); FOR INFORMATION (r); Questions only	SO	1120	49 60 64 66
7	AOB			1140	
	Close			1200	
	Glossary				124

r = report; p = presentation; v = verbal

Lunch & networking: 1200 – 1245

Afternoon – CSFP Strategy Workshop 1245-1530

Item	Content	Who	Time	Page
Introduction	Aims, objectives and purpose of this workshop.	AJ	1245	70
The case for change	Presentation and open discussion	AJ	1300	75
SWOT analysis on CSFP Working Principles	Presentation and SWOT analysis in groups	SJ	1345	88
Break 15 minutes			1415	
SWOT analysis feedback	From facilitators on tables		1430	
Our Partnership	Panel discussion Explaining to the new Chair what we all do and how it could improve	SJ	1445	99
Summary	Opportunity for new Chair to give his impressions of the day and of CSFP.	RD	1515	108
Close			1530	

~~**DONM: Tuesday 26th November 2019; 1330-1630; Cumbria House, Carlisle.**~~

Planned date for CSFP Strategy Conference: 16th December, Rheged.

CSFP Board – Minutes – Item 2

Meeting: CSFP Board

Date: Tuesday 4th June 2019, 1:30pm – 4:30pm

Venue: Conference Rooms A&B, Cumbria House, 117 Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1 1RD

Attendees:

Paul Barnes	Farming Community Representative	Keith Little	Cumbria County Council
Janet Chapman	South Lakes Representative	Pete Miles	Environment Agency
Faith Cole	Derwent Representative	Stewart Mounsey	Environment Agency
Doug Coyle	Cumbria County Council	Steven O'Keeffe	Carlisle City Council
Pete Evoy	South Cumbria Rivers Trust	Jackie O'Reilly	Copeland BC
Julian Harms	Network Rail	Rick Petecki	CALC
Simon Johnson	Environment Agency	Elizabeth Radford	Eden Rivers Trust
Angela Jones	Cumbria County Council	Jonathan Reade	Highways England
John Kelsall	Eden Representative	Vikki Salas	West Cumbria Rivers Trust
Jane Langston	Eden District Council	Adrian Shepherd	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Apologies:

James Bickley	Forestry Commission	Sarah Littlefield	Lune Rivers Trust
Tim Duckmanton	LDNPA	Adrian Lythgo	NWRFCC
Pat Graham	Copeland BC	Ellyse Mather	Environment Agency
Tony Griffiths	United Utilities	Jane Meek	Carlisle CC
David Harpley	Cumbria Wildlife Trust	Chloe O'Hare	Highways England
Phil Huck	Barrow BC	Rachel Osborn	Highways England
Sharma Jencitis	United Utilities	Nick Raymond	Cumbria County Council
Ian Joslin	Network Rail	David Sykes	South Lakeland DC
Chris Kaighin	Natural England	Paul Wood	Allerdale BC
Andrew Kendall	United Utilities		

Officers in Attendance: -

Andy Brown	Environment Agency	Anthony Lane	Cumbria County Council
Katie Duffy	United Utilities		

Observers: -

Richard Milne	Carlisle	Mike Fox	Low Crosby
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No	Agenda Item	Action
1	<p>Welcome and apologies Apologies as above.</p> <p>All presentations from this meeting are available in the papers posted on the News section of the CSFP website here.</p>	
2	<p>Minutes of the last meeting 5th March 2019 and actions</p> <p>Amendment Page 8. Minute 5b. Pete Miles (PM) delivered this presentation.</p> <p>Amendment Page 9. Minute 6, para. 6 should read: <i>John Curtin, Executive Director of Flood & Coastal Risk Management at the EA <u>said at an Association of Drainage Authorities Conference in London recently</u> that he was a hydrologist by background.</i></p> <p>AL will make these corrections.</p> <p>Matters arising: - <u>Minute 4. Surface Water Flooding. Feedback from discussion group, Table 2, .</u> Improving communication around blocked gullies. AJ noted the problems with cleaning gullies when access is frequently restricted due to parked cars. She asked if residents are informed the day before these works are carried out.</p> <p><u>Minute 5b. Environment Agency Programme update. Page 8. NFM.</u> Communities question the ability of these new techniques to contribute to flood risk management in larger catchments.</p> <p>Outstanding actions from the minutes. AL reported there were no outstanding actions. All items were completed, on-going, deferred or will be dealt with as part of today's agenda.</p> <p>Minutes were approved.</p>	<p>AL</p> <p>AB</p>
3	<p>Discussion Topic 1 CSFP Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>AJ delivered a presentation asking members to note the key themes from CSFP Board meeting discussion groups over the last year. These details had been shared with the Board prior to the meeting.</p> <p>SM then delivered a verbal update on the Cumbria Flood Action Plan. The current version of the Plan and an associated briefing had been loaded on to the CSFP website.</p> <p>Stuart reported that many of the people in the room contributed to the 100 actions in the Plan; 81 were now complete. The CSFP Action Plan will no longer be updated and monitored directly by the Environment Agency in this format. The Action Plan</p>	

	<p>has been migrated to the Cumbria and Lancashire Flood Risk Management Plan. Here it will be updated, monitored and published annually.</p> <p>Stuart asked for views on the future of the Plan content. What do members want to see in the Plan and how the residual items in the Plan should be tackled. He suggested that these matters should be considered in the CSFP Strategy conference in September.</p> <p>A closure report will be published for the Cumbria Flood Action Plan.</p> <p>Discussion Groups then considered what needs to be taken forward into new CSFP Strategy/Plan. Key outputs: -</p> <p><u>Table 1: Facilitator: Pete Miles.</u></p> <p>Timescale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 years to deliver catchment scale outcomes; • But we need shorter and accountable planning cycles (5-6 years); • Other 'plans' are the vehicles to deliver the objectives of the CSFP Strategy; needs are: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Action focussed – outcomes; ○ Accountability; ○ Transparency; ○ Collective responsibility – 'Coalition of the Willing' ○ Commitment and participation. <p>Purpose of the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing it all together; • Synergies of working together; • Better use of resource and investment; • Influence investment/location/timing of programmes; • Supporting and advising existing initiatives to deliver CSFP priorities; • Identifying gaps and blockers and agreeing collective action to address. <p>What does success look like in a 5-year timescale?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truly working in partnership; • Making investment work harder; • Going beyond that was going to happen without a CSFP – Added Value; • New investment to drive better and faster outcomes. <p><u>Table 2: Facilitator: John Kelsall.</u></p> <p>Catchment Management Plans: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographically referenced; • Planning implications; • Knowledge synthesis. <p>Climate change – quantify;</p> <p>Modelling – make more sensitive;</p> <p>Shared view of risk with a consensus on funding;</p> <p>Responsibility – clarification;</p> <p>Economic and commercial influences.</p>	
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	<p><u>Table 3: Facilitator: Doug Coyle</u> CSFP needs to be more strategic. There needs to be a step change in focus towards more collaboration rather than partnership working; Planning. CSFP Strategy needs to influence: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Local Plan process and identify land use for flood management; • National Park Management Plans; • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; <p>Lobby government for changes to the NPPF to lean towards catchment working; Funding – review the basis of the funding formula.</p> <p><u>Table 4: Facilitator: Vikki Salas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This needs to be a high level strategy, with clear links to other plans and strategies; • DWMP from UU – delivery is expected by 2022. These will cover river basin areas and everything from the CSFP Strategy will need to feed into it; • Needs to cross-cutting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How do partners commit to working together? ○ Identify principals that all plans should follow. • Who will lead the Strategy? Who will coordinate where all the different types of funding go? • A National Strategy for Development Planning is expected. But what more can we do locally in the meantime? • Surface water flooding has to be a clear priority in the strategy. • Strategy needs to drive the direction and purpose of the CSFP. • Strategy needs to be clear on how it will deal with ‘blockers’ and issues. This hasn’t been great so far. How can this be achieved? Authority is needed for members to speak on behalf of others with one voice. • Appointment of Chair to provide a strong lead and direction. <p>AJ thanked the groups for their feedback which will provide a useful resource in planning the Strategy Conference in September.</p>	
4	<p>Discussion Topic 2 National Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy Andy Brown of the EA National team responsible for the development of the draft Strategy, delivered a presentation.</p> <p>AJ asked for comments. She stated that CCC would be making a response to the consultation and encouraged member organisations to do likewise. She asked members if they supported a response from CSFP?</p> <p>KL asked for a joint CSFP/LEP response.</p> <p>FC stated that from “...a community side it made my heart sink”. A 95-page strategy from the EA with not much about helping the area and its people that suffer from mental health issues from the experience of flooding. There is too much emphasis in the Strategy</p>	

	<p>on the benefits of PLP and protecting the environment. Traditional flood defences are not discussed enough. NFM features strongly too but there's no evidence to show it works in large catchments. FC felt the draft Strategy had no drive to making sustainable communities, only interested in helping more prosperous areas. Much more ambition is needed to help the residents of Cumbria through real flood protection measures.</p> <p>AB denied the claimed focus on prosperous communities. He highlighted that this Strategy asks for an anticipated £1bn of funding per year. Current funding is £2.6bn over 6 years.</p> <p>JC asked if there was any funding for abandonment. AB stated that there wasn't.</p> <p>In answer to a question from PB, AB confirmed that each consultation response is given equal weight despite the number of individuals involved in making a joint representation. PB stated that communities want to see 'spades in the ground', not another strategy.</p> <p>In answer to a question from JK, AB confirmed no further consultation on the draft Strategy is planned. There may be another public consultation before it is laid before parliament.</p> <p>MF noted that Cumbria is seen as a test bed for new approaches in FRM. What has Cumbria learnt in the last 10 years in terms of dealing with resilience? A joint response from the CSFP is important.</p> <p>AB noted that the Strategy will not work if everyone views it as an EA strategy only, but the EA is legally bound to produce it. One organisation will not do everything, as this is not on the agenda. It needs to be a collaborative endeavour. There is no appetite for one organisation to deal with FRM.</p> <p>SJ noted that the draft Strategy points the EA towards doing things differently. CSFP has an opportunity to influence this through its own Strategy.</p> <p>AJ encouraged partners to share their draft responses to enable a joint CSFP/LEP response to be made.</p>	DC/AL
5	<p>Discussion Topic 3</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>AJ explained that issues around funding were prominent in all of the discussion groups held at CSFP Board meetings to date. In order to explore this further, 4 key partners had been asked to deliver presentations covering: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding sources; • Current programme; • Forward planning; • Long-term/25-year offer. 	

	<p>Presentations were made by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC as LLFA; • EA; • UU; • Rivers Trusts. <p>AJ asked for comment and questions but encouraged discussion groups to consider the open question: <i>As a CSFP how we do we better coordinate funding and sharing of resources to deliver our CSFP objectives/shared outcomes</i></p> <p>JR noted the extensive amount of paperwork that partners need to complete to compile funding bids. There must be opportunity to share this effort whilst maintaining the different approaches required of different funding bid processes.</p> <p>KL asked of the River Trusts if there was more opportunity for them to consider working more collaboratively. ER responded by confirming they do work together but as separate organisations they do work separately too. Rivers Trusts work with a 'spade in the ground' ethos.</p> <p>SM noted the distinct lack of reference to sourcing funding from businesses and the LEP. CSFP needs to promote more prominence of these opportunities.</p> <p>SJ asked how can we make funding work harder?</p> <p>JK noted that funding is required to develop schemes in the first place. It is a 'chicken and egg' situation. AJ amplified this by noting the purpose of the Cumbria Coastal Strategy to provide an evidence base for coastal projects.</p> <p>FC asked why West Cumbria Rivers Trust turned down WEG funding – why was not it brought to the partnership for discussion? VS stated that related projects are still going ahead with other funding. Trustees were worried about the WEG funding terms and conditions in the context of using volunteers. This place an onerous risk on the Trust.</p> <p>JH noted that as Network rail is the owner of a linear asset, surface water management is a key issue. It is a challenge to work in a cost effective approach which is demanded specifically in terms of corporate governance. Working collaboratively with other organisations and individuals works well for Network Rail – it can achieve lots by doing so where it cannot do so on its own.</p> <p>AJ confirmed funding will be discussed more at the conference in September. She thanked the presenters and members for their feedback. This material will be a useful resource to for the conference.</p>	
6	<p>Programmes</p> <p>6a CMG update</p> <p>Paper distributed before the meeting.</p>	

	<p>6b Environment Agency Programme update Paper tabled at the meeting. JC noted that community members have noticed that the plans for the Kendal scheme were going back to the planning committee on the 6th June to be reconsidered under revised policy guidelines issued since the last planning meeting (see the news section on the homepage of the SLDC website). Members of the South Lakes Flood Action Partnership are obviously very concerned. Janet asked for an update. Why are the plans going back to the committee and should flooded communities in Kendal be concerned? SM explained that the scheme proposals were called-in by the Secretary of State but objections were not upheld. Since then there has been a change in the Council through local elections and the adoption of a local Masterplan. The scheme will be considered by the new planning committee for ratification in the context of these new arrangements. SM will attend. JK asked that future planning applications should take a more holistic approach than that adopted for Kendal. This should improve the passage through the planning process.</p>	
7	<p>Cumbria Coastal Strategy DC delivered a presentation. VS noted that the pipeline of coastal projects needs to be included in Partnership Programmes. JH stated that most of the Network Rail coastal work is managed by its structures team and it is included in the 5-year spending programme; although cuts have been made. There appears to be plenty of scope for shared working and this potential needs to be explored and coordinated. SM stated that businesses will benefit from much of the coastal work proposed; we need to engage with them more. AJ suggested that coastal communities need to be involved in these proposals and their voice should be heard through CALC.</p>	DC
8	<p>Independent Chair update AJ made a short presentation and reported that 4 applications had been received for the role.</p>	
9	<p>Reports Members were encouraged to read the reports distributed prior to the meeting reflecting the wider work of the partnership since the last Board meeting. Questions can be made via CSFP@cumbria.gov.uk SO asked the Board to note the recommendation in the Communication and Engagement sub-Group report. This seeks approval to decommission the CSFP website by March 2020. Agreed.</p>	

10	AOB None.	
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Actions Summary

Minute no.	Action	By	Status
2	Corrections to minutes.	AL	Completed
2	AJ asked if residents are given a request to move cars to enable gully cleaning works to be carried out.	AB	Outstanding
4	Partners to share their draft responses to the National FCERM Strategy consultation to enable a joint CSFP/LEP response to be made.	DC/AL	Completed
7	Pipeline of coastal projects needs to be included in Partnership Programmes.	DC	Noted
	From 5 th March meeting A full presentation on the NFM programme.	AL	Deferred to September 2019 Board meeting

Community engagement on climate adaptation – an evidence review

"Working together to adapt to a changing climate"
Environment Agency FRS17192

Board Agenda Item 3

Community representatives have met and discussed this document with interest.

Given the fundamental nature of community engagement regarding flood risk, not least with current climate change fears, the research is fundamental to the work of the CSFP. We are surprised therefore that the launch has been so low key and at the apparent lack of connectivity to the FCERM Strategic Review Consultation we have recently participated in.

We noted that the conclusions of the evidence review were rather sanitised in both the slides and the Summary and would suggest that all future discussion centres upon the report itself rather than where its emphasis has been simplified.

We have some questions :

Questions from the flooded community in Cumbria

- The report appears to introduce a new technical term i.e. “tricky” when referring to engagement scenarios. The exact meaning is not defined within the glossary. We venture to suggest that it means - “Adaptation projects where funding is not assured or intentionally not to be provided”. Can this be acceptable given the prospect of abandonment and equity annihilation that will result?
- Is the EA not conscious that the direct inclusion of such terminology and speculation as to its meaning can, itself, be deeply concerning and traumatic for communities and individuals at risk of flooding when no answers to the funding question are included?
- One of the main conclusions of the Review is that decision making choices are inescapably political (conclusion 3 p.60). Is it not therefore premature to release this research until the political will and context can be established with a level of certainty? Not to do so is surely a recipe for severe blight.
- Another conclusion urges support for a co-creation project approach (conclusion 5 p.60) with the gathering and sharing of ‘knowledge’ across practitioners and stakeholders seen as being particularly valuable. This was the conclusion of the research project at Ryedale (Pickering) in 2004. Why has this model approach not moved forwards in 15 years?
- The same year of the Ryedale project the EA launched 12 core principles within its document of “Building Trust with Communities”. How do communities trust that the recommendations of the Review will be implemented when it appears many of the core principles have not?

