

Climate Change and Flood Risk in Lancashire

External Scrutiny Committee

1 March 2022

Introductions



Laura Makeating & Rachel Crompton

LCC - Principal Flood Risk Officers

Gary Petherbridge

LCC – Highways Manager - Operations



Rebecca Makinson

LCC – Highways Asset Management

Andy Brown

EA – Strategic Overview Manager



Elizabeth Lowe

EA – Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategic Senior Advisor



Climate Change Impacts

Appendix A

Our climate is already changing...

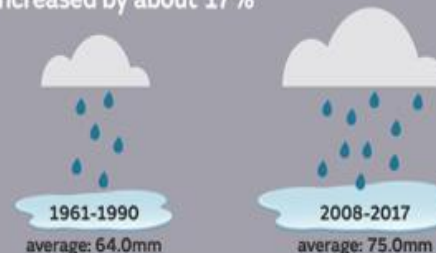
- Six of the wettest years in the UK have occurred since 1998.
- UKCP18 - Trend towards wetter winters and drier summers
- When it does rain it will fall in heavier, more intense bursts which has implications for flash flooding.
- Flooding events are more difficult to understand as they depend not only on the amount and intensity of rainfall but local topography and geology, for example.
- Compounded by sea level rise at the coast, causing accelerated coastal erosion and making discharge of watercourses more difficult due to reduced gradient and increased siltation.
- Flooding is designated on the National Risk Register as the highest risk of causing significant disruption in the UK, behind only pandemic flu.

5.4 million properties in England
are at risk of flooding
That's 1 in every 6 properties

Changes in extremes from 1961-90 to 2008-17

More rain on wettest days

Total rainfall from extremely wet days* has increased by about 17%

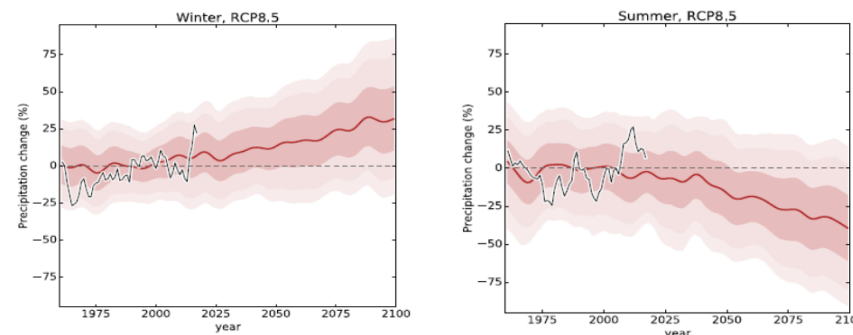


UK heavy rainfall / floods

Extended periods of extreme winter rainfall are now 7 times more likely.

