



North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee

19 January 2024

Agenda Item 2

Minutes of the RFCC meeting
held on 20 October 2023 and
matters arising

Agenda Item 3

Recent Flooding Incidents

Agenda Item 4

Flood Poverty – Project Findings and Recommendations

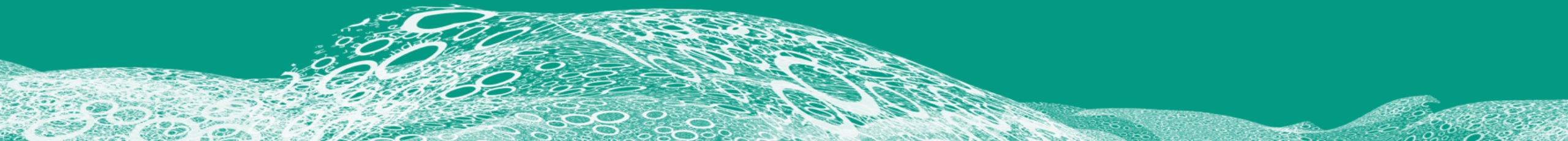
Presented by Fran Comyn and Paul O'Hare



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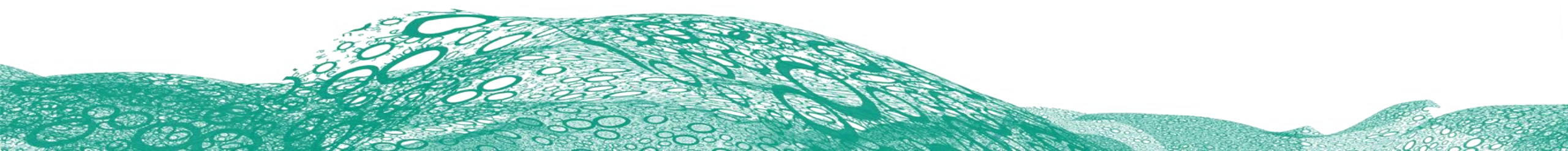
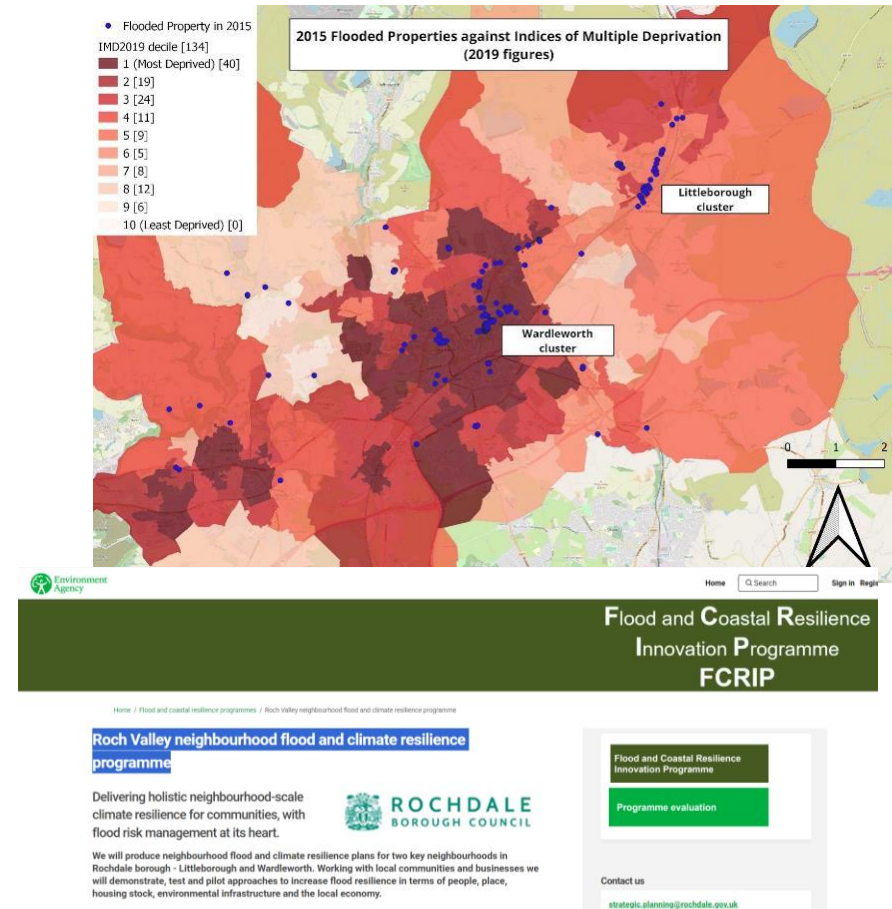
NWRFCC - Flood Poverty

19th January 2024



Agenda

1. Presentation
 - Flood Poverty Project
 - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme
2. Q&A/ Discussion
3. Dissemination
4. Delivery through FCRIP – *Roch Valley neighbourhood flood and climate resilience programme*



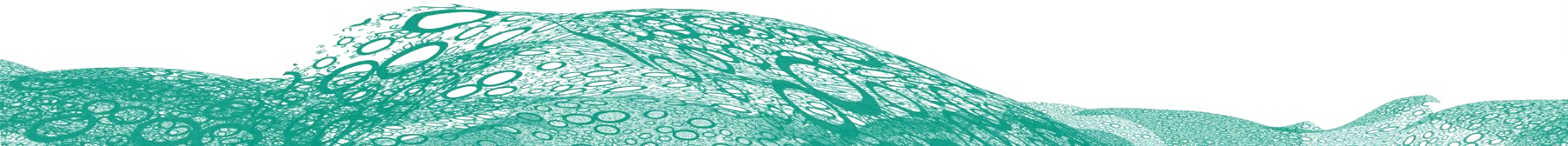
What we did

- A desk-based review
- Social vulnerability mapping
- Two Questionnaires with 103 responses
- PfR health check on 162 properties
- 2 Workshops
- 4 Focus groups
- 28 Qualitative (semi-structured) interviews
- Qualitative coding of the data
- Follow-up meetings



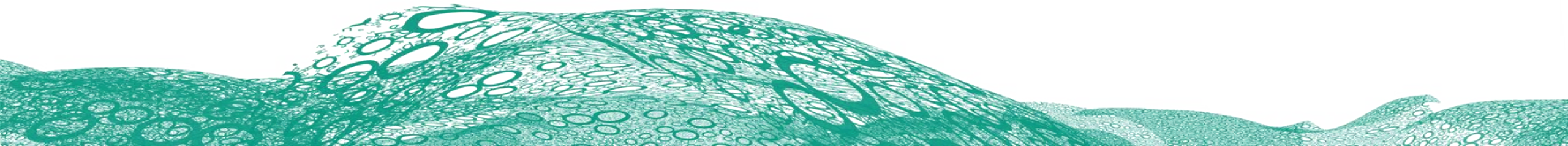
Principles

1. Recognising risk and disadvantage
2. 'Just' adaptation
3. Avoid unintended consequences
4. Adaptation that links to broader social, economic, environmental and public policy agendas
5. Collaboration & networking
6. Doing *with* – not *to* - communities
7. Targeted engagement
8. Embed lessons learned in future practice/ interventions



What we found

- Strong association (correlation and causation) between flooding and deprivation
- Need to exploit opportunities to increase resilience/ reduce residual risk to the impact of flooding through integrated, cross sectoral approaches to policy & service delivery
- In disadvantaged communities there cannot be an assumption that long term property maintenance will occur without sustained support/ intervention from third parties (e.g. local authority, housing provider etc.)
- How do we incentivise other sectors (e.g. insurance industry) & how do we reach challenging markets?
- FCRIP provides an opportunity to develop & implement many of the report's recommendations



What we found

Financial resilience

Access to property insurance has become more limited e.g. loss of insurance brokers, the focus on digital and the limited understanding of the need for/ value of insurance

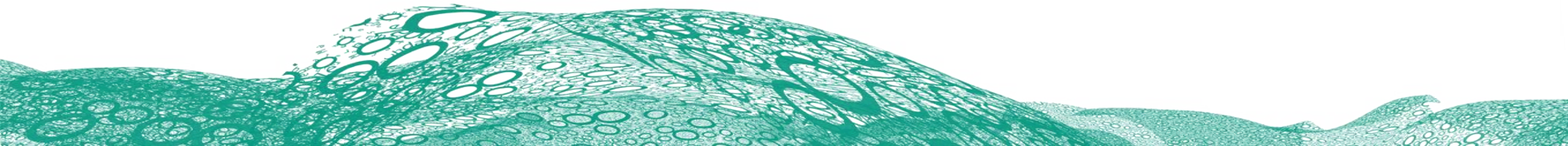
Insurance is just not affordable, or a priority, for many. Alternatives required

Property level flood resilience

Expecting households and property owners to maintain PfR is ineffective

Support and intervention for longer term maintenance is needed and was piloted.

Investing in PfR alongside addressing poor build quality and energy efficiency addresses flood impacts, poverty and quality of life



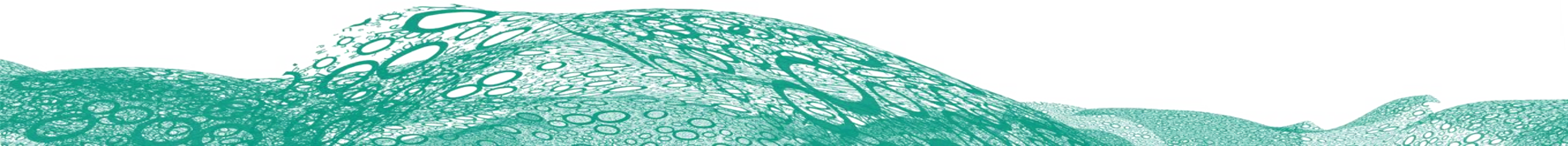
Housing & property management

There is a strong association between flooding and deprivation both for tenanted properties and homeowners

Some landlords have bought cheap properties in flood risk areas to generate rental income but not invested in them

Letting agents, managing agents and landlords are not always clear about, or interested in, their responsibilities

Enforcement can be difficult and complex, but possible...



Flood and climate literacy

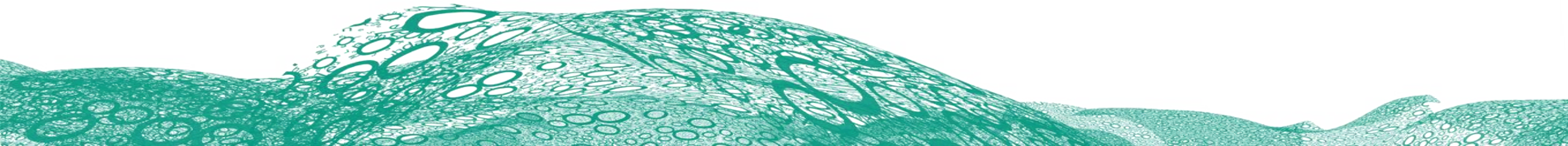
There is a lack of flood, water and climate literacy amongst both professional stakeholders and communities.

Professional stakeholders in different sectors are important enablers. Many keen to get involved.

Plurality - many micro communities, each demanding a separate approach.

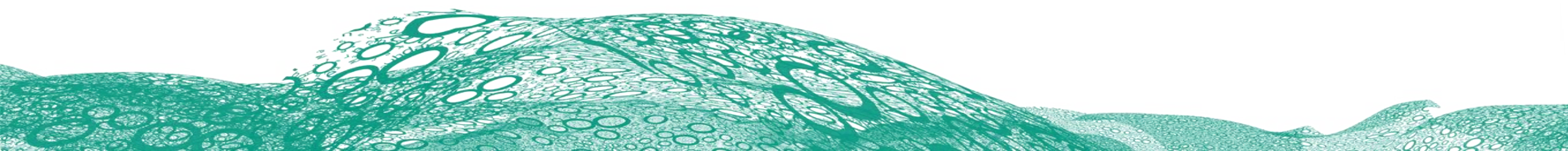
There are existing networks of civil society, faith-based and advocacy organisations that are working in these communities

Nuanced integrated, multi-sectoral approaches required.