EA's 12 Core Principles (Building Trust with Communities 2004)

1. *Fair for all.* Every person who has an interest in, or who could be affected by, the issues under discussion must be encouraged to take part.
2. *Be clear* at the start about what changes the Environment Agency can or cannot promise and be clear about the mechanisms of the decision-making processes.
3. *Ready information.* Be sure you give people as much information as possible and explain where information is missing or is uncertain.
4. *Show respect* for diverse views and cultures by making sure that minority views are taken on board. Respect interested parties and taxpayers by making sure that your work with local communities is seen as a priority and has widespread support from the community. This is your opportunity to build trust by being courteous, empathic and helpful.
5. *Feed back.* Use existing channels to make sure that you report back to all interested people as fully and as quickly as possible.
6. *Take action.* Put final decisions into action as soon as possible. This will strengthen participants' belief that their involvement was worthwhile.
7. Each time there will be *lessons to be learned* for both the Environment Agency and the community groups, building mutual understanding, trust, respect and relationships. Some initiatives will fail but they should be seen as valuable contributions as they provide fresh insights.
8. *Stand alone.* The Environment Agency needs to remain independent throughout the exercise.
9. *Common approach.* The Environment Agency needs to convey that it is guided by principles that are based on objective professional standards and must be seen to apply these standards across different contexts.
10. *No time wasters.* Make effective use of time and funding resources for all.
11. *Balancing act.* The amount of time spent on a project should depend on how important it is.
12. *The bigger picture.* The aim of everything the Environment Agency does is to improve the environment.

Reactions to the document from members of the flooded community.

- **“Overall, it tells us nothing that we didn’t already know.”**
- **“The EA could potentially lose a huge amount of credibility if they propose methods such as role play / art etc. as a way to mitigate the impact of flooding.”**
- **Quote from one FLAG (but with similar comments from others) –
“We couldn’t circulate it wider within our FLAGs, as it was deemed to be too incendiary when we are still waiting for flood defence work to actually commence”.**
- **“Personally, it would have been much better if I had not even been sent the report – it just makes my blood boil when there is so much practical stuff that needs to happen.”**
- **“If anyone comes near me with the suggestion of a role play, they will definitely need to use whatever learning they have acquired about conflict management!”**
- **“What this Review is illustrating is that in many engagement processes people don’t matter. The Government wants to find a cheap way out and rather than taking flooding seriously and funding it properly they are willing to sacrifice communities and often communities that can’t fight back. Such a concept would be heartless, defeatist and totally unacceptable.”**

Table 5.2 Typology of scholar–practitioner coproduction

Nature of Relationship	Low Interaction		Moderate Interaction				Intensive Interaction	
	Informal	Informants	Insight and Feedback	Recipients	Endorsers	Engaged	Commission and Oversight	Partnerships
Interactions between scholar and practitioners	At conferences and forums	Practitioners as data source	Practitioners provide feedback on questions and findings	Dissemination strategy targets practitioner publications	Discuss findings and implications	Discuss evidence collected and coproduce knowledge	Practitioners initiate studies, high levels of interaction	Scholars and practitioners research in partnership with each other
Research linked to practitioner agendas	No	No	No	No	Maybe	Yes	Yes	Yes
Practitioner-funded research	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Practitioners influence research design and problems	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Practitioners engaged in research process	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Practitioners influence reported findings	No	No	No	No	Somewhat	Yes	Yes	Yes
Practitioner research dissemination strategy	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All engaged in academic research dissemination strategy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Long-term relationship	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

Source: Buick et al. (2016, Table 2)

From p.55 of the Review where ‘scholar’ denotes scientists and ‘practitioner’ the communities affected. It would be interesting to discuss where the CSFP sits.

CSFP Board September 2019

Additional Government funding announced

- Kendal £5m
- Egremont £1.6m
- Flimby £0.4m

In construction

Carlisle Phase 1 - in construction.

Rickerby - site preparation started.

Egremont - site preparation about to start

In detailed design

Carlisle Phases 2 and 3

Kendal (Staveley, Burneside and Ings) Phase 1,2 and 3 with Phase 1 construction early 2020

Braithwaite (working in partnership with Highways England)

Flimby

Appleby

Low Crosby (options discussion)

Paused

Eamont Bridge due to funding gap and technical feasibility

Kendal Drop In Centre Reopened



Gravel Removal, Stavely



Cairn Beck NFM



@EnvAgencyNW

Follow

We have been filming with ITV Border today at Cairns Beck Meadows. Catch us and our partners, who made this project a success, tomorrow night on @ITVborder at 6.30pm



7:09 am - 23 Sep 2019

4 Retweets 13 Likes



Eden Rivers Trust



4



13



Who Covers What...

- Cumbria Partnership and Strategic Overview Team:
- Team Leader; Pete Miles peter.miles@environment-agency.gov.uk
- Senior Advisors
- Craig Cowperthwaite craig.cowperthwaite@environment-agency.gov.uk (whole area, Kendal)
- Iwan Lawton iwan.lawton@environment-agency.gov.uk (whole area, Carlisle scheme)
- Advisors
- Tom McCormick tom.mccormick@environment-agency.gov.uk (Kendal, Ulverston)
- Chris Evans chris.evans@environment-agency.gov.uk (Sth Lakes, Barrow)
- Colin Riggs colin.riggs@environment-agency.gov.uk (Eden, Carlisle)
- Dave Kennedy david.kennedy@environment-agency.gov.uk (Allerdale, Copeland)
- Anna Hetterley anna.hetterley@environment-agency.gov.uk (NFM)
- General Enquiries: cmbInc-pso@environment-agency.gov.uk

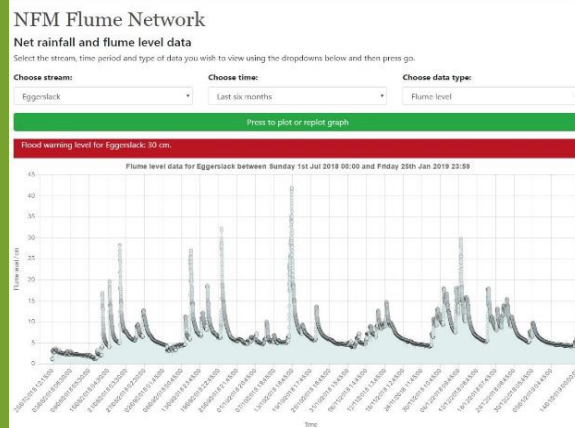
Cumbria NFM Programme



16 projects above 13 communities across the county delivering a reduction in flood risk



Communities and research focused



- 14 Projects underway across Cumbria.
- Funding has been used to either match additional funding or to attract other funding totalling over £3m so far.
- Evidence gathering at the heart of the programme.
- Total NFM funding for the Cumbria NFM program £2,503,000.
- Cumbria has around 16% of the national NFM £15m budget.

Water Environment Grant (WEG) Projects in Cumbria

Board Agenda Item 4b

Vikki Salas, West Cumbria Rivers Trust



WEG Projects General

- Funding to improve 'Water Environments' – rivers, wetlands etc.
- EU Agri-Environment Funding through Rural Payments Agency, administered by either Environment Agency or Natural England
- First discussed in 2017, funding call March-May 2018. Grant offers received between February-March 2019.
- Bids discussed with and supported by Catchment Partnerships/Catchment Management Groups
- Lots of hoops to jump through:
 - Requirements for 3 quotes for everything at bid stage
 - Payment in arrears
 - SBI number – business registered with RPA etc

Cumbria & Lancashire Area had the greatest number of applications and funding allocation

WEG Projects West Cumbria

- River Cocker Catchment Restoration (Lead: West Cumbria RT)
- River Glendermackin Catchment Restoration (Lead: West Cumbria RT)
- River Keekle Restoration (Lead: West Cumbria RT)
- Sustained P Reduction in the Crookhurst Catchment (Lead: West Cumbria RT)
- Riverlands (Lead: National Trust)
- Seathwaite Valley Restoration (Lead: National Trust)
- Siddick Pond restoration (Lead: Allerdale Borough Council)

River Cocker and Glendermackin Catchment Restoration (£480k + £355k)

- Funding to 'complement' existing partnership DEFRA NFM projects in these catchments, primarily for NFM interventions, but also invasive species control.
- Run as part of NFM project, with NFM working groups for each catchment incl. community input reporting to West Cumbria Catchment Partnership.

River Keekle Restoration (£1.37M)

- To restore 2.2km of the River Keekle upstream of Cleator & Egremont to remove plastic liner
- Part of Cumbria River Restoration Programme, working group in place incl. community input

WEG Projects West Cumbria

Sustained P reduction in Crookhurst Catchment (£234k)

- Primarily a water quality / phosphate project, comprising on-farm interventions to reduce phosphate inputs to watercourse. Extension of United Utilities 'Ellenwise' project

Riverlands (£447k)

- Several sub-projects incl. initial studies on Stonethwaite valley restoration

Seathwaite valley restoration (£467k)

- Feasibility studies and designs for Seathwaite river restoration (includes funding for delivery but may not be feasible to deliver on the ground within WEG timescales). Restore river, attenuate gravels and restore a wetland.

Siddick Pond (£143k)

- Wetland habitat creation, reedbed management, invasive species control. Workington Nature Partnership.

Total West Cumbria WEG allocation: ~£3.5M

WEG Projects West Cumbria

West Cumbria Rivers Trust had also applied for WEG funding for 4 further projects. 1 was unsuccessful and a further 3 WEG offers had to be declined due to a combination of factors including:

- Ability to resource and deliver all WEG projects in combination
- Deliverability of specific projects within timescales
- Lack of match funding (not all costs covered)
- Clarity after application over lack of funding for overheads (which must be funded through projects as no other core funding)
- Ability to bankroll for payment in arrears
- Other 'less risky' funding available for delivery

Two projects are being progressed through different funding sources:

- **Gale Brook realignment** – de-culverting and realignment to reduce flood risk to Barepots, Workington, plus associated habitat improvements.
- **Black Beck (Low Godderthwaite) weir removal, near Beckermeth**

Eden Rivers trust WEG project:

Habitat improvements in the trout Beck sub-catchment

3 main tasks aiming to improve riverine habitat in the Trout Beck catchment, part of the **River Eden SAC** and **River Eden and Tributaries SSSI**

Total WEG bid: £288,962

Issues

Pressures facing the SAC & SSSI include: water pollution, agricultural management practices & changes in species distributions. It is also aimed to reduce stocking densities or fence the bank-side to address bank-side erosion.

The rivers in this catchment do not meet the interim targets for phosphorous, causing water quality to be 'unfavourable'
ERT will identify locations where habitats can be improved, thereby reducing the pressures faced by invertebrates and fish

Actions

Year 1- feasibility: May 2019- March 2020

The Wild Trout Trust have been commissioned to carry out fisheries habitat improvement walkover surveys of the entire catchment to identify priority locations to improve fish habitat.

Landowners have in addition been contacting us asking for advice support on fencing their watercourses.

Year 2- capital works: October 2019- March 2021

Fencing, tree planting, sediment works, landowner engagement. Working with volunteers to plant trees and with WTT to carry out training events.

Task 2- Channel modifications

Issues

A threat faced to the SAC and SSSI is physical modifications. It is desirable to restore natural river profiles and dynamics where artificial modifications such as weirs, embankments, straightening and dredging have occurred.

It is a key management aim to maintain a rivers natural structure and avoid the creation of artificial barrier to fish passage.

ERT have identified a priority location for river restoration and fish passage improvement

Action- River restoration: Flakebridge

AquaUoS hired to carry out feasibility & design on a 400m straightened section of river. Completed by December 2019.

Capital works summer 2020.

Action- Weir removal/ fish passage: Brampton weir- fish passage improvement

Mill causing barrier to fish passage

Working with EA and NE to target the flow split between the channel and the mill leat

Feasibility this year once flow split has been addressed

Capital works summer 2020

Task 2- budget

Feasibility

Restoration: £15,372

Weir removal/ fish passage: £30,000

Capital

Restoration: £63,600

Weir removal/ fish passage: £34,500

Task 3- Invasive species removal

Task 3- budget

Feasibility: £12,111

Capital: £14,693

Issues

INNS plant species are creating a pressure to the alder-floodplain woodland ground flora throughout the River Eden SAC by causing significant erosion of banksides

It is also an aim in the River Eden and tributaries SSSI plan that Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam should be controlled.

ERT will work with ecological consultants to create an INNS management plan for the Trout Beck catchment.

Actions

Year 1- feasibility: May 2019- September 2019

Thompson Habitat developing management plan

Year 2- capital works: June 2020- September 2020

Removal (volunteers & technicians)

WEG Projects South Cumbria

Bowston Weir Removal (South Cumbria RT)

- Part of Cumbria River Restoration Programme

Elterwater restoration project (South Cumbria RT)

- Predominantly a river restoration project re-connecting Great Langdale beck with this SSSI lake

WEG Projects Lune

Lune Rivers Trust WEG Project

- Skerton weir alterations for fish passage
- Saving the River Roeburn – NFM (Lancashire)
- ‘Help for the Forgotten Farms’ - Half of this is in Upper Lune in Cumbria around Tebay. Includes:
 - 50 Soil and nutrient management plans
 - 50 x 5 soil samples and analysis
 - 12 Farm infrastructure plans
 - £360,000 worth of measures on farms to protect and improve water quality
- Water quality measures but also have NFM benefits and good links with Tebay Gill NFM project (DEFRA)

WEG Summary

- WEG projects finish in March 2021
- Length of time between initial application and offer of agreement (~9 months) means delivery has been compacted into shorter period of time
- Most Rivers Trust led projects only possible due to a loan arrangement from Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, facilitated by the National Rivers Trust



Cumbria County Council

**Lead Local Flood
Authority
Capital Schemes
Update**

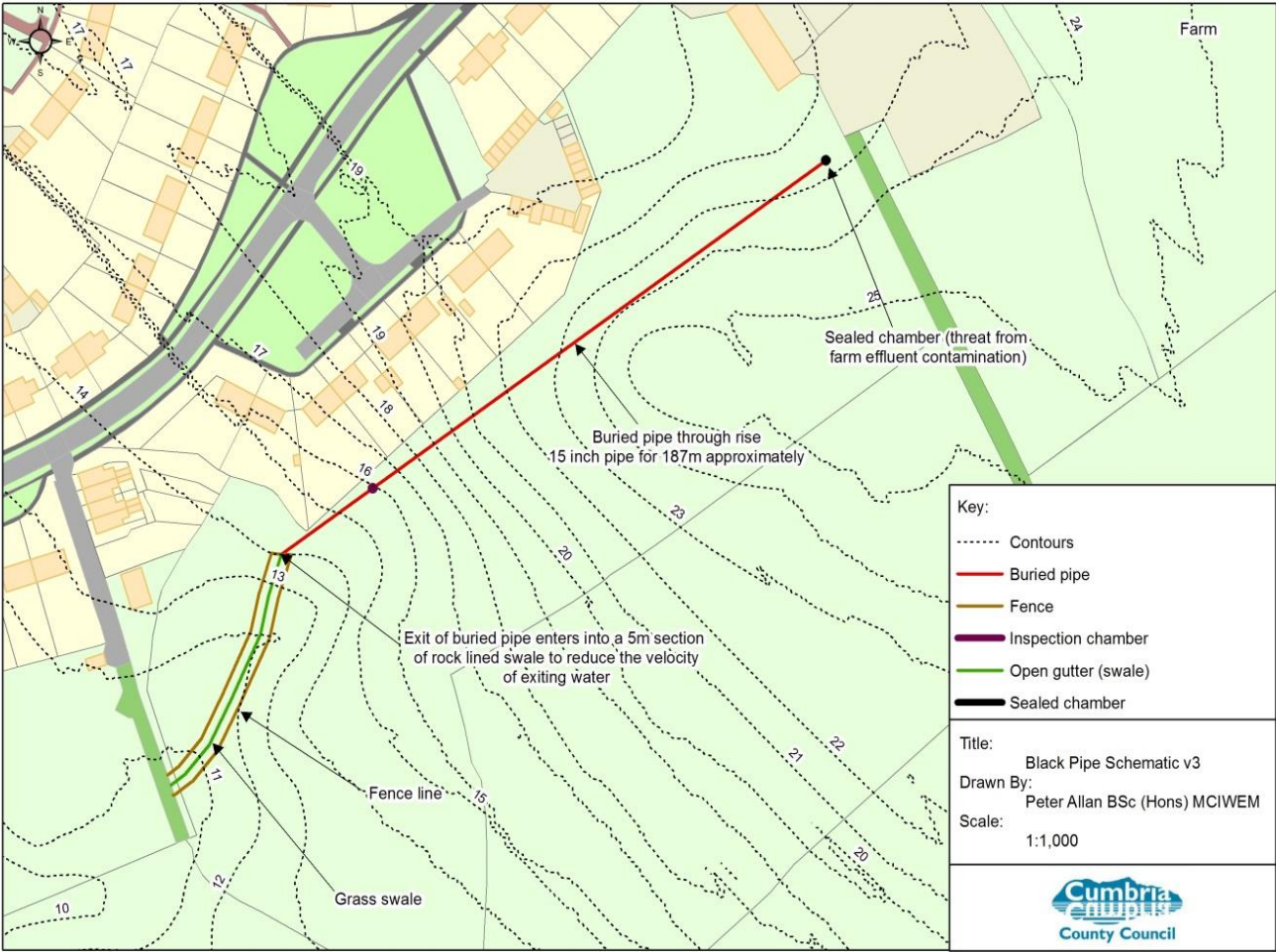
Current Activities

- Scheme Delivery 2019/2020
 - 8 No at construction stage or due to start.
 - 2 No complete/due to complete
 - 2 No Initial assessment
 - 1 No Appraisal
 - 5 No Outline Business case
 - 1 No Seeking funding contribution
- Quick Win schemes
 - 7 No Business case submitted
- This years annual review
 - 41 schemes submitted in June for Comprehensive Spend Review 2 (CSR) (7No were deferred from CSR1)
 - 32 scheme submitted in June for CSR3

