

To: Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

From: Tony Hills, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

Subject: Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary: The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out how local flooding (flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses) will be managed in the county over the next six years. It presents the progress since the previous Local Strategy and identifies challenges that remain to the effective delivery of local flood risk management, which inform the objectives and actions.

Recommendation:

That Members:

- Note the paper and draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and
- Provide any comments or feedback prior to it going to public consultation

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy) is a requirement of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act) for all Lead Local Flood Authorities to prepare. KCC must prepare a Local Strategy that sets out how local flood risks will be managed in the county, who will deliver them and how they will be funded.
- 1.2 Local flooding is flooding that is caused by surface runoff, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.
- 1.3 KCC adopted a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in 2013, which can be found here: http://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/12076/Kent-Local-Flood-Risk-Management-Strategy-Report.pdf
- 1.4 This strategy was originally intended to last three years and it needs to be updated in this financial year.

2 Approach

- 2.1 The Act sets out the minimum that a local strategy must contain, specifically:
- 1 The risk management authorities in the relevant area.
 - 2 The flood and coastal erosion risk management functions that may be exercised by those authorities in relation to the area.
 - 3 The objectives for managing local flood risk and the measures proposed to achieve those objectives.
 - 4 How and when the measures are expected to be implemented.
 - 5 The costs and benefits of those measures, and how they are to be paid for.
 - 6 The assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy.
 - 7 How and when the strategy is to be reviewed.

- 8 How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.
- 2.2 The previous Local Strategy was relatively long, at over 50 pages, not including appendices. It also focussed heavily on KCC's role as Lead Local Flood Authority, which was new at the time and set out a number of policies for us to deliver that role.
- 2.3 The intention with the next Local Strategy is for it to be a shorter, simpler document that focusses more on the strategic approach to local flood risk management.
- 2.4 The Local Strategy will be supported by the Flood Risk to Communities Document that set out the flood risks in each district council in Kent. The Flood Risk to Communities documents were presented at the meeting on 20 July 2015, the reports can be found here:
<https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/g5982/Public%20reports%20pack%2020th-Jul-2015%2014.00%20Kent%20Flood%20Risk%20Management%20Committee.pdf?T=10>
- 2.5 The Flood Risk to Communities documents are now almost complete, all but Dartford and Gravesham have been drafted. They can be found here:
<https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/flood-risk-to-communities/>
- 2.6 Flood Risk to Communities documents provide the information on the risk management authorities and their roles, they will also set out the flood risk in the area (which is required for the Local Strategy, parts 1, 2 and 6 in paragraph 2.1). We are currently undertaking a consultation on these to gather views on how useful they are and whether there is any other information that would be useful to include in them.
- 2.7 By using the Flood Risk to Communities documents in this way, the Local Strategy can be free of a lot of the text required for these sections and this information can focus on local issues.
- 2.8 A link to the Flood Risk to Communities documents is provided in the Local Strategy.

3 Challenges and objectives

- 3.1 The first Local Strategy set out the work we would do to understand the risk of local flooding in the county and was largely focussed on fact finding. This Local Strategy will build on this work and be more balanced between understanding the risks, delivering measures to reduce risks, communicating about the risks and supporting communities at risk.
- 3.2 The work we have done over the previous three years has led to progress and improvements in local flood risk management. These include the improvement in partnership working across all risk management authorities; in fact, many of the larger risk management authorities have restructured or recruited to reflect the need to work in partnership with other bodies and this approach is helping to deliver results.

- 3.3 KCC has also developed a suite of surface water management plans (SWMPs), which can be found here: <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/surface-water-management-plans>. These are a key source of information about local flood risks and provide evidence for the where measures are best delivered.
- 3.4 Further, since the flooding in 2013/14, there is now a pool of flood wardens in many of the high risk communities that will help to improve the resilience of local communities for future events.
- 3.5 Despite these and other successes, there remain challenges in flood risk management in Kent. The challenges that we have identified over the course of delivering the previous Local Strategy are set out the new Local Strategy and they are themes that inform the aims and actions of the Local Strategy.
- 3.6 The Local Strategy has four draft objectives, which are:
- 3.6.1 Improve understanding of flood risks**
- Ensure that Risk Management of Authorities in Kent have a clear understanding of local flood risk mechanisms, risks and management opportunities, and this understanding is shared with partners to create a comprehensive picture of flood risk and how it can be managed.
- 3.6.2 Reduce the risk of flooding:**
- Reduce the risk of flooding on people and businesses in Kent through the delivery of flood risk management projects and programmes.
- 3.6.3 Resilient planning:**
- Ensure that development and spatial planning in Kent takes account of flood risk issues and plans to effectively manage any impacts and emergency flood plans have a clear understanding of local flood risks and responsibilities.
- 3.6.4 Support resilient communities**
- Ensure that residents and businesses of Kent have access to appropriate data and information to understand flood risk in their area, how it is managed and by whom. Empower communities and individuals to act to protect themselves from flooding through individual efforts, partnerships and joint working.
- 3.7 These objectives are then broken down into aims and actions for the flood risk management community to focus on over the period of the Local Strategy.

