



Y Pwyllgor Llifogydd ac Erydu Arfordirol Cymru

Wales Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee

Annual Report 2020

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Foreword

1. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016¹ has put into place the necessary legislation to enable the planning and management of natural resources in a sustainable, pro-active and joined-up way. As part of that legislation, and in a move broadly welcomed by stakeholders across Wales², the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee was established by Section 81 of the Act. Its purpose is to advise the Welsh Ministers on all aspects of flood and coastal erosion risk management. The Committee has replaced the former Flood Risk Management Wales Committee, with a wider advisory and co-ordinating role.

2. A strong team of Committee Members has been recruited through a public appointments exercise. They bring experience of flood and coastal erosion risk management from across the regions of Wales, from across the professions, and from the universities. The Committee includes representatives of local government, Natural Resources Wales, farming, the water industry, and businesses with technical expertise. The Committee held its first meeting in June 2019. This is our first annual report. It will be clear from this report that the Committee has hit the ground running, with a very busy first year. The report also sets out our priorities for the future.

3. There is a strong commitment within the Committee to be open and transparent. Our meetings are open to the public, and the papers for our meetings are accessible. During the year we have held full meetings of the Committee in the south-east, north and west of Wales, and we will continue to engage with all areas of Wales in our work. Floodwater of course has no respect for administrative boundaries. We have also engaged extensively in our first year with the flood risk community in England.

4. The year 2019-20 has been a busy one for the flood risk community across Wales. Flooding events will inevitably occur from time to time, but the events that occurred as a result of Storms Ciara and Dennis in February 2020 were exceptional. They emphasised the implications of the climate emergency for ordinary people in communities and businesses across Wales. Those events also emphasised the urgency of making further progress in strengthening our resilience.

Martin Buckle,
Chair, Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee

<https://gov.wales/flood-coastal-erosion-committee>

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/contents/enacted>

² <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-01/170228-sor-en.pdf>



1. How We Work

Committee Members

- 1.1 Members of the Committee are appointed for a three-year term. The current members are as follows:

Paul Blackman	Natalie Haines	Karen Potter
Martin Buckle (Chair)	David Harris	Andrew Stone
Lorna Davis	Anne-Marie Moon	Darren Thomas
Jean-Francois Dulong	Jeremy Parr	Michael Wellington
Geraint Edwards	Adrian Philpott	Catherine Wilson

Committee Meetings

- 1.2 The full Committee meets three times each year. All agendas and minutes are published on the Committee's website <https://gov.wales/flood-coastal-erosion-committee>. All papers, other than those of a confidential nature, are available from the Committee's Secretariat:

floodcoastalrisk@gov.wales

Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee
Welsh Government
Flood Branch
Cathays Park
Cardiff
CF10 3NQ.

- 1.3 The Committee meetings held in 2019-20 were as follows:

Committee	Date	Location
1	4 th June 2019	Cardiff
2	10 th September 2019	Llandudno Junction
3	30 th January 2020	Carmarthen

Terms of Reference

- 1.4 The Committee at its first meeting in June 2019³ agreed arrangements for its operational and internal management, its "modus operandi". That document sets out its terms of reference, standing orders and delegations. The terms of reference (see Annex 1) are derived from the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee for Wales Regulations 2017.⁴

Remuneration and Allowances

- 1.5 Details of remuneration and allowances can be found in Annex 2.

³ <https://gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-erosion-committee-meeting-4-june-2019>

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/827/contents/made>



Activity in 2018-19

- 1.6 While the Members of the Committee took up their appointments from 1st April 2019, the Chair commenced his appointment on 1st September 2018. He reported to the Committee at its first meeting on the activities he had been undertaking prior to that meeting. These can be found in the minutes of the first meeting in June 2019.

Work Programme

- 1.7 At the June 2019 meeting, the Committee agreed a series of eleven Work Themes, to be used as the basis for developing a Work Programme. It also agreed a number of short-term actions to be undertaken during the Summer of 2019. At its second meeting in September 2019⁵, the Committee agreed a Work Programme for the three years to 2021-22. The Work Programme was signed off by the Minister prior to the Committee's third meeting⁶ in January 2020. It has subsequently been updated to reflect the situation at the end of the financial year, and the rescheduling required due to the pandemic. The programming of activity around each of the themes is summarised in the remaining sections of this report.