LLFA Capital Programme Montly Summary/Actions

Scheme	Date	Status	District	RAG	Comment
Penrith Road, Keswick	2019	Construction	Allerdale		Constrcution on going . Completion mid feb
Troutbeck Bridge	2019	Constrction	S Lakes		Start back on site 14th October
Santon Way, Seascale (Black Pipe)	2019	Construction	Copeland		Works now complete
Moresby Watercourse investigation	2019	Construction	Copeland		Due for completion Oct 2019
Burton in Kendal Culvert (HLLFA) (The Square)	2019	Construction	S Lakes		Business case approved start on site October. Partnership with SLDC /Highways
North Road, Holme Village Flood Alleviation	2019	Design	S Lakes		Design funding approved
Pennine View Caravan Park, Kirkby Stephen	2019	Seeking Allocation	Eden		Early contribution being sought
Low Garth, Kendal Flood Alleviation	2019	Business case jointly with UU	S Lakes		Business case for approval submission Oct Joint with UU
Tallentire	2019	Construction	Allerdale		Approval Of business case start on site November
Oaklands Dr, Carlisle	2019	Complete	Carlisle		Complete
Plum Green, Finsthwaite	2019	Business Case	S Lakes		Business case for approval submission Oct
Fairways, Seascale Attenuation Scheme	2020	Construction	Copeland		Starting on site spring 2020 but Seeking Contibution
Gosforth, West Cumbria	2020	Draft OBC	Copeland		Early discussions with land owner and Seeking Contibution
South Ulverston Integrated FRMS (Mapping & Modelling Study)	2020	OBC	S Lakes		Strategic Outline case being completed. Outline Business case next year
Carus Green, Kendal	2020	Construction	S Lakes		Awaiting Planning permission and security of 106 contribution
Alston	2020	Appraisel	Eden		Appraisel due for completion Jan 2020
Cumbria Coastal Strategy (Study)	2020	Strategy	Cumbria		Completion in Jan 2020
Millom & Haverigg Flood Investigation	2020	Initial Assessment	Copeland		Initial assesment has commenced completion Jan 2020
Pooley Bridge	2020	Seeking funding contribution	Eden		Seeking funding from Highways and EA

Santon Way, Seascale





MSFWG Quick Wins £50,000	Year	Comment	District	RAG
Quick wins 2019-20				
Beck Bottom, Lowick Green	2020	Business case submitted for approval	S Lakes	
14 Milnthorpe Road, Kendal	2020	Business case submitted for approval	S Lakes	
North Lodge, Grasmere	2020	Business case submitted for approval	S Lakes	
Crossgates, Lamplugh	2020	Business case submitted for approval	Copeland	
Grayber, Maulds Meaburn	2020	Business case submitted for approval	Eden	
Sheernest, Holme	2020	Business case submitted for approval	S lakes	
Millbeck Close, Windermere	2020	Business case submitted for approval	S lakes	

Looking Ahead

- Feedback from NWRFCC on bids submitted in May at October Meeting
 - Pipeline work funding bids for accepted programme.
- Funding Bids to Defra for updating Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2020 update) next month
- More in years asks for GIA funding.
- Continued Partnership collaboration on
 - EA major schemes for Carlisle, Kendal, Appleby, Flimby and Egremont
 - UU Joint Flood Risk reduction Millom and Lowgarth , Kendal.

Pioneer is a Defra commissioned project linked to the launch of the 25 Year Environment Plan. There are four Pioneers around the country with different focuses:

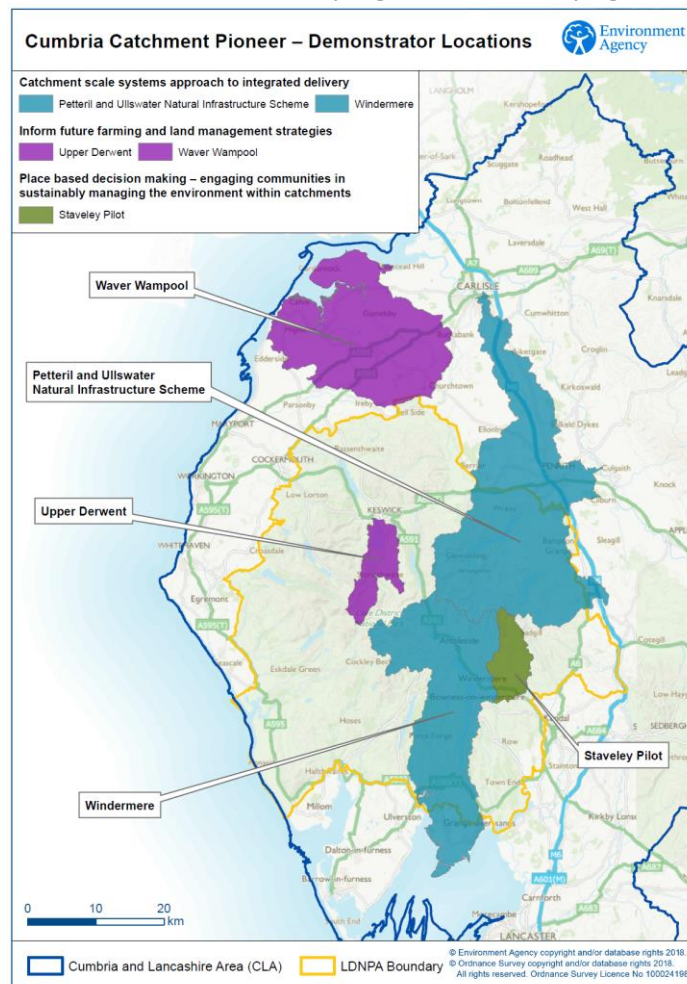
- Catchment (Cumbria)
- Urban (Greater Manchester)
- Landscape (Devon)
- Marine (North Devon and Suffolk).

The Pioneers were given permission to explore and test new ways of working that could achieve the objectives of the 25 Year Environment Plan. The Catchment Pioneer in Cumbria is led by a small Environment Agency team with the support and input of multiple external partners.

The four key objectives that the Pioneers are exploring are:

- Testing new tools and methods as part of a Natural Capital Approach
- Pioneering and 'scaling up' the use of new funding opportunities
- Demonstrating a joined-up, integrated approach to planning & delivery
- Grow our understanding of what works, share lessons best practice

There are four core projects in the Catchment Pioneer programme; each trying out different approaches:



The Eden Catchment Market – The Petteril and Ullswater

A number of partners are piloting the application of the Landscape Enterprise Network (LENS) to create a natural capital market in the Eden Catchment. LENS begins by identifying links between what the landscape provides in terms of services and the risks to businesses if those services aren't maintained. By aggregating a number of businesses with the same need from the landscape a trade can then be made with the organisations or individuals who can maintain the landscape to provide those services (for example farmers). The catchment market being created will therefore allow the combination of private finance streams to pay for actions that will greater protect or improve natural capital within the catchment.



The pilot in the Eden will allow investment from UU and Nestle to facilitate interventions in the Eden catchment to address their shared-interests. In the first instance, the shared interest is improved soil management in the lower part of the catchment, to reduce phosphate concentrations in the river (a risk to UU) and maintain land management practices that ensure a resilient milk supply (a risk to Nestle). The partners are also exploring opportunities for flood reduction through natural flood management in the Ullswater catchment to reduce flooding further down the catchment and make their business more resilient.

The ambition, should the pilot be successful, would be to replicate this system to enable wider private sector investment in landscape resilience for multiple shared interests.

Environmental Land Management – Test and Trial

Defra are currently formulating what future payments may be for land management. They would like future Environmental Land Management schemes (ELMS) to ensure that 'public money is spent on public goods'. The Catchment Pioneer has secured funding for a test and trial to see how the co-design of an Area plan to identify and highlight public goods could help support the development of individual land management plans. The two catchments have been selected for the test and trial the Upper Derwent catchment in the Lake District National Park, and the Waver Wampool catchment in North West Cumbria.



Phase 1 - We have successfully completed Phase 1 of the project (between December 2018 to March 2019). Phase 1 had two specific focusses:

- initiating engagement with land managers and stakeholders in the two selected test catchments on the subject of ELMS and public payments for public goods;
- carrying out a review of good practice of land management plans and evidence at both landscape and land management unit scales.

Phase 2 - The project team have also successfully secured funding for Phase 2 of the project which will begin in October 2019 for 12 months. Phase 2 will build on learning from Phase 1 to test:

- the efficiency and effectiveness offered by an Area Plan for prioritising and enabling the delivery of public goods through Land Management Plans.
- the content, process of development, and people required to create an Area Plan and Land Management Plans.
- land manager attitudes and behaviours towards collaboration to deliver area-wide public goods and testing options to enable collaboration to happen.
- how Area Plans and Land Management Plans can enable a full range of natural and cultural public goods to be prioritised and delivered and to identify how plans can and should link to wider community, and socio-economic plans and strategies

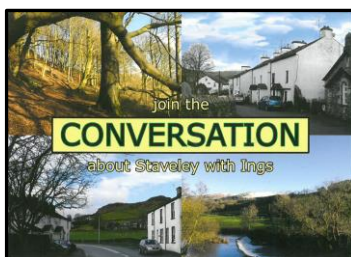
Staveley Parish Plan

This project was initiated by the Pioneer Steering Group to trial focused engagement with communities and test methodologies for place-based decision-making within a natural capital framework. Staveley was identified as the community upon which to focus, following their involvement as a flood pilot.

The project is looking to develop a decision-making tool based upon cognitive mapping which can be utilised by the community, the Parish Council and relevant agencies.

The community wish to have a voice and a 'tool' which will enable them to engage with the local, and regional, Council and relevant agencies to focus on the things that matter to them in order to develop a Parish Plan that has the community at the heart of the decision-making. The Parish Council wish to align their Parish Plan with the 25 Year Environment Plan as the line 'creating a better environment for the next generation' resonated with their ambitions. The Council would like to utilise the Pioneer approach, the methodology and the tool to collect information that better represents the community voice. This will enable a more open, co-generated and collaborative discussion to inform the Parish Plan.

The community has taken ownership of the project and a bottom up approach to environmental decision making by running a series of engagement sessions, including with and by the local primary school.



The community have already utilised the information from the initial cognitive mapping to inform and influence bidding to improve the local community (e.g. a bid to Sports England for funding to improve recreational facilities.) Outdoor recreational space came through strongly within the cognitive mapping exercise.

The results of the Pioneer Project and the tool produced (through the cognitive maps) will be left with the community and council. The community therefore feel they have been invested in and a tangible outcome / product has been developed.

Windermere

This project is exploring how to apply a systems mapping approach to understand the Windermere catchment better. Systems mapping is more commonly used in engineering, but in this case it will be used to identify the different components that make up the catchment, establish how those components interact and how they are dependent upon each other. The systems map will then be used to focus in on specific problems within the system to establish how those problems could be addressed without impacting other aspects of the system. The systems map enables to whole system to be considered when looking at an issue.



The project was successfully awarded a NERC Fellowship in Nov 2018, in which we were able to secure 12 months of academic resource to undertake the project. This resource is coming from Imperial College London and will be support by the Royal Academy of Engineers.

A preliminary systems map for the catchment has been developed – which outlines the core components for the catchment. This will now be used to simulate conversations with stakeholders to further expand the systems map to ensure it covers all of the catchment components.

CSFP Board Meeting - Item 6a

Subject: North-West Regional Flood & Coastal Committee Report

Authors: Doug Coyle; Anthony Lane

Sponsor: Cllr. Keith Little

Meeting Date: 27th September 2019

1.0 Purpose

This report provides the CSFP with an update on the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee meetings including the Finance sub-Group and related activities

NWRFCC Meetings	NWRFCC Finance sub-Group Meetings
Friday 19 th July 2019	Friday 5 th July 2019
Next meeting: 18th October 2019	Next meeting: 3rd October 2019

2.0 Background

Details of the purpose and remit of the NWRFCC and the Finance sub-Group can be seen in the 'About the NWRFCC' section of the Flood Hub. This website is a one-stop shop for flood information and resources to support householders, businesses and communities across the North West in becoming more flood resilient.

<https://thefloodhub.co.uk/about-us/#section-1>

Further details, including approved minutes from NWRFCC meetings can be found on the Gov.uk website here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/north-west-regional-flood-and-coastal-committee>

Full details of all items in this report, including RFCC papers and presentations can be obtained from CSFP@cumbria.gov.uk

3.0 Finance sub-Group meeting, 5th July 2019.

3.1 Investment Programme report

Overview

Nationally we are on track to meet the target of 300,000 homes better protected from flooding with over 193,000 better protected so far. However there is still a lot to do and there remains considerable risk around delivering the remaining projects.



Within the North West we are contributing around 45,000 (indicative maximum figure) homes better protected towards the 300,000 target.

On the 10% efficiency target, at a national level we are on track. For the North West we have achieved 53.8% of our target which is behind where we should be in Year 5 of the 6-year programme. There are ongoing challenges in meeting the target going forwards.

Within the first four years of the investment programme (2015/16 to 2019/20) we have better protected 33,504 homes across the North West. This is well on the way to our indicative maximum of around 48,000 homes better protected.

Current 2019/20 programme (Year 5)

We heard that against our target of 3,055 homes, derived from the February 2019 consented programme, we are forecasting to better protect 5,916 homes. This will take us to a total of 39,420 homes better protected since 2015.

This forecast is 2,861 more than the 3,055 target due largely to accelerated delivery of Phase One of the Carlisle scheme.

We heard the total capital funding available to the North West RFCC 2019/20 programme is £70.087 million. This includes £35.5 million of central Government FCRM Grant-in-Aid (FCRMGiA), £5.2 million of Local Levy and £29.4 million of Partnership Funding Contributions (includes £23m of Growth). Revised budgets were issued by Head Office in May and we were provided with a summary of budget changes for 2019/20.

Local Levy spend forecasts to the end of May indicate we will draw down £1.101 million less than has been allocated this year. This is due to bringing forward £0.5 million of levy contributions on Caton Road, Lancaster into last year to help mitigate pressure nationally on GiA expenditure. In addition, the £0.5 million levy contribution on Dean Brook Culvert, Bolton has been deferred into 2020/21 due to delays in securing the GiA funding required this year and the need to do the work in the summer months. We heard that in view of the reduced forecasts it is proposed that the levy programme is re-profiled to reflect the latest position. This proposed change will have no impact on overall balance of resources.

We heard the 2019/20 efficiency target for the NW RFCC is £3.34 million. £76k of efficiency savings have been accepted as at Quarter 1 this year. The six year efficiency target for NW RFCC is £27.9 million and to date we have achieved £15.03 million to date (53.8%).

We questioned if we are likely to close the gap to £27.9 million in the next 2 years and concluded that this probably won't happen. We heard the North West are slightly behind where they should be and need to think about how we can do this better. We acknowledged that it is generally easier to get efficiencies out of bigger schemes and the size of scheme in the remaining 2 years of the programme is smaller.

Year 6 and beyond — Capital Investment Programme refresh

We again recognise the importance of the process this year to help ensure that we achieve 300,000 homes target by funding schemes that are key to achieving the target. It will inform

Spending Review 2019 to seek our next long term funding settlement for FCRM and to do this we need to further develop the programme beyond 2021.

We noted the July committee meeting is the RFCC's opportunity to take an overview of the cumulative changes, examining any proposed new projects or changes to existing projects proposed by all Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) if required, before the refreshed programme is submitted to the national Programme Management Office (PMO). A high level summary of the North West RFCC investment programme refresh was provided from which we particularly noted the increase in investment need (+£9.1m) for 2020/21 compared with the current consented programme, and a decrease in the number of homes to be better protected (-4,349). This is the net result arising from the project changes submitted which includes some schemes which have had to be re-profiled to beyond 2021.

Adrian Lythgo advised that we should be asking for additional funding in line with the identified need but reminded us that the National team within the EA will be looking at the affordability of the programme nationally, along with the confidence of project delivery, to determine the allocation of GiA funding for the final year of the programme. It was noted that we may not be given all that we are asking for.

We acknowledged a separate national paper providing national headline messages and an update on the Next Generation Supplier Arrangements (NGSA).

We noted the progress of the annual refresh of the existing 6 year capital investment programme and endorse its submission.

