We are the Environment Agency. We protect and improve the environment and make it a **better place** for people and wildlife.

We operate at the place where environmental change has its greatest impact on people’s lives. We reduce the risks to people and properties from flooding; make sure there is enough water for people and wildlife; protect and improve air, land and water quality and apply the environmental standards within which industry can operate.

Acting to reduce climate change and helping people and wildlife adapt to its consequences are at the heart of all that we do.

We cannot do this alone. We work closely with a wide range of partners including government, business, local authorities, other agencies, civil society groups and the communities we serve.

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Statutory Functions and the Role of the RFCC

Section 23 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires the Environment Agency (the Agency) to:

- consult with each RFCC about the way it proposes to carry out its flood and coastal erosion risk management functions in the Committee’s region [s23(1)(a)].
- take into account representations made by the Committee about the exercise of its flood and coastal erosion risk management functions in the Committee’s region [s23(1)(b)].
- obtain the consent of the RFCC before the Agency can implement its regional programme for the Committee’s region [s23(2)].
- obtain the consent of the RFCC before the Agency can issue a levy under Section 17 of the Act [s23(3)].

RFCC Purposes

The RFCC brings together members appointed by Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and independent members with relevant experience:

⇒ to ensure there are coherent plans for identifying, communicating and managing flood and coastal erosion risks across catchments and shorelines;
⇒ to promote efficient, targeted and risk-based investment in flood and coastal erosion risk management that optimises value for money and benefits to local communities;
⇒ to provide a link between the Environment Agency, LLFAs, other risk management authorities and other relevant bodies, to engender mutual understanding of flood and coastal erosion risks in its area.

Expectations of RFCCs

Defra advises that the RFCC will be expected to:

⇒ engage constructively with, and offer advice to, the Agency, having developed its own view as to the flood and coastal erosion risk management needs within its region informed by local knowledge, contacts with other risk management authorities and engagement with risk management planning.

Regulations: Holding Office

19. – (3) The conditions for removal from office are –

(d) the member has been absent from meetings of the Committee for a period of 6 consecutive months without the approval of the Committee.
CATCHMENT PREFACE

The River Great Ouse starts in Northamptonshire near Brackley and passes through several towns before it crosses the Fens and flows into The Wash downstream of King’s Lynn.

The Great Ouse catchment covers some 8,596 Km² and is the fifth largest river catchment in England. It currently supports a population of over 1.6 million and its population is one of the fastest growing in England and Wales.

There are 1,211 km of main river which include the Great Ouse, Ouzel, Ivel, Kym, Alconbury Brook, Cam, Thet, Little Ouse and Nar. With the lowest rainfall in the country, the catchment faces a growing demand for water from industry, agriculture and from domestic users much of the flood risk and drainage infrastructure has a duel function for water resources.

The catchment has a large number of sites of special scientific interest, many of which are dependent on a continued supply of unpolluted water. Despite low rainfall amounts the catchment still faces a pluvial, fluvial and tidal flood risk challenge. With a lot of low lying land, especially within the Fens and its fringes, the danger of flooding from the sea or rivers is always present.

The increased threat of intense rainfall on an increasingly urbanised catchment means the challenges of surface water flooding will grow. The catchment has a small but diverse and vulnerable coastline however the tidal influence extends some 30miles inland (the inland coast!) and would venture further if it were not for the tidal defences that offer protection to the South and Middle Levels.

There are 134,894 properties at direct risk of fluvial and tidal flooding within the Great Ouse catchment, of these 7,382 are at high risk of flooding.

Although there are large centres of population such as Milton Keynes, Bedford, Cambridge and King’s Lynn the catchment is largely rural. Nearly half (44%) of the agricultural land in the Great Ouse catchment is grade one and two. Most of the high quality land is located in the Fens. The fertile soils of the Fens (inc Lincolnshire) account for about half of all grade 1 agricultural land in England.

The Great Ouse is an economic hot-bed across a range of industrial sectors and is already a significant net contributor to the Treasury with the opportunity to significantly increase its contribution for benefit locally and nationally. Cambridge and Milton Keynes are amongst the UK’s most productive, successful and fastest growing places. Together with Oxford, they form the urban spine of the Cambridge-Milton Keynes-Oxford Growth Arc.

To maximise the economic potential of the arc, continued growth of these economies is required, with supporting new homes and infrastructure. This growth could result in over 500,000 new homes in the upper Great Ouse by 2050; this a 50% rise on the current properties in the catchment. When developing strategic infrastructure for the arc there is an opportunity to develop strategic scale flood risk management that reduces flood risk within the catchment and sensitively manages the reliance on water management infrastructure within the lower reaches of the Great Ouse. As a result of this development, it is clear that the Great Ouse catchment landscape is going to change considerably over the next 40 years.
Position Statement

We, the Committee, strongly supports the ambition within the Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan and commit to be advocates for it within the Great Ouse catchment and on the North West Norfolk coast.

We will focus our advocacy and implementation efforts on the aspects of the plan which fit within our flood & coastal risk management functions, but do so within the wider environmental context that the plan presents.

We take our stewardship role for the plan seriously and aim to build a legacy based on today’s challenges and the future opportunities, as predecessor Committees have done. We have a legacy of flood and coastal infrastructure that we value and are proud of.

With this in mind we aim to ensure that flood and coastal risks within the catchment are left in a better place in 25 years’ time (2043) than they are today. To do this we will focus our decision making and advice on:

- The issues and opportunities that have the greatest potential to reduce overall flood risk and provide environmental net gain within the catchment.
- Ensuring we plan for the medium and long term whilst delivering short term actions and increasing flood resilience.
- Ensuring plans for flood and coastal risks are ‘mainstreamed’ and fit within other local policy, economic and infrastructure agendas, including health and wellbeing, transport, leisure, food and farming etc.

We recognise the following catchment and coastal pressures that require a strong focus, in order to reduce risk in the medium and long term:

- Climate change – sea level rise and associated coastal and tidal adaptation - the changing rainfall patterns affecting surface water and fluvial risks
- Tidal river bed level rise – the ability to maintain strategic conveyance through the catchment
- Land shrinkage and embankment settlement
- Evolving with growth – including, changes in treated effluent and opportunities for floodplain re-design – the dual function of assets in also managing the threat of drought.

There is an extraordinary scale of housing and infrastructure growth forecast within the catchment over the next 30 years, coupled with the strategic conveyance challenge, long term uncertainty within the flood and drainage infrastructure within the Fens and the increasing threat of pluvial and surface water within this growing catchment.

It is facing these challenges proactively, positively and boldly that provides the best way to reduce flood risks at a catchment scale for existing and new communities, businesses and infrastructure.

We will work with planners, politicians and others to ensure environmental net gain (including flood risk reductions) and natural capital valuations are central to the growth agenda and that as well as site specific solutions, opportunities are sought to deliver catchment solutions, as our predecessors have done successfully.

We will ensure that water is at the heart of the catchment’s strategic planning and that the catchment has a strong identity within local governance. We will promote water, the environment and flood management as an enabler to growth rather than a constraint.

Given the mix of authorities involved in growth across the catchment, we can and will act as the glue, instilling collaboration and partnership. We are keen to both innovate and learn from other parts of the country and overseas.
Thursday 11th April 2019

Venue: Ouse Washes Room, Area Office, Bromholme Lane, Brampton, PE28 4NE

Time: 9.30am to 1.30pm (lunch provided)

BS – Brian Stewart OBE; JC – John Curtin; CB – Charlie Beardall OBE; PB - Paul Burrows; CJ – Claire Jouvray; DC – Duncan Campbell; JB – Julia Beeden; RK – Rachel Kilgallon; AB – Alys Bishop; KR – Kerry Rhodes; IS – Iain Smith; DT – David Thomas

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<td>Minutes of the RFCC Meeting held on 17th January 2019</td>
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7. Guest Speaker – John Curtin, Executive Director for FCRM (For Advice or Update)
8. OxCam Conference & Spring Statement Update and Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor – Update on Priorities (CRFCC19/01) (For Advice or Update)
9. Alconbury Natural Flood Management (For Advice or Update)
10. Pix Brook Project Update (For Advice or Update)
11. Anglian Water – Drainage & Wastewater Management Plans (For Advice or Update)

Coffee Break (Incident Van Tour Option included)

12. Refreshing the Capital & Revenue Programmes (National Paper, CRFCC19/02) & FCERM Programming: End-Year Position, 2018-19 (For Advice or Update)
13. Variation of Anglian (Central) RFCC Composition (CRFCC19/03) (For Advice or Update)
14. ADA – Good Governance Guide for IDB’s and Evolution of the Gt Ouse ADA Branch (For Advice or Update)

Committee Administration

15. Members’ slot (All)
16. Forward look (CRFCC19/04) (All)
17. Matters arising from Information Papers (All)

Nigel Wood
nigel.wood1@environment-agency.gov.uk

0203 025 7499
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If you are experiencing difficulties in getting to the meeting on the day or have to give last minute apologies, please call 0203 025 7499 to leave a message which will be passed on to a member of staff at the meeting.

Members are reminded that papers are public documents so can be recycled without the need for shredding. If no local recycling facilities exist members/observers can return or leave papers at meetings for recycling.
Anglian (Central) Regional Flood & Coastal Committee (RFCC)

Minutes of the Anglian (Central) RFCC held on Thursday 17th January 2019, at Environment Agency Area Office, Bromholme Lane, Brampton, PE28 4NE

Present: Brian Stewart OBE Anglian (Central) RFCC Chairman
         Julia Beeden Cambridgeshire County Council (substitute)
         Melanie Bright Bedford Borough Council (substitute)
         Cllr Ian Dalgarno Central Bedfordshire Council
         Ian Devereux Environment Agency Coastal Appointee
         Aidan Lonergan Environment Agency Conservation Appointee
         Cllr Brian Long Norfolk County Council
         Cllr Vanessa McPake Milton Keynes Council
         Cllr John Moran Essex County Council
         Allan Simpson Environment Agency Appointee
         Cllr Mandy Smith Cambridgeshire County Council
         Dr Jean Venables CBE Environment Agency Appointee
         Rob Wise Environment Agency Appointee
         Cllr Warren Whyte Buckinghamshire County Council

In attendance: Charles Beardall OBE Area Director
                Paul Burrows Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager
                Claire Jouvray Operations Manager
                Duncan Campbell FCRM Programme Team Leader
                Nigel Wood Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer

Presenters: Phil Camamile Chief Executive, Water Level Management Alliance (Item 7)
            Gary Howe Project Manager, Water Level Management Alliance (Item 7)
            Claire Bell Partnership and Strategic Overview Leader (Item 8)
            Vicky Eade Fenland Partnership Advisor (Item 8)
            Paul Burrows Area Flood & Coastal Risk Manager (Item 9)
            Duncan Campbell FCRM Programme Team Leader (Items 9 and 11)
            Claire Jouvray Operations Manager (Item 9)
            Phil Jones Flood and Water Manager, Northamptonshire County Council (Item 10)

Observers: Alys Bishop Central Bedfordshire Council
           Rebecca Roberts Central Bedfordshire Council
           Andrew Newton Ely Group of Internal Drainage Boards
           Ryan Thomas Hertfordshire County Council
           Richard Chubb JBA Consulting
           Colin Beaumont Kings Lynn Drainage Board
           David Thomas Middle Level Commissioners
           Ashish Patel Milton Keynes Council
           Mark Ogden Norfolk County Council
           Abbey Barnes Partnership and Strategic Overview Team Leader
           Ryan Ely Local Delivery Lead, Operations

contact: Nigel Wood
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        tel: 0203 025 7499
        fax:
1. Apologies for Absence and Greetings to Visitors

1.1 Limited numbers of Members were present at the appointed start time, due to traffic difficulties. The start was delayed to allow sufficient Members to be present to fulfil quorum. The Members present at 10.40am agreed to commence the Meeting with the Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager as the Acting Chair until the Chair arrived.

1.2 The Acting Chair welcomed and introduced Aidan Lonergan as the new EA Appointee Conservation Member to the Committee.

1.3 Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Judy Shephard (Northamptonshire County Council), Cllr Richard Rout (Suffolk County Council), Cllr Tim Wotherspoon (Cambridgeshire County Council), Cllr Doug McMurdo (Bedford Borough Council), Cllr Andrew Stevenson (Hertfordshire County Council) and Iain Smith (Environment Agency Appointee).

1.4 The Acting Chair welcomed Julia Beeden acting as substitute for Cllr Tim Wotherspoon and Melanie Bright acting as substitute for Cllr Doug McMurdo.

1.5 The Acting Chair welcomed the guest speakers:
   - Phil Camamile (Chief Executive) and Gary Howe (Project Manager) from the Water Level Management Alliance for Item 7 on the Islington Pumping Station Project.
   - Phil Jones, Flood and Water Manager from Northamptonshire County Council for Item 10 on Natural Capital.

1.6 The Acting Chair welcomed and introduced to the Committee the two new Local Levy funded LLFA and IDB Flood Risk Advisors:
   - Christina Vlachou-Ess.
   - Nick Logan.