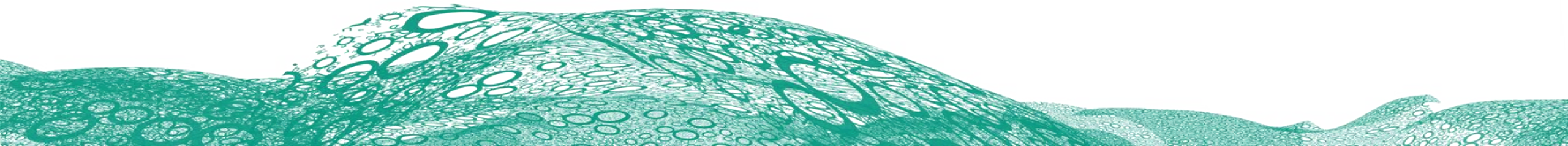
How findings and recommendations are set out in the report

Chapter 3 The relationship between Flooding, Housing and the Neighbourhood Investment Programme in Rochdale	1 Physical Measures	2 Financial Resilience	3 Stakeholder and community engagement
1) The impact of flooding in Rochdale is not distributed evenly.	✓		
2) High flood risk areas in Rochdale often have high Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) populations partly because housing is relatively cheap for both homeowners and tenants. Compared to other areas, housing is relatively cheap because of different combinations of the risk of flooding, poor build quality and a lack of maintenance. But there is also a multi-layered and multi-faceted evolution of the communities that contributes to this. This all leads to a self-perpetuating cycle.	✓		
3) Significant investment is required to tackle low build quality, energy efficiency, damp, mould and services in cellars that are at risk of inundation	✓		✓



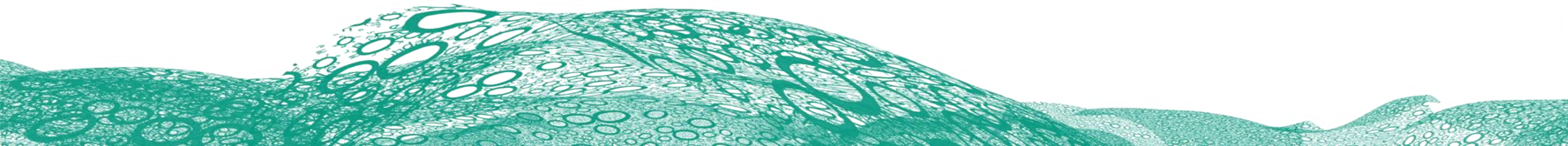
Summary of recommendations

1. Integration across sectors at a local level. Operational delivery offers the best way of dealing with residual risk.
2. Professional stakeholder and residential & business communities required
3. Use existing networks from many sectors to deliver flood resilience



Summary of recommendations

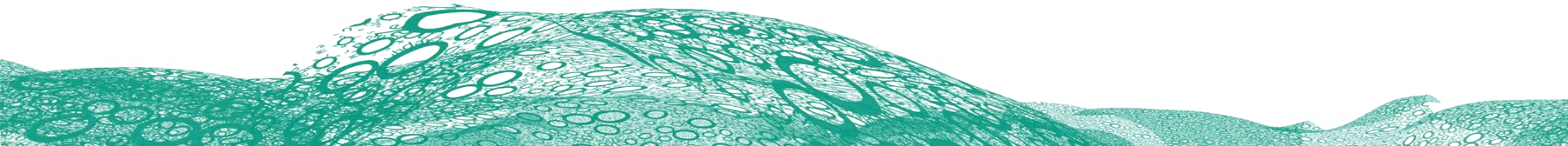
4. Insurance that is appropriate
 - a. People registered for social housing have access to appropriate insurance.
 - b. That is accessible in the place that people live in and the way that they wish (new models are required).
 - c. The value of insurance is promoted.
 - d. Requires cross sector projects to deliver (insurance, credit unions, CAB, Responsible Providers, local authorities), including support for delivery.



Summary of recommendations

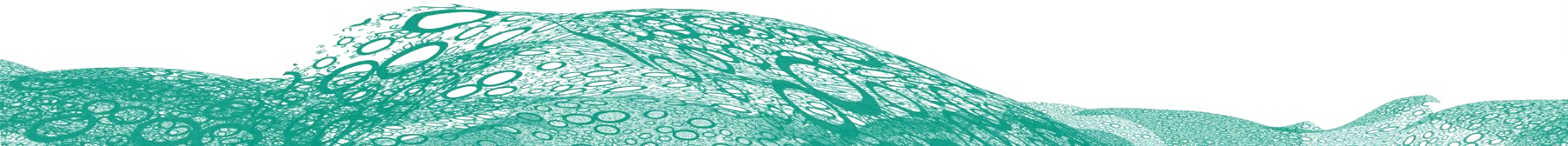
5. Private rented sector

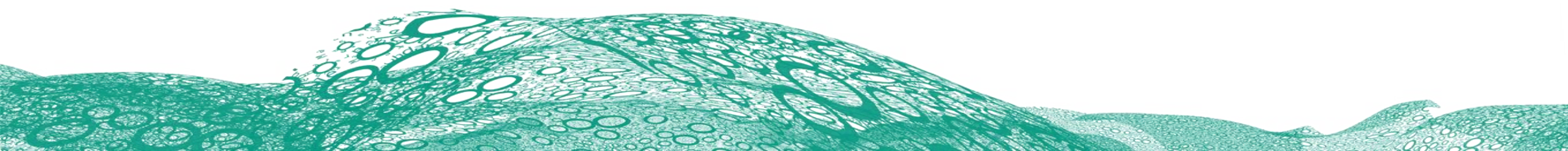
- a. Letting and management agents and landlord roles and responsibilities are “clarified”, tightened, publicised and training provided.
- b. New legislation may be required.
- c. Enforcement of legislation needs focus
- d. Ensure that tenants and lessees know about their obligations and those of others, as well as how to secure them.



Summary of recommendations

6. Property Flood Resilience (PfR)
 - a. New maintenance models are needed for householders and Responsible Providers
 - b. In order to avoid social justice issues, Flood Performance Certificates should be for all residential properties, not just homeowners with the ability to pay and those receiving local authority grants.
 - c. A whole building, whole street approach is needed to build resilience
 - d. An integrated cross sector approach – flood, energy efficiency, energy production, health, fit to live in approach delivers all round benefits.





What is Resilient Roch?

One of 25 projects in the national FCRIP programme

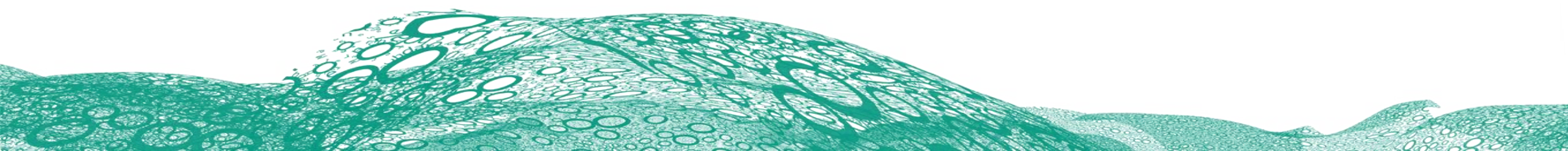
£6.5m of programme investment to March 2027

Additional synergy, leverage and funding blends across a wider programme of work – over £115m of targeted and complementary investment

Two communities – Littleborough and Wardleworth

Focus on holistic and sustainable climate resilience benefits at a neighbourhood and individual property/business scale

Testing and piloting a range of measures to inform how we support and deliver community flood resilience beyond 2027



Who are we working with?

Environment Agency – River Roch flood alleviation

National Flood Forum

United Utilities

OVO Energy

Groundwork Energyworks

GM Combined Authority

NW RFCC

Flood Re: and ABI

Defra, DLUP

Local landowners, businesses and community bodies



Key Drivers

Innovative integrated water management

Cross sectoral innovation and collaboration – new ways of working

Flood resilient and warm homes

Social and climate justice

Sustainable growth and economic activity

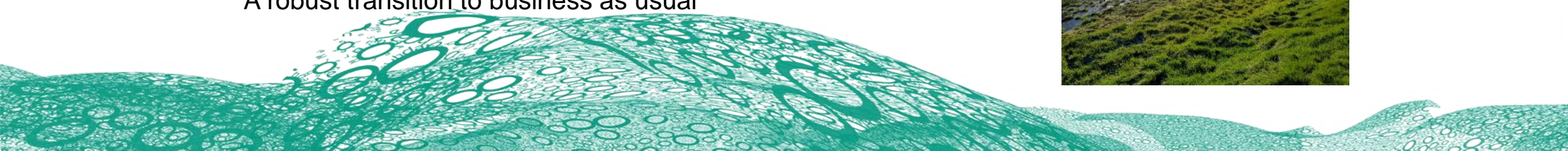
Nature based solutions and biodiversity gains

Community capacity and leadership

Transferable good practice

Policy challenge

A robust transition to business as usual



Work packages

Whole house climate resilience – flood resilience and energy efficiency

Sustainable business resilience solutions

Resilient green infrastructure and improved neighbourhood SuDS

Natural Flood Management

Financial resilience

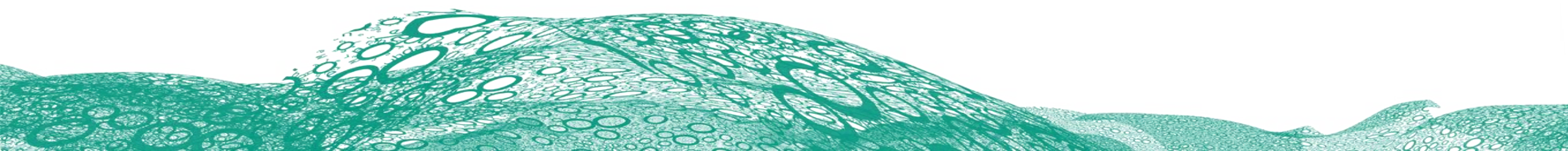
Community action and improved skills and capacity

Dissemination and influencing policy

and practical change



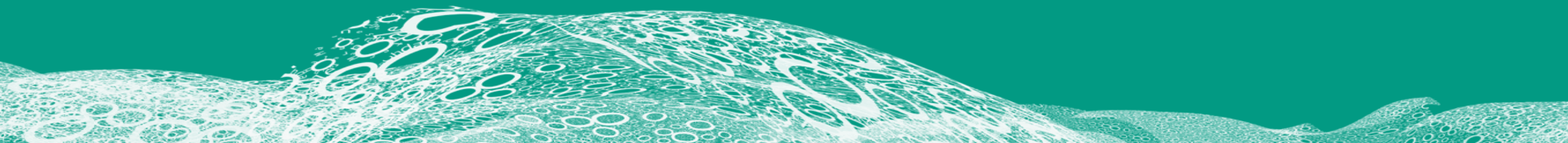
Discussion/ Q&A





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Thank you



Agenda Item 5

Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan

Presented by Dee Grahamslaw

KEY INGREDIENTS to developing an INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Lessons Learned From Greater Manchester



Document: Key Ingredients To Developing An Integrated Water Management Plan
Lessons Learned From Greater Manchester

Date: 31/10/2023

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Sharing the Learning

United Utilities (UU) is leading the delivery of Action 9, within the North West Regional Flood and Coast Committee (RFCC) Business Plan which is part of the ambition of ‘managing water at catchment scale with nature’.

Action 9 seeks to take a whole catchment approach to managing water in a more holistic way, aligning well with the initiative taken within Greater Manchester to develop an Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP).

The aim of the initiative is to better understand, capture and share what is required to successfully work collaboratively to develop a whole catchment water management approach which reduces flood risk and achieves a range of wider environmental benefits (water quality, soil health, biodiversity etc.). The Integrated Water Management Plan being developed for Greater Manchester is seeking to do that and the RFCC were keen to support the sharing of learning from this initiative, across the North West and more widely.

Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Lessons Learned

We have gained valuable insights through interviews and workshops involving key stakeholders from UU, Environment Agency (EA) and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), who played a crucial role in the development of the GM IWMP. The themes that were used to provide a framework to facilitate our discussions are presented in the table on the right.

The subsequent pages offer a concise summary of the GM IWMP and key lessons learned during its development. These insights encompass not only recommendations for the essential components necessary for creating an Integrated Water Management Plan at the catchment scale (or wider) but also considerations for ensuring its longevity.

IWMP Key Learnings	
Area	Sub-Area
Project Phase	Planning, Mobilisation, Phase 1 Delivery
Governance	Goals, Leadership, Management, Framework, Change Management, Conflict Resolution, Funding
Delivery	Culture, Processes, Technology, Resources, Stakeholders, Engagement, Communication, Quality, Gaps, Maturity, Collaboration
Cost & Programme	Timeline, Budgets, Contractual Arrangements
Barriers	Headwinds, Tailwinds
Outcomes	Results, Accomplishments, Impact
Implementation	Implementation Plan, Building momentum

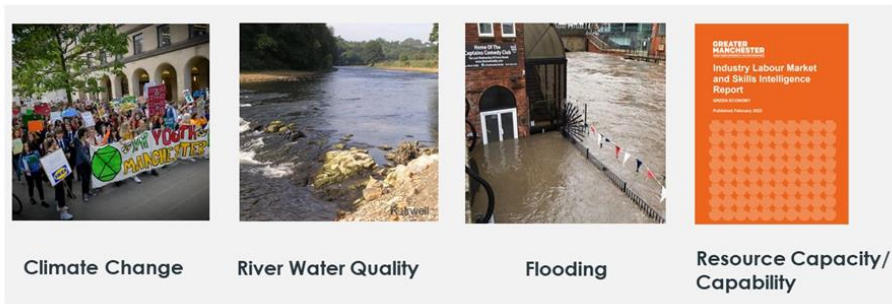
Greater Manchester Integrated Management Plan Summary

The Challenge

Greater Manchester is connected by water but how it is managed is highly fragmented. Issues are brought to light on frequent occasions when there is too much water (flooding), too little (droughts) and when it is too dirty (polluted waterways).

Rainfall is predicted to rise by 59% by 2050 even if carbon reduction targets are met, with the North West projected to have the highest percentage increase in rainfall in the country. It won't fall evenly with intense periods of rain falling, especially during the summer – to coin the phrase a month's worth of rainfall in one hour.

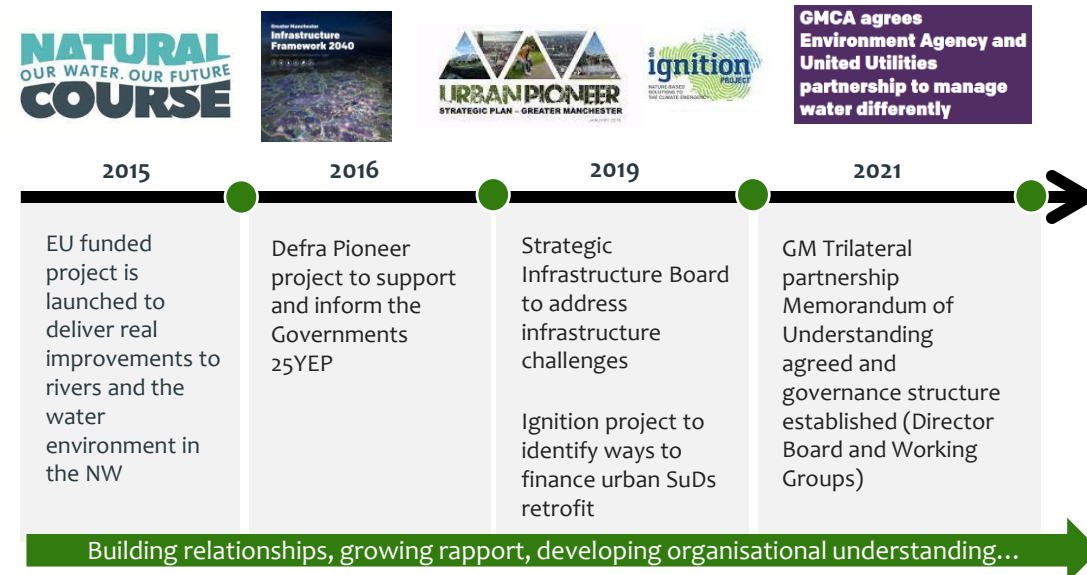
There is also a resource capacity and capability challenge, with limited continuity planning (especially within the Combined Authority (CA)/Local Authorities and within the EA) to meet the increasing demand and expectations required to manage water (and place) differently.