⁵ <https://gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-erosion-committee-meeting-10-september-2019>

⁶ <https://gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-erosion-committee-meeting-30-january-2020>



2. Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales

The National Strategy – Committee Work Theme 1

- 2.1 The publication by the Welsh Government of the updated National Strategy⁷ for consultation in late June 2019, just three weeks after the first meeting of the Committee, provided an early opportunity for the Members of the new Committee to engage with the issues comprehensively. Helping to shape the Strategy is the first Theme within the Committee's work programme, along with assisting its implementation, monitoring and review. All of the Committee's remaining Work Themes (see sections 3 and 4) are linked to delivering the National Strategy. Coincidentally, the draft Strategy for England⁸ had already been launched by the Environment Agency for consultation some weeks earlier, and this enabled the Committee to consider and respond to the two strategies in tandem.

Consultation

- 2.2 The consultation on the Wales Strategy closed in September 2019, enabling the Committee to determine its response at its second meeting. The Welsh Government report summarising the consultation responses⁹, published in February 2020, indicates that 61 written responses were received, and views were also gathered at three workshops. At the time of writing this report, it is understood that the final update of the Strategy will be laid before the Senedd in June 2020.

Setting the Scene

- 2.3 The introduction to the draft Strategy sets the scene:

"1. Across Wales over 245,000 properties are at risk of flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water, with almost 400 properties also at risk from coastal erosion. As the climate changes we can expect those risks to increase, with more frequent and severe floods, rising sea levels and faster rates of erosion of the coast. This is likely to mean more communities will be affected by flooding and coastal erosion, including some that are not currently considered to be at risk.

2. Managing the risk from flooding and coastal erosion is a priority for the Welsh Government. Our Programme for Government: Taking Wales Forward commits to continuing investment in flood defence work.

3. However, Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) in Wales is more than just the building of defences. Our risk management approach encourages wider resilience, prevention and awareness of risk so that better decisions can be made, both by the public and those with an influence on how land and water are managed.

⁷ <https://gov.wales/national-strategy-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management>

⁸ https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/fcrm/national-strategy-public/user_uploads/fcrm-strategy-draft-final-1-may-v0.13-as-accessible-as-possible.pdf

⁹ https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2020-02/summary-of-responses-draft-national-strategy-for-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-in-wales_0.pdf



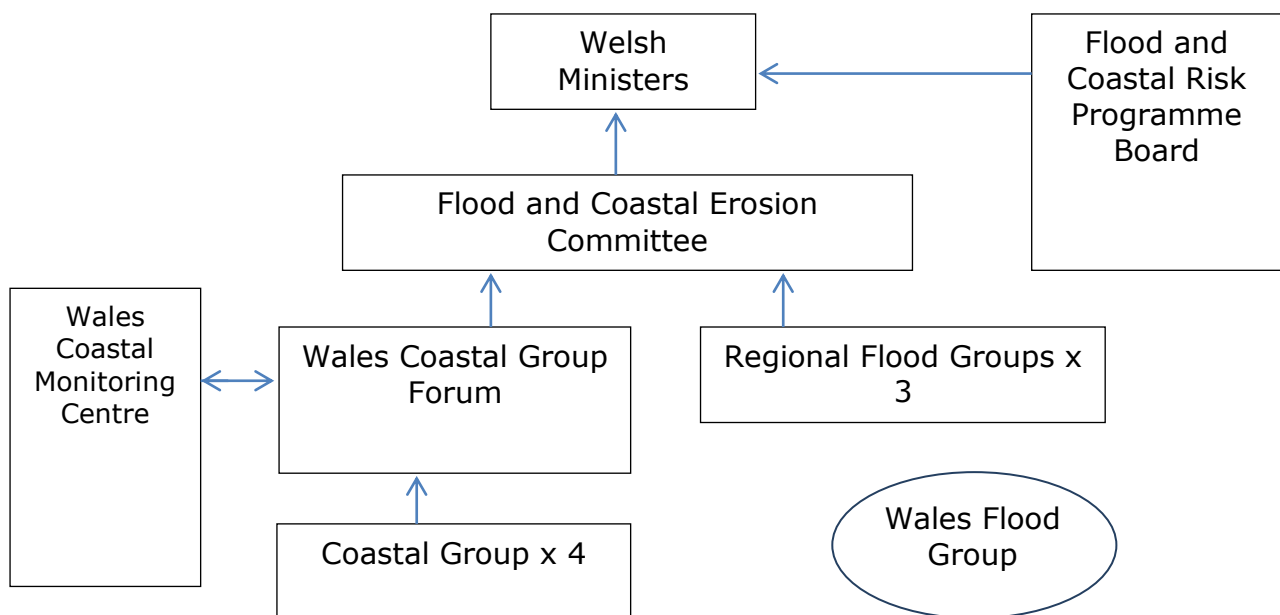
4. *Wales is encouraging better provision of information, more natural flood management schemes and greater collaboration to further reduce risk and create better, more sustainable schemes which deliver wider well-being benefits."*