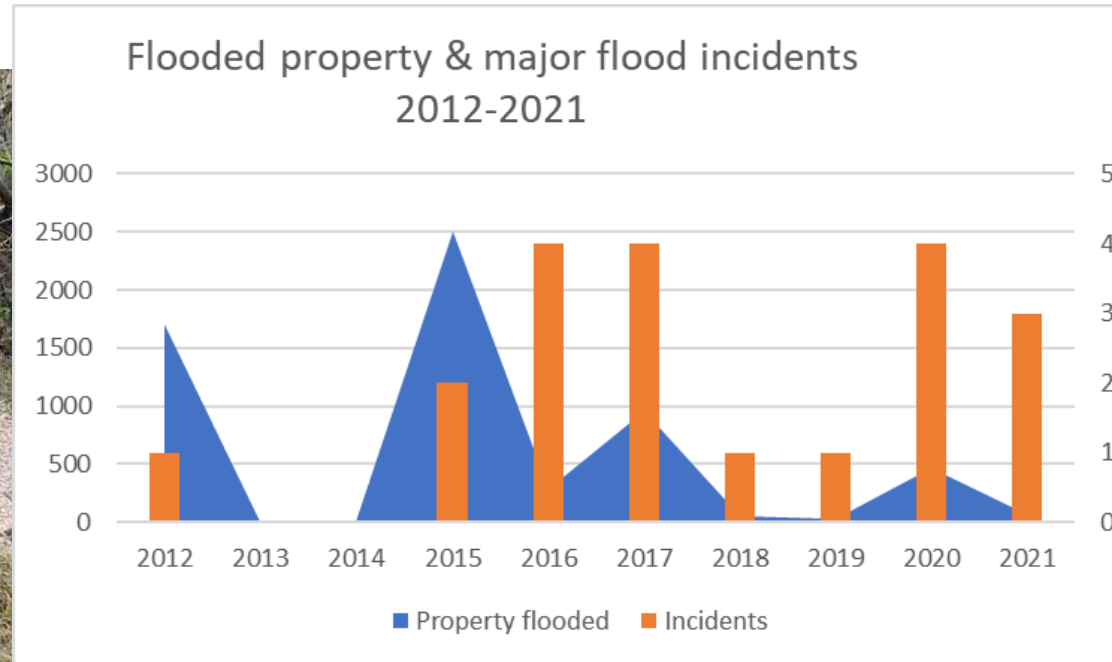


Future UK precipitation



Climate Change Impacts: Lancashire

Appendix A



Lancashire's Flood Risk Management Authorities

Appendix A



Environment Agency

Fluvial and sea (Flood Zones)

Main River regulation



Lead Local Flood Authority

Surface water (non-highway)

Ordinary watercourse regulation



Highway Authority

Highway drainage



United Utilities

Foul, surface water and combined public sewers



City and District Councils

Subject to individual commitments



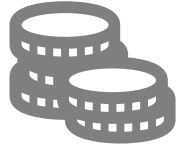
Internal Drainage Board

Subject to local commitments

Earby & Salterforth IDB

National FCERM Investment Programme

Appendix A



£5.2 billion Flood Defence
Grant-in-Aid (FDGiA)



Better protect 336,000
properties nationally



15% Partnership Funding
10% Efficiencies



Avoid £32 billion of wider
economic damages

- National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Investment Programme which risk management authorities can bid into to better protect properties in their area from flooding
- Follows the 2015 – 2021 FCERM Investment Programme which better protected 300,000 homes at the cost of £2.6 billion
- Programme is administered by the Environment Agency, on the behalf of Defra, and monitored by the North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC)
- Return on investment must be evidenced (cost-benefit) and conditions of grant funding met
- Formal/lengthy process over which the County Council has little control - the programme is fluid
- Supporting partners schemes, including coastal defence schemes, main river flood risk projects and Natural Flood Management (NFM) projects