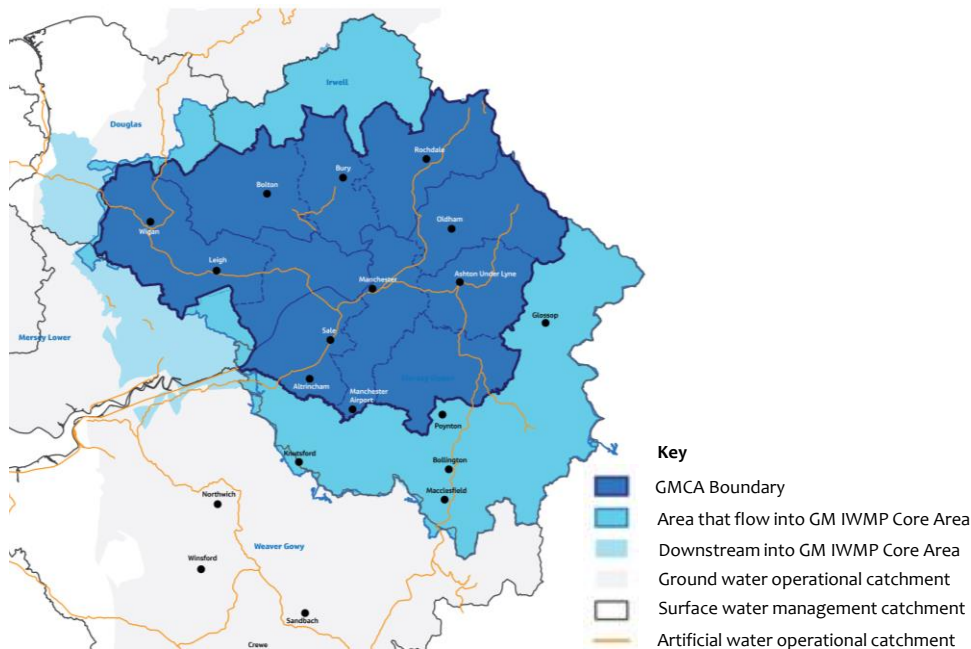


The Combined Authority working alongside UU and the EA is stepping up and providing leadership to manage problems inherent within the current system, to deliver benefits for people, places, and the environment.

In September 2021 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the CA, the EA, and UU, creating the first partnership looking to manage water differently across the city region. This developed from many years of collaborative working stretching back over a decade.

History of Partnership in GM





Boundary of IWMP

Vision

Working together, we will manage Greater Manchester's water wherever it falls, to enhance the environment, support people and forge prosperous places.

Three Mayoral round tables were held between 30 September 2022 and 11 September 2023. In May 2023, the CA heard from Scrutiny Committee members how important and complex the issue is - water is essential for life, how we manage it has often been neglected and forgotten – the impact of a changing climate (and extreme weather) is here and now. Water quality is also a key issue.

A whole system change is required. Catalyst 2030 defines systems change by “confronting root causes of issues (rather than symptoms), by transforming structures, customs, mindsets, power dynamics and policies, by strengthening collective power through the active collaboration of diverse people and organisations. This collaboration is rooted in shared goals to achieve lasting improvement to solve social problems at a local, national and global level”.

The Plan

In June 2023, the Integrated Water Management Plan was taken to the CA for approval. The CA members heard from the CEOs of the EA and UU. The CEO of the EA highlighted the national leadership that Greater Manchester is providing in this space and UU informed the CA that an infrastructure plan is being developed with a significant level of investment planned - over £13.7 billion planned between 2025 and 2030 supporting 30,000 jobs, of which 7,000 will be new jobs within the company and wider supply chain.

Core Objectives

- Breaking down the barriers by working together- Working together to manage water in an integrated way.
- Creating multiple benefits - Ensuring that all interventions consider water neutrality, flood resilience, water quality improvement and build in climate adaptation.
- Businesses and the community become an important part in creating the value. Involving businesses and community stakeholders to deliver resilient, diverse, and inclusive public spaces. Creating opportunity and access for jobs and skills needed for integrated water management.



The Integrated Water Management Plan has been developed by the partnership to help it to:

- Accelerate the implementation of natural flood management interventions in key locations. This will reduce carbon emissions, improve our resilience to climate change and will benefit nature, conditions for people and the quality of towns and cities.
- Reduce the operation of storm overflows so we can prevent rainwater from entering the combined sewerage system and improve water quality.
- Create new jobs, develop skills and apprenticeship roles that benefit residents in Greater Manchester.
- Ensure new CA or TfGM developments are delivered in partnership with United Utilities so water management measures can be factored in.

Building on the vision and objectives, through partnership working and shared experiences, the team have developed a series of workstreams to support implementation of the plan.

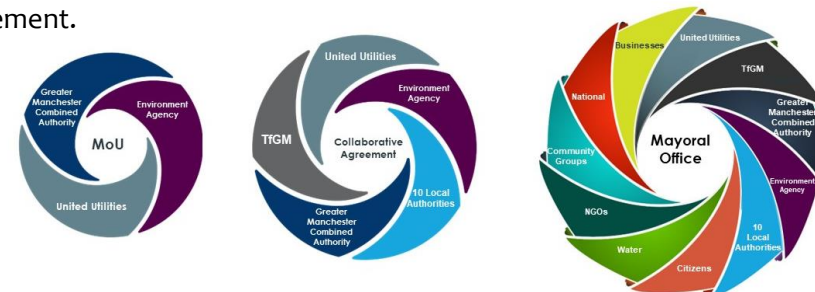


Over the next 6 months the Integrated Management Team will be focusing on the following actions:

- Establishment of the Integrated Water Management Team, implementation of team culture and charter and sharing of resources across GMCA, EA and UU.
- Further development of the living integrated opportunity programme (projects and interventions within geographical locations and catchments).
- Identification and progression (from concept to business cases) of the first tranche of geographical clusters to demonstrate the impact and delivery of better outcomes.
- Confirmation of the needed skills and graduate/apprenticeship existing programmes across the CA, UU, and EA for integrated water management to commence in September 2024.
- Review of the existing CA governance structures to strengthen accountability, scrutiny and provide clarity of responsibility in accordance with the principles for good governance.
- Establishment of the partnership board in accordance with the governance framework.
- A communication and engagement plan outlining who will be engaged, when and how during 2023-24.

The Future

The intention is to grow the partnership by 2025 to on-board the 10 Local Authorities in Greater Manchester and Transport for Greater Manchester, extending this further to create a multisector partnership driving collaborative action towards integrated water management.



Interviews with UU, EA and GMCA Directors

Through a series of interviews with UU, EA and GMCA Directors, we gathered their thoughts and lessons from the IWMP progress so far, and these are the highlights of the conversations:

Collaborative People

Identifying individuals to lead the development of the IWMP who are not only enthusiastic about collaboration but also possess interpersonal skills is vital. These skills include effective communication, empathy, being proactive, adaptability, and continuous relationship-building. People with these attributes can sustain the energy and momentum of collaborative efforts. They serve as bridges between different stakeholders and senior leadership, helping to navigate complex dynamics within each organisation, mediate potential conflicts, and keep the spirit of cooperation alive.

Data sharing is essential for developing an IWMP. The endorsement of data sharing by senior sponsors from the project's inception can set the tone for the entire initiative, ensuring that the necessary resources and commitment are available to make data-driven collaboration successful.

While it's crucial to have a group of core individuals who can drive the collaboration forward, it's equally important to keep this core team compact to ensure efficient decision-making and timely project delivery. A smaller dedicated core group can maintain a sharp focus and progress the work at a fast pace. However, it's essential to strike a balance involving a broader array of stakeholders throughout the development. This expanded participation serves to have the buy-in of a wider group and harness a diversity of perspectives, expertise, and resources.

Collaborative People

- Senior sponsor mandating data sharing early on
- People who are keen to collaborate, share information with the right 'soft' skills to maintain energy and momentum
- Keep the core group small to guarantee delivery – but remember to involve wider stakeholders

Set your Stall

To establish a strong foundation for the plan, one of the first steps is defining a well-structured timeframe. The one-year timeframe of the GM IWMP has proven to be highly effective in maintaining momentum. This duration strikes a balance between being long enough to accomplish significant goals and short enough to keep participants engaged and focused on the task. A clear timeframe provides a sense of urgency and a tangible endpoint for your efforts.

Another important step is to define the scope and immediate stakeholders, agree on the specific goals and objectives, and define a vision to set the direction for developing the IWMP.

Balancing engagement formats, face-to-face and virtual, is key for efficient decision-making. Co-location of the key people involved in developing the IWMP fosters deeper connections and trust, allowing for more in-depth discussions and relationship building. On the other hand, virtual engagement offers flexibility and enables the involvement of wider groups of stakeholders when needed.

An often overlooked but crucial aspect is defining the payment protocol early on. Establishing clarity regarding financial matters, including budgets and payment schedules, can prevent misunderstandings and streamline the financial aspects of the project. It's a fundamental step in ensuring that all stakeholders are on the same page and that financial transactions run smoothly throughout the project's lifecycle.

Set your Stall

- Set a timeframe – 1 year was great to keep momentum
- Confirm the scope of the challenge and immediate stakeholders
- Get a balance of face to face and virtual engagement
- Define early on the payment protocol

Document the Outputs

A collaborative shared virtual working space, such as Microsoft Teams, with a well-defined structure is essential for effective collaboration and knowledge sharing. These spaces should be designed for easy navigation by all partners involved.

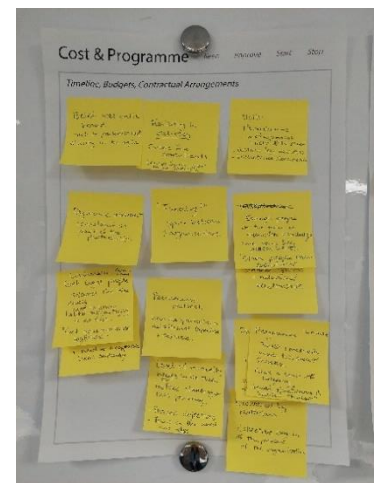
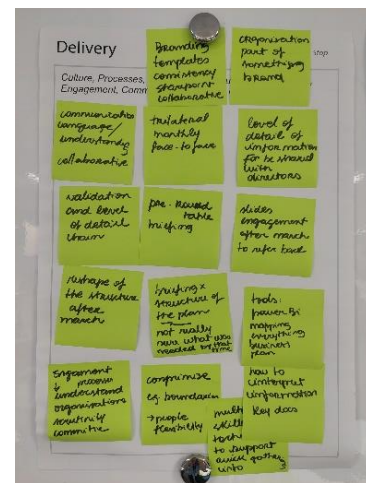
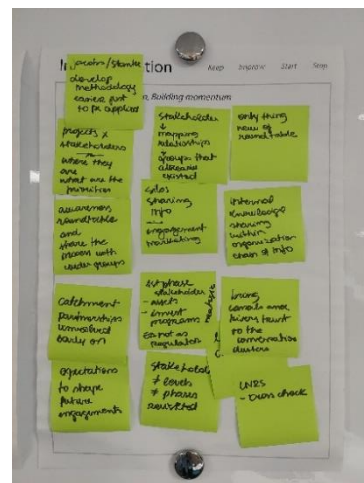
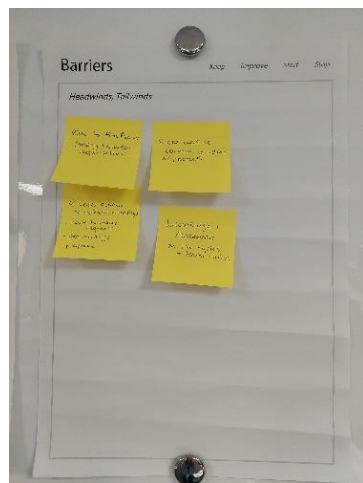
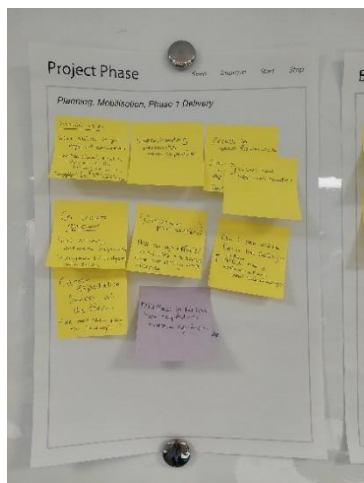
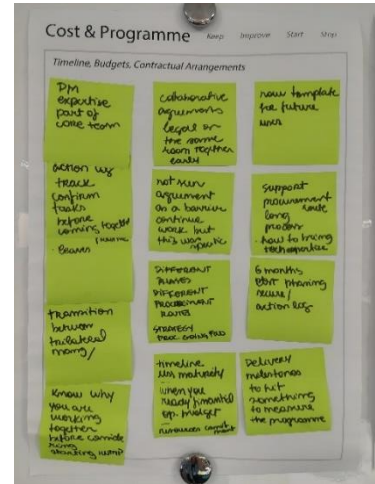
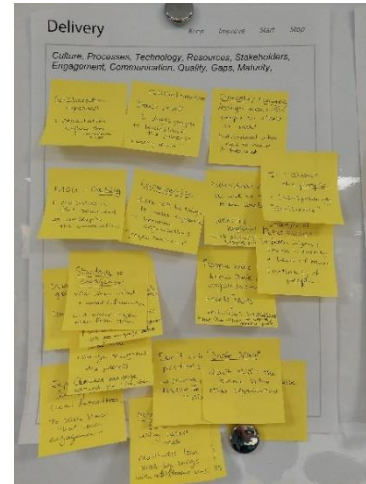
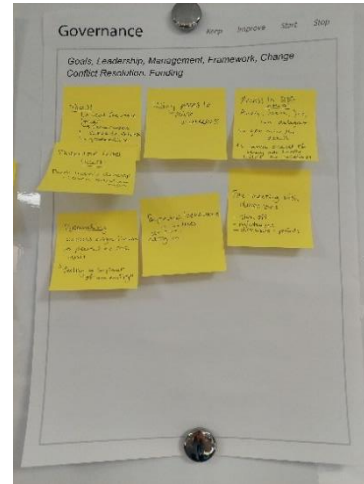
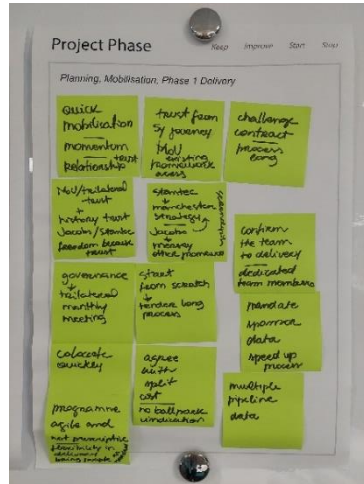
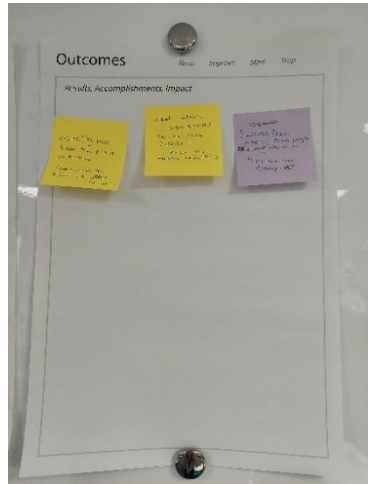
Documenting outputs goes beyond simply archiving information; it also involves capturing the valuable learning and insights gained throughout the project. This proactive approach ensures that the project's knowledge is not lost when team members move on, or new members join. Learning from successes, challenges, and solutions can be catalogued as a valuable resource for current and future team members and ensure the longevity of your project's impact.