2. Chairman’s Announcements and Health & Safety

2.1 The Acting Chair confirmed he would only detail with general items in this section, while awaiting the arrival of the Chair.

2.2 The Acting Chair confirmed to the Committee that the OxCam: Flood Management, Growth and Infrastructure Conference (that is being organised in conjunction with Thames and Anglian (Northern) RFCCs), will take place on Wednesday 13th March 2019 at Stadium MK, Milton Keynes. The Acting Chair reminded Members and LLFA Officers of the invite to register attendance that was sent out by the OxCam Team on the 19th December 2018 to appropriate LLFAs and to forward onto key players within their geographical area. The deadline for applying for Registration was confirmed as 31st January 2019. The Acting Chair confirmed that the key note speakers for the Conference are:
   - Ben Whitlock, Head of Policy, Oxford-Cambridge Arc, MHCLG.
   - Julie Foley, Director of Flood Strategy & National Adaptation, Environment Agency.

2.3 The Acting Chair informed the Committee of the Association of Drainage Authorities (ADA) arranged FLOODEX/IRRIGEX UK Event to be held at the Peterborough Arena, The East of England Showground, Peterborough on the 27th and 28th February 2019. This is a free-to-attend Event and Members just need to register on line to attend.
2.4 Action
The Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to circulate the web address for registration to the FLOODEX/IRRIGEX UK Event.

2.5 The Acting Chair informed the Committee that the Flood and Coast Conference will be held at the Telford International Centre between the 18th and 20th June 2019. Ticket allocation is awaited but if any Members are interested in attending for a day, please submit your interest to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

2.6 Action
Members to submit their interest in a day ticket to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

2.7 The Acting Chair reminded Members to complete the ADA Members Communication Form (link already circulated by the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer) to receive the ADA E-News and Gazette.

2.8 Action
Members to complete the ADA Members Communication Form to receive the ADA E-News and Gazette.

2.9 The Acting Chair informed the Committee of the sad news that Steven Howell (Health, Safety & Resilience Officer from Huntingdonshire District Council) had passed away last week and that Stephen was a long-standing member of the local flood family who will be sorely missed amongst many colleagues.

Variation of Anglian (Central) RFCC Constitution (CRFCC18/16)

2.10 The Acting Chair informed the Committee that due to the re-organisation of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire local authority structures (awaiting Government response and parliamentary approval respectively), the Constitution of the Anglian (Central) RFCC will have to be amended, as the present Authorities will no longer exist. The existing target date for the implementation of the new Councils is April 2020. The Acting Chair requested that Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire Members & LLFA Officers keep the Environment Agency updated of any developments.

2.11 Action
Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire Members & LLFA Officers to keep the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer updated on developments with their respective re-organisations.

2.12 Cllr Whyte confirmed that Regulations were laid down on Tuesday. Local elections have been cancelled for 2019 and the new Council (Buckinghamshire Council) will be formed from April 2020 with the existing boundaries for Buckinghamshire.

2.13 The Acting Chair stated that as a Committee, there is the need to be prepared if the re-organisation(s) proceed, as there is a process that needs to be adhered to. This includes a public consultation, prior to Ministerial approval being sought. The Acting Chair made the Committee aware that there could a requirement for an additional Meeting as part of this process. The Acting Chair confirmed that options would be brought back to the Committee.

2.14 The Acting Chair requested that if Members had a view on the new Constitution, including the name, that these are forwarded to either the Area Flood & Coastal Risk Manager or Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.
2.15 Action
Members to submit any views on the new Constitution of the Anglian (Central) RFCC to either the Area Flood & Coastal Risk Manager or Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

2.16 The Acting Chair asked the Committee for their agreement to Recommendation A of the Variation of Anglian (Central) RFCC Constitution (CRFCC18/16). No objections recorded.

2.17 Resolution
A. The Committee noted the requirement to vary the Committee's constitution once Government approval is given to the proposed changes to Local Authorities.

3. Declarations of Members' Interests
3.1 The Chair apologised to the Committee for his late arrival, due to traffic difficulties, and thanked the Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager for acting as Chair.

3.2 Cllr Long declared that he is now Chairman for King’s Lynn Internal Drainage Board (IDB).

3.3 All previously declared interests of Members were carried forward.

4. Minutes of the RFCC Meeting held on 11th October 2018
4.1 The Chair moved to accept the Draft Minutes as an accurate record, Cllr Long seconded. No objections were recorded.

4.2 Action
Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to amend from Draft to Final Minutes.

4.3 Resolution
A. The Minutes of the Meeting held on 11th October 2018 were approved as an accurate record.

5. Matters Arising
5.1 The Chair reminded outstanding Members of Action Point Item 2.5 and that a synopsis and photograph is required to be sent to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

5.2 Action
Outstanding Members to supply synopsis and photograph to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

5.3 The Chair confirmed attendance at the RFCC Chairs Meeting in December and that the Minister had attended. The Chair informed the Committee that the Minister had emphasised two points:
- Delivery of the 300,000 homes better protected target.
- Raising the profile of RFCC Committees amongst their local stakeholders.
The Chair commented that the synopsis and photograph information would be a useful tool in relation to the second point.

5.4 The Chair informed the Committee that he had considered Cllr McMurdo’s request from the last Meeting with regard to a sub-group for Finance. The Chair’s considered opinion was that he was not minded to add to Members’ calendars and put forward the suggestion to use the afternoon session of the provisional Local Choices date in Members’ calendars for an informal meeting with LLFA Members on Finance, ahead of the October Local Levy vote. The Chair asked the Committee for their approval and this approach was supported.
5.5 Action
Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add informal finance Meeting to the afternoon session on the Local Choices date for LLFA Members.

6. Environment Agency (EA) Announcements

6.1 The Chair asked the Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager to act as a substitute for the Area Director, while awaiting his arrival.

6.2 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that the publication of the FCERM Strategy consultation has been postponed from January 2019 to a target date of at least April 2019, due to the focus across Government on EU Exit and the need to reconsider the priorities within the EA.

6.3 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee of the new Climate Change projections for the UK (UKCP18) published on the 26th November 2018. The UKCP18 projections are more sophisticated than the previous UKCP09 projections, with global projections, sea level rise to 2100, higher spatial resolution and updated observed climate data.

6.4 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager brought to the attention of the Committee that the Area Director was retiring in May 2019 and that his last RFCC Meeting would be April. Recruitment is under way and the advert for the position is live at present.

6.5 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee of a package of funding that has been secured, including from Highways England, totalling £1.2m for a Local Natural Capital Plan for the OxCam Growth Arc. The funding needs to be invested over the next 15 months, with the EA leading on behalf of the Defra family. This work will complement the FCRM Gt Ouse studies work sponsored by the Committee and highlights the importance of the Natural Capital presentation later in the Meeting.

6.6 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager highlighted to the Committee that further to the Paper on Asset Management & ISO55000 Accreditation from the October 2018 Meeting, the EA has been recommended for Certification. There were only four minor non-conformances highlighted by the auditor. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager confirmed that the EA has a ninety day period in which to develop a plan to address them.

6.7 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that in terms of incident response it had been relatively quiet since the October 2018 Meeting except for:
- As an organisation, enhanced incident preparation focus in terms of EU Exit.
- EA informed just before Christmas of a collapsed culvert in Saffron Walden, Essex on the Victoria culvert that is on the main river Thaxsted Slade. This is a tributary of the River Slade that confluences upstream of the Town Centre culvert which is the focus of a Capital Project. It is a riparian owned culvert and the owner is in discussions with their insurers. As the collapse has worsened the channel is now blocked and the EA is monitoring the position. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that there is a longer term issue for the riparian owners regarding the reinstatement and the condition of the remainder of the culvert.

6.8 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that as Project Sponsor for the Saffron Walden Town Centre Culvert Project, the difficult decision was taken just before Christmas, to pause the project as he could not recommend to approvers exposing the Anglian (Central) RFCC and EA to funding risks beyond the funding package that had been brought together. Alternative delivery routes and approaches are being explored with other organisations, in particular Essex County Council. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that work will need to be undertaken with Partners, through Local Resilience Forums, on appropriate contingency plans and emergency arrangements.
6.9 Cllr Moran commented that he was disappointed with the decision but fully understood and thanked the EA for keeping him informed on both of the culvert issues in Saffron Walden. Cllr Moran confirmed that Essex CC now fully involved in discussions on the project and highlighted to Members the potential problems with culverts and towns of the Saffron Walden age within their regions.

6.10 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that Dave Gillett who has worked for the EA for over 47 years in the catchment, particularly in the lower catchment area and with IDBs, was retiring shortly.

6.11 The Committee wished to note their thanks and best wishes to Dave Gillett for his services and contribution to the Region. The Chair allowed Mr Thomas (observer to the Meeting) to comment that Mr Gillett is hugely respected amongst the IDB community and would be a loss to flood risk management within the catchment.

7. Islington Project Update

7.1 The Committee noted the presentation from the Guest Speakers Phil Camamile (Chief Executive) and Gary Howe (Project Manager) from the Water Level Management Alliance on the Islington Project. The Chair highlighted that this was the flagship Project for the catchment.

7.2 Mr Camamile and Mr Howe gave the Committee a brief overview of the existing pumping station, the reasons for the replacement station and an update of the position to-date. The existing pumping station (1959) is one mile from the outfall and pumps into a basin that can only discharge when the tide is out. The replacement station would be located at the outfall and pump directly into the tidal Ouse. The new Station current design would be screened and first in the UK that would be fully Eel Regulation compliant. It was confirmed that as this would be the first compliant Station there were design risks to be considered in the Project. It was confirmed that the total funding for the Project totalled £26.6m of which £21.8m was GI, £1.3m was RFCC Levy and £3.5m was from the King’s Lynn Internal Drainage Board (KLDB). The Project would result in circa 1,500 OM2s, in addition to protect circa 500 businesses.

7.3 Mr Camamile and Mr Howe informed the Committee of the progress to-date:
- Outline Design work packages completed.
  - Reports – Environmental, Geotechnical, Modelling, etc.
  - Drawings – Civil, Mechanical & Electrical and Buildings/Architecture.
- Permitted Development Application Approved.
- Reviewing Increasing Cost Estimates, Affordability and Programme.

7.4 Mr Camamile and Mr Howe confirmed that Consultants are working on the design drawings to produce a final solution that is cost effective for the funding available. It was highlighted that the design had a velocity through the screens of 0.1m/s that has resulted in a large intake and hence civil costs due to the size of the groundworks. To ensure as near perfect flow as possible to the pumps (for efficient pumping), baffles have been added to the intake channel. It was confirmed that the Project had planning approval and the Project Board was presently reviewing costs and affordability of the Scheme.

7.5 Mr Camamile and Mr Howe informed the Committee that the next steps were:
- Developing a Detailed Design that is fit for Purpose and Cost Effective.
- Improving Programme and Cost Estimates.
- Risk Management /Mitigation
- Exploration of further Funding Opportunities.
- Commissioning Advanced Design Works.
• Next Stage Discussions with Key Stakeholders.

7.6 The Chair thanked the Guest Speakers Phil Camamile and Gary Howe and requested any questions from the Committee.

7.7 The Chair asked for assurance that the project would be built on time and to budget, particularly with the considerable amount of GiA involved in this six year programme.

7.8 Mr Camamile stated that it was buildable within time, the issue was the cost of the Pumping Station. The indicative costs from the principal contractor are higher than the budget and therefore options were being looked at, within the detailed design work, to reduce the overall cost. Mr Camamile confirmed there was a financial risk with eel screens and associated costs.

7.9 Dr Venables questioned the science for the velocity through the screens, as an increase would reduce the intake size and hence reduce a major cost element in the design. Mr Howe responded that the value for the velocity came from the National Lead on the Eel Regulations and that to be fully compliant means fully screened (2mm), fish friendly pumps and an eel pass.

7.10 Cllr Long, in his capacity of Chairman of the King’s Lynn IDB (responsible for Islington Pumping Station), raised the Board’s concern of the cost implication of complying with the Eel Regulations. A discussion with Mr Lonergan (Conservation EA Member) followed.

7.11 The Chair stated that the aim of the design should be the minimum necessary to be compliant with the Eel Regulations.

7.12 Mr Wise questioned the difference between compliant and fully compliant. Mr Camamile responded that discussions needed to take place with the EA, to confirm these details.

7.13 The Chair allowed Mr Thomas (observer to the Meeting) to inform the Committee that he was a member of the IDB/EA Eel Liaison Group and that there was a cost/benefit calculation in the evaluation. If this is positive for eels then effectively should have best practice which is screening. There is a secondary test that is affordability. Mr Thomas confirmed that the Eel Regulations apply to all intakes and there is a National debate on screening, as the key requirement is to allow the free movement of eels through the site. Mr Thomas cautioned spending a lot of money if uncertain of outcome.

7.14 Mr Simpson asked for clarification, the £26.6m was for Capital costs, what about the life time and revenue costs. Mr Howe confirmed that all life time costs have been factored within the costs.