Emergency Planning/Lancashire Resilience Forum

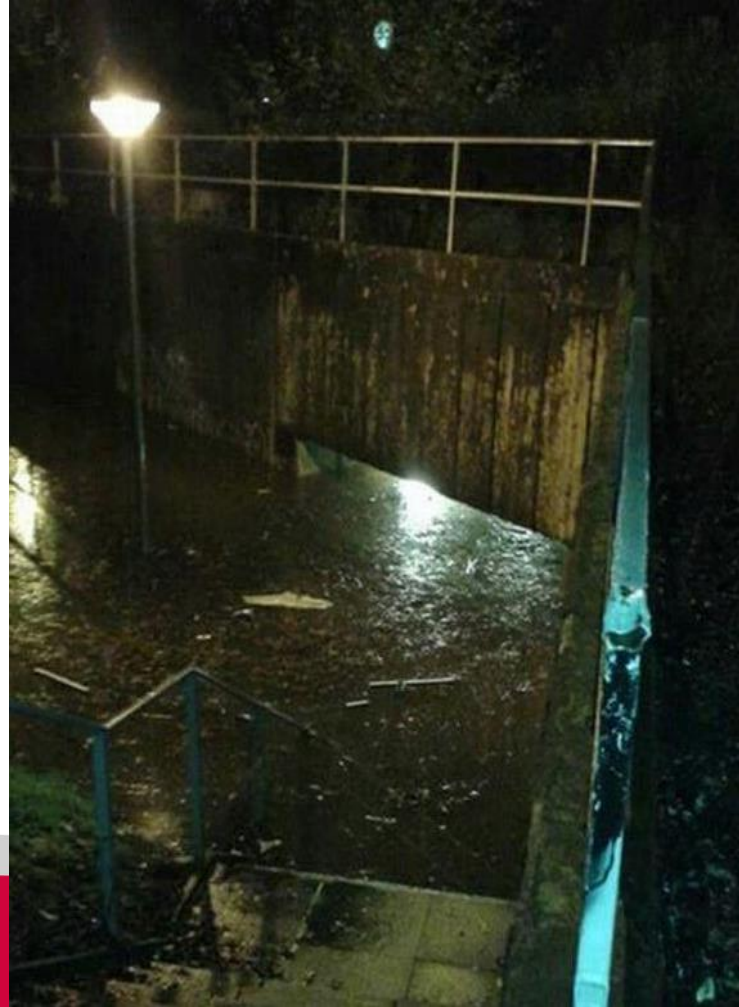
Appendix A

- **Lancashire Resilience Forum (LRF)**
 - External multi-agency response under the Multi-Agency Flood Plan (MAFP)
 - Continuous review cycle
- **County Council business continuity**
 - Internal response
 - Review currently underway
- **Service specific plans for flooding include:**
 - Highways
 - Adult care services
 - Care homes, schools & other premises
- **Communications including:** [In the Know - Lancashire :: About \(stayintheknow.co.uk\)](https://www.stayintheknow.co.uk)



£5m Highway Drainage Investment

Appendix B



£3.5m

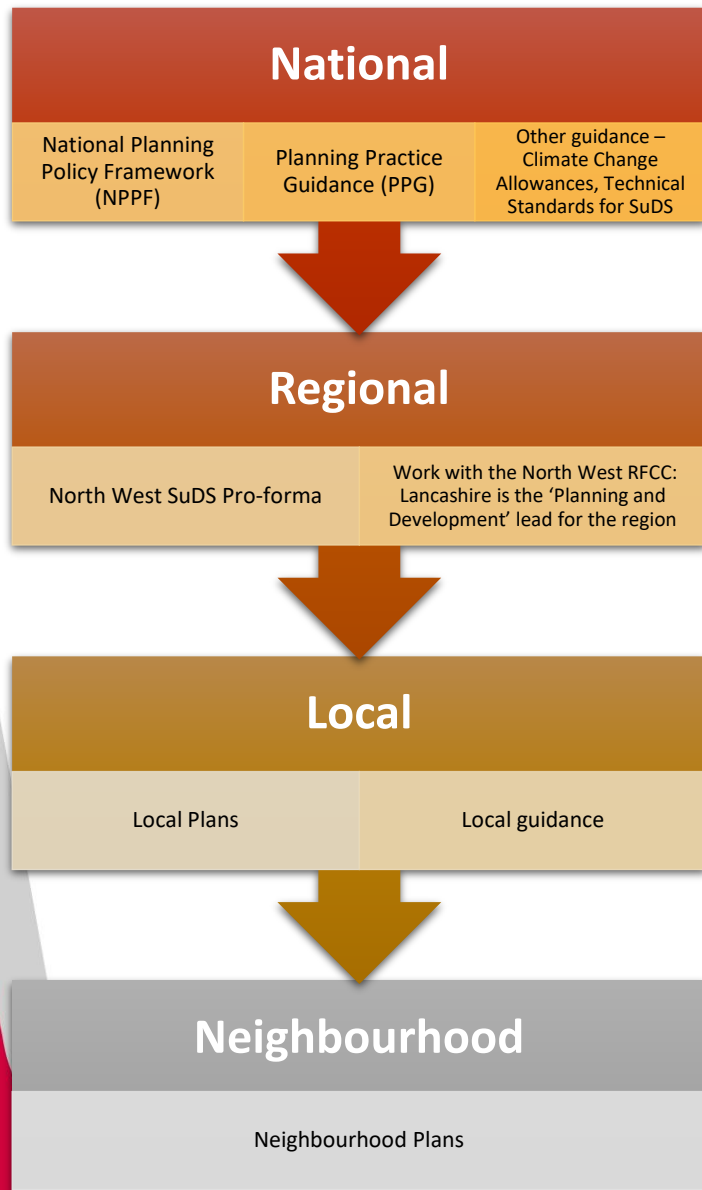
- Storm damage repairs

£0.25m

- Helks Brow Landslip

£1.25m

- Improvements identified from recent gully monitoring system
- Skelmersdale subway drainage



Development and Flood Risk

Appendix C



13 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in Lancashire



Planning (planning policy) and development (planning applications) go hand-in-hand



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) set out the direction for planning and development in England

- *Flood risk is covered by Chapter 14 of the NPPF and 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change' section of the PPG*



Local Plans set out the vision for future development in their area. Every area in England should have an up-to-date Local Plan in place and review it at least every five years.