Document the Outputs

- Collaborative shared working areas with good structure so can be easily navigated by partners
- Capture the learning to ensure no problems with knowledge sharing in the future within and outside of the team (as new members come in)

Lessons Learned Workshop

In a face-to-face workshop session together with UU, EA, GMCA and Jacobs core team, we explored key learnings of the GM IWMP using different themes.



Key Ingredients to Developing an IWMP

Learning from the GM IWMP, the key ingredients for the successful development of an Integrated Water Management Plan start with strong collaboration and trust defined by a core team with strong interpersonal skills and early political endorsement of data sharing.

These core team members will act as bridges between stakeholders and senior management, nurturing cooperation. Enabling transparent reporting at checkpoints to various stakeholders in a well-structured timeframe, clear communication, and a balanced approach to engagement formats ensure efficient decision-making.

The pre-existing, solid relationships between key stakeholders and partners were pivotal in the plan's development, also establishing a cohesive and robust brand identity that unifies the three organisations as one.

Another key ingredient was the programme manager, playing an important role in ensuring the fast pace of the plan, utilising tools such as the action log for monitoring and confirming task progress.

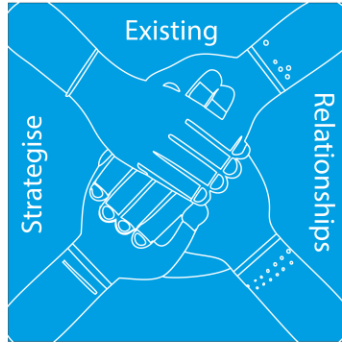
Collaboration and partnerships stand as foundational pillars of success. However, their effectiveness hinges on a well-defined vision, solid outcomes, and measurable metrics, all supported by detailed action plans designed to yield tangible results. The establishment of contractual arrangements and precise procurement processes is essential. The realisation of accomplishments and results should be transparently communicated to senior responsible officers, facilitated by robust output monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

A holistic and comprehensive systems-based approach is indispensable to understanding of the different challenges, its underlying causes, and allocating responsibilities. In situations where diverse organisational cultures, guidance, legislation, and policies intersect, the clarity of communication is crucial. The potential for misunderstandings arising from misinterpretation necessitates the implementation of a team charter. This charter, introduced last spring, serves as a guide that outlines the core values governing the Integrated Water Management Team's collaboration, fostering trust and promoting a harmonious working environment.

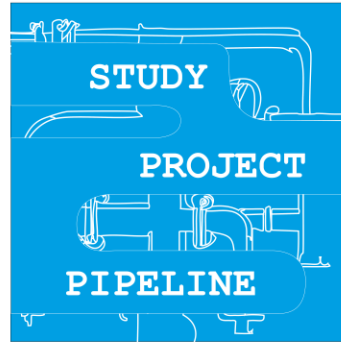


FOUNDATIONS

Recognise the existing relationships within the geographical area



Environment Agency's role not as a regulator but as a strategic partner



A rapid overview of projects pipelines

Engage internally and externally of the leading organisations



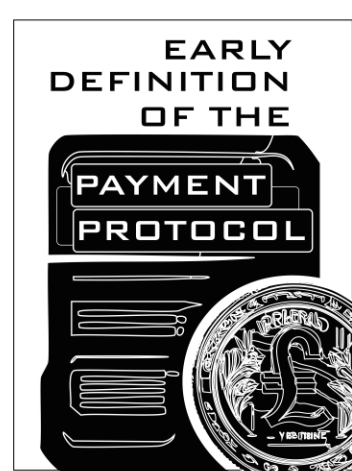
Balance between preparing for monthly leadership meetings and producing work



Keep the core group small to guarantee delivery – but remember to involve wider stakeholders



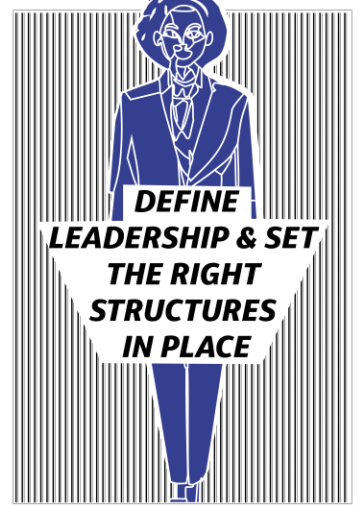
People who are keen to collaborate, share information with the right interpersonal skills to maintain energy and momentum



People who are keen to collaborate, share information with the right interpersonal skills to maintain energy and momentum

Define leadership to drive a collaborative process, merging technical knowledge with interpersonal skills

Nurture pre-existing relationships



Align each stakeholder's expectations to create a unified vision and align objectives between the different organisations, managing political expectations, scrutiny/transparency and accountability

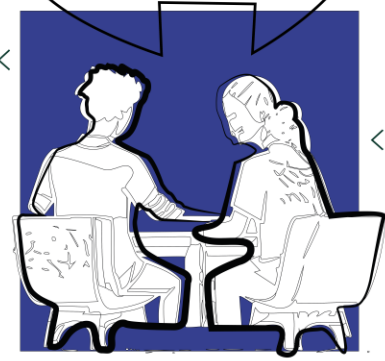


INTEGRATE



Promote a virtual collaborative sharing space

Share knowledge between team members



Ensure collective buy-in from each stakeholder to facilitate data sharing and promote political endorsement



Build a unified brand: different organisations represented as one

Enhancing Life through Water

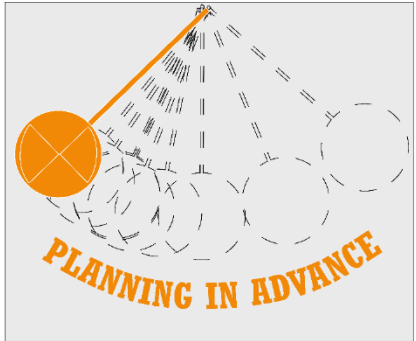


Harness the existing relationship between the organisations to start the journey



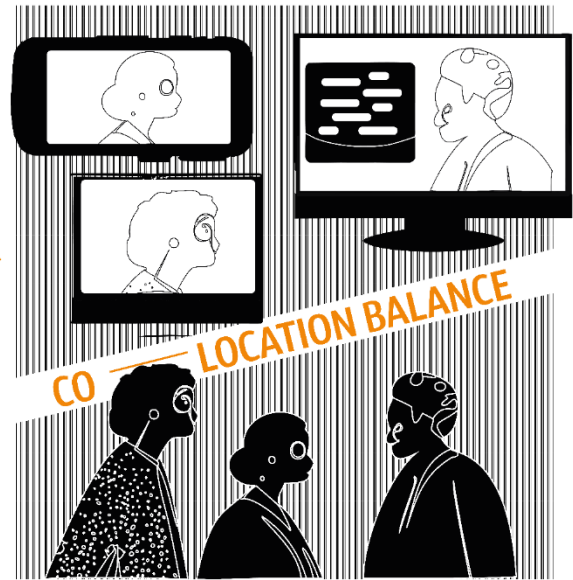
STRONG RELATIONSHIPS

Set a quick start, fast paced tasks tracked to build up and keep momentum



PLANNING IN ADVANCE

Define optimal work arrangements to find a balance between face-to-face meetings and virtual collaboration. Create a team culture, developing a charter



KEEP MOMENTUM

Planning in advance, setting focused themes for each week, defining milestones through a flexible and non-prescriptive programme, bringing in Subject Matter Experts when required



Define priorities as early as possible to work towards realistic expectations



STRUCTURE

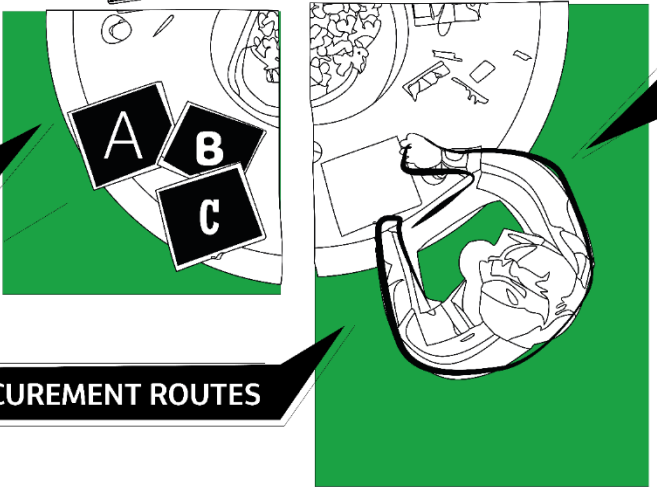
Programme Manager expertise should be part of the core team, utilising tools such as action log to track / confirm tasks, report milestones, manage budget and control metrics

PROGRAMME MANAGER EXPERT



Engage early on Legal and Commercial leaders from each organisation to agree collaborative agreements

LEGAL & COMMERCIAL



Start as early as possible the development of a resourcing & funding plan

RESOURCING & FUNDING PLAN

Use existing procurement routes to start quicker, and different phases can be completed through different procurement routes

PROCUREMENT ROUTES



VISIBILITY



Strive for visibility, celebrating outcomes as a model case study and achieving national influence

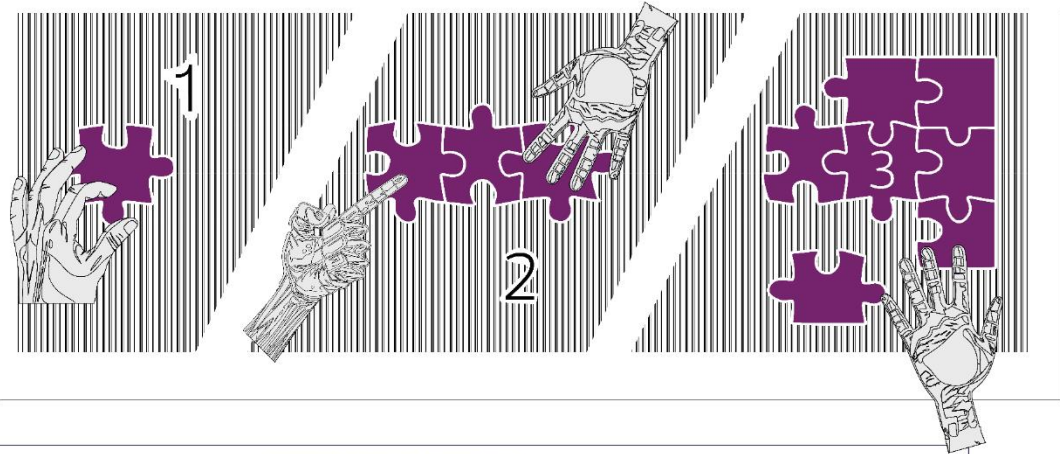


Measure outcomes to demonstrate plan maturity process

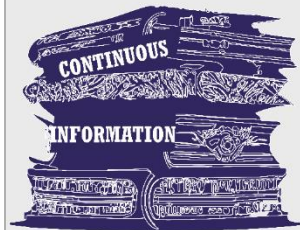
SIMPLE METHODOLOGY

Easy methodology to apply

Engage with stakeholders at the right time



DOCUMENTATION



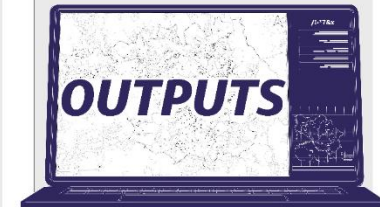
Simplify information sharing within organisations



Allocate dedicated team members to establish ownership accountability



Translate and simplify complex data into accessible information



Document the outputs for easy navigation, capturing outcomes to facilitate knowledge sharing within and outside of the team

Agenda Item 6

Report from the RFCC Finance & Business Assurance Sub-group



Presented by Neville Elstone and Adam Walsh

Investment Programme Update 2023/24

**Presented by
Adam Walsh**


North West RFCC Overview: 2023-24

What outcomes are we delivering?