7.15 The Chair asked the presenters and King’s Lynn IDB to keep the Committee and EA Officers appraised of progress and report any problems with on time and on budget delivery as early as possible.

8. Flood Risk Management For the Fens Update (CRFCC18/17)

8.1 The Committee noted the accompanying Paper (CRFCC18/17) and Presentation from the Partnership & Strategic Overview Leader and Fenland Partnership Advisor with regard to Flood Risk Management for the Fens Update.

8.2 The Fenland Partnership Advisor gave an overview of the Great Ouse Fens statistics and the development of the approach. The Fenland Partnership Advisor illustrated the results of the Tidal River Strategy and that the work was to produce a similar Report for the Fens.

8.3 The Fenland Partnership Advisor highlighted the large amount of infrastructure working in the Fens and the results of the first piece of work “Do Nothing Scenario” with the pumps switched off to determine the damage, quoting:
• A 1.42m AOD level would result in estimated damages of £7.3 billion.
• A 2.00m AOD level would result in estimated damages of £8.8 billion.
Over 56,000 domestic properties are at risk with a further 60,000 isolated on pockets of high ground.

8.4 The Partnership & Strategic Overview Leader introduced to the Committee the Phase 1, Baseline Report and Visualisation, Objectives over the 3 year period allocated were:
• Baseline Report with updated economics for all FRM assets.
• Understanding of the scale of the funding challenge.
• Identify beneficiaries.
• Shared understanding across the Technical Group.
• Visualisation tool to aid the beginning of extensive engagement.
• Understanding how we can adapt in the long term use future growth as an opportunity.
• Identify any gaps and opportunities in the gauging and survey data.
• Crucial to success of future phases.

8.5 The Partnership & Strategic Overview Leader explained the Future Phases to the Committee:
• Phase 2, Strategy (5-10 years)
  • Potential cost of between £10m - £15m.
  • Modelling Inception Report.
  • Funding and Investment Strategy.
  • Indicative Landscape Plans.
  • Environmental Appraisal.
  • Options Appraisal.
  • Partnership led approach.
• Phase 3, Delivery of Options (10-15 years)
  • Potential funding shortfall of 60% to 92% (based on Tidal River Baseline Report).

8.6 The Partnership & Strategic Overview Leader informed the Committee that the Project Team were just in the process of letting the Contact for the Phase 1 work, where all the data so far will be used to compile a baseline report for the Fens, which should be completed in a year's time.

8.7 Dr Venables confirmed acting as sponsor for this work and would be the liaising between the Group and the RFCC.

8.8 Cllr Long questioned why the Baseline was taken if nothing worked as opposed to the present flood defences. The Fenland Partnership Advisor confirmed this was a Treasury requirement and standard practice.

8.9 The Chair asked the Committee for their agreement to Recommendation A of the Flood Risk Management for the Fens Update Paper (CRFCC18/17). No objections recorded.

8.10 Resolution
A. The Committee agreed to continue with their support of the Technical Group’s approach to Flood Risk Management in the Fens.

9. 2019/20 FCRM Grant in Aid (GiA) Allocation for Capital and Revenue Funding (National Paper, CRFCC18/18)

9.1 The Committee noted the accompanying Paper (CRFCC18/18) and Presentation from the FCRM Programme Team Leader with regard to the 2019/20 FCRM GiA Allocation for Capital and Revenue Funding.

9.2 The FCRM Programme Team Leader gave an overview of the annual FCRM Capital Programme Refresh Cycle for the benefit of the new Members to the Committee.
9.3 The FCRM Programme Team Leader presented the bottom line figures of the Final Capital & Revenue Allocations for 2019/20 for Consent and the Indicative Capital & Revenue Allocations for 2020/21 for acknowledgement to the Committee. The Committee were provided hand-outs of the full programme of Schemes for completeness. The FCRM Programme Team Leader confirmed to the Committee that the final allocations were first presented at Local Choices and confirmed at the October RFCC Meeting.

9.4 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager highlighted to the Committee that National have now changed the procedure and there is now an allocation for the Section 10 Works from 2019/20.

9.5 Cllr Smith questioned the Swavesey Flood Risk Management Scheme on Table 4 (Local Levy Programme 2019/21) of the hand-out. The FCRM Programme Team Leader confirmed this was an error.

9.6 Dr Venables questioned the income figure against the Ouse Washes Habitat Creation Project on Table 1 (Final FCERM GiA Capital Allocation – Schemes only) of the hand-out. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager confirmed this was from the sale of land, an income that would fund the remainder of this Scheme.

9.7 Cllr McPake questioned whether the Asset Performance and Capacity Assessment for Flood Related Infrastructure Project in Table 4 (Local Levy Programme 2019/21) of the hand-out would take account of drains. Ms Beeden confirmed this was correct.

9.8 Cllr Moran questioned the monies allocated for 2019/20 against Saffron Walden Town Centre Culvert on Table 1 (Final FCERM GiA Capital Allocation – Schemes only). The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager confirmed that the allocation was built at a moment in time and that the funding was in place before the project was paused. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager highlighted to the Committee the importance of keeping the allocation from the Local Levy available to enable any future project to move forward.

9.9 Cllr Moran questioned Ashdon Surface Water Alleviation Scheme. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager confirmed that this Scheme was promoted by Essex County Council and that the understanding was that there was no viable options presently to move this Scheme forward.

9.10 The Chair asked the Operations Manager to confirm that the Revenue Allocation was sufficient for 2019/20. The Operations Manager confirmed this was correct.

9.11 The Chair moved that the Committee agree and consent to the Recommendations contained within the FCRM GiA Allocation for Capital and Revenue Funding (CRFCC18/18). Cllr Long seconded the motion. No objections recorded.

9.12 Resolutions
A. The Committee consented to the final draft indicative FCRM Grant in Aid Capital Programme (Appendix A).
B. The Committee consented to the final draft indicative FCRM Grant in Aid Revenue Maintenance Programme (Appendix B).
C. The Committee noted the allocation principles for the 2019/20 allocation (Appendix C), as shared previously.
D. The Committee were advised on the management of key risks to the delivery of the 300,000 homes target (Section 6).

10. Natural Capital – Northamptonshire County Council

10.1 The Committee noted the presentation from the Guest Speaker Phil Jones, Flood and Water Manager from Northamptonshire County Council on Natural Capital.
10.2 Mr Jones presented on the concept of ecosystem services and natural capital, how this fits into the legislative agenda and the drivers from Defra's 25 Year Environment Plan. There was also a number of case studies showing how ecosystem services and natural capital have been mapped in Northamptonshire and Peterborough through a partnership approach with the Local Nature Partnership and Nene Valley Improvement Area Board.

10.3 Mr Jones overview to the Committee included:
- Natural Capital – is the stock of natural assets, such as ecosystems, species, water, land, soils, minerals, etc, that directly or indirectly provide value (goods and services) to people.
- Benefits – people derive from the natural environment (from natural capital) are known as ecosystem services – these can be products (e.g. food, timber, water), Regulating Processes (e.g. FRM, air quality, pollination) or Cultural (e.g. recreation, health and wellbeing, aesthetics).

10.4 Mr Jones as part of the presentation, stated the key applications of the Natural Capital approach as:
- Modelling and Mapping Ecosystem Service flows.
- Calculating and Mapping the monetary value of Benefits.
- Habitat Opportunity Mapping.
- Assessing the impact of new developments/plans/scenarios.
- Natural Capital accounting.
- Natural Capital Investment Plan/Strategy.

10.5 Mr Jones informed the Committee of the following applications of the Natural Capital & Ecosystem Services and Habitat Opportunity Maps as:
- Evidence for Local Plans and Green Infrastructure Strategies.
- Locating the best places for biodiversity offsetting and Natural Capital net gain initiatives.
- Agri-Environment Scheme targeting.
- Natural Flood Risk Management and Catchment Sensitive Farming Schemes.
- Health and Wellbeing initiatives.
- Key step in producing a Natural Capital Investment Plan or Strategy.
- Values can be used as a basis for setting up a “Payment for Ecosystem Services” Scheme.
- Stakeholder engagement.

10.6 The Chair thanked the Guest Speaker Phil Jones and requested any questions from the Committee.

10.7 Mr Lonergan stated that he appreciated the fuller value of Natural Capital that includes:
- A much more methodical approach to a place, assets and management of them.
- Includes all items/tools that you would expect.
- Emerging Tool but allows for informed and balanced decisions.
- Challenge, due to speed of agenda moving, to keep people informed.
- Does include a large amount of information.

10.8 Clr McPake asked whether climate change had been taken account. Mr Jones stated that this is a snapshot in time and part of the challenge now is how to refresh the information.

10.9 Clr Long was interested in the work and how it could be utilised to place shape an area looking for development a lot better.

10.10 Ms Beeden informed the Committee that Cambridgeshire had commissioned similar work that should be returned shortly.
10.11 Mr Lonergan stated that Natural England working on an Adaptation Assessment Tool for climate change which could be overlaid on this work.

10.12 Mr Devereux commented that the presentation highlighted the visualisation of all these complex factors & how they link together, giving an excellent insight and a good communication tool.


11.1 The Committee noted the accompanying Paper (CRFCC18/19) and Presentation from the FCRM Programme Team Leader with regard to the FCERM Programming, Current In-Year Position 2018-19.

11.2 The FCRM Programme Team Leader gave an overview of the monthly in-year Programme Management Process for the benefit of the new Members to the Committee.

11.3 The FCRM Programme Team Leader updated the Committee on the current in-year Capital position (based on December 2018 information). It was noted, that as per previous Meetings, the EA Capital works were forecasting a significant spend over budget, mainly due to moderated schemes with no formal allocations. It was confirmed that next year these schemes will have an allocation.

11.4 The FCRM Programme Team Leader stated that Anglian (Central) is forecasting to deliver 217 OM2s against a target of 332. The Committee was informed that work was progressing on the methodology for determining the OM2s for the Ouse Washes Section 10 Works. The FCRM Programme Team Leader was confident these would offset the reduction.

11.5 The FCRM Programme Team Leader informed the Committee that in Quarter 3 the National over programme stood at circa £50m over budget, consequently the Delivery Portfolio Board decided budgets needed to be re-set in each Area to help manage the programme back to an affordable position. It was confirmed that the whole East Anglia Area (Anglian Central and Anglian Eastern RFCCs) had been set a revised budget of £27.9m from £36.8m (for EA Projects). The FCRM Programme Team Leader informed the Committee that for the Anglian (Central) RFCC Region the opportunities for stopping and/or slowing projects were limited due to the nature and type of works. The National team had been advised that for East Anglia Area, as a whole, would be able to come in at circa £32.5m and the actions for Anglian (Central) were detailed to Members.

11.6 The FCRM Programme Team Leader highlighted to the Committee that at the end of December 2018 there was circa £1.2m of unclaimed GiA and Local Levy monies for LLFA & IDB Projects, which were detailed to the Committee.

11.7 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager informed the Committee that the bi-monthly Reports were introduced on behalf of the Committee in October 2017. The aim of the Reports was to allow active sponsorship by the LLFA Members for projects within their geographical area. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager highlighted that these Reports were resource intensive and were recirculating information and therefore was concerned over their value for money. The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager highlighted that since October 2017 there has been the introduction of the two LLFA & IDB Flood Risk Advisors and the widening of the scope for the Pipeline Development Group (PDG). The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager suggested to the Committee that a number of the reasons for introducing these Reports had now been offset by these changes and asked the Committee to consider stopping the requirement for these Reports.

11.8 The Chair agreed with the suggestion of the Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager and put forward to the Committee the motion to stop the bi-monthly Reports and monitor the situation going forward. No objections were recorded.
11.9 **Action**  
The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager to stop the production of the bi-monthly Reports.

11.10 The FCRM Programme Team Leader informed the Committee that the current in-year Revenue position (based on December 2018 information) was slightly over budget but expected this to be on track at end of year and highlighted to the Committee that the EA efficiency targets for both Capital and Revenue programmes for 2018/19 had been achieved.

11.11 The Chair thanked the presenters and requested that the OM2 value for the Ouse Washes works is determined as soon as possible, to give assurance to National colleagues.

11.12 The Chair questioned the position in relation to the Committee’s accountabilities of having figures for the whole of the East Anglian area in regard to the over programme, as opposed to the individual Committees (Anglian (Central) and Anglian (Eastern)).

11.13 The Area Director confirmed that the figures are reported at an Area Director level, that is now the area covered by both the two RFCC Committees, as opposed to in the past the two individual RFCCs. The Area Director confirmed that budgets are calculated as two separate items for each RFCC area and amalgamated only for reporting purposes.

11.14 The Chair asked the Committee for their agreement to Recommendation A of the FCERM Programming: Current in-year position 2018-19 (CRFCC18/19). No objections recorded.

11.15 **Resolution**  
A. The Committee noted the in-year FCRM GiA position and Outcome Measure delivery.