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015¹⁰

2.4 The draft Strategy sets out how it contributes to the well-being goals specified by this legislation. These goals set a shared vision for public bodies in Wales. The Strategy reflects the ways of working described by the Act, and the approach taken by the Committee to its workload will do likewise.

The Role of the Committee in the Strategy, and Links with Other Groups

2.5 The draft Strategy set out 20 proposed measures, including two measures which will directly involve the Committee: firstly, to consider the need for changes to legislation; and secondly, to explore opportunities to maximise investment. Both of these have been welcomed by the Committee. The draft Strategy also indicates the links between the Committee and other groups:



The Committee’s Response to the Draft Strategy

2.6 The consultation on the draft Strategy included 12 questions, to which the Committee responded comprehensively. However, it also agreed a number of more general comments. Extracts from these are included below:

Leadership

"Ultimately, the success of the strategy will depend on the effectiveness of strategic management processes and leadership to drive its delivery, linked to strategic organisational development. The Committee will seek to make its own contribution to these factors, in order to sustain high levels of confidence that the Strategy can be implemented successfully."

¹⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted>



Encouragement, Expectations and Measures

"We do broadly support all of the proposed measures. However, most of the measures are relatively short term and some relate to initiatives already under way or to annual reporting, with dates all in the first 2 or 3 years of the Strategy. In this sense, it feels more like a short term tactical plan rather than a longer term strategy. While the commitment to early action is welcome, there is a need to extend the implementation of the Strategy into the medium and long term.

Much of the wording in the strategy is very polite and / or aspirational, with words such as "suggest" and "encourage" used to indicate how the Welsh Government will work with the Risk Management Authorities and other stakeholders. While, given the ambition of the Strategy, much encouragement will be needed, there is a need for the Strategy to demonstrate leadership, and be more assertive in making clear what is expected from all parties, and where appropriate, making clear that certain actions will be required of those involved."

FCERM Priorities across Wales

"It is clear that, with the climate emergency and rising sea levels, a risk-based prioritisation approach will increasingly recognise the urgency of long term planning and action in coastal areas, especially given the national importance of the Welsh coast in terms of people, property, industry, tourism and the environment. The potential consequences of coastal flooding can be extensive, of long duration and severely damaging. Risk-based prioritisation will also ensure that major issues of flood risk in inland river catchments continue to be effectively addressed."

FCERM Capacity

"Clearly, the resources available to implement the Strategy will be critical to its success. It is important to recognise, however, that these resources include not only budgets, but staff skills and organisational capacity. The need to strengthen Risk Management Authorities in these respects has been highlighted by a number of recent studies. This issue is critical to the success of the Strategy, and merits a measure in its own right"

The Climate Emergency

- 2.7 With the Welsh Government's declaration of the Climate Emergency in April 2019, the Committee at its first meeting received a presentation on the Welsh Government's draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The final plan¹¹ was subsequently published in November 2019. As stated by the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs in its foreword:

"There is no greater challenge facing Government, public bodies, businesses and third sector organisations and communities across Wales. We need to respond now to the consequences from climate change which we know are to come."