4 Risk assessment and Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

- 4.1 Under the Flood Risk Regulations, which transpose the EU Floods Directive into English Law, KCC also has to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) every six years to assess the risks for local flooding and identify areas of significant flood risk.
- 4.2 The next PFRA is due this year. KCC has undertaken the PFRA at the same time as the Local Strategy, which is the reason the Local Strategy was not completed last year, to ensure they were based on the same assessment of risk.

4.3 If an area of significant risk is identified it will then have to go through the two further stages of the Flood Risk Regulations, which are mapping of the risks and hazards and developing a Flood Risk Management Plan.

4.4 Significant flood risk is defined by Defra for each (PFRA). The criteria for this PFRA are:

Method for determining indicative Flood Risk Areas	Definition	Indicator	Criteria
Cluster method	A cluster is formed where, within a 3x3 km square grid, at least 5 of the 1km squares meet the criteria for one or more of the indicators. Where multiple overlapping grids meet the requirement, these are unified to form a larger cluster. All of the clusters (both small and large) have been identified as indicative flood risk areas.	Number of people at risk of surface water flooding*	200 people or more per 1km grid square Number of people taken as 2.34 times the number of residential properties at risk.
		Number of key services at risk of surface water risk* eg utilities, emergency services, hospitals, schools	More than one per 1km grid square
		Number of non-residential properties at risk*	20 or more per 1km grid square
Communities at risk method	Community areas, as defined by the Office for National Statistics built-up areas (BUAs) and built-up areas sub-divisions (BUASDs), where there is a large number of properties at risk within the BUA/BUASD.	Number of reportable properties (residential and non-residential) properties at risk*	3000 or more reportable properties (residential and non-residential) within a BUA/BUASD.

4.5 .The Environment Agency undertook a preliminary assessment of the areas that met the criteria in England using national surface water mapping data and identified six in Kent. These are Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Sittingbourne, Canterbury and Ramsgate.

4.6 We have reviewed this assessment using our local data and knowledge and do not consider these areas to be significant risk areas. The national mapping that the EA has used has over simplified the drainage networks and flow pathways which has exaggerated the risks in many of these areas.

4.7 There are local flood risks in most of these areas and we are already planning to manage these risks, but we do not consider that the next stages of the Flood

Risk Regulations are the appropriate way to do this. We will feed our plans into the next Flood Risk Management Plans for Kent, as we did last time, even though we did not have any areas of significant risk in Kent.

- 4.8 The PFRA is included in the Local Strategy, along with more detail about the assessment method and the submission KCC has made to the Environment Agency.
- 4.9 The Local Strategy sets out areas that we will focus on to assess and manage local flooding. These are based on the evidence we have gathered since the previous Local Strategy, including the Surface Water Management Plans we have undertaken and the work we have done with partners. The areas we are proposing to focus on are:
 - 4.9.1 **Medway Catchment** - The Environment Agency has formed a Strategic Flood Partnership for the Medway Valley, which KCC is an active partner in. KCC is also a partner in the Natural Flood Management Project for the Medway Valley. As part of these projects and this Local Strategy, KCC will investigate the opportunities through NFM and other means to reduce the risk of flooding in the Medway Valley to the towns and villages there.
 - 4.9.2 **Northeast Kent** (Deal, Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs) - Southern Water has undertaken a drainage strategy for Northeast Kent (Deal, Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs) that identifies sewer capacity as a potential obstacle to growth. KCC will work with Southern Water to identify opportunities where it can reduce the discharge of surface water to the sewers
 - 4.9.3 **Nailbourne Valley** - KCC will work with multi-agency partners and local representatives to identify and deliver options to manage the groundwater and main river flood risks in this Valley
 - 4.9.4 **Folkestone and Hythe** - KCC will work with partners to investigate opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding from the steep hills and flashy watercourses in this area.
 - 4.9.5 **Sittingbourne** - KCC will investigate the causes of flooding and identify opportunities to reduce the risks
- 4.10 We will also investigate and deliver works in other areas, which are set out in the action plan in the Local Strategy. The reason these are not listed as areas to focus on is that they are relatively small pieces of work or we are at an early stage of understanding the risks and do not know if they will become an area of focus.
- 4.11 We will also continue to monitor flooding and flood risk in the county to continue to prioritise and assess the local flood risks. This may lead to works in the future and will inform the assessment of risk in the next Local Strategy review.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The Local Strategy will be consulted on publicly this summer. Once this has been completed it will be taken to the Environment and Transportation Cabinet Committee and then Cabinet for adoption.

4 Recommendations

That Members:

- Note the paper and draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and
- Provide any comments or feedback prior to it going to public consultation Note the paper, and

Tony Hills, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

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