 	2023-24	2023-24	2023-24
	* Target 3,598	Forecast 3,462	Actual 2,857

**No official RFCC target. Targets are split by Area.*

Are we spending the funding we have secured?

	Capital funding <u>available</u> £107.456 million	Capital <u>forecast</u> £107.222 million
---	---	---

North West RFCC Overview: 2023-24

What level of efficiency are we demonstrating?

£ £ £

Efficiency savings

Accepted claims to date in this current six-year programme

£6,191,301

Accepted claims within Q1 and Q2 of 2023/24

£4,762,399

**North West Overview:
2023-24
Maintenance Programme**

- EA Revenue Programme financial summary 2023-24
- (inc. Maintenance, Staff Costs and Revenue Projects)

Resource Programme, inc. Maintenance, Staff Costs and Resource Projects	Budget (£k)	Forecast (£k)	Forecast Variance to Budget (£k)
Cumbria & Lancashire	11,458	13,722	-2,264
Greater Manchester, Merseyside & Cheshire	9,598	10,966	-1,368
EA Total FCRM GiA Resource	21,056	24,688	-3,632



23/24 Maintenance Delivery Quarter 3 update

What have we delivered in this quarter



“I honestly can’t thank you & UU enough. With the amount of rain we’ve had, it didn’t even come over the grids in the street, for the first time in over a decade.”

chair of the Higher Folds Flood Action Group following extensive maintenance on Penleach Brook



Deployment of Northwich Flood Defences during storm Babet





23/24 Maintenance Delivery Quarter 3 update

What have we delivered in this quarter



Hundred End Gutter at Hesketh Bank Field Team's undertook a tidal de-silt.



Principle Depot Duties in South Lakes -
Distributing pumps during incidents to other parts of the country.



Routine maintenance on urban watercourses



North West RFCC Risks – 2023-24



- ➔ **Optimistic Forecasts**
- ➔ **Inflation**
- ➔ **Weather conditions**
- ➔ **Incidents**
- ➔ **Resources (all RMAs)**

Asks of the RFCC

- Note the progress delivering the 2023-24 capital and resource programmes.

2024/25 Indicative GiA Allocations

**Presented by
Adam Walsh**

North West Indicative Capital Investment Programme 2024-25 (GiA)

Total Project Expenditure allocation (TPE) including the Grant-in-Aid (GiA) element

	NW			
	Bid	Indicative Allocation	Local Choices	Final Allocation
TPE	125,937,797	107,503,677	110,672,804	111,476,009
All GiA	108,695,455	93,379,153	98,464,280	98,562,085

Numbers are for ‘schemes’ (project type: capital maintenance, defence and property level resilience), **including additional FDGiA funding** (Other Government Department, Asset Replacement Allowance etc), **support programme and reconditioning**

North West Indicative Capital Investment Programme 2024-25 (GiA)

Project	Bid	Indicative Allocation	Local Choices
Blackpool Beach Nourishment (LA)	£7m	£0	£1m based on current position
Rivermede Embankment (EA)	£1.66m	£0	£200k based on PM info
Little Bispham (LA)	£1.6m	£0	£0 based on current contract negotiations they believe it will be a delayed start

North West Indicative Capital Investment Programme 2024-25 (GiA)

Top 10 schemes by Total Project Expenditure allocation

CLA		
Name	EA/oRMA	TPE
Kendal Appraisal Package Kendal FRM Scheme	EA	12,260,000
Pegs Pool and Wardleys Pool, Hambleton	EA	8,520,000
Wyre Beach Management Scheme	oRMA	7,896,300
Millom and Haverigg Flood Alleviation	oRMA	7,349,600
Preston and South Ribble	EA	6,147,463
Carlisle Appraisal Package Appleby Town Centre	EA	5,000,646
Lower Screens Programme 2022-2023	EA	3,925,258
River Calder, Padiham	EA	3,760,000
ENVCatterallBridgeReplacement	EA	2,088,000
Capital Recondition Projects CLA	EA	1,345,000

GMMC		
Name	EA/oRMA	TPE
River Roch, Rochdale & Littleborough Flood Risk Management Scheme	EA	13,080,500
Lower Risk Debris Screen Programme - GMMC	EA	9,700,000
Capital Recondition Projects GMMC	EA	7,674,994
Radcliffe & Redvales FRM Scheme	EA	1,525,000
North West Strategic Coastal Monitoring Programme	EA	1,402,000
Sankey Brook Flood Risk Management Scheme	EA	476,524
Lower Risk Debris Screen Programme - GMMC - Assessments	EA	437,000
River Irwell, Kearsley	EA	396,000
Stockport Rd, Romiley	oRMA	340,000
GMMC 22_23 3rd Party Culvert Appraisals	EA	300,000

North West Indicative Capital Investment Programme 2024-25 (GiA)

Support Programmes & Reconditioning

Programme	CLA Allocation	GMMC Allocation	NW Total Allocation
Total	3,341,000	9,591,000	12,932,000
Reconditioning	1,345,000	7,675,000	9,020,000
Bridges	315,000	0	315,000
Flood Resilience	0	20,000	20,000
Hydrometry & Telemetry	625,000	95,000	720,000
Modelling & Forecasting	1,025,000	214,000	1,239,000
Strategy	31,000	185,000	216,000
National Coastal Monitoring Program	0	1,402,000	1,402,000

North West Indicative Asset Maintenance Resource Allocation 2024-25 (GiA)

RFCC	2023/24 final allocation	2024/25 current indicative allocation
	£m	£m
Anglian Eastern	8.9	8.5
Anglian Great Ouse	5.0	4.9
Anglian Northern	11.8	11.3
North West	11.8	12.1
Northumbria	2.9	3.0
Severn and Wye	4.6	4.4
South West	5.4	5.3
Southern	11.5	11.5
Thames	20.6	20.1
Trent	15.8	16.2
Wessex	8.1	8.5
Yorkshire	13.8	14.4
Total	120.2	120.2

Asks of the RFCC

- To consent the FCERM Grant-in-Aid (GiA) capital allocations and the asset maintenance resource allocations for 2024-25, as recommended by the Finance and Business Assurance Sub Group.

Local Levy Programme Update

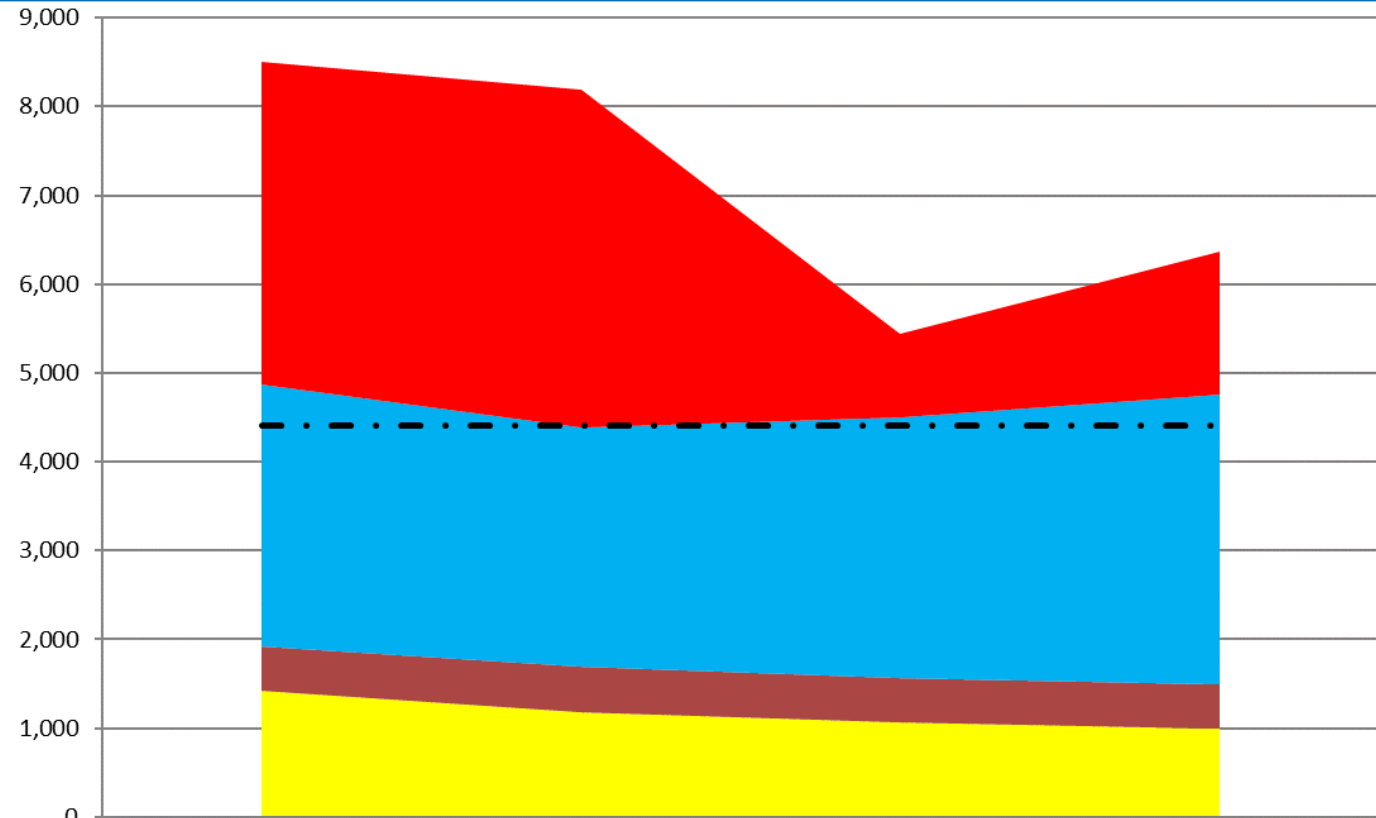
**Presented by
Adam Walsh**

NW RFCC Local Levy Programme – 2023-24

Local Levy income and allocation summary (£ million)	
Cash balance at start of year	11.139
Local Levy income	4.411
Total available balance	15.550
Allocation	8.497
Expected remaining balance at year end (based on allocation)	7.053

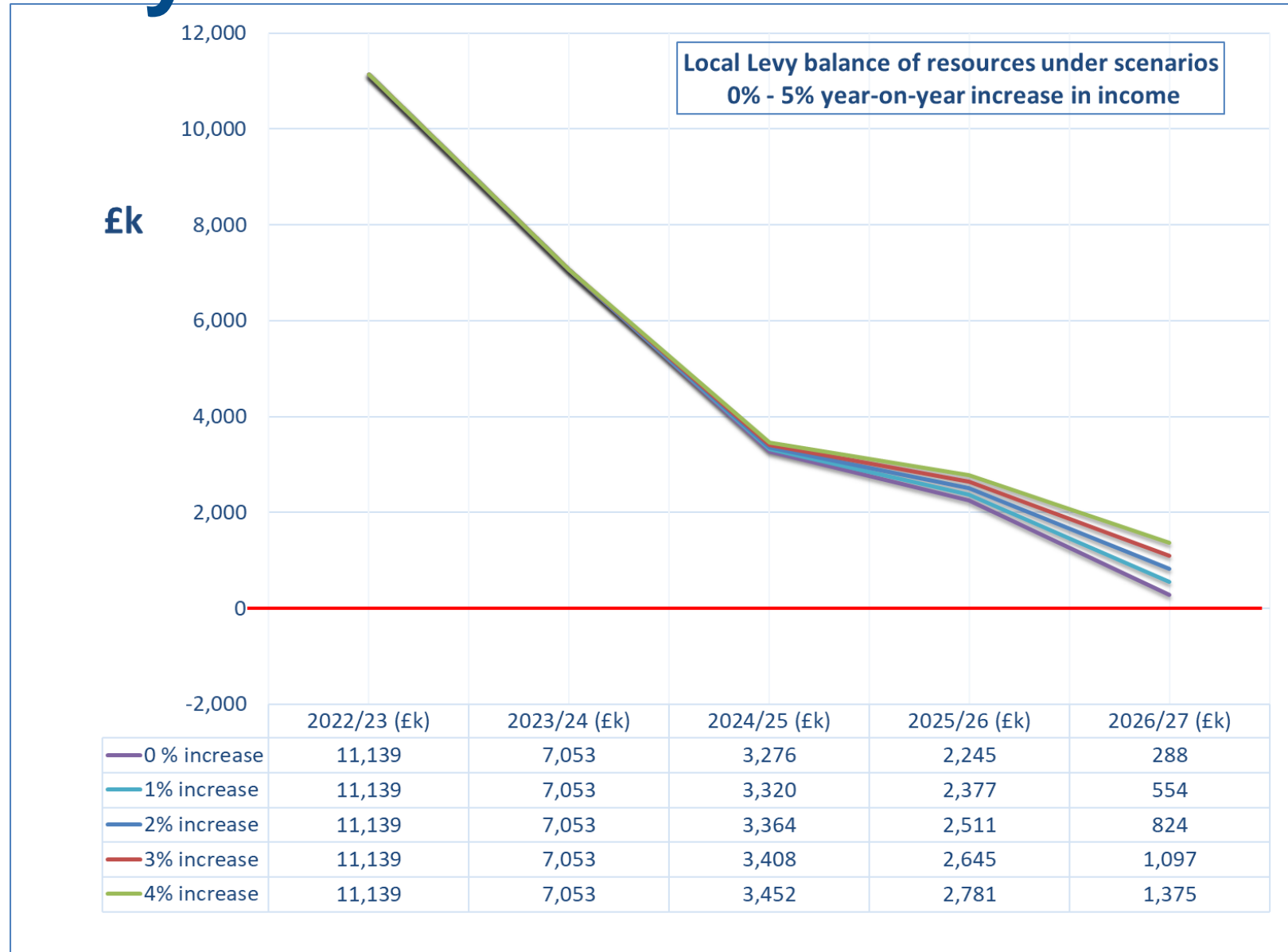
Local Levy expenditure scenario

£k



	2023/24 (£k)	2024/25 (£k)	2025/26 (£k)	2026/27 (£k)
Priority capital schemes => £1m (Levy)	3,630	3,800	947	1,613
Smaller capital schemes	2,943	2,701	2,931	3,266
Partnership Quick Wins	500	500	500	500
RFCC Business Plan (inc Innovation & Change Fund)	1,424	1,187	1,064	989
Sub Total Expenditure	8,497	8,188	5,442	6,368
Local Levy Income	4,411	4,411	4,411	4,411

Local Levy balance scenarios



River Irwell at Kearsley Local Levy Request

**Presented by
Neville Elstone**

The River Irwell at Kearsley

Flood Risk Management Scheme

- Community severely affected by two major flood events in the last 8 years
- Estimated that 80 residential properties will benefit

Funding:

- Scheme High Level Cost Estimates recently revised to **£20.3m**
- Funding secured is **£6.78m**
 - GiA £5.83m
 - Local Levy £0.6m (allocated in January 2021 based on scheme cost of £3.5-£4m)
 - Department for Education £0.35m
- Funding gap is **£13.52m**
- Current LL request from committee is **£2.4m** (25/26 and 26/27)



Asks of the RFCC

- To note the current Local Levy position and latest spend forecast.
- To approve the additional Local Levy contribution of up to £2.4 Million for the River Irwell at Kearsley Flood Risk Management Scheme, as recommended by the Finance and Business Assurance Sub Group.