¹¹ https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/prosperity-for-all-a-climate-conscious-wales_0.pdf



UK Climate Projections

2.8 Drawing on data from the UK Climate Projections 2018¹², the Adaptation Plan summarises projections for the climate risks that Wales faces. While there are a range of scenarios, the following data is presented as feasible by 2050:

- Temperatures may be 1.3 degrees C higher than 1990;
- Winter rainfall could be 5% higher;
- Summer rainfall could fall by as much as 16%;
- Rainfall events and storms are likely to be more intense throughout the year, increasing both inland and coastal flood risk;
- On the coast, sea levels are predicted to rise by 19cm in Llandudno and 24cm in Cardiff;
- These trends are projected to accelerate later in the century.

Climate Change and Flood Risk Management in Wales

2.9 Accordingly, the Adaptation Plan recognises the significance of the risks of flooding to communities, businesses and infrastructure presented by increases in rainfall and by rising sea levels. Many of Wales's businesses, much of its population and critical infrastructure, and many of its growth areas are located in areas of high flood risk, including coastal locations at risk of inundation. The 245,000 properties at risk of flooding represent roughly one in seven of all the properties in Wales. Over 60% of the Welsh population live and work on the coast.¹³ Successfully managing and mitigating flood risk will be an essential factor in securing a successful future for Wales.

¹² www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/ukcp/ukcp-headline-findings-v2.pdf

¹³ Institute of Welsh Affairs: <https://www.iwa.wales/click/2018/06/ocean-plastic-crisis-wales-chance-take-plunge/>



3. Progress in 2019-20

3.1 Our work on the National Strategy (section 2) was a major component of our workload in the past year. Other key elements are set out below.

Theme 2 – Natural Resources Wales Section 18 Report

3.2 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has a statutory duty, under Section 18 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010¹⁴, to report to Welsh Ministers on how flood risk and coastal erosion are being managed, and how the Welsh Government's National Strategy is being implemented. In response to a Wales Audit Office recommendation¹⁵ to "review Section 18 reporting arrangements and consider an independent review of performance", the Committee undertook a review of the Section 18 Report for the period 2016-19, prior to its submission to the Minister in January 2020.

3.3 A response to the Section 18 Report was agreed by the Committee at its second meeting, and this was submitted to the Minister in September 2019. Key conclusions included:

- The Report is primarily factual and descriptive. It would be of greater value if it were more analytical, if the issues and opportunities arising from the facts were drawn out, and if these were to lead to recommendations.
- While the Report should include input from all Risk Management Authorities, some provided no input at all, and for others, it was incomplete.
- The section of the Report on "Planning, Permitting and Consenting" is important, but again the data is incomplete. Some Local Planning Authorities failed to submit returns, so the picture of permissions approved in flood risk areas is incomplete. Nevertheless, the trends are concerning, with residential consents in flood zones increasing dramatically in 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- Key areas where progress is limited include the implementation of Shoreline Management Plans, the introduction of nature-based solutions, and investment in individual property protection.
- Despite these concerns, the Section 18 Report does contain a great deal of valuable information. It is an essential tool in monitoring progress on the National Strategy, and as an information and evidence base for the Committee.

3.4 NRW brought a report to the third meeting of the Committee in January 2020, responding to the Committee's advice to the Minister. As a result, the Committee has agreed to play a role in identifying issues and opportunities, and in formulating recommendations arising from future Section 18 Reports, and to work with NRW in developing a framework for the next one.

Theme 6 – Establishing Links with Other Stakeholders

3.5 The Committee quickly recognised the importance of links with other stakeholders. The Wales Coastal Groups Forum (WCGF) and the regional flood risk management groups were identified as particularly important. Discussions took place through the year to develop arrangements to formalise these links,

¹⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

¹⁵ <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s53470/PAC5-03-16%20P4%20-%20WCG%20Response%20to%20AGW%20report%20on%20coastal%20flooding.pdf>



and these were confirmed by the Committee in January 2020. The measures agreed include:

- The Committee appointing an additional member to the WCGF, with the Forum reporting annually on progress to the Committee;
- Regional groups to be strengthened, and to be given the opportunity to make presentations and to raise issues at meetings of the Committee;
- Strengthening communications at Local Authority Director level.

