

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Outcome Measures



Progress report for FCRM 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

Quarter 4 2013/14

For the period 1st January to 31st March 2014

		Actual & Status	SR10 Forecast ⁵	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	1 9.5 : 1	9 : 1	Schemes completed in the 2013/14 financial year have contributed whole life benefits (including beyond Spending Review Period) of £4,445M against whole life costs of £368M, a benefit cost ratio (BCR) of 12.1:1. Taking into account other capital expenditure on items including flood incident management and coastal monitoring the benefit cost ratio of our programme as a whole is 9.5 to 1.
River & Sea Flooding	Number of households moved out of any flood probability category to a lower probability category	2 134,766	155,600	During 2013/14 36,031 households have benefited from improved protection from flooding. Of these, 24,733 were at significant risk and 8,810 of these were in the 20% most deprived areas. Large schemes completed include beach nourishment scheme at Lincshore, Pevensey Bay Sea Defences and Teal Bay Shingle Migration, Morecambe. The latest forecast data shows that working with partners we expect to provide improved protection to around 155,600 households by March 2015, which when combined with OM3 is in excess of our stretch target.
	Of the above, households moved out of the very sig & sig flood risk categories to moderate or low	2b 69,035	84,900	
	Of the above, households in the 20% most deprived areas moved out of the v. sig & sig. categories	2c 14,503	25,270	
Coastal Erosion	Households with reduced risk of coastal erosion	3 9,804	11,000	During 2013/14 4,518 households have benefited from reduced risk of coastal erosion, with 735 of these protected from loss within 20 years and 195 of these in the 20% most deprived areas. Large schemes completed this year include Eastoke Point (Hayling Island), Shoreham Lancing Beach Management and Hythe to Folkestone Beach Management. The latest forecast data shows that working with partners we expect to provide reduced risk of coastal erosion to around 11,000 households by March 2015.
	Of the above, those protected from loss within 20 years	3b 1,991	2,300	
	Of the above, those in the 20% most deprived areas protected from loss within 20 years	3c 258	420	
Water Framework Directive	Hectares of water-dependent habitat created or improved	4a 5,265	7,700	Working with partners during 2013/14 we created or improved 434 hectares of water dependant habitat (OM4a) taking the total to date to 5,265 hectares. With the completion of the Medmerry project, 223 hectares of intertidal habitat (OM4b) have been created this year, taking the total so far to 248 hectares. We have also improved 5km of protected rivers taking the total to 21.7km. Latest forecast data shows that we expect to achieve the OM4b target of 400 hectares - the majority of the remaining hectares will be delivered by Steart (237Ha).
	Hectares of intertidal habitat created	4b 248	480	
	Kilometres of river protected under the EU Habitats or Birds Directive	4c 21.7	52	
	The proportion of households and businesses in highest risk areas that receive the Floodline Warnings Direct (FWD) service	5 56.6%	66%*	A total of 964,497 customers are eligible meaning that 56.6% of properties in the highest flood risk areas in England can now receive our direct warnings. However, due to the reduction in the numbers of people using landlines, we did not achieve our target of 64%.
	Proportion of residential units within planning decisions where the application has been refused or has been amended in line with Environment Agency advice	6 99.8%	95%*	During quarter 3, 99.8% of residential units within planning applications where the Environment Agency raised an objection were refused or amended in line with our advice.

⁵ SR10 Forecast figures reflect the medium risk of delivery programme

* Figures reflect Environment Agency targets as opposed to forecasts

Environment Agency Flood and Coastal 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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