12. **ADA – Good Governance Guide for IDB’s**

12.1 The Chair informed the Committee that unfortunately due to the traffic difficulties, the Guest Speaker Iain Smith (EA Member) had not been able to attend and the presentation would therefore be postponed to a subsequent Meeting. No objections were recorded. Copies of the ADA – Good Governance Guide for IDB’s were circulated to the Members present.

12.2 **Action**  
Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add the ADA – Good Governance Guide for IDB’s to a subsequent Meeting.

13. **Members’ Slot**

13.1 Mr Devereux updated the Committee on his initial engagement with regard to his Coastal portfolio:
- Interactions with the Anglian Coastal Monitoring Programming Teams, including site visits to the Committee’s coastal region.
- Attended with Mr Johnson from the EA, the Coastal Group Meeting and was introduced to the work being undertaken in the Anglian (Eastern) RFCC region.

13.2 Cllr Long gave the Committee a progress update on the Wolferton Pumping Station Scheme, and indicated that in his capacity as the acting Chair for the King’s Lynn IDB he had signed a 100 year lease for the new location of the site.

13.3 Cllr McPake updated the Committee with regard to the Reports concerning the Surface Water flooding in May 2018. The Section 19 Report had been completed and the Independent Report should be available in July 2019.
13.4 Mr Simpson highlighted the item on page 78 of the pack, Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans, and that Anglian Water would be giving a presentation on this subject at the next Meeting.

13.5 No other items were raised.

14. Forward Look (CRFCC18/20)

14.1 The Chair highlighted to the Committee that John Curtin, Executive Director for FCRM will be attending the April 2019 Meeting and that it will be the last Meeting for the Area Director before he retires.

14.2 The Chair informed the Committee that the July 2019 Meeting will be held at King’s Lynn and would include a visit to the coastal area of the Committee region. The Chair thanked Cllr Long and Mr Devereux for their offer to host this Meeting.

14.3 The Chair requested that if Members had ideas for a venue or speakers for future Meetings, these would be welcomed for consideration.

14.4 The Committee noted the Forward Look and asked that the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer add any items as discussed in today’s meeting.

14.5 Action  
Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add to Forward Look any items as discussed in today’s Meeting.

14.6 Resolutions  
A. The Committee noted the Forward Look (Appendix 1) and noted the idea to suggest any future items and Speakers for consideration.

15. Matters arising from Information Papers

15.1 The Committee noted the following information papers:
- Delivering the Anglian (Central) RFCC Programme (INF/C1820).
- Developing the Anglian (Central) RFCC Programme (INF/C1821).
- Flood Resilience and Incident Management Update (INF/C1822).
- Ox-Cam Arc – Government’s Response to the NIC Report (INF/C1824).

15.2 The Chair asked if authors or Members wished to raise any issues from the Information Papers.

15.3 The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager drew to the attention of the Committee the Ox-Cam Arc Paper (INF/C1824), highlighting that within the Budget 2018 and associated announcements, the Government’s responses to the NIC’s recommendations.

15.4 No further comments were made by the Committee regarding the Information Papers.

16. Any Other Business

16.1 No Other Business was raised by the Members of the Committee.

17. Date of Next Official Meeting

17.1 Thursday 11th April 2019, Environment Agency offices, Ouse Washes Conference Room, Bromholme Lane, Brampton, PE28 4NE.
## ANGLIAN (CENTRAL) RFCC ACTIONS – 17th January 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Action Required</th>
<th>Who by?</th>
<th>Pending/Why?</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>The Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to circulate the web address for registration to the FLOODEX/IRRIGEX UK Event.</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed 11/02/19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Members to submit their interest in a day ticket to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.</td>
<td>RFCC Members</td>
<td>No Feedback received as of 01/04/19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Members to complete the ADA Members Communication Form to receive the ADA E-News and Gazette.</td>
<td>RFCC Members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire Members &amp; LLFA Officers to keep the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer updated on developments with their respective re-organisations.</td>
<td>Northamptonshire &amp; Buckinghamshire Members and LLFA Officers</td>
<td>Feedback from Northamptonshire County Council that there is no updates to report back, 27/03/19.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>Members to submit any views on the new Constitution of the Anglian (Central) RFCC to either the Area Flood &amp; Coastal Risk Manager or Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.</td>
<td>RFCC Members</td>
<td>No Feedback received as of 01/04/19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to amend from Draft to Final Minutes.</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed 24/01/19.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Outstanding Members to supply synopsis and photograph to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.</td>
<td>RFCC Members</td>
<td>Number of Members outstanding as of 01/04/19.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add informal finance Meeting to the afternoon session on the Local Choices date for LLFA Members.</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed 24/01/19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>The Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager to stop the production of the bi-monthly Reports.</td>
<td>Area Flood and Coastal Risk Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed 24/01/19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add the ADA – Good Governance Guide for IDB’s to a subsequent Meeting.</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed 24/01/19.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Development Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer to add to Forward Look any items as discussed in today’s Meeting.</td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer</td>
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Completed 24/01/19.

### ACTION POINTS FROM ANGLIAN (CENTRAL) RFCC MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 2018

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Each Member to supply to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer a synopsis and photograph.</td>
<td>Members</td>
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Ongoing.
RECOMMENDATION

The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the evolution of the priorities and associated activities for the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor Role.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor role was agreed by the RFCC in July 2016, and Laura Kitson has been in post since November 2017.

1.2 Since the commencement of this post, the Oxford-Cambridge arc has emerged as a strategic, pan Authority proposal, with implications for the whole River Great Ouse catchment. This has increased the importance of ensuring that water management infrastructure at a catchment scale is recognised in strategic growth plans, and that its implementation is planned and funded. This report reflects how the priorities and activities of the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor have evolved as a result.

2. Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor Role – priorities and activities

2.1 Background: In July 2016, the Anglian Central RFCC approved the creation of a Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor post, to create an additional resource to seek flood risk betterment from development. Laura Kitson started in this role in November 2017.

2.2 As originally envisaged, the focus of the role would be delivering betterment through growth and development through influencing Local Plans and development proposals.

2.3 Emerging and current development pressures: In November 2016, the National Infrastructure Commission published its interim findings on how to maximise the potential of the Cambridge - Milton Keynes – Oxford corridor, and the final report was published in November 2017. Within the Budget 2018 and in associated announcements, Government responded to the NIC’s recommendations, supporting the NIC’s recommendation of building up to 1 million new homes by 2050, and recognising the need for an integrated approach to the planning and delivery of the infrastructure, homes and business growth.

2.4 The scale of this growth, and the opportunity associated with the arc scale infrastructure planning presents a significant opportunity of integrating water management infrastructure with the wider infrastructure planning, and ensuring its planning and resourcing as part of the growth proposals. This opportunity is beyond the statutory consultee role of the LLFAs and the Environment Agency (EA). It is additional and complementary to the EA’s strategic overview role, which it is actively using to engage and influence those driving the OxCam agenda, and to provide Laura a platform to act on behalf of RMAs in these non-statutory discussions where they would not otherwise be represented.
2.5 **Current priorities**: Laura has set up a steering group for the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor role, which includes Allan Simpson as RFCC sponsor for the role, together with Richard Taylor as the EA host for the role, and representatives from Milton Keynes, Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire LLFAs. With this group, Laura has been discussing how the priorities and activities of the role should evolve. The overall objective of using growth and development to seek flood risk betterment remains unchanged, but the mechanisms of best achieving this have been under review.

2.6 Through a prioritisation exercise with the steering group, and on which all LLFA officers across the catchment were invited to comment on, and from discussions that the LLFA steering group members have had with their respective RFCC members, we have identified that ensuring that the importance of water management infrastructure at a catchment scale is recognised in strategic growth plans, and its implementation planned and funded should be the top priority for this role. The aims of LLFAs influencing planning decisions, and planners recognising betterment through policy and development decisions were identified as important but lower priority.

2.7 This prioritisation responds to, and mirrors the ambition of the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. The RFCC has recognised the importance of engaging positively with this growth agenda, with a presentation received at the October 2018 meeting. It has also recognised the opportunity to harness the housing and infrastructure growth forecast within the catchment to ensure environmental net gain (including flood risk reductions) in its Position Statement on the 25 Year Environment Plan which the committee adopted in July 2018.

2.8 The prioritisation also enables the RFCC to show proactive leadership in relation to the Government ambition and joint declaration between the Government and local partners for the Oxford-Cambridge Arc that was published alongside the Spring Statement on the 13th March 2019. This included the expectation that the Oxford-Cambridge arc will deliver environmental net gain and enhanced natural capital, and recognised both the opportunities to deliver strategic flood alleviation across multiple river catchments, and the role of Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.

2.9 **Capacity implications**: It is not possible for the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor role to cover the whole breadth of opportunities for delivering flood risk betterment through engaging with the growth arc, improving local plans and evidence bases and promoting betterment through development sites. Therefore further discussions took place with the steering group to identify a way forward.

3. **Reasons for Recommendations**

3.1 The steering group, with input from all LLFA officers has agreed that Laura should focus on ensuring that the importance of water management infrastructure at a catchment scale is recognised in strategic growth plans, and its implementation planned and funded.

3.2 In practice, this will involve ensuring evidence is developed / collated for catchment scale infrastructure needs within the OxCam growth arc, especially ensuring that surface water / ordinary watercourse / LLFA responsibilities are included within this evidence base. This evidence and advocacy would be predominantly at the catchment scale. It will also involve general promotion of the importance of water management infrastructure planning, across all sources of flood risk.

3.3 As it has been identified as lower priority by the steering group, working individually with LLFAs as Local Plans are advanced, and development sites are progressed cannot be supported with the capacity currently available.
4. Alternative Options considered

4.1 Alternative options have been discussed with the steering group. These included the creation of an additional post, to focus on working individually with LLFAs on Local Plans and development sites, and hybrid options including procuring external training to support LLFAs and Local Planning Authorities, and LLFAs creating additional capacity to focus on delivering betterment through Local Plans and development sites.

4.2 Conscious of the number of posts currently funded by the RFCC, including the 2 RMA facing posts recently recruited to, it was not felt that there would be an appetite for creating additional posts at this stage, and LLFAs are not able to create further capacity in addition to their statutory workloads, therefore these options were discounted.

4.3 The implications of the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor role not being able to work directly with individual LLFAs on Local Plans and development proposals will be monitored, and if it is felt that there is a clear need to create an additional post at a later date, this is something that the steering group may discuss further at a later date.

5. RECOMMENDATION

5.1 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the evolution of the priorities and associated activities for the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor Role.

RICHARD TAYLOR
Partnerships & Strategic Overview Team Leader
(On behalf of the Strategic Flood Risk Planning Advisor Steering Group)
The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Support the Annual Refresh of the current 6 Year Capital Programme and the Revenue Maintenance Programme.
B. Note the targets associated with the 2019/20 Funding Allocation.

1. **Headline Messages**

1.1 This paper is for information.

1.2 The Environment Agency Board approved the Capital and Revenue Allocation for 2019/20, following RFCC Committee consent in January.

1.3 We expect the updated capital programme to be published during March, and the updated revenue programme in April. Both will be available on [gov.uk](http://gov.uk) in map form.

1.4 The allocation for 2019/20, and the targets associated with this are set out in Appendix 1 for each RFCC.

1.5 This upcoming annual refresh is the final one of the current 6 Year Capital Investment Programme and will also focus on building the pipeline for beyond March 2021.

1.6 An overview of the Capital and Revenue Allocation Process is set out in Appendix 2. This should be used as a reference document throughout the year, as required.

2. **Background**

2.1 In January, the Committees were presented with their Indicative Capital and Revenue Programmes for consent. On 7 February the Environment Agency Board approved the allocation of funding for 2019/20, and the indicative funding allocation for the remainder of the 6 Year Capital Programme and the 5 Year Revenue Maintenance Programme.

2.2 The RFCC Committees played an important role in shaping and confirming the final programmes. The Environment Agency Board recognised and appreciated the support and guidance on local priorities which the Committees provide.

2.3 The allocations for 2019/20 and associated targets are set out in Appendix 1. The Committees are asked to note their individual contribution to these targets.
2.4 An overview of the allocation process for Flood and Coastal Risk Management (FCRM) capital and revenue funding is set out in Appendix 2 for your information. This can be used as a reference document throughout the year.

3. Programme Publication

3.1 The updated Capital Investment Programme is expected to be published during March on gov.uk. This will be available in map form, alongside the Revenue Maintenance Programme. By making the programme more accessible we are providing greater transparency in the work we are doing.

3.2 The 5 Year Revenue Maintenance Programme is expected to be published in April.

4. Latest Position

4.1 At end of December 2018 we passed the 150,000 homes better protected milestone, against our target of 300,000 by March 2021. We would like to thank the RFCCs for their support, and our Risk Management Authority (RMA) partners for their part in achieving this collective milestone.

4.2 We are on track to achieve our 300,000 homes target but are not complacent as there are many potential risks to manage. There are still a number of schemes (around 400) left to deliver by March 2021.

4.3 We will shortly write to all Local Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards to inform them of their allocations for projects continuing into and starting in 2019/20.