NW RFCC Local Levy programme 2019/20 and beyond

We heard the local levy income for 2019/20 is £4.017 million. In addition the RFCC started the financial year with a balance of resources of £7.040 million. We recognise that the available resource is already allocated to projects in the indicative local levy programme to 2023/24, something which we keep under regular review, informed by the partnership groups and approved by the RFCC.

The local levy programme for 2019/20 totals £5.201 million. Forecasts at the end of May indicate we will draw down £1.101 million less than the current allocation.

We were provided with the latest summary of Local Levy income and expenditure for 2019/20 to 2023/24 which reflects the requirements that are currently affordable and the impact of the planned spend on resources.

Under this latest scenario of income and expenditure over the coming years, the balance of local levy resources available to the Committee is forecast to reduce to £0.841 million by the end of 2023/24, assuming a 2% increase in local levy income year on year.

The effect on future resources of the Padiham scheme request for Levy was also modelled, indicating that this is forecast to fully draw down the levy resource by 2022/23.

We were then introduced to the details of the proposed Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme by Sam Townend, EA FCRM Advisor, and Kate Ingram from Burnley Council. We were supportive of this local levy ask.

We noted the latest scenario of income and expenditure and following discussion and careful consideration, we recommend the RFCC to support the £1.3 million request for the Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme.

EA Revenue Maintenance Programme 2019/20

We heard EA revenue funding for the North West currently totals £18.9 million.

3.2 RFCC Action Plan 2019/20

At the last RFCC meeting on 12 April 2019 the RFCC Annual Action Plan for 2019/20 was approved. Sally Whiting reported on updates to this.

We were first asked to consider and confirm our support for some currently unfunded actions within the Action Plan which we have considered at previous meetings. We were referred back to our conversation at the 29 March Finance Sub Group Meeting where we were asked to consider the actions which required an additional £349k of Local Levy. We also recalled the decision made at the subsequent RFCC Meeting on 12 April to put a brief hold on reaching a decision in order to confirm fit with the programme once the RFCC Business Plan is approved. At this latest meeting in July, we were asked to consider actions totalling £130k of Levy funding, rather than the original £349k. This is because the original NFM asks have been withdrawn at the current time.

In advance of the meeting today, the Partnerships were asked to discuss and consider each of these additional funding requests, and to provide feedback in advance of the finance sub group meeting.

Sally Whiting provided us with an overview of the feedback received. Some partnerships have fed back that they did not have enough information on the specific nature of the actions to support these requests for funding. There were some concerns raised about potential overlaps with other work that is already ongoing.

With regard to the current unfunded Business Plan actions we recommend the RFCC supports funding actions totalling £10.5k in cost, given that the Levy forecast this year is about £1m less than allocated. We agreed that another action could be explored further and re-considered if additional details on the action were provided.

As the second part of this agenda item, Sally Whiting briefly talked through the updates to the Action Plan, highlighting actions complete and progressing. We are comfortable with the identified actions being re-scheduled to Q2. We had a brief discussion on some actions which Sally was proposing to remove from the Action Plan due to them being business-as-usual activities or low priority for progressing this year. We agreed to remove most of these but asked for the resources being funded by Local Levy to be retained as a separate table in the Action Plan.

4.0 Key Updates from 19th July 2019 NWR FCC meeting

4.1 An overview of the UU Flying Start Programme

Presented by Tony Griffiths, Wastewater Network Strategy Manager, United Utilities.

UU are investing a significant amount of additional funding in this financial year (April 2019 to March 2020), into improving the performance of Wastewater Network to give us a 'Flying Start' for AMP7 flooding challenges. Flying start project 'clusters' have been decided by UU, however the opportunity for partnership working is still something to be considered. The Flood Risk Partnership Manager will work with UU Asset Managers, the LLFA and EA to identify collaborative opportunities.

The programme covers 5 main areas of activity: -

- Dynamic Network Management. Further development of tools and processes that will enable us to work more efficiently in the future.
- Hydraulic Flood Risk Resilience. A programme of work aimed at reducing flood risk at frequently flooding properties.
- DWMP. Continuing development of long term, sustainable planning through the framework.
- Supply and Demand. Manages the risk associated with population growth and development.
- Enhanced Targeting. Understanding and proactively intervening to reduce risk across the Wastewater network

4.2 Coastal update

An update from the North West Coastal Group. Presented by Carl Green, Chair of the NW and North Wales Coastal Group.

This period has seen significant developments in the North West Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) including working with the EA national team to refresh the SMPs.

Coastal group members continued the important work of delivering reductions in flood risk to coastal communities with works progressing well at Fairhaven and future works being planned through the development of the Cumbrian strategy www.cumbria.gov.uk/ccs with further schemes being developed along the Wyre, Blackpool, Sefton and Wirral frontages in line with their approved strategies.

The period has also seen the FCERM strategy consultation being undertaken, a copy of the NW Coastal Group's response was provided to RFCC. The ambition and themes certainly echo what members of the coastal community have been pushing for over many years. How it is delivered and whether the current mechanisms are adequate to create the local delivery and community engagement required is for discussion.

An update on the North West Shoreline Management Plan. Presented by Jennifer Warner, North West Shoreline Management Plan Co-ordinator.

Since the North West Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) was developed in 2011, a significant amount of work has been delivered to understand and address coastal flood and erosion risk. Whilst the SMP can be considered fit for purpose as the delivery in the past 5 years alone has resulted in the better protection of 27,000 properties and attraction on £120million in investment, there have been issues in the maintenance of the SMP itself.

Particular issues include: -

- Action plans becoming out of date;
- Unclear on risks to policy delivery;
- Inaccessible information.

A RFCC funded post was put in place to address these key issues. Specific tasks included: -

- Review of SMP policies;
- Review and update the action plan.

Outcomes and associated issues and barriers in this work were reported.

How RFCC can support: -

- Continue to support stronger presence of coastal aspects in future RFCC and FCERM partnership agendas
- NWNW CG to re-engage with partnerships Cumbria, Lancashire and Merseyside
- Support exploration of solutions to overcome issues identified
- Support update/changes to SMP policies required - this process may involve significant resource
- Support the coastal group in ensuring it is adequately resourced to deliver the SMP and other coastal management options

4.3 Lessons Learnt from the Cumbria Catchment Management Groups

Presented by Doug Coyle, Cumbria County Council.

This was a final report of the Catchment Management Groups (CMGs) in Cumbria. At the meeting in April 2018, RFCC approved a request from Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership (CSFP) for Local Levy funding to support the role of three chairs of the CMGs for a period of 12 months from July 2018.

Each of the 3 CMGs meet quarterly and whilst these meetings are the focus of their catchment partnership working a considerable amount of work continues outside these group meetings. Attendance varies between 15-30 people from 15-20 organisations. Information is exchanged on funding bids, research projects and partner programmes through presentations and workshop sessions. All 3 groups are different in their size and history and consequently their ways of working. But they all share the common objective of delivery of partnership activities to reduce flood risk and improve the water environment including improvements to water quality, enhanced biodiversity and resilience to climate change – guided by a Catchment Management Plan which is being developed by all 3.



A Review of Effectiveness was developed by the CSFP Catchment Management Steering Group. The CMGs were assessed on performance (RAG measurement) against the following success measures: -

1. Integration (of CMG and CaBA functions);
2. Integrated catchment planning;
3. Project delivery;
4. Information sharing;
5. Stakeholder involvement

The above measures are aligned with the following RFCC Business Plan long term goals. Lessons learned were reported against these success measures.

CMG members clearly valued the work of the CMGs and the direction taken towards full integrated catchment planning. Whilst wide engagement had been achieved there remains significant work to be done with communicating with other stakeholders, particularly community groups. It remains too early to be able to adequately assess how instrumental CMGs have been with improving integrated project delivery, but members have seen evidence suggesting they expect a wide range of positive outcomes.

4.4 Modernising Asset Management Update

Presented by Chris Wilson, Area Operations Manager, GMMC.

This presentation sought to highlight future funding challenges of replacing existing flood risk management infrastructure against a scenario of increasing climate risk.

4.5 NW RFCC Business Plan

Presented by Sally Whiting, EA Senior FCRM Advisor.

A final draft version of the North West RFCC Business Plan was presented for approval. This has been reworked from the consultation version, taking account of feedback received, both from the consultation and from recent comments on a near-final draft sent to RFCC Members and Support Officers on 17 June.

Approved.

4.6 Report from the RFCC Finance Sub Group

Recommendations as summarised in Section 3 of this report were approved.

4.7 Overview of the Crosby FRM Project

Presented by Mark Shaw, Service Manager, Green Sefton, Sefton Council

4.8 Flood Risk Management Plans

Ian Hale, Senior FCRM Advisor, GMMC, presented an overview of the approach to the 2nd Cycle FRMPs and consider the proposed approach to the NW River Basin District.

The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (FRR) set out a statutory process for flood risk planning. We must review and update each element at intervals of no more than 6 years. The Environment Agency and LLFAs are required to:

- assess risk from flooding for human health, the economy and environment including cultural heritage
- decide where we consider risk to be significant, and identify these areas as flood risk areas (FRAs)
- prepare maps that show the flood hazard and flood risk in FRAs
- prepare FRMPs that set objectives and measures to reduce the risk in FRAs

In the 2nd cycle we are aiming to improve our ways of working building on good practice in local areas like OxCam, so that 2nd cycle FRMPs are the product of better strategic planning. This will help us to look longer term, be more place-based and create better integration internally and externally in a way that supports the delivery of wider environmental and growth ambitions of society. The approach aligns well with the draft FCRM strategy and will be an important step towards delivering the ambitions of the strategy as part of our revised suite of objectives and measures.

We are developing an exciting new digital tool, Flood Plan Explorer, to support and facilitate the 2nd cycle FRMPs. The tool will be accessible to both the public and RMAs. It will allow users to look up the flood risk actions that are planned or underway in their area by simply 'clicking' on their location. RMAs will be able to create, store and edit new flood risk actions more simply, saving time and effort. The tool includes visualisation to enable RMAs and partners to identify opportunities for partnership working and align investment planning to improve the resilience of local places.

The North-West approach for developing the 2nd FRMP for the River Basin District is centred around the principles of Working Together and Collaboration. RFCC and Strategic Partnerships will be kept informed of the process.

4.9 Presentation on the Green UP Project

Presented by Juliet Staples, Senior Project Manager, Liverpool City Council.

In June 2017 Liverpool was awarded c£3.4M as one of the 3 lead cities in a trans-European project, URBAN GreenUP that was submitted to the Horizon 2020 programme. The Liverpool funding was split between Liverpool City Council, the Mersey Forest and the University of Liverpool, who collectively form the Liverpool Project Team. The project, which will run for 5 years, is led, administered and co-ordinated by CARTIF a leading European programme management organisation from Spain who are the lead organisation and the Accountable Body.

The URBAN GreenUP programme is targeted at research into the potential of green infrastructure solutions to resolve urban problems and in particular those associated with the predicted impacts of future climate change. Under the approved project proposals for Liverpool there are 3 demonstration sites that include:

- Sub demo A - Baltic Corridor
- Sub demo B - City Centre (Business Improvement District, Retail Areas including Liverpool One) and
- Sub demo C - Jericho Lane/Otterspool.

These three areas will all benefit from a range of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) being introduced as part of a Renaturing Urban Process (RUP), which will involve the retrofitting of planting or green/blue infrastructure into existing urban locations to assess the multiple benefits that green infrastructure can bring.

5.0 Technical Advisory Group

RFCC has established a new technical grouping of experienced officers who would take a strategic approach to developing North West best practice and to providing technical leadership around some of the priorities in our Business Plan. Currently we have a capacity gap in taking forward some of these areas, for example, but not restricted to, surface water flood risk.

This TAG will identify and share good practice, recommend where approaches could be improved, and advise how RFCC partners can maximise opportunities to do things better in a more collaborative and integrated way. It will do this both by examining experience and practices from the five FCERM partnerships and the Coastal Group, and looking beyond the North West for other examples of good practice and opportunity. Strategic advice on approaches will be determined using the skills and expertise within the group and provided to the RFCC Finance Sub Committee, and subsequently the full Committee, for consideration and agreement.

Draft Terms of Reference have been jointly developed between Adrian Lythgo, Sally Whiting, and Jim Turton of Warrington Borough Council. Final thoughts were invited as part of the first meeting on 5th July.

Given the strategic nature of the group's remit it was proposed that the membership is suitably senior. Proposed membership: -

- Cumbria partnership. Doug Coyle
- Lancashire partnership. Rachel Crompton
- Cheshire Mid Mersey partnership. Jim Turton
- Greater Manchester partnership. Fran Comyn
- Merseyside partnership. Neil Thomas
- United Utilities. Tony Griffiths
- Environment Agency. Stewart Mounsey or Dan Bond, and Peter Costello
- RFCC. Adrian Lythgo
- Partnership co-ordinators. Rotational attendance
- Coastal Group. Carl Green

6.0 SuDs Group

RFCC sees surface water flood risk as a priority and is keen to bring partners together in doing whatever we can to collectively address this challenge.

RFCC has established a multi-agency Task & Finish Group to look at how we can support the facilitation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) adoption by the water industry through the planning (development management) process.

Adoption by water companies presents a real opportunity to significantly improve the quality and ongoing effectiveness of SuDS but we will only be able to maximise this opportunity if the SuDS specification, design etc meet the required criteria.

The planning process plays a major role in enabling this.

By working with UU and developing a common approach across the North West we aim to provide clearer and more consistent messages and guidance for developers.

Group membership

Sophie Tucker (UU SuDS Manager) will be heavily involved in leading this work, supported by a rep from the UU Pre-Development team.

Laura Makeating is another driving force behind it, bringing the benefit of her planning background, and with surface water flood risk being a key priority for the Merseyside partnership area.

We are looking for the following specialisms to be represented on the group:

- LLFA
- Local Planning Authority
- Highways Authority

Ideally there would be a reasonably good spread of coverage across the North West.

We will also be seeking RFCC member involvement to sponsor this initiative.

Initiation meeting

The first meeting of the Group was held on 2 July.

LPA Questionnaire

This will help us establish our starting point across the North West, the collated results of which will become a useful communication tool. The deadline for responses being Friday 23 August. Collation and analysis of the results will happen at the end of August and this will be shared with the Group at the next meeting.

Terms of Reference

These were agreed at the meeting but will remain a working version until the membership of the group has been confirmed.



Action Plan

We have started to develop a working draft Action Plan from the outputs we identified at the first meeting.

This will evolve as we identify actions going forward.

Input to UU 'Managing flood risk from new developments in partnership' day (26 Sept) and Developer Day (2 Oct)

Sophie is feeding into plans being developed for both events to agree how the SuDS Adoption T&F Group's work can be communicated and promoted.

To partners, we will communicate and promote the work of the group, the pro-forma being developed, and the intention to roll this out across the North West.

To developers, we will potentially start to share the SuDS pro-forma and demonstrate alignment of UU pre-development advice with LLFA regulation.

Second meeting

The next meeting was held the afternoon of Friday 6 September.

The purpose of this second meeting is to review and discuss the findings of the SuDS Approaches in Planning questionnaire, to receive an update on the preparations within UU, and to develop the group's action plan in more detail.

7.0 Recommendations

The CSFP Board is asked to note the contents of this report.



CSFP Board Meeting - Item 6b

Subject: Partnership Board Report

Authors: Doug Coyle; Anthony Lane

Sponsor: Angela Jones – Interim Chair

Meeting Date: 27th September 2019

1.0 Purpose

This paper provides an update on the progress of the CSFP, including actions and activity since the last meeting held on 4th June 2019.

2.0 Background

The Partnership Board brings together Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) including Environment Agency, Cumbria County Council, District Councils, and United Utilities and a wide range of representatives from other organisations and community groups who have an interest or responsibility for flood risk management. The Board will adopt 5 key principles and ways of working developed through the 25-year Cumbria Flood Action Plan. These principles align with those of the Defra 25-year Environment Plan, which supports ways of working from the Cumbria Flood Partnership and the Cumbria Catchment Pioneer.

See 'Who We Are' on our website:

<http://www.cumbriastrategicfloodpartnership.org>

3.0 Key Activity

3.1 Board Steering Group

Met twice since the last Board meeting

3.1.1 5th August 2019, Carlisle.

Purpose: Introduce new Chair; agree short term direction of CSFP

Attendance: - Angela Jones
John Kelsall
Doug Coyle
Janet Chapman
Simon Johnson
Anthony Lane
Richard Denyer

Apologies: - David Sykes



Key decisions: -

Induction for Chair. Acknowledged that each partner organisation will want different approaches to introducing RD to their work. RD will welcome invitations from partners to meet them.

Strategy conference at Rheged, 27th September.

A workshop on 27th September should be limited to existing Board members to determine scope through a revisit of discussion groups. This will provide the outputs needed for the Conference in October. An all-day event should be held including the Board meeting which should be re-scheduled from 10th September.

