

# Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Outcome Measures



Progress report for FCERM outcomes over the Spending Review 2010 period, covering delivery between April 2011 and March 2015 in England by the Environment Agency, Local Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards

Q2 2014/15 (1st July - 30th September 2014)

		Actual & Status	SR10 Forecast <sup>5</sup>	Comments
	The ratio of the whole life present value benefits (Pvb) to the whole life present value costs (Pvc) from projects in the FDGIA capital investment programme	<b>1</b> 9.3 to 1	9 : 1	Schemes completing during first two quarters of 2014/15 will (over their lifetime) provide benefits of £787m against costs of £77m, at a benefit cost ratio of 10.2 to 1. Taking into account other capital expenditure, we expect to achieve a benefit cost ratio of around 9 to 1 over the whole spending review.
River & Sea Flooding	Number of households moved out of any flood probability category to a lower probability category	<b>2</b> 149,155	170,800	Schemes completing this quarter have reduced the flood risk for 616 households, of which 440 were in the highest risk categories. The main scheme contributing to this total was Water End flood alleviation scheme (in York) which protects 382 households.
	Of the above, households moved out of the very sig & sig flood risk categories to moderate or low	<b>2b</b> 82,971	94,900	
	Of the above, households in the 20% most deprived areas moved out of the v. sig & sig. categories	<b>2c</b> 19,974	25,300	The latest forecast data shows that working with partners (and combined with OM3 figures) we expect to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion for just over 180,000 households in the period between April 2011 & March 2015. This is in excess of our aim of 165,000.
Coastal Erosion	Households with reduced risk of coastal erosion	<b>3</b> 9,804	11,100	No schemes contributing to outcome measure 3 have completed this quarter, so totals remain at 9,804 households with a reduced risk of coastal erosion, of which 1,991 were at risk within 20 years and 258 are in the 20% most deprived areas.
	Of the above, those protected from loss within 20 years	<b>3b</b> 1,991	2,280	
	Of the above, those in the 20% most deprived areas protected from loss within 20 years	<b>3c</b> 258	330	Working with partners we expect to reduce risk for 11,100 households over the spending review period, with 5,000 of these at risk of less within 20 years.
Water Framework Directive	Hectares of water-dependent habitat created or improved	<b>4a</b> 5,280	7,200	A further 10 hectares of water dependant habitat have been created or improved this quarter. All of these are attributable to the Arksey Slips Scheme.
	Hectares of intertidal habitat created	<b>4b</b> 269	490	
	Kilometres of river protected under the EU Habitats or Birds Directive	<b>4c</b> 21.7	42	Working with partners we expect to create or improve 7,200 hectares of water dependant habitat. We also expect to exceed the 400 hectare intertidal habitat target and achieve around 490 hectares. Finally, we expect to improve a total of 42 kilometres of protected rivers.
	The proportion of households and businesses in highest risk areas that receive the Floodline Warnings Direct (FWD) service	<b>5</b> 56.6%	66%*	Performance remains unchanged from Q4 2013/14 at 56.6%. We will next update this measure in Q4 2014/15. We will replace this measure from April 2015 to better reflect progress. Meanwhile work is ongoing to reach more customers via social media and mobile phones.
	Proportion of residential units within planning decisions where the application has been refused or has been amended in line with Environment Agency advice	<b>6</b> 98.4%	95%*	A total of 98.4% of residential units within planning applications were refused or amended in line with Environment Agency advice over the last quarter. This is in excess of the target of 95%.

<sup>5</sup> SR10 Forecast figures reflect the medium risk of delivery programme

\* Figures reflect Environment Agency targets as opposed to forecasts

# Environment Agency Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

## Guidance notes to accompany the spending review progress report



From 1st April 2011, a new suite of outcome measures have replaced those used since April 2008. The new suite, agreed with Defra during the 2010 spending review process, maintain some similarities to the original set whilst including specific measures for coastal erosion schemes and actions required under the Water Framework Directive. Unlike the previous suite, the revised measures do not have specific targets. However, we have set targets internally as part of our Corporate Plan, which has been approved by ministers. As before, we have overall responsibility to deliver and report on the measures, but other operating authorities including local authorities (LAs) and internal drainage boards (IDBs) make contributions to measures one to four.

1

Outcome measure one has been included to demonstrate that we continue to develop projects that deliver significant economic benefits over their lives, and therefore represent value for money for the taxpayer. It measures the ratio of the benefits to costs from all projects in our capital investment programme, where the benefits are measured against a 'do nothing' scenario. Both benefits and costs are measured over the whole life of the project and are adjusted to present value. During the spending review period, we will report data on just our major capital schemes, which will generally result in a higher BCR. However, at the end of each year, this will be adjusted to include other smaller projects, and capital spend on items other than schemes.

2

Outcome measure two tracks the number of households benefiting from improved protection from flooding as a result of Environment Agency, local authority and internal drainage board capital projects. It is reported in three sections; the total number of households moving from any flood probability category to a lower category (2), the number of households moving from the very significant or significant to the moderate or low flood risk categories (2b), and of those, the number that are located in the 20% most deprived areas of the country (2c). The four flood probability categories that we use to measure risk are very significant (> 5% annual probability of flooding), significant (5% to 1.33%), moderate (1.33% to 0.5%) and low (<0.5%). The 20% most deprived areas are identified using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation at Super Output Area (SOA) level. There are a total of 32,482 SOAs across the country, which means that those ranked between 1 and 6,496 are considered the 20% most deprived.

3

Outcome measure three tracks the number of households benefiting from reduced risk of coastal erosion as a result of Environment Agency, local authority and internal drainage board capital projects. It is reported in three sections; the total number of households with reduced risk of coastal erosion (3), the number of households protected from loss from coastal erosion within 20 years (3b), and of those, the number that are located in the 20% most deprived areas of the country (3c). Coastal erosion risk categories used are time periods for expected loss due to coastal erosion: short (<10 years), short/medium (10 to 20 years), medium (20 to 50 years) and long term (50 to 200 years).

4

Outcome measure four tracks progress in delivering the statutory environmental obligations outlined by the water framework directive. It is split into three sections; the number of hectares of water dependant habitat created or improved (4a), the number of hectares of intertidal habitat created (4b) and, the number of kilometres of rivers protected under the EU habitats or birds directive that are improved (4c).

5

Outcome measure five reflects the coverage of the Environment Agency floodline warnings direct service. In February 2010 we introduced an opt-out service whereby we automatically register properties at risk with the service, and then provide them with the option to opt-out if they wish. Continued improvements to this service will see increased coverage across the country over the four years of the spending review period.

6

Outcome measure six monitors the amount of inappropriate development allowed within applications at flood risk. It tracks the proportion of residential units within planning applications where the application has been amended or refused in line with Environment Agency advice, against the total number of residential units where the Environment Agency lodged an objection. It is likely that this measure will be modified during 2012/13 as a result of changes to the planning system.

**CONTACT:**

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