4.4 The Capital Allocation is now prioritised to deliver the 300,000 homes better protected target, with clear contributions having been offered by each RFCC. At the RFCC Chairs meeting in May we will be discussing how we collectively achieve this target, recognising that this may require adjustments in year as projects progress. This will be reported to the RFCCs in July.

4.5 Our new framework for procuring and tendering work, the Next Generation Supplier Arrangements (NGSA), comes into effect on 1 April. This comprises a new Collaborative Delivery Framework, and supporting frameworks for Marine and Coastal, Mapping and Modelling, Client Services and Operational Services. Other Risk Management Authorities are also able to utilise services from these frameworks.

5. Annual Refresh of the 6 Year Capital Investment Programme

5.1 The RFCCs are asked to support the final annual refresh of the current 6 Year Capital Investment Programme. This final refresh will need to ensure we deliver the 300,000 homes better protected target, and meet our settlement conditions set by government for Partnership Funding Contributions (15%) and Efficiency (10%).

5.2 The allocation for 2019/20 was created using a prioritisation method based on maximising the number of homes better protected. We aim to follow the same prioritisation approach during this next refresh.

5.3 In the upcoming refresh we aim to keep as much stability in the programme as we can. This is dependent on projects delivering to time and cost, in line with their current indicative allocations. The majority of the schemes within the programme will be in construction phase so there will be reduced opportunity to accommodate any changes.
5.4 Work is ongoing to influence, shape and secure a future funding settlement beyond March 2021. To support this it is important that future scheme opportunities are reviewed and identified through the upcoming refresh process to feed into the Spending Review 2019 (SR19) discussions. We will continue to engage with RFCC Chairs on SR19 developments.

6. **Annual Refresh of the Revenue Maintenance Programme**

6.1 We are updating our Asset Management IT system in 2021. To free up resource within Area teams to transition to the new system we will be asking for data to allow for 2 years’ of allocation to be generated during this year’s refresh process.

6.2 The Revenue Maintenance Allocation for 2020/21 is subject to the results of the Spending Review 2019 and we do not expect to know the outcome of this until the autumn. As a result we will prepare a range of scenarios for the RFCC Committees to review at their October meetings.

6.3 The guidance issued to Areas in April to support the refresh process will outline in more detail the allocation process and transition to the new asset management system. Further information can be provided to the Committees in the July paper if required.

7. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Support the Annual Refresh of the current 6 Year Capital Programme and the Revenue Maintenance Programme.
B. Note the targets associated with the 2019/20 Funding Allocation.

KEN ALLISON  
Director of FCRM Allocation and Asset Management  
11th March 2019
## Appendix 1 – Allocation and Delivery Targets

### a) Capital and Revenue Allocation for 2019/20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFCC</th>
<th>Total Capital Allocation (£m)</th>
<th>Total Revenue Maintenance Allocation (£m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Central</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Eastern</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Northern</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>10.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Severn &amp; Wye</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumbria</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>5.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>11.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>19.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>12.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wessex</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>7.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>12.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Capital allocation figures are as consented in January 2019.
2. Revenue figures are for revenue maintenance only and include asset management revenue projects.

### b) Homes better protected targets for 6 Year Capital Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Central</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>2,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Eastern</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>4,469</td>
<td>10,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglian Northern</td>
<td>14,913</td>
<td>2,782</td>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>4,285</td>
<td>17,117</td>
<td>5,688</td>
<td>48,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Severn &amp; Wye</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>3,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>9,859</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>7,041</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>8,854</td>
<td>45,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumbria</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>6,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>5,417</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>13,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>10,215</td>
<td>13,258</td>
<td>13,694</td>
<td>13,541</td>
<td>11,811</td>
<td>15,161</td>
<td>77,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames</td>
<td>4,715</td>
<td>3,219</td>
<td>7,997</td>
<td>3,892</td>
<td>5,987</td>
<td>5,533</td>
<td>31,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,983</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>2,666</td>
<td>10,427</td>
<td>18,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wessex</td>
<td>6,965</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>16,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>2,101</td>
<td>8,062</td>
<td>5,382</td>
<td>8,945</td>
<td>24,751</td>
<td>18,253</td>
<td>67,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54,469</td>
<td>42,517</td>
<td>45,864</td>
<td>52,811</td>
<td>71,808</td>
<td>75,347</td>
<td>342,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Figures taken from audited final figures
2. Figures taken from latest forecast (February 2019)
3. Figures taken from latest refreshed programme (due to published March 2019). Figures exclude Natural Flood Management homes better protected
4. Figures show maximum possible outcome on homes better protected

Note: Figures show Capital Maintenance (CM), new Capital Defence (DEF) and Property Level Protection (PLP) Schemes only, and only those projects which have Grant in Aid (GiA) allocation in the 6 year programme period.
### c) Percentage of Environment Agency maintained, high-consequence assets in required condition against Targets for 2018/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Agency Area¹</th>
<th>RFCC</th>
<th>Year-end position as of Feb 2019 (%)²</th>
<th>Year-end targets for 2018/19 (%)³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire &amp; Bedfordshire</td>
<td>Anglian Central</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex Norfolk &amp; Suffolk</td>
<td>Anglian Eastern</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire &amp; Northamptonshire</td>
<td>Anglian Northern</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbria &amp; Lancashire</td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>95.6%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester, Merseyside &amp; and Cheshire</td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland, Durham &amp; Tees</td>
<td>Northumbria</td>
<td>96.9%</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire, Warwickshire &amp; West Midlands</td>
<td>English Severn &amp; Wye / Trent</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shropshire, Hertfordshire, Worcestershire &amp; Gloucestershire</td>
<td>English Severn &amp; Wye</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon &amp; Cornwall</td>
<td>South West</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent &amp; South London</td>
<td>Southern / Thames</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solent &amp; South Downs</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire &amp; North London</td>
<td>Thames</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Thames</td>
<td>Thames</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>95.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire, Nottingham &amp; Leicestershire</td>
<td>Trent</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wessex</td>
<td>Wessex</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>97.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Targets are reported by EA Area rather than RFCC boundaries
² The national target for 2018/19 for high consequence assets is 97.5%. Nationally we are forecasting to be at or above the target for this year.
Appendix 2

FCRM Capital and Revenue Allocation Process – a reference document

This section provides an overview of the annual Capital and Revenue Grant in Aid allocation process. It should be used as a reference document throughout the year. A glossary of key terms is provided in Section 6. The RFCC Members Handbook should also be referred to for clarity on RFCC Committee roles and responsibilities.

1. FCRM Capital and Revenue Funding Allocation Overview

1.1 RFCCs play a critical role in the allocation and approval of the Environment Agency’s Capital and Revenue Programmes for FCRM. These two separate programmes contain a number of projects which are led and delivered by Risk Management Authorities – the Environment Agency, Local Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards, and in some cases Water Companies and Highway Authorities, or in partnership with each other.

1.2 Within the Capital Programme, projects will be new schemes (e.g. new defences), improvements to existing schemes (e.g. capital maintenance of existing defences), support schemes (e.g. mapping and modelling), or other activities (e.g. property level resilience). Revenue allocation projects will be maintenance works to existing assets to ensure they do not fall below their target condition, and Environment Agency day to day costs including, salaries, specialist resources, maintaining mapping, modelling and telemetry systems.

1.3 In simple terms, the Capital Programme focuses on the building of new assets or reinstating failing assets, while the Revenue Programme supports day to day operational activities and the maintenance of existing assets.

1.4 RFCC Committees should scrutinise these programmes, hold the Environment Agency, Local Authorities and others to account to ensure delivery, and consent all Final Capital and Revenue Programmes. RFCCs should ensure local priorities are addressed through local choices, and raise local levy which can be used to fund additional FCRM works in the local area. The RFCC Members Handbook sets out the statutory functions and roles of RFCCs.

1.5 RFCCs have a role to play in helping to ensure the targets associated with this funding are achieved. The number of homes better protected and the percentage of Environment Agency owned assets in required condition are set out at the start of each financial year. These targets, otherwise known as Outcome Measures (OMs) or Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are set by Defra and their delivery is a requirement of the Environment Agency’s funding settlement.

2. Annual FCRM Capital Grant-in-Aid Allocation Process for 2020/21

2.1 We are currently in the penultimate year of our 6 Year Capital Programme with confirmed funding up until March 2021. Work is currently underway to secure another long term funding settlement for FCRM, taking us beyond the 2020/21 financial year.

2.2 Before Government committed to a 6 year funding period, our programmes were substantially revised and changed each year as part of the annual funding process. With the 6 year programme, we now largely expect all Risk Management Authorities to stick to the approved programme as far as possible, and we undertake an annual refresh of the programme to allow projects to be removed or added where priorities or deliverability has changed.

2.3 This annual refresh of the programme and subsequent approval by RFCCs is a constant cyclical process. The process for allocating Government Grand-in-Aid capital funding and
refreshing the programme is summarised below. It sets out where RFCCs input and approve the programme as part of the annual cycle of Committee meetings. This is also set out in the table and diagram in Section 5.

2.4 **Quarter 1**: The annual refresh process starts in March and April with the production and publication of new and updated guidance to support the next cycle of the refresh. This is put together by the National Portfolio Office within the Environment Agency. During April and May we invite all Risk Management Authorities to submit any new projects and any changes required to existing projects in the programme. This year we will again be focusing on schemes beyond 2021 to strengthen the pipeline of projects and the future programme.

2.5 Following submission of these changes, local Area teams will put together a new and 'refreshed' local programme, which is shared with RFCC Committees prior to and at their July meetings for support and endorsement.

2.6 **Quarter 2**: Following the July RFCC Committee meetings, local Areas Teams, on behalf of their RFCCs, will submit all project changes required to the national team (the National Portfolio Office). The National Portfolio Office will then collate all the changes and bids for additional or reduced funding for individual projects and nationally prioritise the required changes to ensure the programme remains affordable, on track to deliver its outcomes, and meet any wider national funding changes. They will then produce a revised investment allocation programme for the whole country for the next financial year. The national priorities for allocating funding are agreed with the RFCC Chairs.

2.7 The updated and refreshed programme, which is affordable within the current indicative allocation and shows which projects are eligible for funding, is then returned to local Area Teams to share with RFCC Committees.

2.8 Not all requested changes made during the refresh process will be able to be accommodated. These changes have to be balanced against other competing demands and priorities across the country and the programme must remain affordable.

2.9 **Quarter 3**: During September, where sub-groups exist, and in October for the main Committee meetings, the ‘local choices’ meetings take place. These are where RFCCs can make choices about their allocation programme based on local priorities. If further contributions are identified, from third parties or local levy, RFCCs may be able to increase their programme and deliver more projects. Additional Partnership Funding contributions often mean more projects can go ahead, or become viable for Grant-in-Aid funding.

2.10 During November and December the national team will collate and review all Committee returns. All local choices, as long as they meet the required criteria and are within budget, are approved and included in the production of the final draft allocation.

2.11 In January, the final allocation for Capital Grant-in-Aid for the next financial year is shared with RFCCs for their review and consent.

2.12 **Quarter 4**: Following consent by the RFCCs, the allocation programme is shared with the Environment Agency Board for approval in February, and published on gov.uk in March. Once this programme has been approved, the refresh process for the next financial year starts again.

3. **FCRM Revenue Grant-in-Aid Allocation Process for 2020/21**

3.1 Funding for Revenue Maintenance runs out at the end of 2019/20, the current Spending Review period. With no current funding settlement currently agreed for 2020/21 and beyond, this year’s allocation process will prepare a number of scenarios. This will ensure
we are prepared for a funding announcement when it is made. If an emergency budget is put in place the timescales set out below may change. This will be communicated to the RFCCs as required.

3.2 The Asset Information Management System (AIMS) IT system is used to produce the funding allocations for the revenue maintenance programme. The system was first used to produce the 2017/18 allocation and is an improvement on the previous approach as it enables more targeted allocation of maintenance funding to individual assets based on their flood risk benefits, using nationally consistent maintenance standards.

3.3 We are in the process of upgrading the AIMS IT system to a new Asset Management System. To create capacity for the upgrade we intend to ask Area teams to provide data to allow for 2 years’ of allocation to be generated during this year’s refresh. This will allow us to run the 2021/22 allocation as normal without drawing on Area resources, should we need to, and create capacity for the system upgrade.

3.4 **Quarter 1:** During the first quarter guidance for the maintenance programme refresh and update to the 5 year maintenance programme will be provided.

3.5 The ‘frequent’ maintenance programmes for each operational Area will be automatically copied forward within the AIMS IT system. This will be generated at the start of April.

3.6 Throughout April, May and June local Area teams will be asked to review their baseline programmes. Work that is no longer required will need to be removed and additional work can be identified within the AIMS system. This will include both ‘frequent’ activities (e.g. grass and weed cuts, operational checks) and more ‘intermittent’ activities (e.g. dredging, tree work, asset repairs).

3.7 It will be important that all maintenance needs are properly identified and this review is complete by mid-July.

3.8 **Quarter 2:** Throughout August the national team (the National Portfolio Office), working closely with local Area teams, will quality assure the identified needs programme.