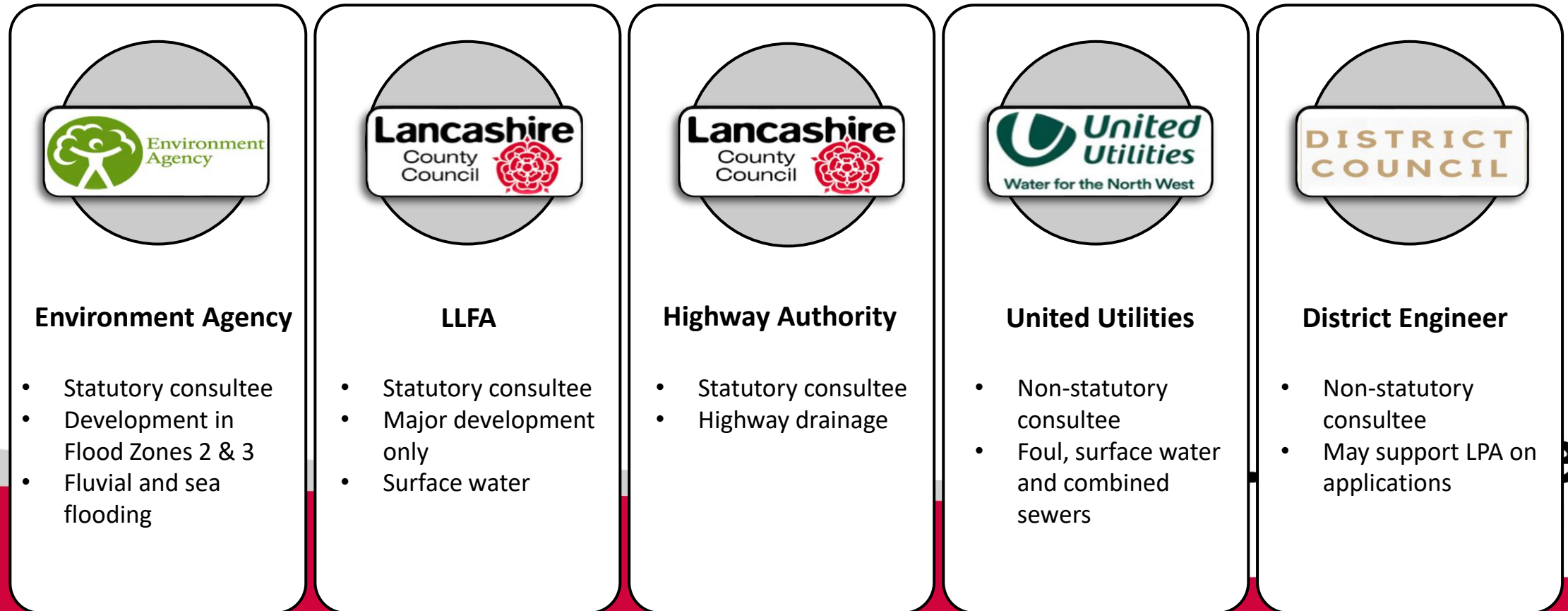
Some neighbourhoods have a 'Neighbourhood Plan' which directs development in the local area.

Who comments on planning applications?

Appendix C

Flood risk management authorities have an important role to ensure developments are flood resistant and resilient for their lifetime

Risk Management Authorities: Role in Planning Applications



Surface Water Flood Risk and Development

Appendix C

The collage includes the following documents:

- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government** logo and **National Planning Policy Framework** text.
- North West SuDS Pro-forma** Template for Supporting Guidance.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs** document: **Sustainable Drainage Systems** Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems, March 2015.
- GOV.UK** website snippet showing a navigation menu with **Coronavirus (COVID-19)** highlighted, and a page titled **Guidance Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances**.
- Text at the bottom: **From: Environment Agency**

- **Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment:**

- Where one is required under the NPPF, or by the Local Plan (*if more stringent*)
- Surface water flood risk to/from developments