Organising the workshop and conference will require resources. A Task & Finish should be set-up from CCC, EA and community representatives to develop these events. Funding is being sought to pay consultants to develop the Strategy.

CSFP future membership. CSFP needs to engage more with businesses and have a more defined focus on economy, infrastructure, climate and partnering with universities.

CSFP groups.

With the appointment of the new Chair a review of current groups is timely.

Community representatives sit on the first 3 groups below.

This group. Board Steering Group. Board agenda setting.

Communications & Engagement sub-Group. Media officers from partners sit on this group. Background was provided to RD with the group's key responsibilities covering the CSFP website, communicating with communities, media releases on flood defence schemes and consultations. Currently suffers from poor attendance; now a T&F.

Catching Management Steering Group. This has recently been disbanded following the expiry of CMG funding from RFCC. It was the CSFP mechanism to manage the CMGs. The 3 groups benefitting from the funding Catchment Management Groups are now Catchment Partnerships. A new group to oversee the work of these partnerships has been set-up by the EA. Relationships with CSFP need to be determined.

A new **Technical Group** was proposed - try to rationalise all technical meetings. No community input.

Adaptive approaches working. SM had floated the idea of Cumbria pilot work around adaptive pathways - as proposed in the Draft National FCERM Strategy.



3.1.2 17th September, Carlisle

Purpose: Finalise agenda for Board and Workshop, 27th September.

Attendance: - Angela Jones
Stewart Mounsey
John Kelsall
Doug Coyle
Simon Johnson
Anthony Lane

Proposed agenda items for the Board (morning): -

Storm Desmond Recovery Debrief Recommendations

Further discussion is required on the de-brief recommendations before they are brought to the Board. Removed from agenda.

Environment Agency Evidence Review on Community Engagement. Questions to be tabled by Janet Chapman, Community Representative. It is unlikely these will be answerable by EA people on the Board so advice will be sought from the EA National Team responsible for the Review. But the questions should be share with the Board.

Cumbria Catchment Pioneer. Update requested from the EA by this Steering Group.

A reflection on DEFRA's position on some flood aspects. A presentation and discussion asked for by Community Representative, Paul Barnes. This was not supported by the Steering Group unless details were available beforehand and the item had a clear purpose – a question, request or decision from the Board.

Proposed agenda items for the workshop (afternoon): -

Introduction. From AJ; to outline the purpose, aims and objectives of the workshop and how this will serve as an essential event in advance of the Conference now planned for November

The case for change. Presentation and open discussion led by AJ.

SWOT analysis on CSFP Working Principles. Presentation and SWOT analysis in groups led by SJ.

Our Partnership. Panel discussion. Explaining to the new Chair what we all do and how it could improve. Panel members – AJ; RD; SM; JK.

Summary. Opportunity for new Chair to give his impressions of the day and of CSFP; contributions from AJ.



3.2 Communications and Engagement sub-Group

A meeting was held on 2nd August with the following discussed: -

- Flood Hub and CSFP websites;
- Supporting communications with Community Groups and members/GDPR compliance.
- RFCC Business Plan.
- Current communications mechanisms across the CSFP.

More details can be found in the report for agenda Item 6c of this Board meeting.

3.3 Making Space for Water Groups

These 6 groups across Cumbria continue to meet quarterly and the report under Item 6d of this meeting provides a summary of: -

- flood investigation reports;
- flooding 'Hotspots';
- meeting dates;
- flood incidents since the last meeting.

4.0 Draft National FCERM Strategy consultation

As directed at the last Board meeting in June, a joint response to this consultation was prepared and submitted from the CSFP and the LEP. It was subsequently shared with Board and CMG members on 18th July.

5.0 Next steps

- Strategy Workshop, 27th September 2019
- Strategy Conference with invitations to a wide range of partners. All-day event; November 2019; date and venue tbc

6.0 Future CSFP Board meeting dates

These dates have been set to align with the RFCC programme as follows: -

- ~~20 November 2019; 1330-1630;~~ Strategy Conference, 16th December, Rheged
- 10 March 2020; 1330-1630;
- 2 June 2020; 1330-1630;
- 16 September 2020; 1330-1630;

All meetings at Cumbria House, Carlisle.

7.0 Recommendations

The CSFP Board is asked to note the contents of this report.

CSFP Board Meeting - Item 6c

Subject: CSFP Communications & Engagement sub-Group

Author(s): Steven O’Keeffe / Anthony Lane

Sponsor: Angela Jones – Interim Chair

Meeting Date: 27th September 2019

1. Purpose

This paper provides an update on the progress of the CSFP communications group, including actions and activity since the last meeting.

2. Background

The Communications Group brings together the communications and engagement lead officers for the partner organisations including Environment Agency, Cumbria County Council, District Councils and Highways England. It is chaired by Steven O’Keeffe, Policy & Communications Manager at Carlisle City Council.

The group met on 2nd August. Progress can be reported on the following items: -

3. Supporting communications with community groups and members/GDPR compliance using Govdelivery system

Following a full audit of all the email contact records held by CCC, email communications with community people interested in CSFP were now being managed by the Govdelivery system. This is a web-based system that allows users to un/subscribe to the all email updates. Subscribing can be done through the CCC website. Whilst this enables users to sign-up to CSFP mailings and little input is required from CCC, there is no targeting of information to the specific interests of various groups in CSFP. Users need to be selective on what information they use when they receive it. There may be potential for segregating mailings into different groups if there are more distributions and the number of users grows.

FAGs can use Govdelivery or place their news on the Flood Hub – whichever is appropriate.

4. CSFP website

CSFP has agreed to close the site by the end of March 2020 following transfer to the Flood Hub. The Board is asked to note that no work will be carried out on the CSFP website due to the end of funding. Site visitors have been informed of this situation through a notification on the storyboard stating:

“Please note that this website isn’t being regularly updated as we transition to the Flood Hub”[link provided].

Scope and costs of transition work needs to be identified through a Task & Finish Group.

5. NW Flood Hub website <https://thefloodhub.co.uk>

Community section. Community representative John Kelsall has submitted a draft of alternative text of the front page for comment. This will be discussed by the RFCC Community Resilience Project Group (responsible for managing the website) at its next meeting in September and will feed comments back to JK.

6. Cumbria contacts matrix.

Owned by the RFCC Community Resilience Project Group containing all the relevant RMA contacts. This indicates flood engagement capacity across the area and provides a directory for all partners to use to ensure comms and engagement is as good as possible. CSFP will circulate this listing (extract from a much bigger one covering the whole of the North-West) asking RMA partners to update this information where needed.

A summary of the current scope of information distribution within CSFP:

Audience	Means of publicising information
Public	Flood Hub website
CSFP Board	By email direct from CSFP
Catchment Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By email from the Catchment Partnerships, and/or By email direct from CSFP
Communities	Govdelivery (managed by CSFP)
Resilience groups	Managed by the EA

7. Website transition T&F 6th September

This T&F met to identify scope of work of required to facilitate transition of the material from the CSFP website to the Flood Hub and associated costs. It was agreed to keep the CSFP website open but with a warning that it is not being updated. This would allow the T&F to seek funding and oversee the transition work.

CSFP have made a commitment to transition the storyboard into The Flood Hub by March 2020. Newground are able to meet this demand and has reviewed the CSFP website suggesting what would be transitioned, integrated and removed as part of this process. £6000 funding is required and a breakdown of this estimate has been provided. This would be a one-off payment as future maintenance of the website will be covered under the Newground programme funded by the NWRFCF.

8. Recommendations

The CSFP Board is asked to: -

1. Note the contents of this report and recognition of progress made.
2. Note that no work will be carried out on the CSFP website due to the end of funding.
3. Seek proposals for £6000 funding for the transition of material from the CSFP website to the Flood Hub.

CSFP Board Meeting - Item 6d

Subject: Making Space for Water Groups (MSfWG)

Authors: Helen Renyard

Sponsor: Lead Local Flood Authority

Meeting Date: 27th September 2019

1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide the CSFP with an update from the 6no district wide Making Space for Water Groups.

2. Flood Reports Update

The following information provides details of the flood event that have resulted in Section 19 reports within the last year and indications of the properties that have been affected and the actions proposed.

Community	Date of flooding	No. of properties internally flooded	Summary of potential actions
Millom	20 th July 2019	6	Investigations currently on-going and will be assessed as part of the current Initial Appraisal which was started by Jacobs September 2019

3. Making Space for Water Group meetings

Date of next meeting –

District	Date
Allerdale	14 th October 2019
Barrow	24 th October 2019
Carlisle	10 th October 2019
Copeland	14 th October 2019
Eden	10 th October 2019
South Lakeland	24 th October 2019

The following is an example of some of hotspots discussed at the previous meeting –

District	Update
Allerdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wigton – EA are continuing to investigate possibilities for flood reduction schemes Blitterlees – issues with drainage system in highway – CCC Highways currently looking at ways to address this Tallentire – A capital scheme has been identified and will be started in the autumn



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolton Low Houses – cleaning of drains and repairs have been carried out by highways – this will be monitored to see if further actions are still needed • Brundleholme, Keswick – A scheme has been agreed between the developer and Cumbria County Council which includes new drainage and cutoff drains to reduce flood risk • Seaton – a major planning application has been withdrawn. A possible flood reduction scheme is being considered in the lower catchment area. • Workington – Travelodge – CCC and UU working together to ensure drainage proposals are adequate as developer planning to make use of an abandoned outfall • Maryport – Elbra Farm – EA considering slow the flow methods • Allonby – cycleway to Silloth – planning application has now been approved • Working New Stadium – planning application has currently been deferred • Abbeytown – new housing application submitted for site next to public house – UU have concerns regarding surface water issues in the area as the land in the area is very flat. • Wigton – Spittal Farm – flooding issues were identified in the area – further site visit by CCC is planned
Barrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newbridge House – CCC to apply for funding to contribute to UU modelling. Various options being considered including off-line storage • Rating Lane – Further CCTV survey complete, CCC working with householder to resolve issue of blocked/collapsed culvert • Abbey Approach Underpass – CCC to serve notice on landowner to ensure culvert is cleaned • Flass Lane, Barrow – UU what further information demonstrating that infiltration is not possible on the development • Long Lane/Newton Road – preferred surface water disposal for this site is surface water but further evidence is needed to demonstrate this prior to planning approval • Dalton Lane, Barrow - SW drainage strategy relies on new culvert under road. Need to ensure receptor can take water as links into Abbey Approach Underpass above.
Carlisle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Carrock – Site visit with Highways and UU identified some connections for potential diversion which could help reduce sewage flooding risk • Scotby, Broomfallen Road – development site – CCC have worked with planning authority to ensure developer is taking action to prevent flooding during construction phase from the site • The Green Dalston – This area has been proposed as a potential scheme for GiA funding. • Little Corby / A69 Junction – further information on potential culverts in the area is being sought from Highways England in the area • Hallbankgate – Highways and UU have been working together to resolve issue of water seepage within the highway – appear to be a cross connection from a washing machine. On-going investigations • Brow Nelson, Dalston – Flooding of highway has been identified – investigations ongoing



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etterby Terrace, Carlisle – combined flooding issue (R.Eden, surface water and sewer flooding) is being considered by the group to try to find possible solutions
Copeland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moor Row, Stonegarth – Beanie kerb has been installed by highways and UU are looking at other ways to improve the flood risk. • Frizington – Carnock House – explanatory investigations have been carried out and culvert is running with water but is continuing to be monitored. • Cleator Moor, Little Croft / Norbeck Park – EA modelling has indicated there may be capacity issues and the LLFA are continuing investigating land drainage systems • Whitehaven, Victoria Road – highway issues have been identified with CCTV survey planned to see if blockages are present. • Millom & Haverigg – Further flooding in July 2019. CCTV surveys are progressing at the Old Tannery in Haverigg – awaiting survey report • Moresby Parks, School Brow – area to be reassessed following earlier works to ensure that issue is resolved • Moresby Parks – Station House – contractor digging in to open up the piped watercourse along the old railway line, to carry on CCTV and some lining works to be carried out. • Sandwith - Jnc Lighthouse Road – meeting with householder has taken place. CCTV survey to be carried out. • Whitehaven – Magellan Park – leak in liner understood to be now fixed. Highways to monitor. • Seascale Santon Way – confirmed the swale/ditch in the farmers field is expected to be finished on time. • Whitehaven - Richmond Pub – LLFA carrying out further investigation work, whilst the problem may not be a highway issue, the highway is being affected EA & Highways also to investigate further.
Eden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamblesby – A meeting date to review the situation is still outstanding – 2 issues (1) grid across watercourse and (2) possible connection of land drainage to public combined sewer. • Orchard Place, Appleby – LLFA/highways awaiting CCTV date. Issue involves large volume of water running from Drawbriggs Lane to bowling green area. • Garbridge Court, Appleby – CCTV survey required - proposed as Quick win project • Tebay – UU / LLFA / Highways to meet on site to discuss how to take this forward. As this involves highway drainage Highways to arrange CCTV survey and root cutter. There are signs that a recent inspection chamber has been installed on the system. • Dukes Meadow Johnby Caravan site – CCTV and root cutting required to resolve planning app drainage issue. Developer may need to dig in. • Pooley Bridge – EA project currently still under review – community still to be updated. Bridge replacement has commenced by Contractor Eric Wrights. EA have commented on bridge FRA and are still awaiting response to their comments. Bridge planned to be installed this summer.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greystoke – The group discussed the various issues in Greystoke particularly the culvert through Howard Park. It was discussed where it was better to carry out modelling to see if an improvement caused downstream flooding or if it was better to improve downstream defences as modelling work could be expensive for no specific outcome. Site meeting to be arranged • Kirkby Stephen – Croglam Beck survey details to be provided to EA by LLFA. A66 – possible input to funding works of upgrading culvert – Highways England may contribute funding.
South Lakeland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge St Kendal – potential for improvements to upsize pipes and make sure gullies will take the amount of water. Funding for this to be investigated • Holmefield – various options being considered for scheme to improve the drainage works and connections with the canal. • Millbeck – Investigations with Forestry Commission to look at natural flood management measures. • South Ulverston. - Different options are available but still best option need to be concluded • Trout Bridge – the proposed scheme will involve flood wall and improvement to pipes • Carus Green – still awaiting adequate design from developer. • Holme – it is hoped to bring this scheme forward with an exception request from next budget year to fund the scheme. • Low Garth – UU are leading on this scheme and are working in partnership to develop best scheme of new swales. Timescales not yet agreed.

4. Flood Incidents reported since last meeting

Flood Date	Details of flooding
8 th June 2019	Oaklands Drive, Carlisle – 1no property internally flooded, 2no properties externally flooded – cause heavy rainfall event and poor construction management plan for upstream site
20 th July 2019	Millom – 6no properties internally flooded, 7no properties externally flooded – cause heavy rainfall event overwhelming drainage systems
31 st July 2019	Armthwaite – 1no property internally flooded – heavy summer storm
10 th August 2019	Glasson – 1no property flooded – heavy rainfall event overwhelmed drainage systems Plumpton – 1no property flooded – heavy rainfall event and high river levels
11 th August 2019	Ainstable – 1no property flooded – heavy rainfall event and river flooding Green Lane, Carlisle – 2 no properties internally flooded, 4no properties externally flooded – heavy rainfall overwhelming drainage systems Cumwhinton – 1no property internally flooded, 9no externally flooded – further internal flooding prevented by actions of fire service.

5. Recommendations

That the CSFP Board notes the MSFWG Update.



Strategy Workshop

Purpose, Objectives, Milestones

Angela Jones

Purpose

The partnership is maturing but our operating environment is changing. (The Next Session)

This workshop is a valuable opportunity for the Board to reflect on the last 3+ years and to look forward in terms of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

This is a critical first step in co-creating a new CSFP Strategy.

Objectives

Today is all about real dialogue. Not one-way presentations.

Outputs will help our new chair plus a task and finish group (inc a consultant?) guide, shape and inform the content, priorities and themes of the CSFP Strategy Conference (December 16th)

Conference invites will be sent out to a much wider group of stakeholders across Cumbria with an interest in Flood Risk and Integrated catchment Management.

Workshop Headline Agenda



The Case for Change Angela Jones + Open discussion

SWOT analysis on CSFP Working Principles Simon Johnson

Break

SWOT analysis feedback

Our Partnership Simon - Richard + Panel discussion

Summary Richard Denyer, Chair

Milestones...



- ❖ **Workshop – 27th September**
- ❖ **Strategy Conference – December 16th**
- ❖ **Wider engagement**
- ❖ **1st Draft Strategy – March 2020**
- ❖ **Further engagement**
- ❖ **Final Strategy Board Approval – May 2020**
- ❖ **Soft / Hard Launch ?**

Strategy Conference Workshop

The case for change...

Together, we've achieved some great outcomes.