3.9 By the end of August a nationally prioritised indicative maintenance allocation will be produced within the AIMS system. Following a national review, the indicative maintenance programmes for each Environment Agency Area and RFCC will be provided to local Area teams in early September for use in their October RFCC papers.

3.10 **Quarter 3:** At the October RFCC meetings (and in September where sub-groups exist) local Area teams will share indicative allocations with their RFCCs. For the next financial year (2020/21) local choices can be undertaken if there are additional funding opportunities available locally (for example local levy, general drainage charges, Internal Drainage Board precepts).

3.11 The RFCCs will also be shown the indicative 5 year maintenance programme at the October meeting.

3.12 Between September and November local Area teams will undertake a ‘programming’ task within the AIMS system. This will enable any locally funded work approved at the October meetings to be allocated funding, generate the work programmes within the system to enable efficient work allocation to delivery teams, and also produce the published programme information. This must be completed by the end of November.
3.13 In early December the ‘programmed’ reports are generated which will provide the final indicative allocation at an Area and RFCC level. These will be made available to local Area teams for inclusion in their January RFCC papers.

3.14 **Quarter 4:** At the January meetings RFCCs will be asked to consent to the 2020/21 Maintenance Programme and endorse the 5 Year Maintenance Programme. This will enable the Environment Agency Board to allocate the funding for the following financial year.

3.15 Throughout February and March the 2020/21 refreshed Maintenance Programme and 5 Year Maintenance Programme will be prepared for publication in April.

4. **Support Programmes**

4.1 We allocate funding to support the delivery of wider FCRM activities that are integral to the delivery of our whole FCRM business. Our support schemes and programmes include reconditioning existing assets, strategies, flood resilience activities including telemetry, coastal monitoring, works on bridges that provide access to our assets, and flood modelling and forecasting.

4.2 The Environment Programme is one of the support programmes. We seek to integrate environmental outcomes into all our schemes where possible. Where this is not possible, this programme helps the Environment Agency to fulfil its environmental responsibilities to protect and enhance the water environment. It specifically helps meet legal requirements such as the Water Framework Directive.

4.3 In November 2016, the Secretary of State announced £15milion of funding for Natural Flood Management (NFM) projects. This funding is spread over the remainder of the 6 year capital programme, and is intended to reduce FCRM risk, improve habitats and increase biodiversity and increase our overall learning and understanding of the contribution natural flood management can make to our work. This programme is separate to the Environment Programme and support programmes.
5. What RFCC Committees can expect and when

5.1 The following table summarises what the RFCC Committees can expect to receive at each of the 4 Committee meetings and what they will need to do:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee Meeting</th>
<th>What to expect</th>
<th>Actions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| April             | **Capital:**
|                   | • Confirmation of the programme for the financial year has been approved and published. |
|                   | • Details of the outcome targets to be achieved for the year – number of homes better protected. |
|                   | • Outline of the refresh process for the next financial year.                  | No formal action required – RFCCs to note targets to be achieved and support refresh. |
|                   | **Revenue:**
|                   | • Confirmation of the programme for the financial year has been approved and published. |
|                   | • Details of outcome targets to be achieved for the year – percentage number of high consequence assets at required condition. |
|                   | • Outline of the refresh process for the next financial year.                  | No formal actions required – RFCCs to note targets to be achieved and support refresh. |
| July              | **Capital:**
|                   | • Copy of the refreshed programme for review, following changes submitted by all Risk Management Authorities. | Review and endorse the draft refreshed programme. |
|                   | **Revenue:**
|                   | • Copy of the draft indicative allocation for 2020/21 for local choices.       | Decide local choices based on local needs. |
|                   | • Copy of the draft indicative 5 year maintenance programme.                   | Decide local choices based on local needs. |
| October           | **Capital:**
|                   | • Copy of the affordable indicative programme for local choices.               | Consent final allocation. |
|                   | **Revenue:**
|                   | • Copy of the draft indicative allocation for next financial year.             | Consent final allocation. Endorse final indicative high level future programme. |
| January           | **Capital:**
|                   | • Copy of the final draft allocation for next financial year.                 | Consent final allocation. Endorse final indicative high level future programme. |
|                   | **Revenue:**
|                   | • Copy of the final indicative maintenance allocation for the next financial year. |
|                   | • Copy of the final indicative 5 year maintenance programme                    |                                                                                  |

5.2 The following diagram also shows the activities throughout the year and at each of the Committee meetings:
Annual process for allocating Capital Funding

**Jan/Feb** – EA Board approves the final programme and allocation of capital FCRM Grant-in-Aid

**March** – Approved/consented programme published on gov.uk, final preparations made to deliver work in new financial year

**April** – planning for next financial year begins, agreed programmes and associated outcome targets shared with RFCCs for reference

**April/May** – timetable for annual refresh announced to RMAs and associated guidance issued

**May/June** – EA Area teams and other RMAs review projects in the consented programme and advise on any changes required

**July** – proposed project changes and the ‘refreshed’ programme is shared with RFCCs for endorsement

**August/Sept** – EA National team collate all changes and bids for additional/reduced funding and, working within the budget available, prioritise projects

**August/Sept** – EA National team prepare an indicative programme for the whole country showing which projects are eligible for funding

**Sept/Oct** – indicative programme is shared with RFCCs for ‘local choices’ to ensure local priorities are addressed as far as possible within the budgets available and national priorities. RFCCs may increase programmes with further contributions from third parties or local levy

**November/December** – EA National team collate and review all ‘local choices’ returns and prepare final allocation programme

**Jan** – RFCCs review and consent their final allocation programmes of work for the following year

**March** – Approved/consented programme published on gov.uk, final preparations made to deliver work in new financial year

**April** – planning for next financial year begins, agreed programmes and associated outcome targets shared with RFCCs for reference

**April/May** – timetable for annual refresh announced to RMAs and associated guidance issued

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**Nov/Dec** – EA National team collate and review all ‘local choices’ returns and prepare final allocation programme

**Jan** – RFCCs review and consent their final allocation programmes of work for the following year
Annual process for allocating Revenue Funding

Feb/March – 2020/21 programme and 5 year programme prepared for publication

Jan/Feb – EA Board approves the final programme and allocation

Jan – RFCCs review and consent their final allocation programmes of work for the following year

March – baseline programme generated in AIMS, EA Area teams review and add additional maintenance activities

April – planning for next financial year begins, agreed programmes and associated outcome targets shared with RFCCs for reference

April/May – refresh guidance issued

May – national EA teams quality assure identified needs, nationally prioritised indicative allocation produced within AIMS

Aug – national EA teams quality assure identified needs, nationally prioritised indicative allocation produced within AIMS

Sept/Oct – indicative allocation is shared with RFCCs for ‘local choices’

Sept – indicative allocation is shared with RFCCs for ‘local choices’

Nov – EA Area teams undertake programming task within AIMS

Dec – reports generated providing indicative allocation

Dec – reports generated providing indicative allocation

Jan – RFCCs review and consent their final allocation programmes of work for the following year

Feb – 2020/21 programme and 5 year programme prepared for publication

注：原图中的“Annual process for allocating Revenue Funding”部分以中文形式展示在图中，具体内容可参考英文部分。
6. Glossary

6.1 The following glossary should be used as a reference guide to help explain some of the key terminology used when describing the Capital and Revenue Programmes and the Allocation Process.

**AIMS System**
The Asset Information Management System (AIMS) is a computer based IT system used to produce the Funding Allocations for the Revenue Maintenance Programme. It enables more targeted allocation of maintenance funding to individual assets based on their flood risk benefits, using nationally consistent maintenance standards.

**Assets**
Within FCRM these are usually categorised as either structures (e.g. sluices, pumping stations, etc.) or defences (e.g. channels, walls, embankments, etc.).

**Capital**
In general, Capital Funding is money spent on the construction, creation, purchase and improvement or replacement of assets.

**Consented Programme**
The Indicative Allocation, or Indicative Programme, becomes the Consented Programme once the RFCCs give their consent in January and the Environment Agency Board approves in February. Only the Programme for the next financial year is consented, future years within the 6 year programme (and longer term maintenance programme) remain Indicative.

**Funding Codes**
These are used in managing the programme to understand the type of works that the project is undertaking. Some of the more commonly used codes are:
- **BRG** – works to bridges which enable FCRM activities, such as widening to increase flow rates.
- **CM** – Capital Maintenance – works to reinstate an assets standard of service and preserve its design life.
- **DEF** – works to change the current standard of service/protection of a defence or asset, or to create a new defence.
- **REC** – Recondition Work – projects to maintain the standard of protection of existing assets as capital maintenance projects but are only corrective, infrequent and one-off activities which restore the standard of service of failing assets.
- **PLP** – Property Level Protection

**Grant-in-Aid (FCRM GiA)**
The Government, through Defra, provides the majority of funding for FCRM activities in England in the form of GiA administered by the Environment Agency. FCRM Grant-in-Aid is either Capital or Revenue Funding.
- Capital Funding is generally used for new assets, or extending the life of existing assets, and is available to all Risk Management Authorities.
- Revenue Funding is generally used for ‘day-to-day’ Environment Agency activities and maintenance activities.

**Indicative Allocation**
The indicative Allocation, or Indicative Programme, is the initial and draft financial Allocation (both Capital and Revenue) for the forthcoming financial year following national prioritisation. It is presented at the October meeting for review and/or
amendment, and at the January meeting for approval. The Allocation remains Indicative until it is approved and becomes the Consented Allocation or Programme.

**Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**
These are the Environment Agency’s corporate performance measures against which targets are set. They reflect our progress and demonstrate we are meeting our commitments to deliver. We report our position to the RFCCs on the 2 main Indicators for FCRM – KPI 962 and KPI 965.
- KPI 962 reports on the percentage of assets that are at or above their target asset condition. The Environment Agency reports on all FCRM assets on Main Rivers, regardless of who owns or manages them.
- KPI 965 reports on the number of households that are at increased flood risk from assets that are not at their target flood defence condition (are failing assets).

**Local Choices**
Funding bids are prioritised and allocated initially by the Environment Agency’s national programme team according to agreed principles. Following this, RFCCs are invited to make adjustments to this programme within their allocated budgets and with any additional local funding they may have. This takes place during the October RFCC Committee meetings.

**Local Levy**
Levy raised by the Environment Agency from Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs). LLFAs are unitary authorities for an area, or if there are no unitary authorities, the county council for the area. The level at which the local levy is set is voted on annually by LLFA members on the RFCC. Levy is used to fund FCRM activities within the RFCCs region and supplements FCRM Grant-in-Aid funding.

**National Portfolio Office**
The Environment Agency’s national programme and allocation team is otherwise known as the National Portfolio Office. It is the hub for managing the Capital and Revenue Programmes and overseeing changes.

**Outcome Measures**
Similar to KPIs, Outcome Measures (OMs) are a suite of performance measures for flood and coastal erosion risk management. Outcome Measures 1 to 4 are used to help prioritise projects within the Programme, and are used as part of the Partnership Funding score to calculate the amount of FCRM Grant-in-Aid available to a project.
- **OM1** reports on the overall benefits of a scheme and Grant-in-Aid investment, taking into account whole life costs and benefits.
- **OM2** (also known as KPI 930) reports on the number of households benefiting from a reduced risk of flooding from schemes which create new assets or reinstate an asset’s standard of protection.
- **OM3** (also known as KPI 933) reports on the number of households benefiting from a reduced risk of coastal erosion from schemes which create new assets or reinstate an asset’s standard of protection.
- **OM4** – is linked to the environment programme and reports on the hectares of habitat created and kilometres of protected rivers improved. These Outcome Measures are in the process of being changed and updated.

**Project Application and Funding Service (PAFS)**
This is the system for submitting proposals for new projects or project changes requiring Grant-in-Aid funding. This replaces the current project proposals process and the FCERM1 form. It requires all Risk Management Authorities to submit project
proposals online. This service “submit a proposal for flood and coastal erosion risk management project funding” is accessible through gov.uk.

**Partnership Funding**
Defra’s current policy. It provides a system of funding which applies to all FCRM projects seeking Grant-in-Aid (GiA) funding. It is a way of increasing overall investment in FCRM by encouraging external contributions as a means to unlock GiA funding. GiA is capped based on the number of outcome measures a project will deliver, with each project having a Partnership Funding score as a means of prioritisation. RFCCs play a key role in working with partners and communities to maximise contributions, and to raise and allocate local levy which can be used as an external contribution.

**Pipeline**
The ‘pipeline’ refers to those projects which are included in the 6 Year Capital Programme with a Partnership Funding score below 100% and therefore require some external contributions before they can go ahead. It also refers to those projects which are planned for beyond 2020/21. As part of the Annual Refresh Process, and in looking to develop a Future Long Term Investment Programme, we look to strength our pipeline of projects.

**Project Status**
This refers to the Gateway that a project has achieved so far. As part of good project management key milestones are identified within a projects lifecycle and progress is tracked. Key milestones or Gateways are:
- Gateway 0
- Gateway 1 – Business case and financial approval
- Gateway 2 – Detailed design
- Gateway 3 – Contract award
- Gateway 4 – Readiness for service
- Gateway 5 – Contract complete
- Gateway 6 – Project closure

**Refresh**
This is the annual opportunity for all Risk Management Authorities to review their Capital and Revenue Programmes and to update project information and add new projects into the Programme.

