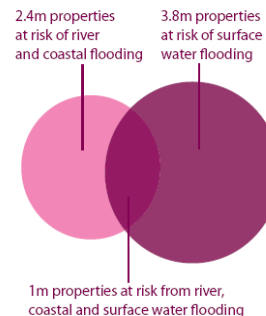


Flood Risk Management New legislation – New Demands!

Mark Garratt
North West Inland Overview Manager
July 2010

Context and drivers

- ➔ Government's **Making Space for Water and Future Water** strategies
- ➔ Summer floods 2007 / Pitt Review
- ➔ Long Term Investment Strategy
- ➔ Flood Risk Regulations 09
- ➔ Flood and Water Management Act 010



Flood and Water Management Act 2010

- ➔ Royal Assent 8 April 2010
- ➔ Defra and the Welsh Ministers will determine commencement
- ➔ Pace has slowed, new Defra team, review of priorities, less money and tough questions
- ➔ October 010 less likely – April 011 more likely



Flood and Water Management Act

2010

CHAPTER 29

CONTENTS

PART 1

FLOOD AND COASTAL PROTECTION FROM MANAGEMENT

1. Key concepts and definitions
1. "Flood" and "coastal defence"
2. "Risk management"
3. "Flood risk management functions"
4. "Coastal protection risk management functions"
5. Other definitions
2. Strategies, co-operation and funding
7. National flood and coastal protection risk management strategy: England
8. National flood and coastal protection risk management strategy: Wales
9. Local flood risk management strategies: England
10. Local flood risk management strategies: Wales
11. Effect of national and local strategies: England
12. Effect of national and local strategies: Wales
13. Co-operation and arrangements
14. Power to request information
15. Joint committees
16. Funding
17. Levies
3. Supplemental powers and duties
18. Environment Agency reports



Flood & Water Management Act 010

Key clauses

- ➔ Clauses 1-6:
LLFAs responsible for managing local flood risk
- ➔ Clauses 7-12:
National and Local Strategies
- ➔ Clause 13-14:
Duty to cooperate and power to share information
- ➔ Clause 18:
EA report progress to Minister



Flood & Water Management Act 010

Other key provisions for LLFAs:

- ➔ Power to designate
- ➔ Reservoirs
- ➔ SUDs



EU Floods Directive

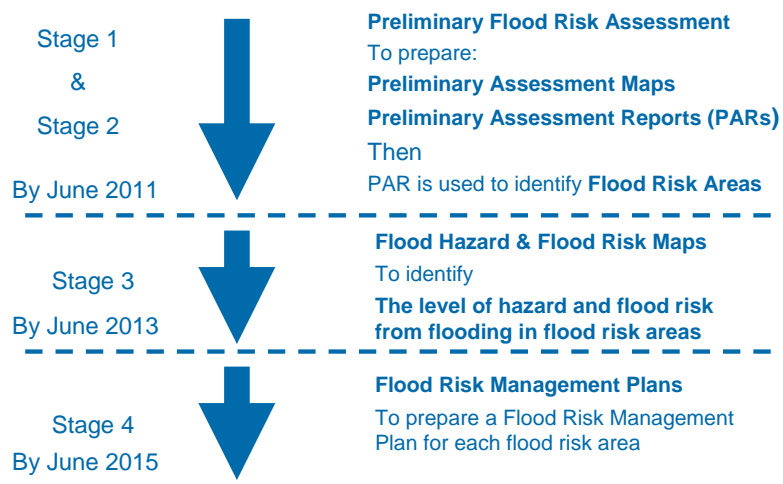
- ➔ Flood Risk Regulations (Dec 2009)
- ➔ EA & LLFAs to address all sources of flood risk
- ➔ Mirrors FWM Act
- ➔ EA role to support and review LLFA outputs