Capital Programme Co-ordinator Role Review

**Presented by
Neville Elstone**

Asks of the RFCC

To support the continuation with the LL funded Capital Programme Coordinator (CPC) role until March 2027, as recommended by the Finance and Business Assurance Sub Group, subject to implementation of the following changes:

- Visibility – The CPC role will have clearer objectives regarding visibility to all Partnerships, including regular meetings
- Training – A clear two-way process will be expanded to ensure training needs of Local Authority Capital Project Advisors (LACPA) and RMAs are informed, understood and delivered wherever possible
- Funding – The role will provide guidance to LACPAs and RMAs on funding opportunities for flood risk management projects
- Outcomes/Aims – The role will continue to be hosted in GMMC but a stronger link to the Cumbria and Lancs team will be established via the EA Flood and Coastal Risk Managers

Local Levy Strategy Refresh

**Presented by
Sally Whiting**

Recommendations from the Sub Group

Maximum Local Levy contribution to FCERM schemes

⇒ Two options proposed:

Option A) £5 million

Option B) The amount of the annual income (currently £4.544m)

⇒ Sub Group discussed and majority supported Option A (£5 million)

Review of Local Levy funded staff resources

⇒ Sub Group supported the introduction of the additional principles

Asks of the RFCC

- Support for Option A (£5 million as the presumed maximum Levy contribution to schemes).
- Support the proposed principles for reviews of Local Levy funded staff resources.
- Review and provide feedback on the draft Local Levy Strategy by the end of January.

Agenda Item 7

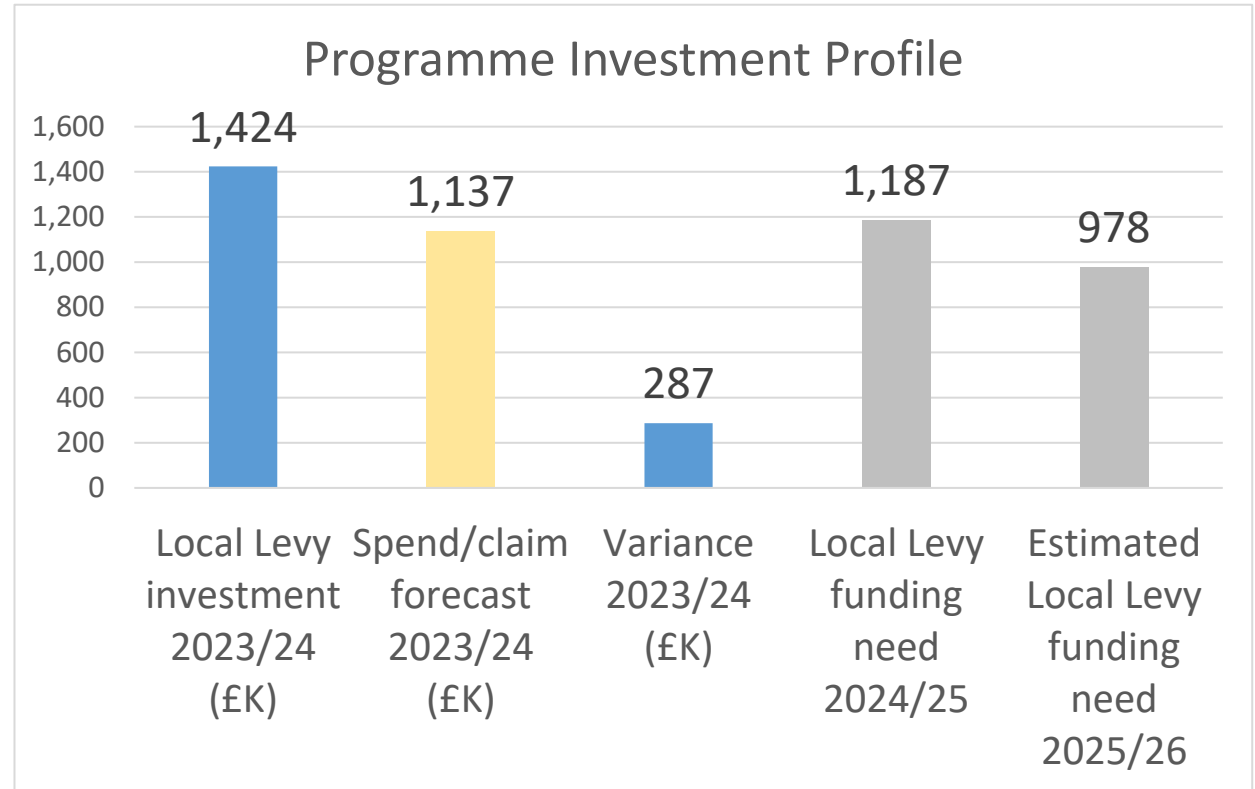
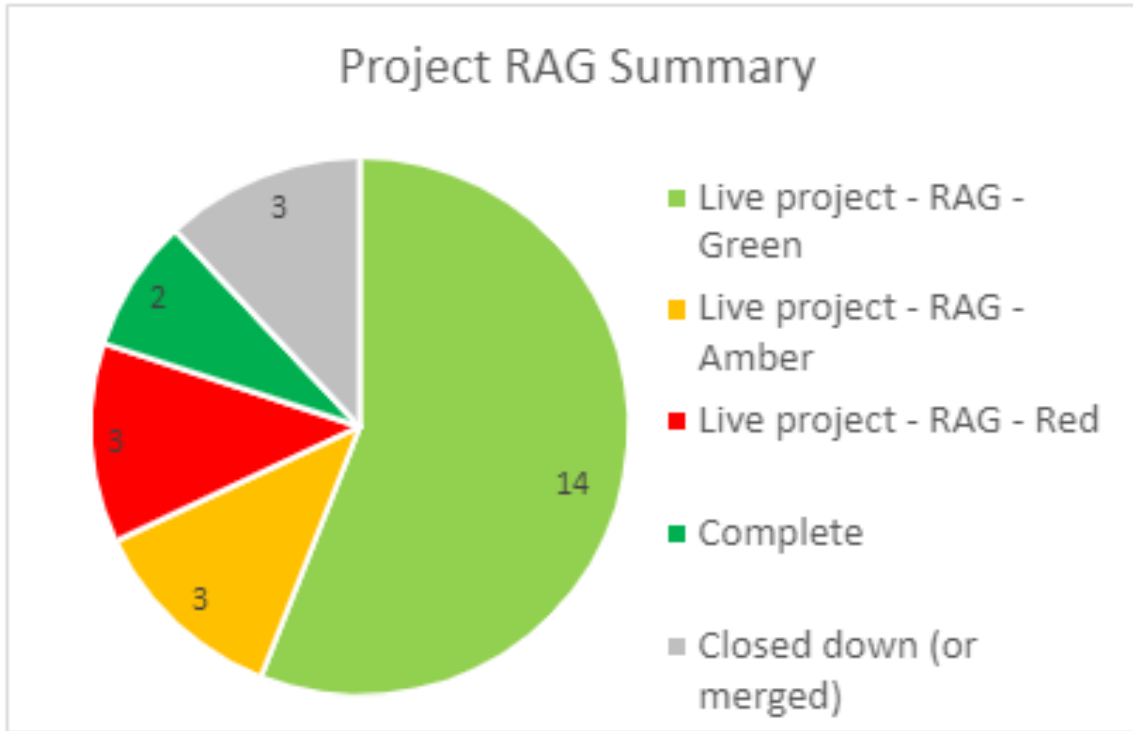
RFCC Business Plan and Local Levy Programme 2024/25

Presented by Sally Whiting and Adam Walsh

RFCC Business Plan

**Presented by
Sally Whiting**

RFCC Business Plan - Overview



Recent highlights

Recent completion of a number of projects:

- ID8 Flood Poverty project; ID9 IWMP Knowledge Sharing; ID19 NFM delivery projects.



ID12 Paving over front gardens

- Procurement of multi-Gold Medal winning garden designer Leon Davis, initial design meeting held, design underway, and progressing well with agreeing final destination for the garden.



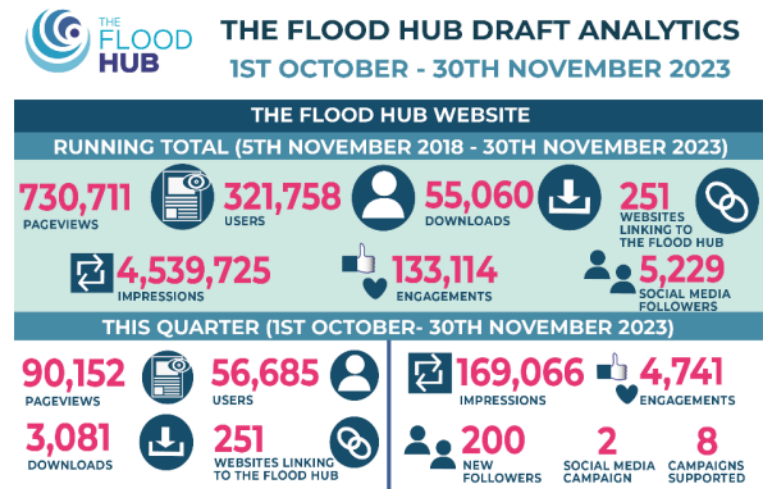
Recent highlights

ID5 The Flood Hub website

- Ongoing significant growth in pageviews and users. October and November were busiest months to date (since 2018) with a staggering 54,182 and 35,970 pageviews, and 36,244 and 20,411 users respectively.
- Community and Property Flood Resilience section reviewed, 6 new resources added to Knowledge Hub (inc Flood Planning and Recovery for Farmers and Landowners), plus new case studies and blogs.

ID4/13 – Flood risk/drainage assets – Collaborative approach to data sharing, mapping and asset maintenance

- Jointly led by GM and Merseyside partnerships
- Phase 1 (Review of LLFA asset registers) – Workshop and engagement process complete, and draft report currently being finalised



New areas of focus for 2024/25

- Peatland restoration
(part of Managing
Water at Catchment
Scale with Nature)
- Surface water flood risk

Action for close down

- ID2.2 Project RAINCOAT – project not progressing

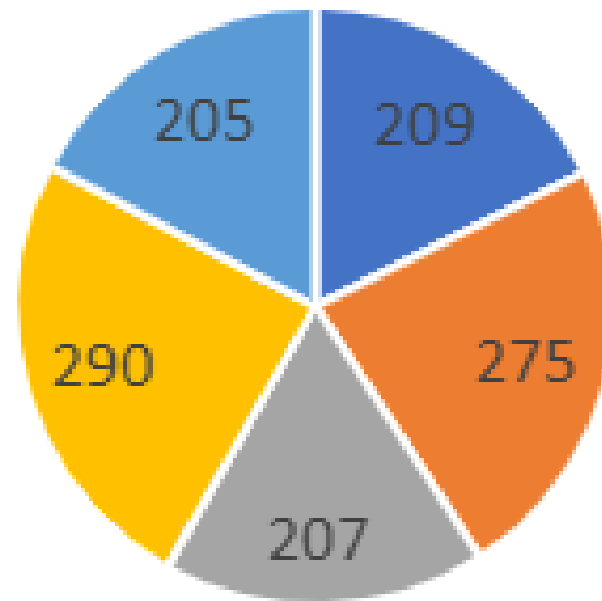
Proposed Business Plan investment 2024/25

Ambition	Proposed Local Levy allocation 2024/25 (£K)
Accessing investment and funding	70
Building community resilience	250
Managing water at catchment scale with nature	42
Achieving climate resilient planning, development & infrastructure	231
Increasing RMA capacity and collaboration	594
	1,187

- Of which - Contractually committed or resources committed: £1,080k

RFCC Business Plan – Partnerships benefitting

Investment by partnership benefitting (2024/25)
(£K)



- Cumb
- Lancs
- Mers
- GM
- CMM

Asks of the RFCC

- To note the progress on Business Plan projects and spend forecasts.
- To formally acknowledge the close-down of action ID2.2 (Project RAINCOAT).
- To approve the proposed 2024/25 funding allocation to Business Plan projects.