**Revenue Funding**
In general, Revenue Funding is money spent by the Environment Agency on day to day activities. These include staff salary costs, revenue projects (e.g. inspections, maintaining hydrometric and telemetry systems), and revenue maintenance (e.g. preventing assets falling below target condition). Revenue Funding also pays for the Environment Agency’s response to flooding.

**Risk Management Authorities**
The collective name for the following organisations: the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authorities, District Councils (where there are no unitary authorities), Internal Drainage Boards, Water Companies and Highway Authorities.

**Spending Review 2019 (SR19)**
This is our opportunity to build on the success of the current funding settlement and negotiate a long term programme that fits the needs of the future beyond 2020 (revenue) and 2021 (capital).
RECOMMENDATIONS

The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the implications of local government reorganisation in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire for the composition of the Committee.
B. Note the process and timeline.
C. Approve that the proposals outlined below move to public consultation once Parliamentary approval has been granted for Council(s) reorganisation.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Anglian (Central) RFCC was informed at the January 2019 Meeting of the requirement to vary the Committee’s composition due to the proposed reorganisation in the local government structures in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. Committee Members were asked to provide initial thoughts to inform proposals.

1.2 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 sets out the process for varying the composition of an RFCC, up to and including Ministerial approval, that is required before the 1st December 2019 for a variation to come into effect on the 1st April 2020.

1.3 This Paper outlines the process for varying the composition of the Anglian (Central) RFCC and the composition proposal to go through the approval process and for public consultation. Committee agreement is sought at this meeting to move forward through the process and to public consultation once Parliamentary approval has been granted for the reorganisation(s).

1.4 The Committee is asked as a whole to decide on the proposal(s) for consultation. Individual Members and authorities will have the opportunity to respond during the public consultation period.

1.5 John Curtin, Executive Director of Flood and Coastal Risk Management has agreed to act as Sponsor.

1.6 The Buckinghamshire proposed reorganisation is from a two tier system to one new Unitary Authority. The Northamptonshire proposed reorganisation is from a two tier system to two new Unitary Authorities.

1.7 Within this Committee's area, the majority of the existing Northamptonshire County Council Tax Base will be located in the new proposed West Northamptonshire Council, with a small number in the proposed North Northamptonshire Council area.
2. **Current Committee Composition**

2.1 **Appendix One**, sets out the present Anglian (Central) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee Composition, that includes one Chair, six EA Members and eleven LLFA Members (including 5 LLFAs sharing two seats).

3. **Draft Timeline**

3.1 Based on the process for varying the composition of an RFCC, the draft timeline would be as detailed in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1 – Draft Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Month</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Paper to RFCC making the Committee aware of the Variation. Completed at the Anglian (Central) RFCC on 17/01/19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th April 2019</td>
<td>Paper to Anglian (Central) RFCC with a proposal for Variation for Committee. Decision to progress this proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th April 2019</td>
<td>Paper to EA Board’s FCRM Committee with regard to the proposal for their agreement to move to public consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd May 2019</td>
<td>Local Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Six week public consultation, potentially 6th May 2019 to 16th June 2019 after local elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortly after 16th June 2019</td>
<td>Additional Anglian (Central) RFCC Meeting to discuss feedback from consultation and approve final variation or use July Meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2019</td>
<td>EA Board approval to final variation of composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug/Sept 2019</td>
<td>Ministerial approval of revised composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2019</td>
<td>Publish variation to composition on GOV.UK webpage (prior to 1st December 2019)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 At the time of writing this Paper, Parliament approval has not been granted for either Northamptonshire or Buckinghamshire local government reorganisations.

4. **Proposal – Committee Name**

4.1 It is proposed to change the name of the RFCC from Anglian (Central) RFCC to **Anglian (Great Ouse) RFCC**.

4.2 This will retain alignment with the other two ‘Anglian’ RFCCs but reintegrates a river catchment relevance and removes the now outdated link with previous Environment Agency operational Area naming.

5. **Proposal – Committee Composition**

5.1 It is proposed that public consultation considers two options. Consultation feedback will then be presented to the Committee to decide the final variation to submit to the EA Board and to the Minister for their approval.

**Option 1 – Do Minimum**

5.2 No changes to the number of EA or LLFA Members or to the LLFAs sharing seats.

5.3 The existing LLFA shared seat position for Buckinghamshire County Council would be transferred to the new proposed Buckinghamshire Council.
5.4 The existing LLFA shared seat position for Northamptonshire County Council would be transferred to the new proposed West Northamptonshire Council. The proposed North Northamptonshire Council has a lesser tax base within the Committee's area than Oxfordshire County Council does, so given Oxfordshire does not have a seat then neither would North Northamptonshire.

5.5 Within this option there is the ability for the LLFAs involved to adjust their approach to the shared seats. Currently the voting seat rotates between LLFAs on an annual basis, however attendance records have been mixed. A partnership approach, whereby one LLFA permanently represents multiple LLFAs, is employed successfully on other RFCCs and could be employed within this Committee.

**Option 2 – Better reflecting spread of Tax Base across LLFAs**

5.6 This option increases the number of the seats within the Committee to enable a more equitable representation of LLFAs when looking at the spread of the tax base across the Committee’s area. The number of seats increases to ten to ensure that no LLFA is detrimentally affected by loss of existing seats.

5.7 **Table 2** below shows the calculations & breakdown of the proposed ten LLFA Voting Seats and the proposed sharing of seats where applicable.
Table 2 – Calculations and Proposed breakdown for ten LLFA Voting Seats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY</th>
<th>Council Tax base</th>
<th>Percentage of overall Tax Base</th>
<th>Present Voting Seats</th>
<th>Seats based on Tax Base (10 in total)</th>
<th>+/- to nearest 1/3</th>
<th>Proposed Shared Voting Seats, based on +/-1/3 option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedford Borough Council</td>
<td>58,040</td>
<td>8.69%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Buckinghamshire Council</td>
<td>22,253</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>Combine Buckinghamshire, West Northamptonshire and Milton Keynes Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire County Council</td>
<td>208,628</td>
<td>31.24%</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
<td>95,575</td>
<td>14.31%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Combine part Central Bedfordshire with Hertfordshire Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County Council</td>
<td>13,162</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>Combine Essex and Suffolk Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire County Council</td>
<td>39,417</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>Combine Hertfordshire and Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>82,950</td>
<td>12.42%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Combine part Milton Keynes Seat with Buckinghamshire and West Northamptonshire Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk County Council</td>
<td>76,375</td>
<td>11.44%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed West Northamptonshire Council</td>
<td>19,955</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>Combine West Northamptonshire with Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed North Northamptonshire Council</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>No voting seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire County Council</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>No voting seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County Council</td>
<td>49,022</td>
<td>7.34%</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>Combine Suffolk with Essex Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>667,771</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.8 The number of Environment Agency appointee seats would increase to eight. These will not necessarily all be recruited to but the composition would retain the flexibility to do so in future.

5.9 Within this option there is also the ability for the LLFAs involved to adjust their approach to the shared seats. Currently the voting seat rotates between LLFAs on an annual basis, however attendance records have been mixed. A partnership approach, whereby one LLFA permanently represents multiple LLFAs, is employed successfully on other RFCCs and could be employed within this Committee.

6. **Summary of Composition Options**

6.1 The two options under consideration for Committee approval are set out below:

6.2 **Option 1 (Do Minimum) – Chair, Six EA Members and Eight LLFA Voting Members**
- A Chair appointed by the Minister.
- Six persons appointed by the Environment Agency.
- The members appointed by, or on behalf of, each Constituent Authority or Group of Constituent Authorities as set out below.
- Changes from current composition highlighted in yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent Authority</th>
<th>Number of Members of the Anglian (Central) RFCC to be appointed by, or on behalf of, each Constituent Authority or Group of Constituent Authorities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedford Borough Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buckinghamshire Council</strong></td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Northamptonshire Council</strong></td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire County Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 **Option 2 (Better reflecting spread of Tax Base across LLFAs) – Chair, Eight EA Members and Ten LLFA Voting Members**

- A Chair appointed by the Minister.
- **Eight persons** appointed by the Environment Agency.
- The members appointed by, or on behalf of, each Constituent Authority or Group of Constituent Authorities as set out below.
- Changes from current composition highlighted in yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckinghamshire Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Northamptonshire Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire County Council</td>
<td>Three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire County Council</td>
<td>One Member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7. CONCLUSIONS**

7.1 It is a finely balanced judgement as to which of the options above best meets the needs of the Committee at this time. Minimal change is a reasonable response to the proposed changes in local government arrangements in part of the catchment, but so too is an opportunity to reflect changes to the council tax base since the Committee was formally constituted. Accordingly, it is proposed to put both the Options detailed in this paper for consultation and defer taking a final view until later in the process.

**8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

8.1 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the implications of local government reorganisation in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire for the composition of the Committee.
B. Note the process and timeline.
C. Approve that the proposals outlined above move to public consultation once Parliamentary approval has been granted for Council(s) reorganisation.

**BRIAN STEWART OBE**
Chair of Anglian (Central) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
Regional Flood and Coastal Committee Composition Document for Anglian (Central) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee

This document confirms the composition for the Committee established for the Anglian (Central) region. This document is published in accordance with Regulation 8(1) of SI 2011/695: The Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Ministerial approval
The Minister has approved the composition of the committee as set out in this document:

Richard Benyon
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Composition of the Committee
The Anglian (Central) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee will consist of:

1. A chair appointed by the Minister
2. Six persons appointed by the Environment Agency
3. The members appointed by, or on behalf of, each Constituent Authority or Group of Constituent Authorities as set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent Authority</th>
<th>Number of members of the Anglian (Central) Regional Flood and Coastal Committee to be appointed by, or on behalf of, each Constituent Authority or Group of Constituent Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedford Borough Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckinghamshire County Council; Hertfordshire County Council; Northamptonshire County Council</td>
<td>One member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire County Council</td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County Council; Suffolk County Council</td>
<td>One member appointed by, or on behalf of, this group of Constituent Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk County Council</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RECOMMENDATION

The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the Forward Look (*Appendix 1*) and suggest any future items & speakers for consideration.

1. **Forward Look**

1.1 The Forward Look is designed to show Members items and topics that are planned over the next three Meetings and give the opportunity to suggest future topics and items. All Members are asked to review the attached Forward Look (*Appendix 1*) and provide any comments or ideas to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer.

1.2 To add value to the Committee business, Members are requested to suggest to the Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer any external speakers that they would wish to see at future Meetings.

2. **RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the Forward Look (*Appendix 1*) and suggest any future items & speakers for consideration.

NIGEL WOOD  
Anglian (Central) RFCC Development Officer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>FORMAL RFCC MEETING</th>
<th>MEMBERS MEETING</th>
<th>FORMAL RFCC MEETING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18th July 2019</td>
<td>Restricted Agenda to allow for Coast Visit</td>
<td>Provisional Local Choices Meeting</td>
<td>Core Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Core Items</td>
<td>Chairman’s announcements</td>
<td>Chairperson's announcements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Declaration of members’ interests</td>
<td>Local Choices Options</td>
<td>Declaration of members’ interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minutes/Actions (NW)</td>
<td>Minutes/Actions (NW)</td>
<td>Minutes/Actions (NW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environment Agency Announcements (SH)</td>
<td>PM – Informal Finance Meeting with LLFA Members</td>
<td>Environment Agency Announcements (SH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area Items</td>
<td>Area Items</td>
<td>Area Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milton Keynes Council – Findings of the Independent Investigation into Surface Water Flooding in May 2018</td>
<td>OxCam &amp; Growth Update</td>
<td>OxCam &amp; Growth Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anglian (Central) RFCC Composition Paper</td>
<td>FCRM in the Fens update (CJ)</td>
<td>FCRM in the Fens update (CJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Anglian Coast Overview (MJ/ID)</td>
<td>Local Income for 2020/21 including Local Levy vote</td>
<td>Local Income for 2020/21 including Local Levy vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FCRM Programme – In Year Position (DC)</td>
<td>FCRM Programme – In Year Position (DC)</td>
<td>FCRM Programme – In Year Position (DC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forward Look (NW)</td>
<td>Forward Look (NW)</td>
<td>Forward Look (NW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Committee Requested Items</td>
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26th September 2019

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SH – Simon Hawkins; PB – Paul Burrows; SM – Sadia Moeed; DC – Duncan Campbell; CJ – Claire Jouvray; NW – Nigel Wood; AS – Allan Simpson; MJ – Mark Johnson; ID – Ian Devereux
List of Information Papers

Anglian (Central) Regional Flood & Coastal Committee (RFCC)

Thursday 11\textsuperscript{th} April 2019

Ouse Washes Room, Area Office, Bromholme Lane, Brampton, PE28 4NE

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</table>
The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

A. Note the February 2019 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management News and Updates.

1. Introduction

1.1 This paper provides the February 2019 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management News and Updates from the Environment Agency and Defra.