- **81% Overall CFAP actions completed**
- **Primarily recovery & asset repair**
- **Broken down by theme + 2 metrics**
 - **Resilience**
 - **Upstream Management**
 - **Strengthening Defences**
 - **Maintenance**

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However, still much to do

A lot has changed since 2015 which needs to be reflected in the context of our future strategic direction...

- **Most CFAP short & medium term actions delivered but not future flood risk**
- **Climate Emergency**
- **Brexit**
- **FCERM National Strategy**
- **Defra Surface Water Management Plan**
- **25 Year Environment Plan**
- **2019-2022 RFCC Business Plan Priorities**
- **Appointment of Independent Chair**

Time for a CSFP reload?

Where there's uncertainty there's also opportunity...

Developing a compelling and unique investment narrative

- **Stressing Multiple benefits – economy and environment**
- **Focusing on 3-6 year investment planning?**
- **Being investment ready?**
- **Priority Places?**
- **Critical Infrastructure?**

Post Brexit land management changes

- **NELMS Test & Trial (Rural Cumbria)?**
- **A Natural Capital Approach?**

FCERM Strategy

- **Governance Review?**
- **Adaptive Pathways Trial?**

RFCC Priorities

- **New Business Plan?**

Two guiding principles (others?)

**Strengthening our collaborative
approach to managing flooding and
coastal change**

Focusing on an action lead agenda

- **Short term – 1-3 years?**
- **Medium term 3-6 years?***
- **Long term 25 years?**

***Is this where the CSFP could make the biggest
difference?**

Emphasis on key risks and challenges...

- **Improving stakeholder community engagement & participation?**
- **Increasing climate resilience?**
- **Securing new investment?**
- **Co-ordinating effort & existing investment?**
- **?**

[illegible]

Playing Our Part. Climate Adaptation

“But we also need new tools for a new future. Those tools include making the right decisions on land use; managing the flow of water through the environment to reduce the risks, including through natural flood management; designing or adapting our places and buildings to be resilient; helping communities to recover quickly after an event by repairing the damage, restoring the economy and supporting people’s wellbeing; and being honest that we cannot prevent some parts of the country from flooding or eventually disappearing into the sea, and helping the communities affected to achieve a managed transition to different arrangements”.

A speech by Sir James Bevan, Chief Executive, Environment Agency
Flood and Coast Conference, Telford International Centre, 18 June
2019


Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting

Making the country resilient to a changing climate

July 2018



Cumbria Joint Public Health Strategy:

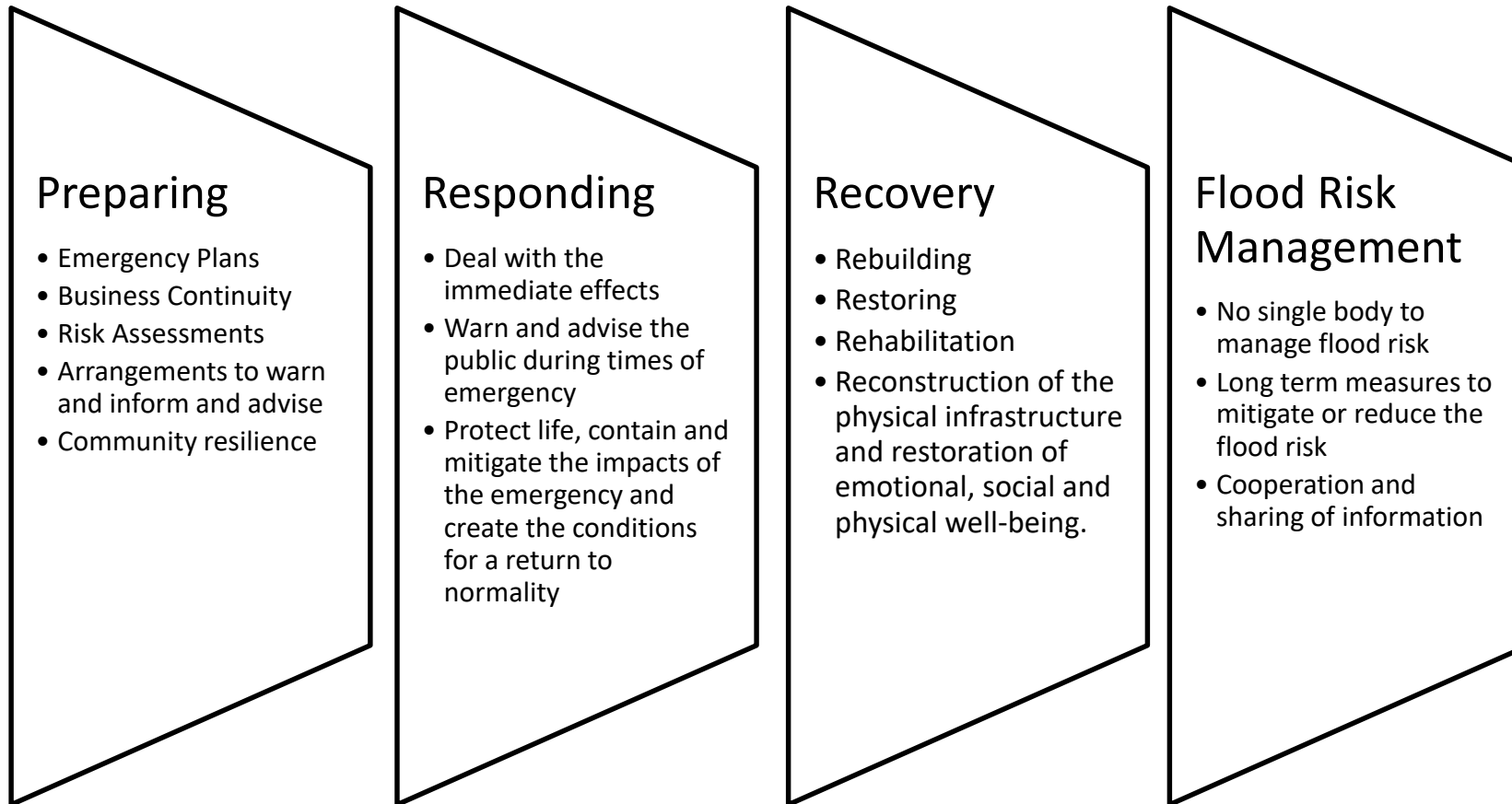
“Climate change is already a threat to Cumbria, and in the long term is one of the greatest threats to public health globally. Within Cumbria, climate change is likely to have a range of impacts. We can expect to see wetter winters, hotter, drier summers, rising sea levels and a greater likelihood of extreme weather events. The severe floods of 2005, 2009 and Storm Desmond in 2015 were consistent with predictions for climate change and caused significant disruption and damage”

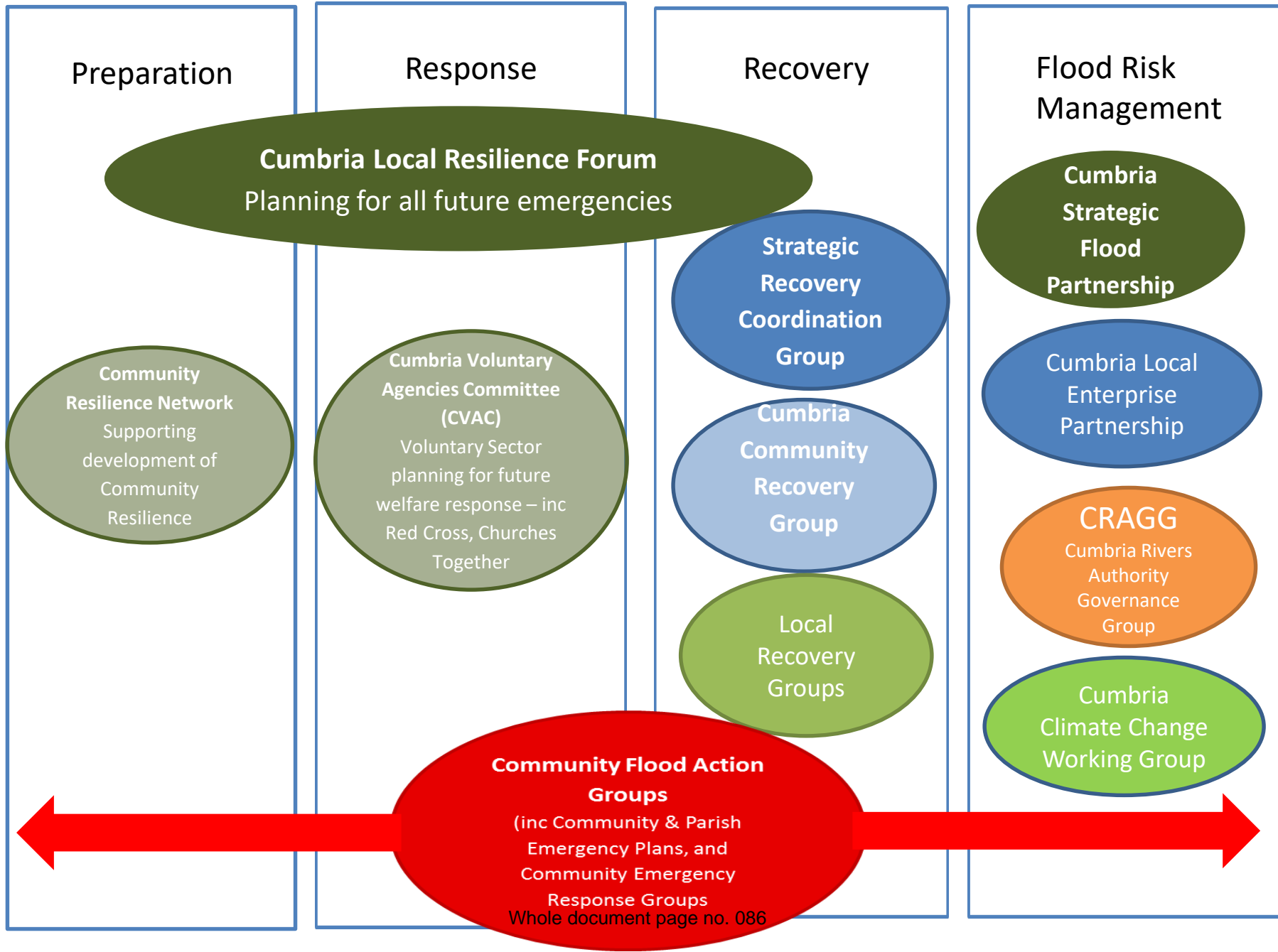
Strategic Fit



Whole document page no. 084







Discussion...

What do we want the CSFP reload (change process) to achieve [e.g. better information sharing, more engagement, increased investment, etc?]

What should be the principles that underpin the strategy reload [e.g. inclusiveness/consultation, timeliness]

What other drivers, plans, opportunities and priorities should be included to help us evolve the strategy?

How are you willing to support, co-create and deliver the reloaded strategy?

What does success look like?

SWOT ANALYSIS

Do we know our...



?

Identifying core strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats lead to fact-based analysis, fresh perspectives and new ideas

CSFP 5 Key Principles

Collaborative Working

- **Working together to share information, coordinate funding and provide communities with a single point of contact.**

Catchment approach

- **Improving what we know about river catchments and taking actions that manage risk from source to sea**

Integrated solutions

- **Ensuring that actions reduce flood risk but also deliver wider benefits for people and also wildlife when appropriate**

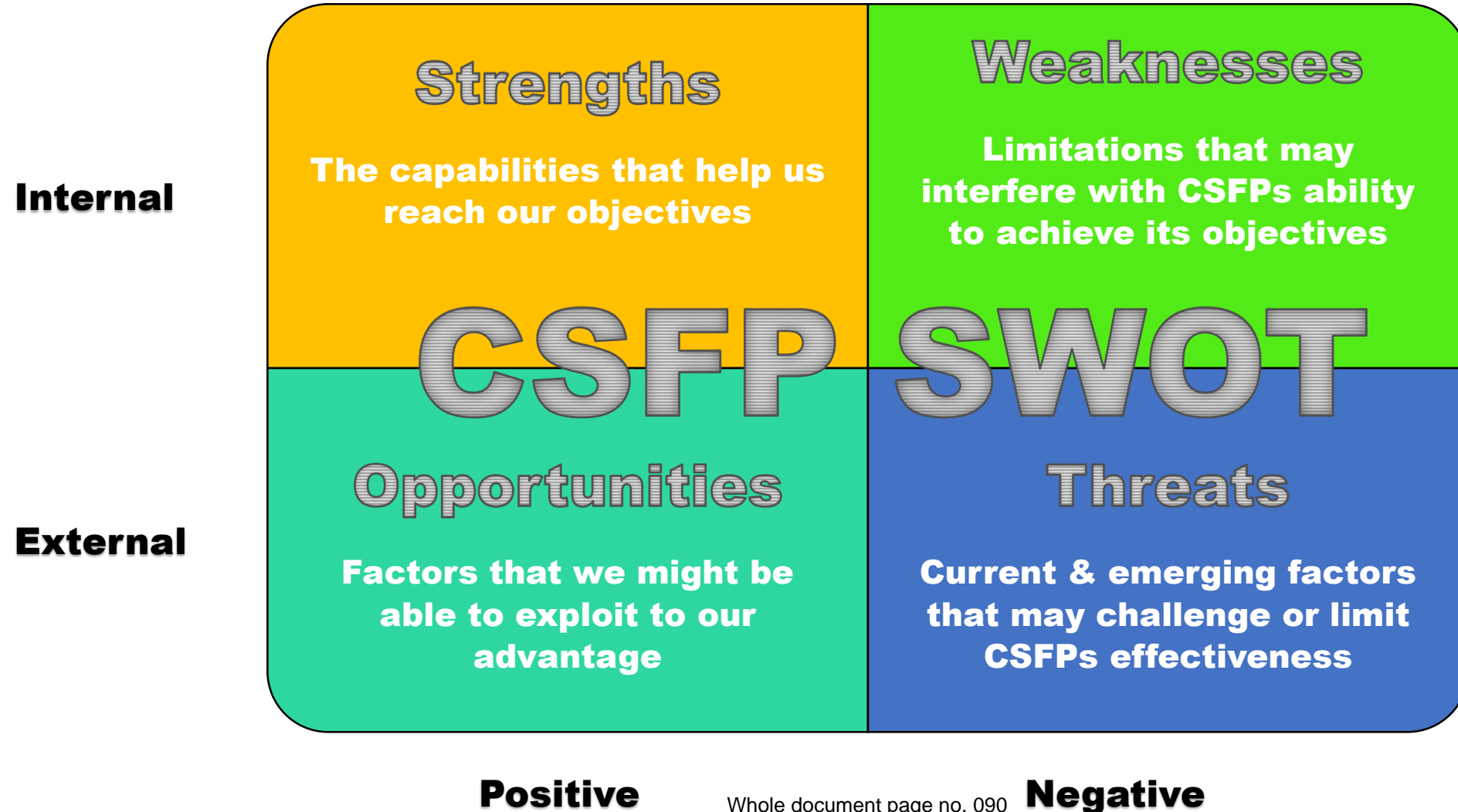
Community focused decision making

- **sharing information and data with communities, groups and organisations so they can help us to best protect our communities from flooding.**

Evolution & learning

- **using learning from Storm Desmond and the best information available to work closely with communities and identify actions.**

SWOT Prompts...



The start of a conversation about...

- What's going well?**
- What's not going so well?**
- What needs to change?**
- How are we going to do that?**

Five Boards, 30 mins & an unlimited supply of Post-it notes!

- 1. Individual task**
- 2. Each station has a facilitator (Free Parking Area)**
- 3. Spend as much or as little time on each board.**
- 4. Whistle will blow every 6 mins to help you keep to time!**
- 5. Encouraged to discuss your thoughts with your fellow board members as you visit each station.**
- 6. Coffee Break**
- 7. Quick Summary Discussion.**

CSFP 2016 - 2019: Action Plan Completion

Following Storm Desmond in Dec 2015, Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership was formed. Here is a snapshot of the work we've achieved since.