3.6 The opportunity to make presentations on issues of regional significance is one that has been grasped. At its second meeting, the Committee received a presentation¹⁶ by Gwynedd County Council on the flood risk issues facing the coastal community of Fairbourne (570 dwellings), and how these are being addressed. At the Committee's third meeting we received a presentation by Carmarthenshire County Council on Storm Callum, which hit the area in October 2018, and on how its effects were managed. It affected 40 communities across the county, flooding 62 businesses and 168 dwellings.

3.7 In addition to the WCGF and the regional groups, the Committee recognises the importance of wider links, and the Chair has met with a range of other key stakeholders. Given the importance of cross-border issues, regular links have also been established with the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees in England.

Theme 7 – Advising on the integration of FCERM policies and priorities with other relevant policies and legislation

3.8 While the Committee has yet to engage comprehensively with this Theme, a number of consultation responses progressed under Theme 10 below are directly relevant to Theme 7, with two of the responses being to consultations on planning policy, and one on agricultural funding.

Theme 10 – Responding to consultations relevant to FCERM in Wales

3.9 With a number of key consultations during the course of the year, this Theme has been the focus for much of the Committee's workload to date. In addition to responding to the draft National Strategy for Wales (Theme 1), the Committee has responded to the consultations set out below. Key extracts from the responses are included.

Draft FCERM Strategy for England; Environment Agency, July 2019

3.10 *"We note with concern the expectation that the number of properties built on the flood plain will double by 2065. This assumption is derived from the Long Term Investment Scenarios document, and is itself based on assumptions about the likely outcomes of planning decisions over that period. There appears to be an assumption that current trends in terms of planning decisions and their implications are unable to be varied throughout that period. Reflecting these trends will necessitate expenditure of £1 billion pa to ensure that property damages over the period do not increase. With planning decisions capable of being influenced by Government policy, it seems surprising that the strategy appears to accept these projections without reservation. As noted on page 18 of the document: 'If we don't change our approach, we risk locking future*

¹⁶ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-11/item-6-fairbourne-framework-for-the-future-presentation.pdf>



generations into a legacy of increasing challenges.' *These assumptions about development on the flood plain also appear inconsistent with page 19 of the document, where 'making decisions on land use' is recognised as a key resilience tool in reducing flood risk, including 'directing development away from the areas at risk'. In addition, in referring to areas at risk of flooding, the Strategy says: 'Ideally, no-one wants to build in these areas. The Government's planning policy makes this clear, steering development away from flood plains.'* *"It would therefore appear that the Long Term Investment Scenarios are inconsistent with the ambitions set-out in the Strategy. Without a change in expectations of the outcomes of planning decisions, the number of properties at risk will be increasing profoundly, as will the investment necessary to protect them. We are particularly concerned about the implications of these assumptions for shared river basins."*

Sustainable Farming and our Land; Welsh Government, October 2019

- 3.11 *"The Welsh Government recently consulted on the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management. This consultation identified the opportunity for farming and land management policy to widen the implementation of Natural Flood Management, to those without direct responsibility for flood risk management. We are therefore pleased to see flood risk mitigation identified as one of the desired outcomes of sustainable land management."*
"We recognise this Consultation presents high level proposals and further work will be required to develop the new Sustainable Farming Scheme. This Committee is willing to assist with the development of the policy framework arising from this Consultation, insofar as it relates to flood risk management."