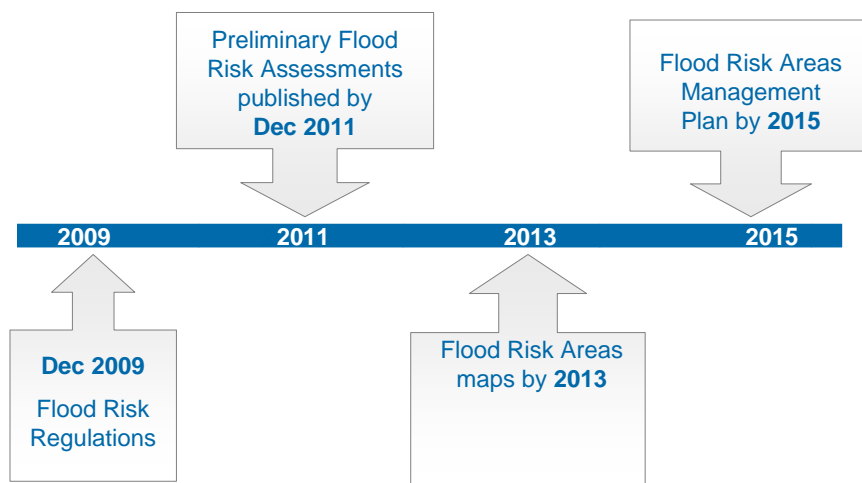
The Regulations in a 'Nutshell!'



Flood Risk Regulations



Flood Risk Regulations - Timeline



‘Strategic Overview’ objectives

Outcome:

Flood risk from **all sources** is adequately assessed and managed using a strategic, risk-based approach

To be achieved by:

- ➔ continued delivery of flood risk management for main rivers and sea, and the oversight of reservoir safety
- ➔ significantly improved flood risk management for surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses



Flood Risk Regulations

Some principles:

- ➔ National Flood Risk = Environment Agency
- ➔ Local Flood Risk = LLFA (county, unitary)
- ➔ Types of **local** flood risk
 - ➔ Surface water
 - ➔ Ground water
 - ➔ Ordinary watercourses
 - ➔ Small reservoirs
- ➔ What is flood risk – probability and consequence



Flood Risk Regulations

Stage 1: Provisional Flood Risk Assessment Report

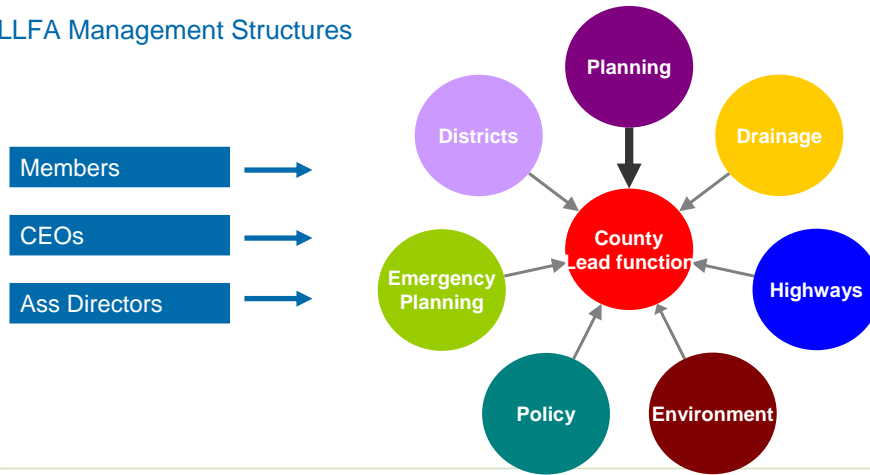
4 Steps:

- ➔ Governance
- ➔ Partnerships
- ➔ Data management
- ➔ Review, assess – prepare PAR



