

**Roles & Responsibilities Working Group - How do we develop the current roles and responsibilities of professional partners to be effective, simple and clear?
Evidence Pack – July 2018**

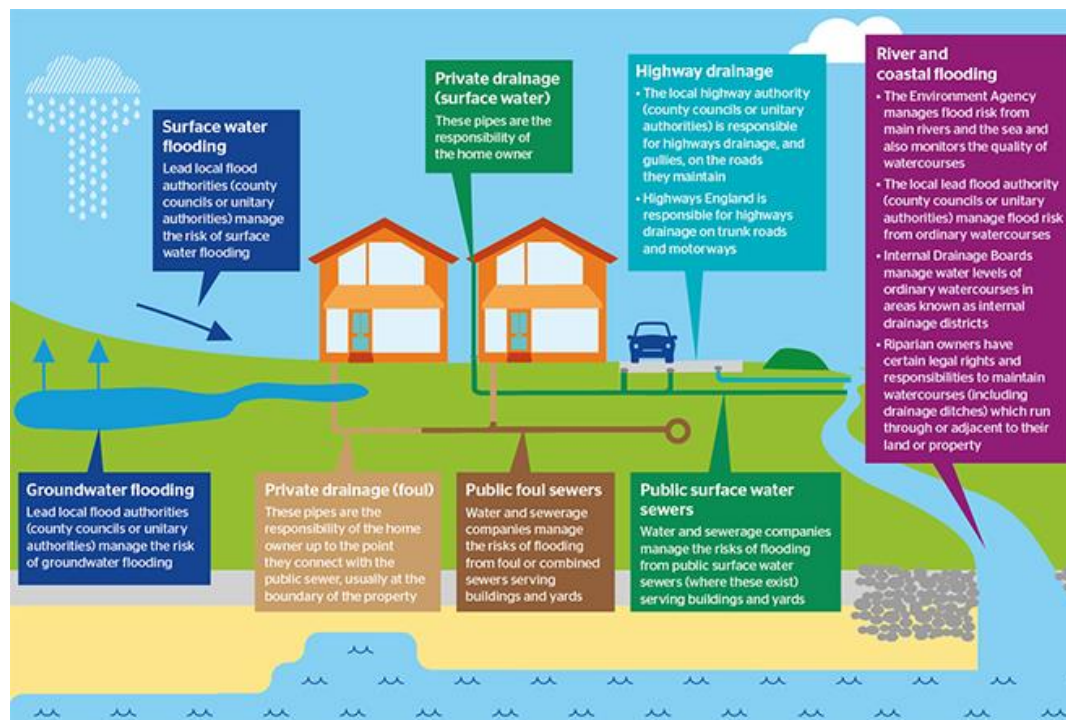
Current Risk

Over 5 million properties at risk of flooding and 40% coastline at risk of coastal erosion. Major flood events most years with a disproportionate effect on those least able to plan, prepare, respond and recover.

Future risk

Climate change will lead to more extreme weather events that, combined with more development resulting from a growing population, is likely to increase flood and coastal erosion risk.

Current approach



Source: Southern Water

Coastal Protection Authorities are maritime district councils with responsibility for managing coastal erosion

Local Resilience Forums bring together Emergency Responders to plan for emergencies

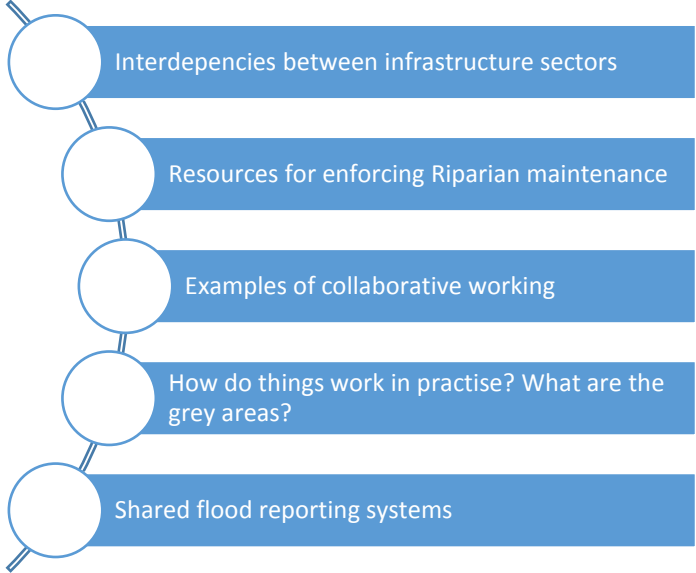
Successes

Better shared understanding through work of 21st Century Drainage – a partnership approach with more than forty members

Areas for improvement

FCERM Industry and the general public view flooding as Government/FCERM industry's problems to solve, not the responsibility of everyone

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<p>LLFAs are maturing, almost all have flood risk strategies and work well with Local Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency to direct development away from flood risk and assemble flood risk schemes where this is unavoidable</p>	<p>Confusion regarding responsibilities for different sources of flood risk – this is particularly evident in the management of surface water flood risk</p>
<p>What are the evidence gaps?</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interdependencies between infrastructure sectors Resources for enforcing Riparian maintenance Examples of collaborative working How do things work in practise? What are the grey areas? Shared flood reporting systems 	<p>Multiple agencies working on FCERM and a range of associated national and local plans - different objectives, different legislative and regulatory requirements, different aspects of FCERM – tendency for siloed rather than integrated working</p> <p>Need to better integrate FCERM across infrastructure sectors, with private sector and between the spatial/economic development/infrastructure planning processes</p> <p>How to move to a catchment scale view to see what needs to be done to build plans and actions across all sectors – where does RFCC fit in with the strategy development?</p> <p>FCERM conducted in a planned and managed way evidenced by plan development, but are these sufficiently assessed/monitored in relation to outcomes rather than process?</p>
<p>Good practice examples (UK and abroad)</p> <p>Somerset Rivers Authority</p> <p>Lincolnshire County Council 'Total Environment' project</p> <p>Staffordshire and the Black Country Local Flood Risk Management Service</p> <p>Public Sector Co-operation Agreements</p> <p>Dorset County Council and South West RFCC SWIM system</p>	<p>What do we need to do better to achieve success now and in the future?</p> <p>Infrastructure companies need to respond to the resilience challenge and work more closely with the Environment Agency and other RMAs</p> <p>We need to consistently communicate what the roles and responsibilities are now and in the long term consider simplifying them</p> <p>We need to consider how we empower communities and individuals to take action and not rely on Risk Management Authorities</p>
<p>Further Information</p> <p>Highlighting best practise and lessons learnt from stakeholders on the Working Groups and RFCCs</p> <p>Defra 2018 Surface Water Management Project work (not yet published)</p> <p>ASC Surface Water Metrics Report (not yet published)</p> <p>Water UK Twentieth Century Drainage Project</p>	