81%



of all actions completed by
Spring 2019

26



RMA's, professional partners and
community groups and
representatives forming the CSFP

97%



of short term actions
completed

£50
million



Invested in flood management
schemes in Cumbria since Storm
Desmond (Adam to confirm)



people better served by UU having temporary defences in place for all treatment works at risk of flooding



bridges assessed for their vulnerability to flood damage and as constraints to flows



New capital schemes progressing in Cumbria (EA only, need CCC surface water in this too)

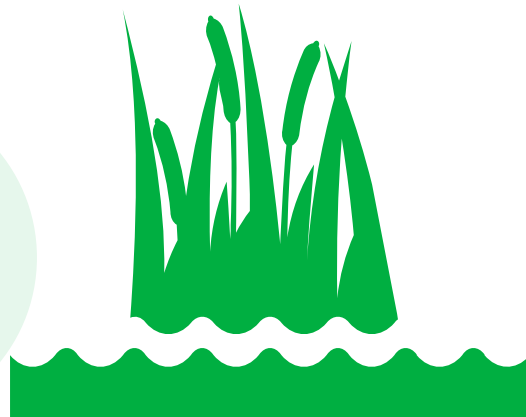
Upstream Management

62%



of all actions completed by
Spring 2019

£2.5
million



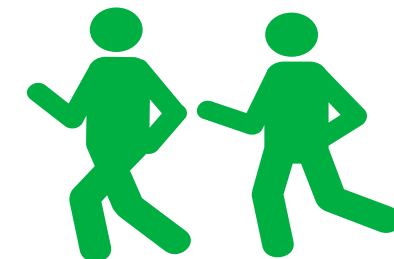
awarded to Cumbria for Natural
Flood Management schemes

18



individual NFM schemes being
delivered by partners across
Cumbria

201



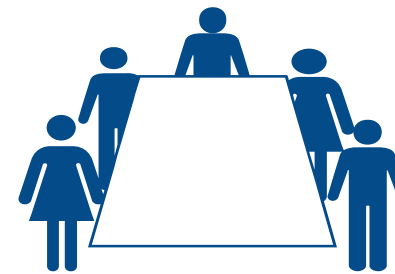
Jobs completed by LDNP in their
Routes to Resilience Project, to
reduce erosion along with sediment
and surface water run off

100%



of all actions completed by
Spring 2019

24/5/17



Seminar delivered by Cumbria
Planners Training Service and Town
and Country Planning Association to
planners from all Cumbrian Planning
authorities to improve knowledge
and implementation of planning
measures to reduce floor risk.

4%



Increase year on year to EA's Flood
Warning Service/ New flood warning areas
is Ulverston, Dalton in Furness, Stevely
and Glenridding introduced,



Local Resilience Forum Community
Resilience Network Group established, with
regular meetings / workshops and growing
membership

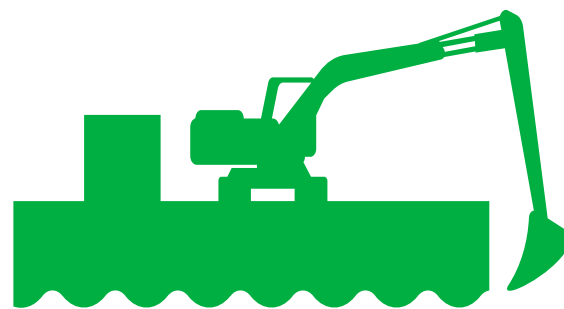
Maintenance

93%



of all actions completed by
Spring 2019

120,000



tonnes of gravel removed from land
post flood and rivers at targeted
areas by the Environment Agency,
to improve conveyance

300+



Roads; bridges; treatment works; flood
defence embankments and other assets
damaged in Storm Desmond have been
identified and repaired by EA, CCC and
UU.

66
miles



Of wagons parked nose to tail,
containing the 120,000 tonnes of
gravel removed from land and rivers
since Storm Desmond...and rising!!

81%



of all actions completed by Spring 2019

73%



of all “Strengthen Defences” actions completed by Spring 2019

62%



of all “Upstream Management” actions completed by Spring 2019

100%



of all “Resilience” actions completed by Spring 2019

93%



of all “Maintenance” actions completed by Spring 2019

25,000



people better served by UU having temporary defences in place for all treatment works at risk of flooding

£2.5 million

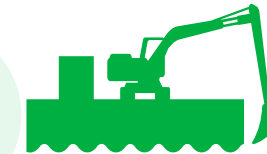


awarded to Cumbria for Natural Flood Management schemes



Local Resilience Forum Community Resilience Network Group established, with regular meetings / workshops and growing membership

120,000



tonnes of gravel removed from land post flood and rivers at targeted areas by the Environment Agency, to improve conveyance

£29,000,000



Spent on new capital in Cumbria to date, with a further £32m by end 20/21

201



Jobs completed by LDNP in their Routes to Resilience Project, to reduce erosion along with sediment and surface water run off



4% increase year on year to EA's Flood Warning Service/ New flood warning areas is Ulverston, Dalton in Furness, Stevely and Glenridding introduced,

300+



Roads; bridges; treatment works; flood defence embankments and other assets damaged in Storm Desmond have been identified and repaired by EA, CCC and UU.



Our Partnership Panel Discussion

Session Intentions

- Facilitate constructive discussion within the whole room – How are we performing and how can we improve
- Consider the definition of term ‘Partnership’
- Consider whether we are working as a true ‘Partnership’
- Discuss our expectations of our partners including; values, actions and behaviours
- Challenge the maturity of the Partnership and consider how we would like to operate in the future
- Highlight the sensitivities are restricting the partnership evolving

What is the meaning of the term partnership?

How would your organisation, or group you represent, define the term Partnership?

Dictionary Definition

A **partnership** is an arrangement where parties, known as business partners, agree to cooperate to advance their mutual interests. The partners in a **partnership** may be individuals, businesses, interest-based organizations, schools, governments or combinations.

Are the CSFP working as a true partnership?

How does your organisation, or group you represent, view the CSFP in the context of partnership working?

Are we working as a true partnership? Should we be!?

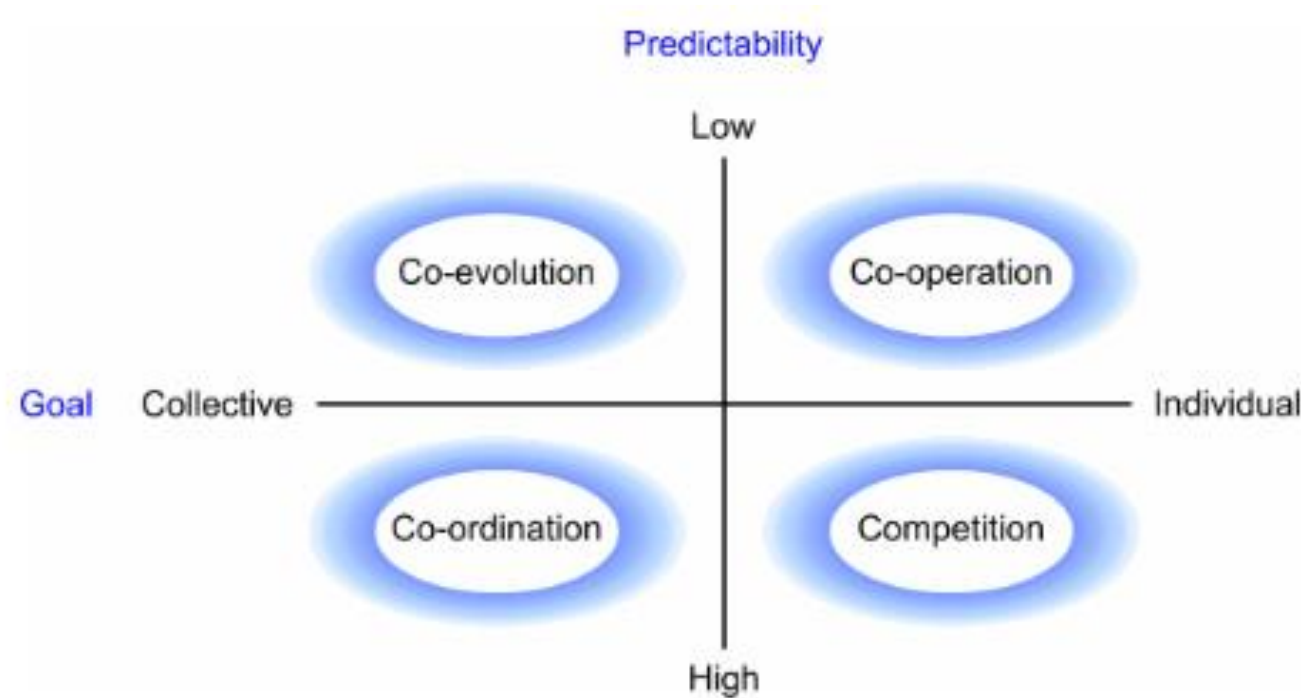
Dictionary Definition

A **partnership** is an arrangement where parties, known as business partners, agree to cooperate to advance their mutual interests. The partners in a **partnership** may be individuals, businesses, interest-based organizations, schools, governments or combinations.

Partnership behaviours

What behaviours are conducive to this partnership being successful?

Where can we improve our culture as a Partnership?



Understanding our maturity

What is the current maturity of the CSFP?

NHS Model

The 'Ladder of Engagement and Participation'

There are many different ways in which people might participate in health depending upon their personal circumstances and interest. The 'Ladder of Engagement and Participation' is a widely recognised model for understanding different forms and degrees of patient and public involvement, (based on the work of Sherry Arnstein⁷). Patient and public voice activity on every step of the ladder is valuable, although participation becomes more meaningful at the top of the ladder.

Devolving	Placing decision-making in the hands of the community and individuals. For example, Personal Health Budgets or a community development approach.
Collaborating	Working in partnership with communities and patients in each aspect of the decision, including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.
Involving	Working directly with communities and patients to ensure that concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered. For example, partnership boards, reference groups and service users participating in policy groups.
Consulting	Obtaining community and individual feedback on analysis, alternatives and / or decisions. For example, surveys, door knocking, citizens' panels and focus groups.
Informing	Providing communities and individuals with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding problems, alternatives, opportunities, solutions. For example, websites, newsletters and press releases.



Understanding our maturity

What is the current maturity of the CSFP?

Devolving

- Placing the decision making in the hands of the community and individuals. Community led flood risk management with support from all partners

Collaborating

- Working in partnership with stakeholders, communities and individuals in each aspect of the decision, including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution

Involving

- Working directly with partners and communities to ensure that concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered. For example, partnership boards, reference groups and service users participating in policy groups.

Consulting

- Obtaining partner, community and individual feedback on analysis, alternatives/or decisions. For example, surveys, door knocking, citizen's panels and focus groups.

Informing

- Providing partners, communities and individuals with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding problems, alternatives, opportunities, solutions. For example websites, newsletters and press releases.

Sensitivities effecting partnership evolution

What blockers are there in your organisation, or the group you represent, that are effecting the evolution of the CSFP?

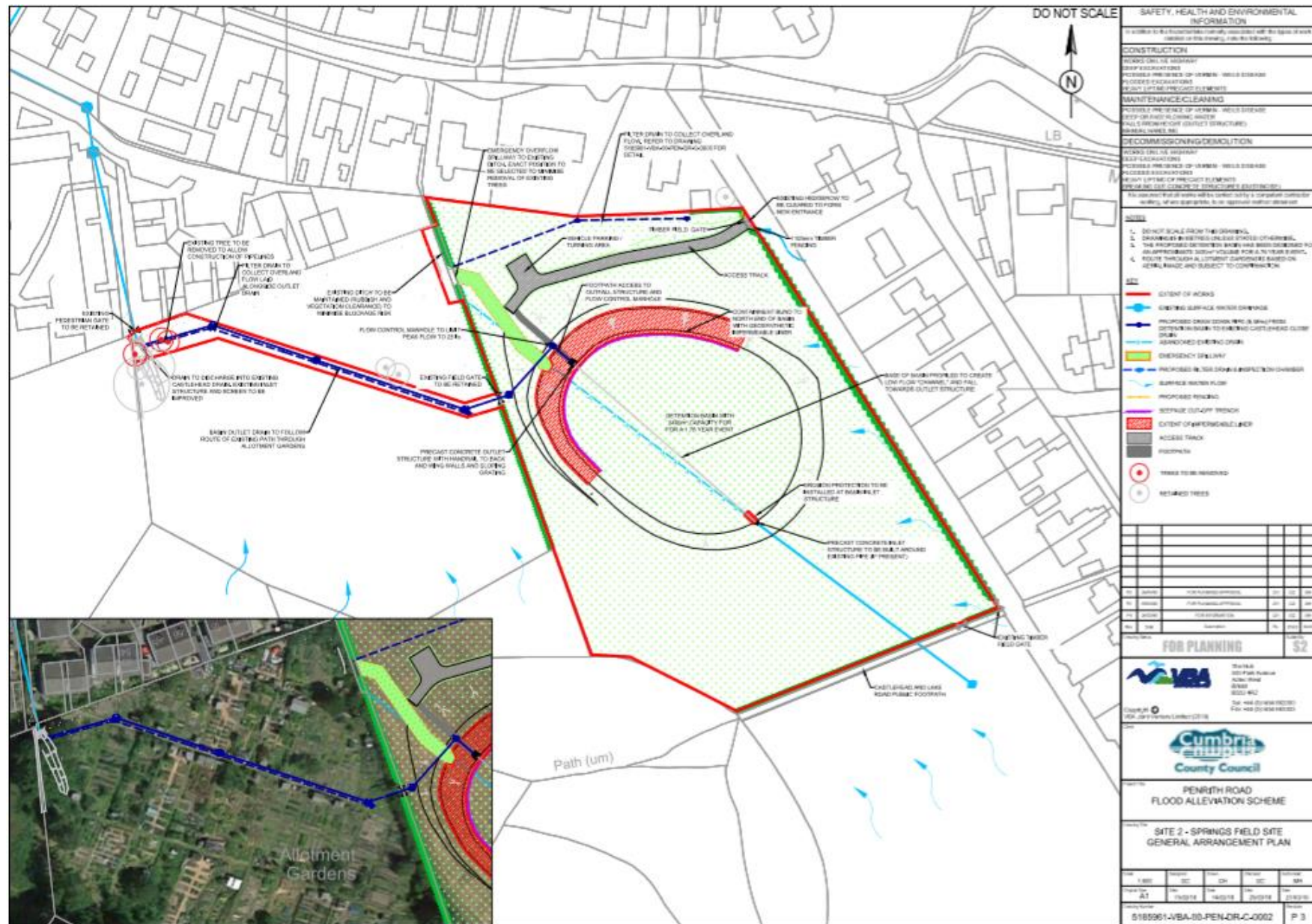
Is 'Partnership' the best title for CSFP?

- There must be 15-20 different partnerships represented in this room, and a large number in adjacent areas /sectors in Cumbria
- Much scope for confusion!
- Better title?



Reflections & Summary

Richard Denyer, CSFP Chair





St Johns in the Vale 22d August, 1749

... that day having been much hotter a strange and frightful noise ... and incessant flashes of lightning ... clouds poured down whole torrents of water on the mountains to the east, which in a very little time swelled the channels.... In a moment they deluged the whole valley below, and covered with stones.... (some) more than ten horses could move, and one fairly measured nineteen yards in circumference. A corn-mill, dwelling-house, and stable ... swept away .. the miller, who was very old and infirm, in bed, and who was ignorant of the matter till he arose in next morning to behold nothing but ruin and desolation. His mill was no more! ... one of the mill-stones was irrecoverably lost. The old channel of the stream too was entirely choaked up, and a new one cut open on the other side of the building, four yards wide, and nine deep. - Something similar to this happened at several other places in the neighbourhood ...