- **Surface Water Sustainable Drainage Strategy & SuDS Pro-Forma:**

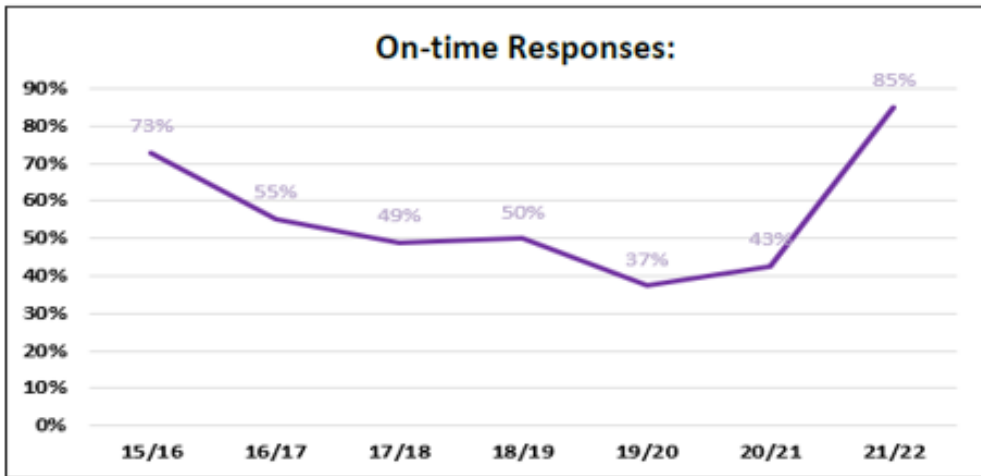
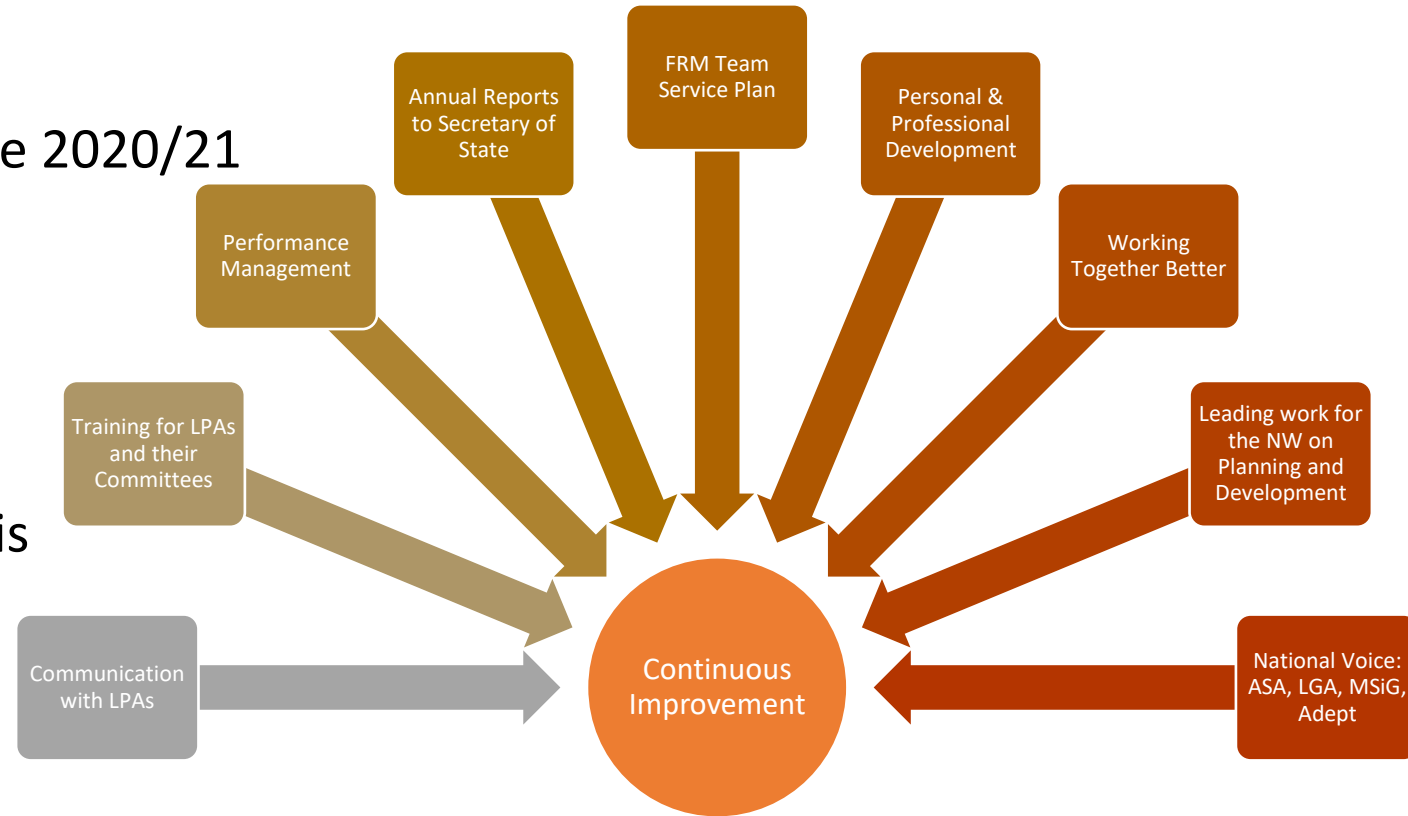
- Surface water runoff rates and volumes
- Surface water runoff destinations (hierarchy of drainage options)
- On-site surface water storage requirements
- Allowances for future climate change and urban creep
- Sustainable drainage system for the lifetime of development