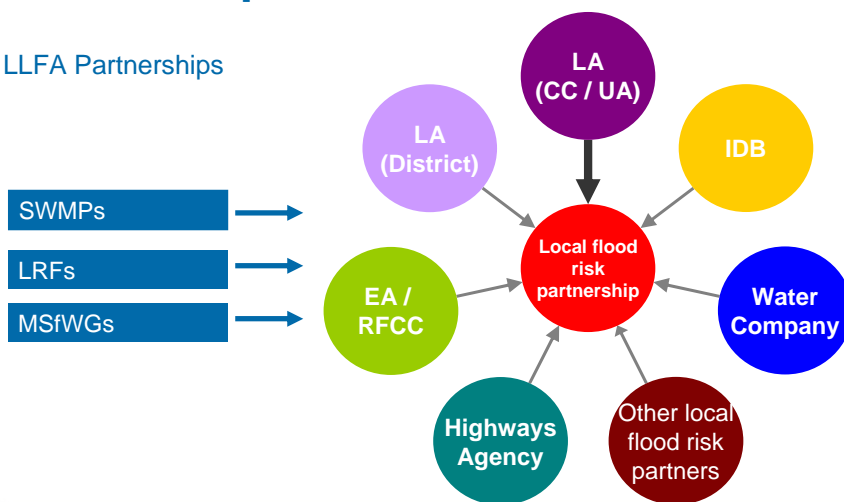
Governance

LLFA Management Structures



Partnerships

LLFA Partnerships



Data Management

LLFA Action	Outcomes
Establish a framework and systems for the collation, storage and maintenance of flood risk information	Review of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ existing flood risk data arrangements ⇒ Data available from EA and within LLFA ⇒ Data from relevant authorities – UU ⇒ IT hardware and software requirements ⇒ Data collected for PFRA
Assemble available flood risk information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Data assembled on flood probability ⇒ Data assembled on consequences (people, economy, environment and cultural heritage) ⇒ Data collated and compiled in preparation to review the default flood risk areas
Analyse national data and prepare supplementary local data that should be used in addition to EA national data sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ LLFAs review quality of national data sets ⇒ LLFAs consider how local information can supplement national data sets to improve the assessment of probability and consequences of past and future floods



Data Management – EA data sets

Data set	Product	Comment	Use in PFRA
Predicted flood risk			
Surface Water	Flood map for surface water (replacing Areas Susceptible for Surface Water Flooding)	A 2 nd generation of surface water mapping which will be available to LLFAs in July 2010	Help LLFAs to identify which areas are prone to surface water flooding
Groundwater	Mapping showing areas susceptible to groundwater flooding	Mapping will be released during summer 2010	Help LLFAs to identify which areas are prone to groundwater flooding
Fluvial / Coastal	Flood map	Undefended risk	Help LLFAs identify where fluvial and coastal floods may interact with other sources of flooding



Data Management – EA data sets

Data set	Product	Comment	Use in PFRA
Historic Data			
Recorded Historic Flood Outlines	Flood Event Outlines (FEOs)	Some attributed with surface water or groundwater	To inform Preliminary Assessment Report
Merged recorded historic flood outlines	Historic flood map	Not attributed and covers flooding from main river, groundwater and the sea	To inform Preliminary Assessment Report
Flood records	National historic surface and groundwater flooding records geo-database	Mainly point data and poorly attributed with source of flooding	To inform Preliminary Assessment Report
Receptors			
National Receptor Dataset	National Receptor Dataset: to be licensed to LLFAs	Receptors are things that may be harmed by flooding	Information on the consequences of flooding for the PAR



Data Management – Local data sets

Product	Comment	Use in PFRA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments Level 1 & 2	Can contain useful information on historic flooding, but many use the national Flood Map as the source of flood risk information. Only some of these consider other sources of local flooding	Filling gaps in national data sets
Regional Flood Risk Appraisal	Some may contain information based on surface water or groundwater flooding	Filling gaps in national data sets
Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs)	Present a good understanding of the watercourses and the hydrology, and drive the long term policy for flood risk management at a catchment scale	Filling gaps in national data sets
Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs)	Consider coastal flooding and impacts now and in the future. Interaction with other sources of flooding may be considered	Filling gaps in national data sets
Surface Water Management Plans	To include an assessment of surface water and measures to mitigate risk	Filling gaps in national data sets
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	Largely cover Water Framework Directive drivers, considering typology, geomorphology, water quality and eco systems, but also contain useful information on the nature of watercourses and catchment issues	Filling gaps in national data sets

Preliminary Assessment Report – (PAR)

Must contain information on past floods (where relevant) and the potential harmful consequences of future floods.

Outline structure:

- General approach and information used
 - Geographic extent and local sources considered
- Historic flooding with significant impacts that could re-occur
 - Location, extent, source and location – assessment of consequence
- Assessment of risk from (potential) future flooding
 - For all local sources – impact of climate change & other factors



Preliminary Assessment Report – (PAR)

Must contain information on past floods (where relevant) and the potential harmful consequences of future floods.

Outline structure:

- Review of Default Flood Risk Areas
 - Review national assessment and describe any amendments
- Proposed Flood Risk Areas
 - Describe flood risk areas, explain any changes and justify new areas
- Communication with Partners
 - Define partners and explain engagement process
- Proposals to support review every 6 years
 - Describe arrangements for ongoing partnership and collaboration and the collection, storage and assessment of new flood risk data



Opportunities

- ➔ Surface water flood risk tackled
- ➔ Effective partnerships
- ➔ Efficient delivery
- ➔ Social, economic & environmental benefits