Local Levy Programme 2024/25

**Presented by
Adam Walsh**

Proposed Local Levy allocations for 2024/25

Partnership	2024-25 Proposed Allocation £k
Cumbria	1,688
Lancashire	2,700
Cheshire/Mid Mersey	347
Greater Manchester	2,166
Merseyside	100
RFCC Business Plan (Cross Partnership)	1,187
Grand Total	8,188

Asks of the RFCC

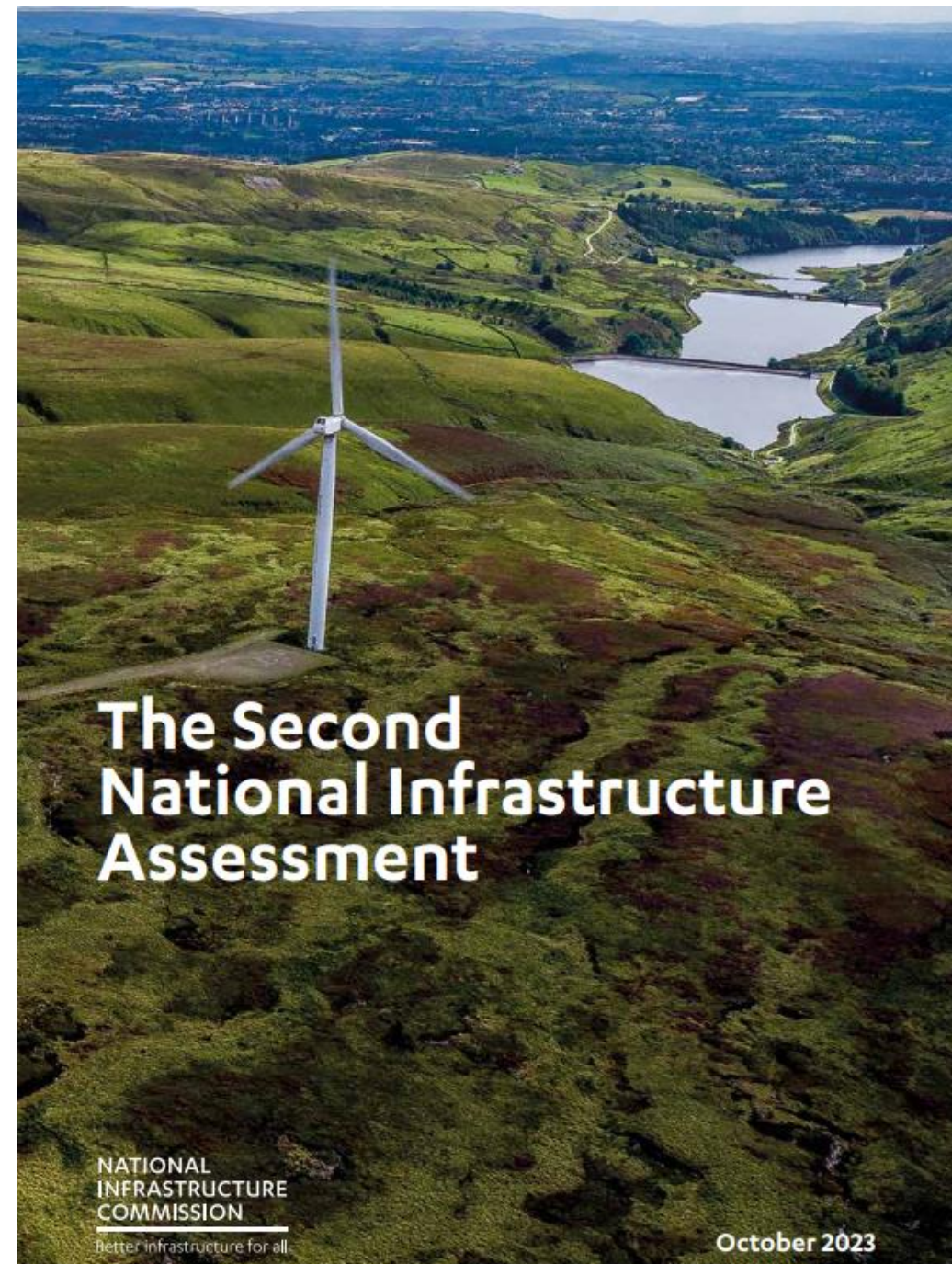
- To approve the proposed Local Levy allocations for 2024/25, as recommended by the Finance and Business Assurance Sub Group

Agenda Item 8

Update on NAO Report & National Infrastructure Assessment

Dan Bond, EA Deputy Director, FCRM

- Published October 2023
- Core recommendations included:
‘setting long term measurable targets and ensuring funded plans are in place to significantly reduce the number of properties that are at risk of flooding by 2055’
- Largely reinforced previous recommendations, particularly from the surface water report
- Government will formally respond later this year



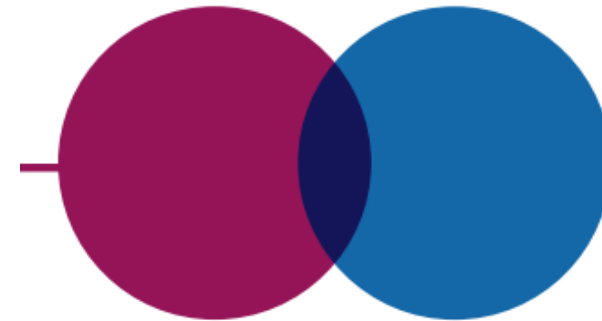
Resilience to Flooding

National Audit Office (NAO) Study:

- “.. whether Defra and EA’s approach to managing flood risk is likely to deliver value for money”
- Published 15 November 2023

PAC hearing held 27 November 2023

EA developing implementation plan of actions being prepared



REPORT

Resilience to flooding

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

NAO Study: Summary recommendations

- Current programme reprofiling value for money (rec a)
- Budget flexibility between capital and maintenance (rec b)
- Planning for the next capital programme (rec c-f)
- Develop long-term milestones to 2100 (rec g)
- Improve business case forecasts (rec h)
- Improve the completeness, consistency and accuracy of data (rec i)

Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

Met on 27 November to discuss the findings

Witnesses from EA: Philip Duffy, Caroline Douglass

Significant issues raised by the Committee included

- re-profiling of the capital programme,
- asset maintenance
- development in the flood plain
- surface water and data.

NAO Resilience to
Flooding report
Recommendations
(extract from
report)

NAO Recommendation	Lead Org by NAO
a. work together to ensure that decisions on the current reprofiling of the capital programme are not influenced by short-term funding periods and targets and are focused on maximising long-term value for money; and	Defra, EA and HM Treasury
a. by April 2024, explore how to ensure there is the necessary flexibility to easily switch money from the capital programme into the asset maintenance budget where it is value for money, and ensure the decision-making process is streamlined to enable timely decisions to be made. Defra and EA should undertake a timely assessment of the value for money of such options going forward to inform this decision-making process.	Defra, EA and HM Treasury
c. (as part of planning for the next capital programme) consider how they expect the profile of projects to change in size and nature and implement any partnership funding policy, rule or process changes that may be needed well in advance of the next capital programme;	Defra, EA
c. (as part of planning for the next capital programme) take realistic account of staff resource constraints when setting out the objectives, scope and ambition of the next capital programme and the impacts on whole-life asset management;	Defra, EA
c. (as part of planning for the next capital programme) assess how well the geographical distribution of investment reflects needs at a local level and publish their findings by the end of 2024 together with proposals to mitigate any funding inequalities that this may identify; and	Defra, EA
c. (as part of planning for the next capital programme) engage over the next year with the private sector at a national and local level to publicise the benefits the private sector derives from the capital programme and encourage increased private sector financial contribution to the capital programme to reflect these benefits. Defra should also set a target for private sector partnership funding contributions for the next capital programme.	Defra, EA
g. before planning starts for the next capital programme, develop a set of key long-term milestones and dates which chart the course towards becoming a nation resilient to flooding by 2100. This should look to cover a timetable comparable with the long-term investment scenarios 50-year view of flood risk and investment, and which goes beyond the six-yearly roadmap planning. It should include an integrated assessment of maintenance and capital spend to secure value for money;	EA
g. in the next 12 months, develop a plan of work to investigate the reasons for the increased inaccuracy and uncertainty in its business case forecasts and, based on the findings, put in place remedial actions; and	EA
g. ensure that the Delivery Portfolio Improvement Plan delivers against its data and systems objectives by April 2024 to ensure the data EA collects and uses are complete, consistent and accurate, and provides the transparency needed by senior officials and ministers to fully understand the risks to progress. EA should review the position in April 2025 to ensure these objectives have been met and that data are of the required quality. In addition, EA should continue to improve its existing asset data in the AIMS:OM system with a target completion date of March 2025.	EA

Agenda Item 9

Coastal Group Update

Presented by Carl Green and Katie Eckford



Our Changing Coast

- Our Coast is an important place for our...



communities



wildlife



economy



tourism

- Climate change is bringing rising sea levels and more intense storms which will change our coast.

The UK average temperature has
INCREASED
by **0.8 degrees**
since 1961–1990

By 2050 there could be
a **65%** chance of a summer
AS HOT
AS 2018

The UK has seen a **16 cm**
SEA LEVEL RISE since 1900

Summer temperatures
could be up to
7.4°C hotter
by 2050,
while winters could be up to
4.4°C hotter

By 2100 summer rainfall could
DECREASE
by up to **62%**

There could be up to **59% more**
PRECIPITATION
in winters by 2050

In 2020 there are **5.2 million**
homes and businesses at risk of
FLOODING

Up to 1.15m
SEA LEVEL RISE
by 2100

Coastal flood and erosion risk in England



- 6,000 km of coastline in England
- 1.9 million homes at risk from sea flooding and erosion
- One of the fastest eroding coastlines in Europe
- Approx. 2,000 properties at risk from coastal erosion over the next 50 years.
- 85% of inter tidal coastal habitat lost since 1850

Managing our changing coast

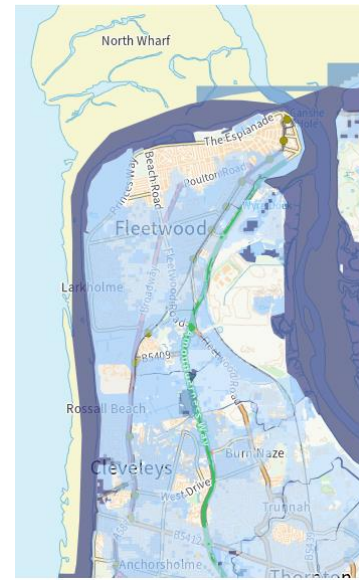
How we manage the coast will have lasting impacts on coastal economies, coastal environments and the health and well-being of coastal communities and visitors.

Coastal management actions can include:

- flood forecasting, warning and informing
- building and maintaining defences
- property level protection
- coastal transition and adaptation
- nature-based measures

Taken together, these actions can:

- increase resilience to coastal flooding and erosion
- improve the natural environment
- set coastal communities on a sustainable footing to thrive and grow



Celebrations as £63m coastal flood defence project is opened

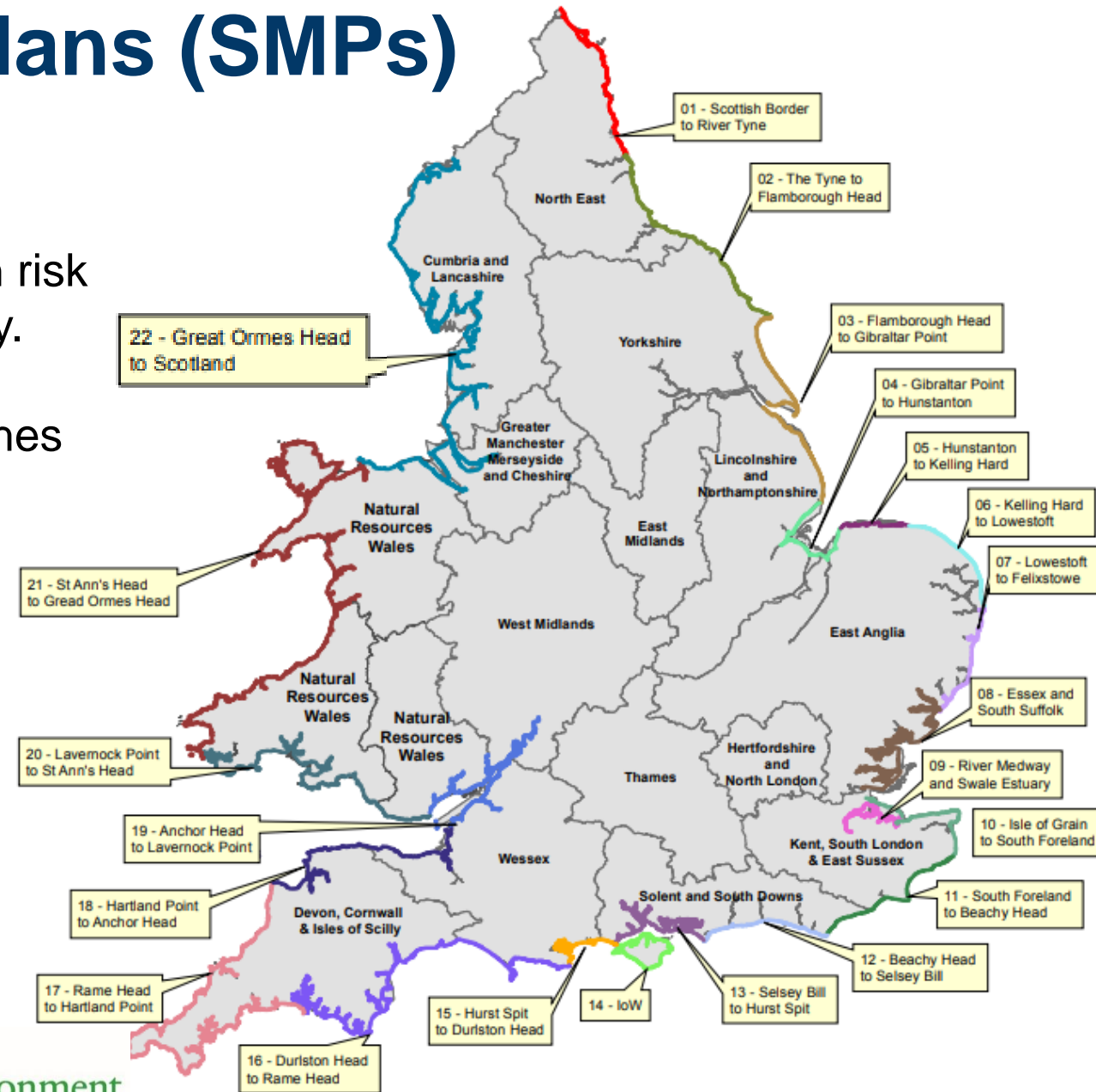


Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs)

Shoreline Management Plans set out a planned approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risk around the coast of England through this century.