Remember, the LLFA doesn't comment on coastal, fluvial, sewer, groundwater or highway flooding

Lead Local Flood Authority Planning Service

Appendix C

- Delivered significant improvements since 2020/21
 - Performance
 - Relationships
 - Confidence and reputation
- We are not resting on our laurels!
- Welcome any suggestions to support this



Personal, Household & Community Response

Appendix D

Watercourse
Management
Responsibilities

Flood Action
Groups and other
Community
Resilience Groups

The Flood Hub

Flood Insurance /
Flood Re

Property-level
Flood Resistance
and Resilience

Personal, Household & Community Response

Appendix D

Watercourse Management Responsibilities



Personal, Household & Community Response

Appendix D

Flood Action Groups and Other Community Resilience Groups

The Flood Hub

- All communities can have their own 'Flood Action Group' (FIAG)
- LCC, EA and District/City Councils have direct contact with 50+ FIAGs, also Town/Parish Councils and other community groups
- Access to data, information and advice for action & sharing;
- Community & personal response plans
- [The Flood Hub](#) – LCC share social media campaigns and signpost to this website which we partly fund via Local Levy.

Flood
Aware?



Plan &
Prepare!



11th - 15th October

Personal, Household & Community Response

Appendix D

The screenshot shows the FLOODRE website interface. At the top, there is a teal navigation bar with 'Industry' and 'COP26' tabs, a search bar, and a Twitter icon. Below this is a grey header with the FLOODRE logo and a menu of links: 'Can Flood Re help me?', 'How Flood Re works' (which is underlined), 'Flood resources', 'About us', 'Our Future', 'FAQs', and 'News'. The main content area features the heading 'How Flood Re works' in teal. To the right of the text is a large aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood with a river and green spaces. At the bottom of the page, there is a decorative banner with a blue sky, a grey bird, a hot air balloon, and a person icon.

FLOODRE

Can Flood Re help me? How Flood Re works Flood resources About us Our Future FAQs News

How Flood Re works

Every insurer that offers home insurance in the UK must pay into the Flood Re Scheme. This Levy raises £180m every year that we use to cover the flood risks in home insurance policies.

Flood Re works with insurers behind the scenes. When you buy home insurance cover, your insurer can choose to pass the flood risk element of your policy to us for a fixed price.