Draft National Development Framework; Welsh Government, November 2019

- 3.12 *"As the highest tier development plan, the purpose of the National Development Framework (NDF) is to 'focus on issues and challenges at the national scale' and to influence lower tier Strategic and Local Development Plans. Flood risk is the most significant natural hazard we face. Climate change is intensifying this risk. We are concerned that the draft NDF does not adequately identify the significance of present day and future flood risk, nor the critical role that planning decisions can have on reducing or increasing flood risks. The NDF should indicate how current and future flood risk has been taken into account in developing its spatial strategy."*

Draft Technical Advice Note 15 (TAN 15) on Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion; Welsh Government, January 2020

- 3.13 *"The premise of TAN15 to prevent development in flood risk zones demonstrates some inconsistencies with the draft NDF. The NDF proposes key national growth areas around Wales, many of which relate to coastal towns and cities which would fall into flood zones where under TAN15 development would be constrained." "More work is needed to understand better how the NDF and TAN15 will work together and manage such conflicts."*
"There may be a case for developer contributions towards the costs associated with flood defences where redevelopment takes place in regeneration areas already sustained by flood defences. Where this does occur, commuted sums should include sufficient to fund the maintenance of the asset throughout its projected lifespan, However, with the exception of such cases the TAN



should make it clear that developments that require new flood defences in other locations will not be acceptable.”

Committee Members Feedback

- 3.14 As well as the 11 Themes, the Committee’s Work Programme includes a number of actions relating to administration. One of these refers to annual appraisals of Committee Members. These are carried out towards the end of each financial year. They also provide the opportunity for some feedback on the Committee’s processes and outputs, and this is summarised below.
- 3.15 Attendance levels at Committee meetings are good, averaging 91% through the year, and revealing high levels of stakeholder support in releasing Committee Members to attend. Meeting arrangements are working well for those with caring responsibilities. Members have welcomed the speed with which the Committee became operational, and its responsiveness to new issues.
- 3.16 Committee Members welcome the opportunity to debate issues with a wide spectrum of individuals from diverse areas of expertise, including with Welsh Government officers, to engage in issues beyond their normal areas of activity, and to influence policy. It is felt that the Committee has helped to raise the profile of FCERM in local authorities in Wales, and to raise the profile of Wales across the UK in FCERM.
- 3.17 Opportunities to contribute by Committee Members are seen as good and are valued, and the skills, knowledge and experience of Members are usually well-utilised. Consensus building around issues has generally been effective. The developing links with wider groups and with local issues are valued.
- 3.18 To date the focus of the Committee has largely been responsive, and there is now a need to become more pro-active. Ultimately, Members recognise that the success of the Committee will be measured by changes in FCERM practice. There are concerns about the capacity of the Committee to implement its work programme, and similar concerns about the capacity of the FCERM industry in Wales to respond to growing demands.



4. Looking Ahead

- 4.1 These are times of unprecedented change. The well-received recent announcement by the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs¹⁷, of additional funding to repair flood defences damaged during recent storms, emphasises the challenges facing communities recovering from flooding who have needed to self-isolate due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Meetings in 2020-21

- 4.2 While the planning of future work programmes has become subject to more uncertainty, it has also become more important. The Committee has not been unaffected by the pandemic, with the meeting of the Committee scheduled for late May being cancelled due to the exceptional circumstances of the time. The Committee will work to maintain progress in implementing its work programme while working remotely, with further meetings then scheduled for September 2020 and January 2021. In order to maintain a three-year work programme, the September meeting will look to extend the programme into 2022/23, taking into account the update of the National Strategy when finalised.

The Work Programme in 2020-21 and 2021-22

- 4.3 In addition to maintaining progress on Themes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 10, outlined in sections 2 and 3, the following additional themes will be considered for significant progress in 2020-21:
- Theme 4 - Explore opportunities to maximise resources for FCERM in Wales, including partnership funding contributions;
 - Theme 5 - Review of the policy and legislation around FCERM in Wales;
 - Theme 8 - Contribute to the preparation of the Coastal Adaptation Toolkit.
- 4.4 The following themes are scheduled for more significant progress in 2021-22:
- Theme 3 – Highlighting good practice in FCERM;
 - Theme 9 – Influence research needs and programmes, and disseminate research once complete;
 - Theme 11 – Wider resilience and emergency policy from an FCERM perspective.

Theme 10 – Responding to consultations relevant to FCERM in Wales

- 4.5 The Committee will be taking an active interest in the way in which its comments will have influenced changes in policy as the documents to which it has responded move on to their next stages. It is also clear that this theme will continue to generate workload for the Committee on an ongoing basis as new consultations take place.