2. Financial Pressures affecting Flood and Coastal Risk Management in 19/20

2.1 Next financial year, 2019/20, is the final year of the current Spending Review 2015 period for revenue funding. The 6 year capital settlement extends into 2020/21. The wider Defra group has financial pressure for revenue in 2019/20 that all parts of the Defra group need to contribute to resolving.

2.2 Contact: John.Russon@environment-agency.gov.uk

3. Flood and Coastal Risk Management – the next Long Term Funding Settlement

3.1 Spending Review 2019 (SR19) is our opportunity to build on the success of the current funding settlement and negotiate a long term programme that meets our future needs beyond 2020 (revenue) and 2021 (capital).

3.2 The timing and shape of the Spending Review is uncertain. We are working to the assumption of a commission from HMT in May, concluding in the autumn, whilst aware of the possibility of an emergency budget in the event of an EU Exit ‘no deal’, followed by a later Spending Review.

3.3 Based on feedback from RFCC Chairs we have agreed in principle the following changes to the capital funding formula which will increase Grant in Aid (GiA) and, whilst being ambitious, recognise the constraints on partnership funding:

- **Updated Defra payment rates** to reflect inflation and new evidence on flood damages since 2011 – including social impacts such as mental health.

- **New immediate risk band payment rate** - in particular to help with surface water schemes.

- Improved payment rates for environmental benefits in line with the natural capital approach set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan, recognising the benefits of schemes for properties that will become at risk in the lifetime of the defences due to the impacts of climate change.
• Proposed **asset replacement fund** - £180m to £240m over 6 years for existing assets at the end of their design life that have low partnership funding score and therefore attract insufficient GiA and struggle to secure sufficient partnership funding.

3.4 We are also exploring the pipeline funding requirements associated with the larger programme scenarios.

3.5 **Contact:** jenny.hill@environment-agency.gov.uk

4. **Get involved in Flood and Coast Conference 2019**

4.1 The 2019 Flood and Coast Conference will take place from 18-20 June 2019 at the Telford International Centre. The event will draw together key partners from the flood and coastal risk management community, including local authorities, internal drainage boards, contractors and suppliers, community groups and academia.

4.2 Building on our previous success, we are currently working on an exciting programme for 2019. We have received a staggering amount of suggestions for stimulating discussion topics, interactive displays, facilitated workshops as well as lively presentations which we are now putting together to form that programme.

4.3 We’re delighted that this year the Midlands RFCC Chair Vij Randeniya is on our Advisory Committee helping steer the programme content. As last year we plan to hold a meet and greet with RFCC chairs at the conference and are working with Vij on other ideas for chairs involvement, for example chairing sessions.

4.4 **Contact:** rachel.walters@environment-agency.gov.uk

5. **The Flood Hub**

5.1 North West RFCC has funded a new website, which was launched at the end of 2018. The website, known as [www.TheFloodHub.co.uk](http://www.TheFloodHub.co.uk) acts as a ‘one-stop shop’ for flood-related advice and guidance.

5.2 The Environment Agency and other risk management authorities are already using the website to promote events, share scheme updates and provide links to their online services. The Flood Hub has received positive feedback from partners and communities and many Flood Action Groups have added links to their own online pages.

5.3 The Flood Hub sign-posts partners to key live applications such as the Environment Agency Flood Warning Service and Flood Mapping Services. In its first 2 months the FloodHub received 15,000 page views and around 1,000 downloads of resources. Over the coming months the website will continue to evolve and offer enhanced opportunities to promote new services. It provides a great example of good practice in linking partners and connecting digital services. The format has been designed to be as flexible as possible and as such could be replicated nationally across the RFCC network.

5.4 **The Flood Hub contact:** maria.ullyart@environment-agency.gov.uk

5.5 **FCRM Digital Strategy contact:** jim.walker@environment-agency.gov.uk

6. **Apprenticeship Opportunities**

6.1 The Environment Agency recently led a collaboration of employers from across the sector to establish a new Level 3 Apprenticeship Standard for Water Environment Workers. The collaboration included a wide range of public and private sector organisations, professional bodies and training providers. The Standard was approved by the Institute for

6.2 This new apprenticeship represents a wonderful opportunity for our sector to attract talented people from all backgrounds and provide them with specific transferable skills and bespoke training to excel in the maintenance and management of the water environment. Suitable for anyone aged 16-65, the apprenticeship will offer:
- Focussed and directed work based experience to develop knowledge, skills and behaviours
- A range of technical qualifications
- Professional recognition (through CIWEM).

6.3 The Environment Agency anticipates recruiting and enrolling its first apprentices onto this new Standard between June and September 2019, once we have agreed an appropriate level of training provision across the country. We are keen to explore opportunities to continue collaborating with the entire sector around the attraction and development of apprentices who follow this route.

6.4 In addition, the Environment Agency (and many other large employers) contribute towards the Apprenticeship Levy. We have the ability to transfer a portion of any unspent Levy contributions to non-Levy paying organisations (including local authorities and other risk management authorities) to cover the training costs (excluding salary or other related costs) of their apprentices. If you are interested in exploring this opportunity further, please get in touch.

6.5 **Contact:** Paul.Cross@environment-agency.gov.uk

7. **Working with International Partners on Engineering with Nature Atlas**

7.1 We have been working in partnership with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Rijkswaterstaat in the Netherlands to develop two international guides on Natural Flood Management. The guides are led by USACE, which since Hurricane Sandy is increasingly working with nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk.

7.2 This includes the recently published *Engineering with Nature – An Atlas* - a glossy coffee-table style document which shares case study examples from across the globe showing how we can engineer with nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk. Ten of the 56 case studies are from the UK.

7.3 Alongside the Atlas we are also currently contributing to the development of *Natural and Nature Based Features Guidelines* which will provide the technical details on how to develop flood risk management schemes which work with nature. This guide will be published in mid-2020.

7.4 From the 13-17 May 2019 the Environment Agency will be hosting a meeting with our international partners in Scotland to further develop the NNBF Guidelines. We are planning a one day symposium and two site visits. We will have some spaces available so please register your interest via e-mail: wwnp@environment-agency.gov.uk

7.5 **Contact:** Jo.Guy@environment-agency.gov.uk

8. **International visit to the USA**

8.1 In January Catherine Wright and Jon Hollis went to the USA for the launch of ‘Engineering with Nature – An Atlas’. While in the USA, Catherine and Jon met with five members of Congress, utility companies, resilience officers and a think tank. Two highlights were
hearing more about ‘Green Bonds’ and ‘100 Resilient Cities’. Green Bonds are being used in Washington DC by DC Water (https://www.dcwater.com/) to fund experimental green infrastructure to reduce surface water entering sewers. The outcomes are less certain and the bond shares risk with investors. The investor agrees to pay for the work, with a return rate based on the performance of that work. Over performance gives the investor a ‘bonus’; under-performance means the contractor foots some of the bill.

8.2 The Rockefeller Foundation celebrated its 100th birthday by launching ‘100 Resilient Cities’ (http://www.100resilientcities.org/). Five of the cities are in the UK - London, Bristol, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast. The foundation is funding a resilience officer in each city to develop a resilience strategy and action plan. In this context resilience is for any pressures failing the city from climate change, flood risk, water scarcity and food supply. The foundation bring partners and commercial organisations together to support the delivery of the plans.

8.3 Contact: Jon.Hollis@environment-agency.gov.uk

9. Visit from Japanese Delegation

9.1 During the week 28 January to 1 February we hosted a group of flood risk managers from Japan. The group were from the National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, The Ministry on Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the Japan Institute of Country-ology and Engineering. They were interested to hear about the UKCP18 projections and how we were taking climate change into account in our schemes. We also discussed our Partnership Funding approach, natural flood risk management techniques and our incident management approach.

9.2 The group visited the Thames Barrier and viewed the development work in Nine Elms, which is being built with flood resilience in mind. On a visit to Southampton they discussed SuDS, spatial planning and working in partnership with our local team. Their final visit to Clacton-on-Sea allowed them to see the issues facing coastal communities and the potential options for these communities going forward. The visit has been a great opportunity to share learning and we are keen to see this continue.

9.3 Contact: Alex.Hole@environment-agency.gov.uk

10. The Government publishes its response to the Multi-Agency Flood Plan Review

10.1 On 30 January, Defra released the Government response to the review of multi-agency flood plans produced by Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) which the Secretary of State commissioned Major General Tim Cross to carry out in November 2017. In its response Government welcomed the findings of the review, which commended the Environment Agency’s incident work, and accepted many of the report’s key principles and recommendations. However, the Government response disagreed with the review’s recommendations to introduce statutory duties for the Fire and Rescue Service and for the Environment Agency to take responsibility for responding to surface and groundwater flooding. It also recognised the importance of revising guidance and a new standard for LRFs that will set out clear Government expectations for these plans. The guidance and the new standard will be released for consultation in early 2019. You can read the Government response here.

11. Natural Flood Management – lessons learnt

11.1 The £15m NFM programme is testing a range of NFM interventions though 60 pilots across England, which are split into catchment scale projects led by either the Environment Agency or other risk management authorities and community scale projects led by local groups and charities. The programme is a great opportunity to test the processes required
to deliver these types of projects as well as test the interventions themselves. The team has completed an interim Lessons Learnt report across all the projects. Many of the projects are in the early stages of construction but we have reviewed the challenges setting them up, allocating funding to local community groups and measuring the benefits. We are drafting an action plan to overcome some of the challenges, but have already updated and integrated some new ways of working and shared best practice.

11.2 Contact: Jon.Hollis@environment-agency.gov.uk

12. Environment Agency Modernising Asset Management Milestone

12.1 The Environment Agency manages around £26 billion of flood and coastal risk management assets. We also have an oversight role on a further £17 billion of assets managed by others. Modernising Asset Management (AM) is one of our top priorities in developing our vision to be at the forefront of international best practice and to be recognised as a leading AM organisation.

12.2 Gaining ISO55000 certification in 2018/19 is an important step towards achieving this vision and delivering our AM Strategy 2017-22. We successfully completed stage 1 in June. The stage 2 Certification audit took place over 10 days in November-December 2018, it included both national AM leaders and 3 areas (Greater Manchester Merseyside & Cheshire/West Midlands/Wessex).

12.3 We received the audit report on 10 January which formally confirmed that our certification to the ISO55001 standard has been granted. There were 4 minor actions, some observations for future audits and several positive comments on our commitment and knowledge.

12.4 Contact: richard.jones@environment-agency.gov.uk

13. RECOMMENDATION

13.1 The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee is asked to:

   A. Note the February 2019 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management News and Updates.

JULIE FOLEY
Director of Flood Risk Strategy & National Adaptation
February 2019
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Glossary of Acronyms

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<td>Large Project Review Group</td>
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Glossary of Acronyms

LRF   Local Resilience Forum
LTIS  Long Term Investment Strategy
LTP   Long Term Plan
MAFPs Multi-Agency Flood Plans
MAVOs Mapping And Visualisation Officers
MEICA Mechanical & Electrical, Instrumentation, Control and Automation
MHCLG Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MIR   Major Incident Ready
MMO   Marine Management Organisation
MORI  Market and Opinion Research Institute
MTP   Medium Team Plan
NAFRA National Flood Risk Assessment
NAO   National Audit Office
NCPMS National Capital Programme Management Service
NFM   Natural Flood Management
NFMS  National Flood Risk Management Strategy
NFU   National Farmers Union
NGO   Non-Governmental Organisation
NGSA  Next Generation Supplier Arrangement
NIA   Nature Improvement Area
NIC   National Infrastructure Commission
NORA  Nar Ouse Regeneration Area
NPAB  National Project Assurance Board
NPAS  National Project Assurance Service
NPPF  National Planning Policy Framework
NRE   National Receptor Dataset
NREX  National Resilience Extranet
NRFCC Northern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
OBC   Outline Business Case
OFERG Operational Flood Emergency Response
OFWAT Office of Water Services
OM    Outcome Measure
OPUS  Operation Public Safety
OS    Ordnance Survey
PAFS  Project Application and Funding Service
PSCA  Public Sector Cooperation Agreements
PDG   Pipeline Development Group
PDU   Programme Delivery Unit
PF    Partnership Funding
PFRI  Property Flood Resilience
PFRA  Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PLR   Property Level Resilience/Resistance
PMO   Portfolio Management Office
PPMT  Programme & Project Management Tool
PR19 Price Review 2019
PSCA  Public Sector Co-operation Agreement
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<td>Partnership &amp; Strategic Overview Team</td>
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<td>SRO</td>
<td>Surface Water Run Off</td>
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<td>SSSI</td>
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<td>STP</td>
<td>Short Term Plan</td>
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<td>Sustainable Drainage Systems</td>
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<td>TCG</td>
<td>Tactical Control Group</td>
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<td>Water &amp; Environment Management Framework</td>
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<td>WWNP</td>
<td>Working With Natural Processes</td>
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