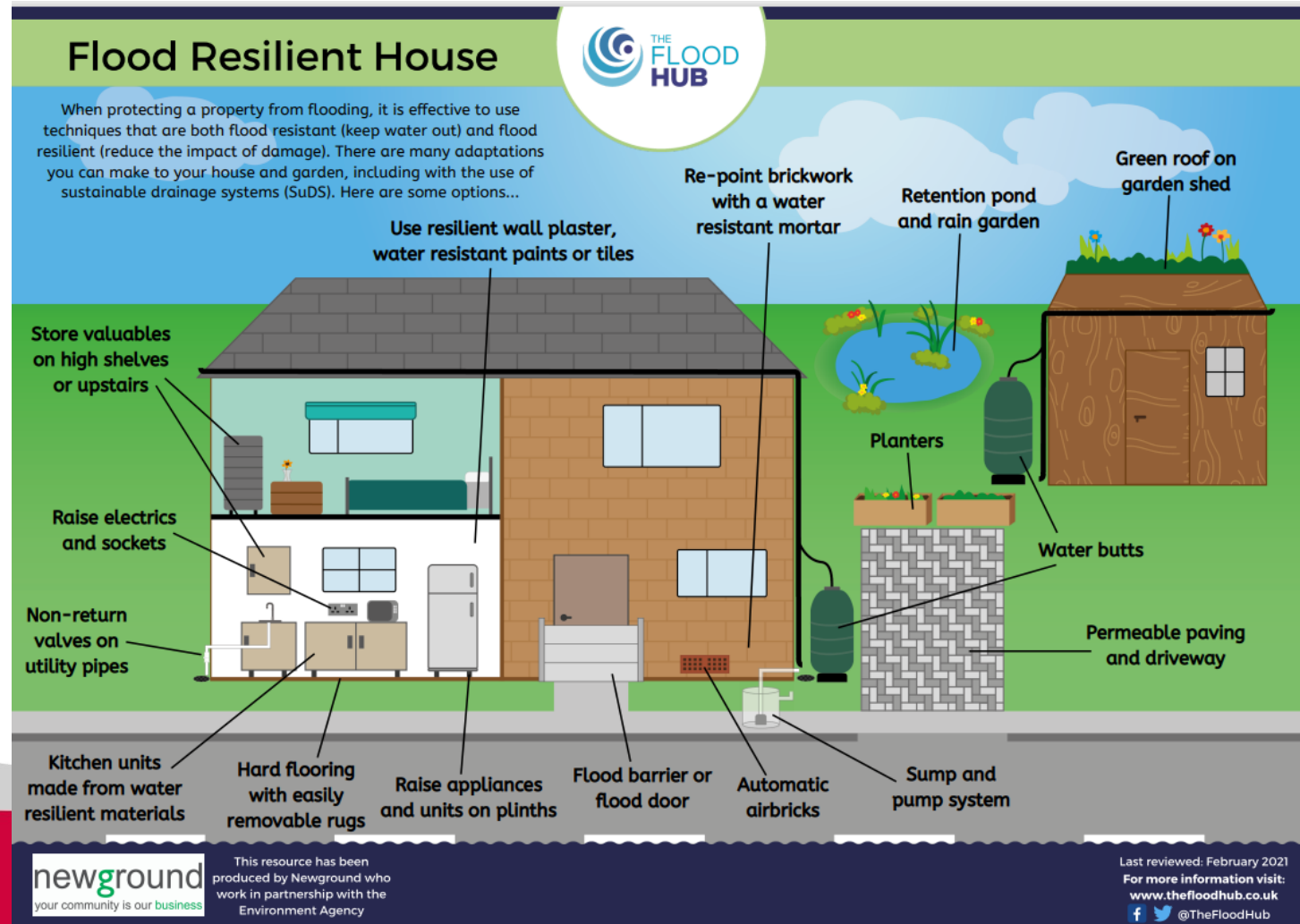
If you make a valid claim for flooding, your insurer will pay the claim. Later on, we'll reimburse that insurer from the Flood Re fund.

In short, you buy home insurance in the usual way. We cover the flood risk and that helps to keep your premiums down.

Flood Insurance / Flood Re

Personal, Household & Community Response

Appendix D



Property-level Flood Resistance and Resilience

Progress on Previous Recommendations

Appendix E

14 x short-term recommendations

- ✔ 12 complete
- ★ 2 on-track, adjusted dates

13 x medium-term recommendations

- ✔ 5 complete
- ✔ 2 on-track
- ★ 6 in progress - adjusted dates

6 x long-term recommendations

- ✔ 3 complete
- ★ 3 on-track, dates adjusted

Recommendations

(Covering report)

The External Scrutiny Committee is asked to:

1. Consider and determine how it can add value to current activities undertaken by the Lancashire Risk Management Authorities present on climate change and flood risk.
2. Note and comment on the progress report on the implementation of agreed actions following the recommendations of the 'Strengthening flood risk management and preparedness' task and finish group report as set out at Appendix E.