The Regional Investment Framework

- 4.6 One such example is the Welsh Government consultation on the proposals for a new Regional Investment Framework¹⁸, which will replace the European Union

¹⁷ <https://gov.wales/extra-funds-will-help-support-recovery-efforts-communities-face-twin-challenges-flood-recovery-and>

¹⁸ <https://gov.wales/framework-for-regional-investment-in-wales>



Structural Funds. This consultation was launched in February 2020, and closes in June.

The National Infrastructure Commission for Wales

- 4.7 The Commission, in publishing its Annual Report 2019¹⁹, launched a call for evidence on a number of issues relating to digital communications, energy and transport. It also indicated that in the longer term, it will consider other aspects of its remit including infrastructure for Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management. The Committee looks forward to engaging further with the Commission as its work programme progresses.

¹⁹ <https://gov.wales/national-infrastructure-commission-wales-annual-report-2019>



Annex 1: Committee Terms of Reference

(References to "Regulations" refer to the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee for Wales Regulations 2017).²⁰

Purpose

1. The Committee has been established by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Section 81. Its purpose is to advise the Welsh Ministers on matters relating to flood and coastal erosion risk management.

Scope (regulation 8)

2. The scope of the Committee is to advise on any matters relating to flood and coastal erosion risk management.

Membership (regulations 3-5)

3. The Committee shall be made up of a Chair and up to 14 Committee members who are either an expert on matters deemed relevant by Welsh Ministers, or a nominated representative of an organisation associated with flood and coastal erosion risk management.

Duties (regulation 9)

4. The Committee must advise the Welsh Ministers on:

- i. The management of risk from all sources of flooding and coastal erosion;
- ii. Wider resilience and emergency issues from a flood risk management perspective;
- iii. The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management; and
- iv. Work being carried out by flood and coastal erosion risk management organisations.

Powers

5. The Committee may:

- i. Establish its own programme of advisory work on flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales (regulation 10);
- ii. Advise Welsh risk management authorities on the management of risk from all sources of flooding and coastal erosion (regulation 10);
- iii. Advise Welsh risk management authorities on wider resilience and emergency issues from a flood risk management perspective (regulation 10);
- iv. Advise Welsh risk management authorities on the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (regulation 10);
- v. Enter into agreements with other bodies, subject to the approval of the Welsh Ministers (regulation 10);
- vi. Appoint members of the Committee as its representatives on other fora or committees.

²⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/827/contents/made>



Meetings (regulation 11)

6. Meetings shall be held at intervals of no more than 6 months.

7. The Committee is a public body within the meaning of the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960. Accordingly meetings of the Committee will be open to the public [Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Section 81 (3) and Schedule 2 Part 4].

Reports (regulation 12)

8. The Committee must submit a report to the Welsh Ministers on the exercise and performance of its functions for each period of 12 months, following the appointment of members to the Committee.

Procedure (regulation 13)

9. The Committee may regulate its own procedure, including making provision in relation to the quorum for its meetings (subject to the approval of the Welsh Ministers), and its voting procedure.

Sub-Committees (regulation 14)

10. The Committee may establish sub-committees by majority vote, to meet on the direction of the Committee. The Committee may regulate the procedure of any sub-committee, including its quorum and voting procedure. The terms of reference of a sub-committee are subject to the approval of the Welsh Ministers.

Communications & Working with others

11. Requests for interviews should be sent to the Minister for Environment in the first instance via the Secretariat. If the Minister is unavailable, the Chair may be asked to speak on behalf of the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee.

Programme of work

12. The annual programme of work will be agreed with Welsh Ministers to ensure it includes current priorities.

Annex 2: Remuneration & Allowances

The Chair is entitled to remuneration on a per-day basis. Other Members of the Committee are not entitled to remuneration, but, as with the Chair, they are entitled to claim for travel and subsistence expenses. Expenditure under these headings for 2019/20, and for 2018/19 during the setting up of the Committee, is set out below.

£	Remuneration	Expenses	Total
2018-19	6,036	150	6,186
2019-20	14,295	2,279	16,574