They identify sustainable management approaches over three planning timeframes:

- Short-term: 2005 to 2025
- Medium-term: 2026 – 2055
- Long-term: 2056 – 2105





Whitehaven



Ribble Estuary



Fleetwood



Liverpool City



Fylde



Roa Island



Local management approaches

All Shoreline Management Plans apply a consistent set of management approaches to each unit of coast, using local evidence.



Hold the Line

maintain or upgrade protection from flooding or erosion by holding the shoreline in broadly the same position



Advance the line

actively move shoreline defences significantly seawards



Managed realignment

change the position of the shoreline in a controlled way, such as by slowing erosion or creating areas of habitat to help manage flooding

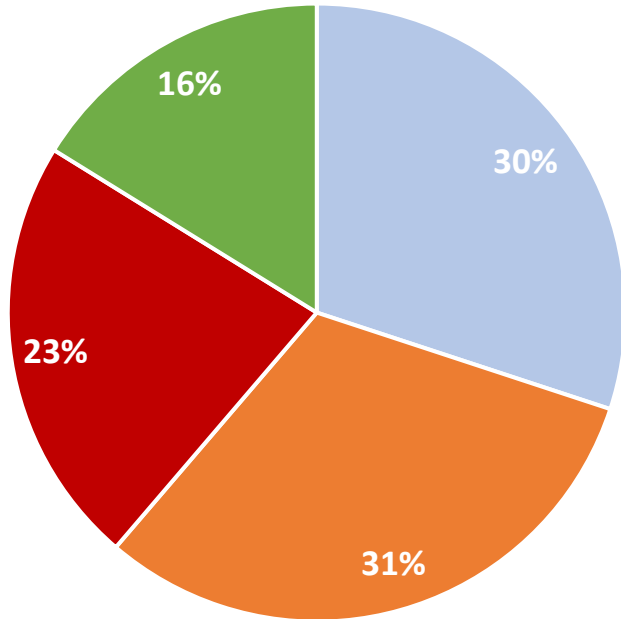


No active intervention

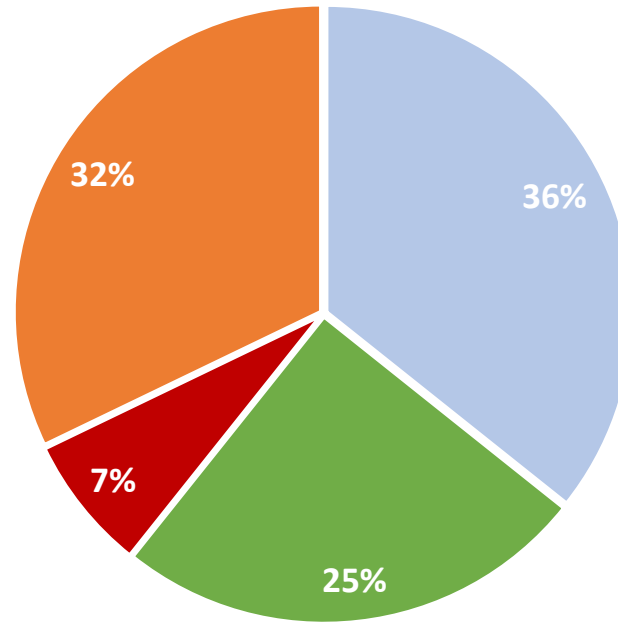
maintain or encourage a more natural coastline, which may involve discussing adaptation to the risk from flooding or erosion

SMP Action Plan Progress

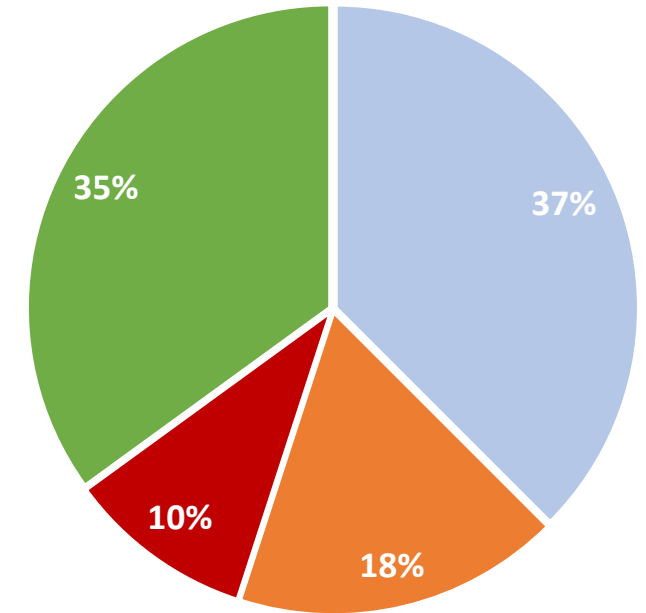
Cumbria



Lancashire



Merseyside



■ Planned/Programmed

■ Progressing

■ On Hold

■ Complete

Improving access to Shoreline Management Plans

SMP Explorer is the new online tool that will make Shoreline Management Plans more accessible and easier to understand and use

It will be launched in January 2024

SMP Explorer will:

- provide a new online platform to be used by coastal practitioners, planners and decision shapers and makers
- be open to the public and help them understand coastal risk and the actions being taken
- from summer 2024 contain or link to coastal flood and erosion risk data and maps

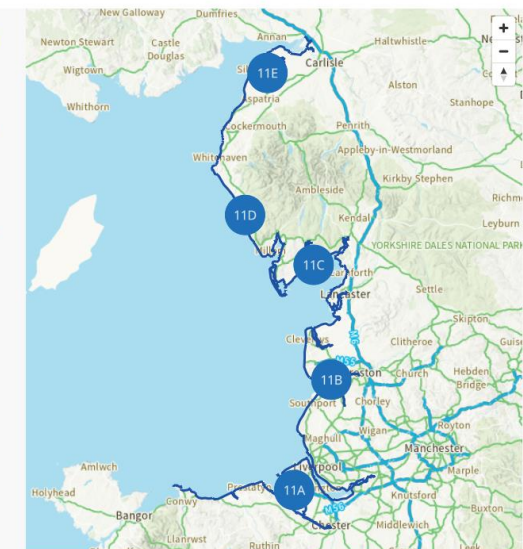


Great Ormes Head to Scotland SMP22

Coastal Group: [North West and North Wales](#)

The Great Ormes Head to Scotland Shoreline Management Plan is split into 5 areas. Their boundaries have been set based on analysis of coastal processes and the character of the shoreline. Select an area to find out more information about it.

- [Llandudno to Southport 11A](#)
- [Southport to Rossall Point 11B](#)
- [Rossall Point to Hodbarrow Point 11C](#)
- [Hodbarrow Point to St. Bees Head 11D](#)
- [St Bees Head to the Scottish Border 11E](#)



Updated evidence and mapping

The new erosion risk mapping (NCERM2) provides a comprehensive update to the national erosion predictions.

It will be launched in **summer** 2024

NCERM2 will:

- provide the most up to date national picture of coastal erosion risk for England
- include climate change impacts on coastal erosion
- provide a new visual dataset to be used by coastal practitioners, planners and decision shapers and makers
- be open to the public and help them understand coastal erosion risk
- be hosted on Shoreline Management Plan Explorer



Image source: North Norfolk Council

New National Assessment of Flood Risk (NAFRA2)

The Environment Agency will produce a new national assessment of flood risk that will help places better plan and adapt to future risks from flooding from rivers, the **sea** and surface water (National FCERM Strategy, 2020).

NAFRA2 will:

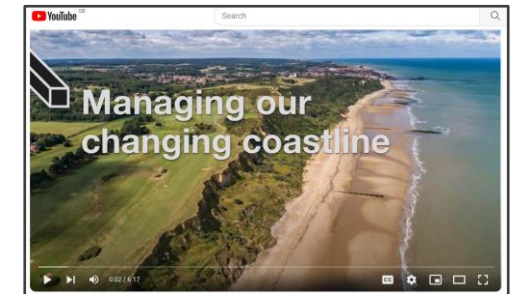
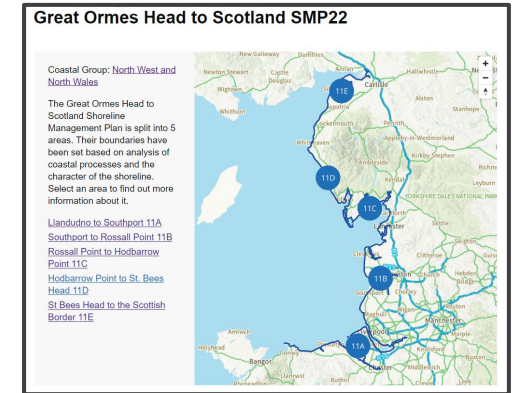
- provide the most up to date national picture of flood risk for England
- provide the single source of data for all national products
- provide greater accuracy and precision
- include climate change impacts on coastal flooding



Preparation for the SMP Explorer Launch

Launch products a have been developed for coastal practitioners, decision makers and wider coastal stakeholders.

	What is it?	Who is it for?	Where can I find it?
1. Elected members' pack	Three written briefings and a summary presentation to support coastal practitioners in briefing elected members on what SMPs are and the role elected members can have in supporting communities living with a changing coast.	Elected members and local authority officers	Elected members pack
2. SMP Explorer user guide video	Video explaining how to use SMP Explorer.	Environment Agency and local authority coastal managers, practitioners, planners, RFCC chairs and coastal members.	SMP Explorer user guide.mp4 (sharepoint.com)
3. 'Managing our changing coast' video	Explains the role of Shoreline Management Plans in managing flood and erosion risk in England. It gives a summary of work to date, what we're doing now and what we're doing next.	EA, local authorities, and coastal practitioners, planners, RFCC chairs and coastal members.	Managing Our Changing Coast - YouTube
4. SMP Explorer Go Live webinar! 30 January 2024	The webinar will introduce the functionality of SMP Explorer so we can advocate its use to local planners and elected members	Targeted at coastal group members including Environment Agency and local authority coastal managers, practitioners, planners and Regional Flood and Coastal Committee chairs and coastal members	Registration form SMP Area: SMP 22 Great Ormes Head to Scotland



SCAN ME

Supporting communities living with a changing coast

Shoreline Management Plans set out agreed approaches to help make our coasts great places to live, visit and work.

Elected members, planners and coastal practitioners can support this by understanding:

1. Shoreline Management Plans
2. the evidence and data that underpins Shoreline Management Plans
3. how Shoreline Management Plans are implemented
4. adapting to coastal change where protection is not the best option
5. how to support coastal communities, businesses and nature

Actions for you

The actions below are taken from the 'Supporting communities living with a changing coast' document. You can copy and paste any appropriate actions into the previous slides to support your conversations.

Understanding Shoreline Management Plans

- work with your local colleagues and coastal groups and become familiar with your local Shoreline Management Plans, especially when the new SMP Explorer digital tool is published in early 2024
- familiarise yourself with the management approaches, actions and risks to implementing your local Shoreline Management Plan, and what this means to the communities that you represent
- ask your local council or Environment Agency coastal leads any questions you have about the Shoreline Management Plan and what it means for your section of coast
- talk to communities and other Elected Members to help them understand what Shoreline Management Plans are and how the coast is managed today and in the future

Understanding evidence and data

- familiarise yourself with coastal flood and erosion risk information on government digital services platforms
- encourage the use of coastal flood and risk information with colleagues in your local authority
- encourage the community you represent to check their flood and coastal erosion risk and [sign up for flood warnings](#)

Actions for you (continued)

The actions below are taken from the '[Supporting communities living with a changing coast](#)' document. You can copy and paste any appropriate actions into the previous slides to support your conversations.

Implementing Shoreline Management Plans

- check which [RFCC](#) represents your part of the coast
- find out who represents your council or Lead Local Flood Authority on your Regional Flood and Coastal Committee – see links in the glossary
- ask them how they are using Shoreline Management Plans when they approve the allocation and local levy setting for flood and coastal erosion plans, projects and schemes

Adapting to coastal change

- find out what adaptation planning and projects are happening on your coast
- find out about the Environment Agency and local authority [flood and coastal innovation programme](#)
- encourage early community involvement in risk management planning and adaptation
- support funding applications for local adaptation strategies
- promote Shoreline Management Plans and adaptation when you are involved in local planning discussions
- help other departments in your council to understand more about coastal management and planning challenges and to get involved in addressing them

An aerial photograph of a river delta system. The river flows from the top left towards the bottom right, branching into numerous smaller channels. The water is a deep blue color. The surrounding land is a mix of green and brown, indicating a mix of vegetation and exposed earth. In the upper right corner, a city with many buildings is visible. The overall scene is a complex network of waterways and land.

Thanks for Listening!

Are there any questions?

Agenda Item 10

Any Other Business