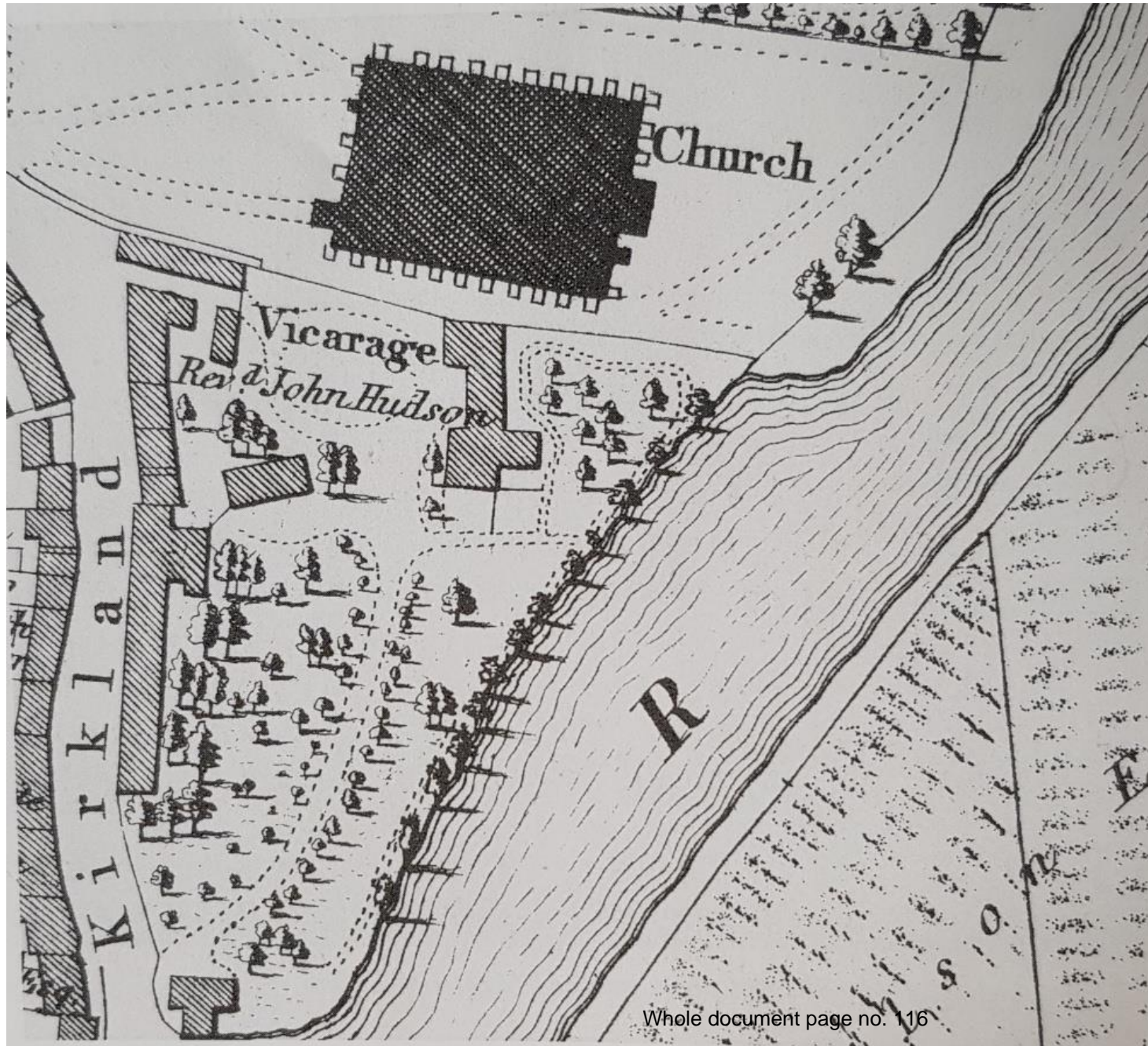
A Guide to the Lakes, Thomas West, pub William Pennington, Kendal, 1778











Flooding

Floods affect more people globally than any other type of natural hazard. Over 734 million people have been affected by floods in the last ten years alone, with negative impacts on individual livelihoods and the ability of cities and countries to reach their development objectives.

Over 80% of 100RC member cities* have identified either rainfall flooding or coastal flooding as a critical challenge to their overall resilience.

.... Having access to accurate and pragmatic information is crucial to proactive planning, community and stakeholder involvement, the selection of appropriate strategic interventions, and building flood resilience.

External partners

--services and tools from external partners have often been inaccessible, whether because (of) limited knowledge of existing market offerings, understanding of how to leverage an offering for a particular need, or simply cannot afford it.

...curated roster diverse partners from private, public, academic & nonprofit sector :tools, services, expertise; incl *pro bono* resilience-building; diverse thematic areas

--learning community : range of sectors & concerns >>additional Network

-- external partners provided a wealth of expertise (incl) aggregation, evaluation & integration of big data for decision-making; assessment of risk exposure to hazards; facilitation of lively stakeholder engagement; & design of resilient infrastructure and environments.

--thorough assessment of risks and assets, community engagement, goals

--space for solution providers to receive feedback on their value propositions to ..

build new tools or improve effectiveness of their existing services for ...

marketplace.

Private & public sectors

- Companies consider bottom line & are more open to risk, but timeframes strict
- Cities focus on societal benefits, are traditionally risk-adverse, and are comfortable with timeframes that change and/ or span multiple years.

Hope that

- insurance companies, international financial institutions, big banks, regulators, national governments etc – understood benefit of resilience & adopted it in business models, (to) interact (&)incentivize /support cities resilience-building.
- global institutions eg credit rating agencies, would reward cities building resilience & provide guidance for others in resilience-building. Financial institutions & other funders would give preferential treatment / better rates to resilience-building projects .. as a pathway to maximize resources
- targeted national governments & international bodies would adopt resilience principles & promote local governance structures conducive to urban resilience-building.

The most successful partnership engagements:

- Define and articulate their challenge and objective
- Understand how offerings could be used
- Ensure clear scope of work and defined expectations; prepare carefully
- Leverage local knowledge
- Promote cross-departmental collaboration
- Address shocks (but if shock too severe, engagements often came to a halt.)
- Strategically timed (making use of available capacity to execute & political windows of opportunity)
- Secure necessary buy-in; well-supported in the bureaucracy
- Align with political priorities of senior leadership
- Plan ahead for leadership transitions (contracts should bridge administrations)
- But, even the best-laid plans required partners who were flexible and patient with timelines.

Influencing agendas

- ❖ ..shifting national emergency management conversation, policies, and regulations away from concerns about insurance /risk transfer, to focus on resilience planning & measures that increase safety for communities. ... bottom-up planning
- ❖ Market for resilience service offerings is still in its early days. While it is ready to innovate, many cities still reluctant to sufficiently invest in resilience
- ❖ ... important strides toward rethinking how they use their money to build resilience, but there remains a huge opportunity to continue prioritizing resilience.
- ❖ –many cities make bold statements about being energy efficient or carbon neutral, but have yet to begun investing in those resilience-building transformations.
- ❖ ... rain is typically treated as waste, making it one of the world's most squandered natural resources; innovative approaches to rain management can prevent flooding and retain stormwater efficiently in water-scarce environments, reducing the need to pipe water from rivers, lakes or rapidly-depleting aquifers.

Is Collaboration worthwhile?

- ❖ Collaboration is more difficult or inefficient because of multiple actors involved (& because .. governments & partners have different perspectives .. different social roles & constituencies; stakeholders they serve; & ways they pursue respective missions
- ❖ ... collaboration is worth the pain - though it can be painful.. successful progress & impact required collaboration of multiple actors across different sectors, .. to truly address underlying & systemic nature of shock exposures or chronic stress conditions...
- ❖ For successful partnership, each side needs to understand & appreciate different dynamics & pressures. .. a portfolio approach helped apply many levers for change, such as policies, budgets, economic incentives, licensing, land ownership & devel control
- ❖ Engagements sparked real creativity, learning & collaboration. Partners gained a greater understanding of real needs & better ideas about others who could join conversation to support innovation or service delivery. ..(also) alternatives to buying-selling relationship.
- ❖ Credible evidence base of resilience projects, grounded in technical rigor and community assessment, was found to be one of most effective ways to influence national priorities.
- ❖ Partners coalesced around common challenges to share experiences, jointly build a global knowledge base on urban resilience, and unite to enact change at various scales.

Combined voices can have credence.

**Some findings from Rockefeller Foundation research
Derived from 100 Resilient Cities Program (100RC) July 2019**

Final report July 2019 extracts (*selection & editing by RGD*)

<http://www.100resilientcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/100RC-Report-Capstone-PDF.pdf>

Glossary

AcT	ACTION with Communities in Cumbria is the community development organisation and Rural Community Council for Cumbria.
AD	Associate Director
AIMS	Asset Information Management System. System owned by the Environment Agency for managing their flood risk assets.
AMP7	Asset Management Period 7. Water companies tender contracts to service providers to help keep infrastructure properly maintained every 5 years. The next period starts in 2020 (the seventh since water industry privatisation) following Ofwat price review in 2019 (PR19).
AOB	Any other business
BRAG	See RAG
C@R	Communities at Risk (of flooding)
CCC	Cumbria County Council
CCF	Cumbria Community Foundation exists to address disadvantage by making life-changing grants and promoting philanthropy. It responds to emerging need, having managed four disaster appeals, most recently raising £10.3m in response to the floods in 2015.
CaBA	Catchment Based Approach. Central approach led by DEFRA for water environment management
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act 2004. The legislation that establishes a coherent framework for emergency planning and response ranging from local to national level.
CCTV	Closed circuit television
CFAP	Cumbria Flood Action Plan was the first step to developing an action plan covering the Eden, Derwent and Kent and Leven catchments. It provides an overview of on-going work, new actions, information and evidence gathered since the flooding of December 2015. The Environment Agency, working with the Cumbria Floods Partnership and communities across Cumbria, has collated the action plan.
CH2M	Consultant name
CLA	Countryside Landowners and Business Association. A membership organisation for owners of land, property and businesses in rural England and Wales.
CMG	Catchment Management Group
CPAs	Coastal Protection Authorities. Local authorities identified as responsible for coastal management in the Coastal Protection Act 1949.

CRAGG	Cumbria Rivers Authority Governance Group. Co-ordination of County Community Action to minimise the effects of flooding. Provides a community communication structure to affiliate all Flood Action, Parish and Community Groups so their views can be represented at a County level
CSFP	Cumbria Strategic Floods Partnership
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review is a governmental process in the United Kingdom carried out by HM Treasury to set firm expenditure limits and, through public service agreements, define the key improvements that the public can expect from these resources. Flooding risk management investment is set within each spending review. The first 6-year investment programme was defined by a CSR in 2015 and covered 2015-21. A similar arrangement defined by a CSR is expected to cover the 6 years between 2021-27.
CVS	Cumbria CVS (Cumbria Council for Voluntary Service) offers help, advice, training and support to third sector groups throughout Cumbria. It is a registered charity and membership organisation helping community/voluntary/not-for-profit groups and organisations to develop and improve.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government. The department of central government responsible for a wide range of local government and community activities.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The department of central government responsible for flood management policy in England.
DWMP	Drainage & Wastewater Management Plan. Plans currently being developed by water companies for the long term planning of drainage and wastewater services. Plans will be published in 2022.
EA	Environment Agency
EFRA	The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and its associated public bodies. The EFRA Committee is one of the 19 Select Committees related to Government Departments, established by the House of Commons under Standing Order No. 152.
ELMS	Environmental Land Management Scheme. The cornerstone of future land management policy post-Brexit; underpinned by natural capital principles and delivering through the Defra 25-year Environment Plan goals.
EU	European Union
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund is a fund managed by the European Union. Its purpose is to

	transfer money from richer regions (not countries), and invest it in the infrastructure and services of underdeveloped regions.
ERT	Eden Rivers Trust
ESI	Company name. Geographical Information Systems
FAS	Flood alleviation scheme
FBC	Final Business Case. A later stage of scheme development.
FCRM	Flood & Coastal (Erosion) Risk Management
FCERM	Ditto
FLAGs	Flood Action Group
FAG	Ditto
FRMS	Flood risk management scheme.
GiA	Grant in Aid. Main source of funding from Defra for FCERM projects.
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations. European legislation (including in the UK) that aims to keep peoples data safer than ever before and gives people more control and say on how their personal information is used.
GMMC	Greater Manchester Metropolitan Councils
GM	Greater Manchester
HE	Highways England is the government company charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorways and major A roads. Formerly the Highways Agency, it became a government company in April 2015.
IDAS	Integrated Drainage Area Study. Integrated approaches to urban stormwater drainage management for advancing more sustainable and holistic management of urban water environments.
IDB	See WLMB.
Infrastructure T&F	Infrastructure Task & Finish set-up after the CSFP Board in March 2018 to carry out an assessment of the flood resilience of infrastructure and establish an agreed baseline assessment of the current exposure to flood risk.
IRP	Infrastructure Recovery Programme. Owned by Cumbria County Council, this programme covers repairs and replacement of highways and bridges infrastructure damaged in the 2015 floods.
LAs	Local authorities
LDNPA	Lake District National Park Authority
LEPs	Local Enterprise Partnerships. Voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses set up in 2011 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills to help determine local economic priorities and lead economic growth and job creation within the local area

LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority. The Floods and Water Management Act 2010 gave County Councils or Unitary Authorities a new leadership role in local flood risk management. They have become the lead local flood authority, with responsibility for development, maintaining and applying a local flood risk strategy. Local flood risk is defined as a risk of flood arising from surface run-off groundwater or an ordinary watercourse, which includes a lake or pond which flows into an ordinary watercourse.
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRF	(Cumbria) Local Resilience Forum. Brings together all organisations with responsibilities under the CCA. Responsible for producing and maintaining the MAFP.
MAFP	Multi-Agency Flood Plan. Sets out responsibilities and plans for response in flood events for emergency services, first responders and the military services.
MHCLG	Ministry of housing, Communities & Local Government.
MSfWG	Making Space for Water Group. There are 6 area based MSfWGs across Cumbria. Membership is made up of officers from key RMAs such as UU, EA, Cumbria County Council as well as Rivers Trusts. They meet quarterly and their key responsibility is to investigate flood incidents and seek solutions to reducing flood risk
MSFW	Same as above
NE	Natural England. The government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide. Natural England is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by DEFRA
NFRMS	National Flood Risk Management Strategy published by the Environment Agency.
NFM	Natural Flood Management. Natural flood management as the alteration, restoration or use of landscape features, is being promoted as a novel way of reducing flood risk.
NFU	National Farmers Union
NGO	Non-government organisation. An organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons.
NGSA	New EA procurement strategy due to be launched in 2019 to replace WEM agreements.

NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework was published on 27 March 2012 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
NR	Network Rail
NRR	National Resilience Review published by the government in 2016.
NWR	Ditto
NW	North-West
NWR FCC	North-West Regional Flood & Coastal Committee
OBC	Ordinary Business Case. A stage of scheme development.
Ofwat	The Water Services Regulation Authority, or Ofwat, is the body responsible for economic regulation of the privatised water and sewerage industry in England and Wales.
OM	Outcome measure – those outcomes expected from flood risk management investment. Identified in the EA Partnership Funding Calculator used to identify the cost benefits of a project. Covers number of homes protected and environmental outcomes.
PAFs	Project Application and Funding Service. A DEFRA on-line service available to RMAs to seek funding allocations for flood risk management schemes.
PDU	Programme Delivery Unit. Environment Agency procurement framework.
PF	Partnership funding. Scheme funding shared between a number of partner sources.
PLP	Property level protection (against flooding)
PR19	Ofwat 2019 Price Review. Every five years, OFWAT set limits on the prices which water companies in England and Wales can charge to their customers; this process is known as a Price Review.
PRG	Project Review Group. A review group constituted to make independent review of project progress or a funding application. Membership is usually made up of individuals or organisational representatives with close interests and responsibilities in the project.
PSO	Partnership and Strategic Overview. Teams within the Environment Agency with responsibilities for promoting partnerships with LLFAs and RMAs
PWG	Project Working Group – normally operating with Catchment Management Groups
RAG	Red, Amber, Green. Colour coding used to identify the progress status of projects: - Red – significant concern, needs to be escalated; Amber – some concern, but most issues resolvable; Green – satisfactory

	BRAG - includes Black – critical, requires immediate attention.
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan. River basin management plans set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
REDFA	River Eden & District Fisheries Association
RFCC	Regional Flood & Coastal Committee (normally referring to NWR FCC)
RMA	Risk Management Authority. An authority with responsibilities in flood risk management as defined in the Flood & Water Management Act 2010.
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are protected areas in the UK designated under regulations, the UK Government and Devolved Administrations are required to establish a network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the habitats and species identified in Annexes I and II, respectively, of European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, known as the Habitats Directive.
SCRT	South Cumbria Rivers Trust
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment. The systematic appraisal of the possible effects of decisions taken at a high level (such as those in strategies, policies and plans) on the built, natural and historic environments.
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan. Plans to manage the threat of coastal change and developed by Coastal Groups with members mainly from local councils and the Environment Agency. They identify the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks to the coastline over the next 100 years.
SPA	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected areas for birds in the UK classified under regulations in accordance with European Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, known as the Birds Directive. SPAs protect rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive), and regularly occurring migratory species.
SR19	Government public spending review planned for 2019.
SSSI	A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Great Britain is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom. SSSIs are the basic building block of site-based nature conservation legislation and most other legal nature/geological conservation designations in the United Kingdom are based upon them, including

	national nature reserves, Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas, and Special Areas of Conservation.
STF	Slow the Flow. Usually adopting NFM approaches these flood risk management techniques seek to reduce the rate of flows in watercourses.
SuDS	Sustainable drainage system. A system designed to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges.
SW	Surface water
ToR	Terms of reference define the purpose and structures of a project, committee, meeting, negotiation, or any similar collection of people who have agreed to work together to accomplish a shared goal.
Totex	Total expenditure. Used mainly in the water industry to reflect the change in investment from capital expenditure (capex – new and improved infrastructure) to total expenditure where investment is made over a wider range of activities.
T&F	Task & Finish. A group set-up to accomplish a specific task within a defined time.
UU	United Utilities
WEM	Water and Environment Management. An Environment Agency procurement framework
WEG	Water Environment Grant. This scheme provides funding to improve the water environment in rural England, which includes: rivers and their estuaries; lakes; canals; wetlands; groundwaters; coastal waters; The scheme closed at 5pm on 11 May 2018.
WCRT	West Cumbria Rivers Trust
WLMB	Water Level Management Board. Also referred to as Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs), these Boards operate in the low lying fen and valley areas, maintaining pumping stations and drainage channels to ensure that people are safe and the risk of flooding is greatly reduced. They are independent bodies accountable to the local community for the flood protection service they provide.