**ROTHERHAM MBC (LLFA) – ACTION PLAN**

**Objective 1**

**Continue to Build on the asset database, ensuring all drainage assets are mapped on a GIS platform.**

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 1.1 | **Record Drainage and Flood Assets including critical assets** | Identifying the location, capacity and condition of drainage assets is key to understanding how local flood risk is managed. Understanding the interaction between rivers, watercourses, sewers, highway drains, private drainage SuDS, reservoirs, land drainage, groundwater and overland flows is critical to understanding flood risk. The level of detail currently recorded varies greatly across these differing asset types. | LLFA | 2026 |

**Objective 2**

**Complete all 6 priority schemes to a shovel ready status to reduce flood risk in key areas across Rotherham Borough.**

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 2.1 | **Progress the schemes to ‘shovel ready’ status** | Manage the three consultants to ensure all pre-construction surveys, investigations, detail design, and third-party approvals are completed to reach ‘shovel ready’ status. | LLFA | 2024 |

**Objective 3**

Formalise arrangements and partnerships with Parish Council, Flood Action Groups and communities that have been affected by flooding.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 3.1 | **Community engagement and resilience workshops to be held through Connected By Water** | A pilot scheme was set up with Laughton Commons Parish Council to view the best ways to engage with communities and encourage self resilience, the engagement strategy will then be rolled out to all at risk communities to provide guidance and plans aid communities to become more resilient to future flooding events. | LLFA/EA | 2026 |

**Objective 4**

Create a risk-based approach to gully cleansing and set up new cyclical programs for linear drainage and watercourses.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 4.1 | **Move traditional gully cleansing to be carried out with in-cab technology.** | Implement in-cab technology to record asset, silt depth and defects to gain data to move traditional gully cleansing to a more risk based approach. | LLFA | 2023 |
| 4.2 | **Create a new cyclical program for linear drainage and watercourses** | Record and map all linear drainage and watercourse to create an inspection and cleansing program to ensure assets are in fully operational state. | LLFA | 2025 |

**Objective 5**

Create a new SuDS adoption policy, commuted sums policy and operational manual to help reduce flooding and increase maintenance of existing assets.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 5.1 | **New policies to be created, adopted and implemented.** | Create a new SuDS adoption policy inline with the new Environmental Bill 2022, to ensure new SuDS features are adequately maintained. A new commuted sums policy so new drainage assets have the correct funding for maintenance in the future and an operational manual to determine the best location for assets within a flood event. | LLFA | 2026 |

**Objective 6**

Continue to work on catchment approach to flooding, engaging in the South Yorkshire Catchment Plan looking at source to sea defences.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 6.1 | **Engage in developing the Connect By Water plan with implementation of the themes.** | Connected by water is a new strategy that has been set out across all South Yorkshire, running 4 themes.  Theme 1 – Climate Change  Theme 2 – Smart Data  Theme 3 – Technology and Operations  Theme 4 – Community Engagement and Reslience.  Ensure full engagement and implementation of the strategy is carried out across the Borough. | LLFA | 2030 |

**Objective 7**

All planning applications are to be consulted on within 21 days to ensure no additional flood risk is created through new developments within the Borough.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 7.1 | **Improve the response time of consulting on planning applications.** | Introduce new resources and templates to reduce the response time of planning consultation and ensure all applications are complete within the 21-day response period. | LLFA | 2023 |

**Objective 8**

Encourage, develop and implement long-term, cost-effective and environmentally sound mitigation assets related to flood defences.

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 8.1 | **Develop best practises for implementing flood defences to combat climate change.** | Create best practise guidance on how to reduce carbon within new flood resilience schemes and introduce more sustainable drainage systems rather than traditional assets. | LLFA | 2026 |

**Previous Objectives and Review**

**Objective 1 - Improve the level of understanding of local flood risk within the LLFA**

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|  | Action | Action Plan | Responsibility | Target Date |
| 1.1 | **Review the skills and knowledge of FRM officers and others and address any identified weaknesses.** | Assess what skills are required to deliver effective flood risk management. If required skills and resources are not currently available, determine the best way to obtain them, e.g. develop in-house or buy in as and when necessary.  The resources required to carry out the SAB function are still currently unknown. | LLFA  SAB |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | This aspect of the objective was achieved through a new team structure that focused the workload between capital schemes and maintenance, ensure specific expertise where trained or hired into the specific role. Additional consultants have been taken on for specific tasks that could not be completed in house. |  | Complete |
| 1.2 | **Record Historical Flood Data** | Capture historic flood data from Council’s records in GIS format. Future flooding to be recorded on the same system. | LLFA |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | All flood events, including properties that suffered internal flooding have been recorded on GIS. |  | Complete |
| 1.3 | **Information from stakeholder engagement** | Collect data from stakeholders about drainage systems and flood incidents. | LLFA |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | All drainage assets from all RMA’s have been recorded on shapefile layers within GIS, flood incidents are disused and recorded between LLFA’s,YW, STW and the EA. |  | Complete |
| 1.4 | **Record Drainage and Flood Assets including critical assets** | Identifying the location, capacity and condition of drainage assets is key to understanding how local flood risk is managed. Understanding the interaction between rivers, watercourses, sewers, highway drains, private drainage SuDS, reservoirs, land drainage, groundwater and overland flows is critical to understanding flood risk. The level of detail currently recorded varies greatly across these differing asset types. | LLFA |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | All the councils drainage assets are being recorded on insight with some level of detail, this will be continue to be an on-going exercise as new assets are constructed. |  | On-going |
| 1.5 | **Predicted flood risk** | Review currently available models of flooding including The Environment Agency’s flood maps and FMfSW and AStSWF. Risk of flooding from Surface Water mapping also considered. | LLFA |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | All properties at risk of flooding have been highlighted on a GIS map and prioritised based on the level of risk (return period) and the current flood defence structures in place. |  | Complete |
| 1.6  1.6 cont | **Detailed assessment high flood risk locations identified in PFRA**  **Detailed assessment high flood risk locations identified in PFRA (continued)** | Rotherham’s PFRA identified 106 locations where critical infrastructure or 10 or more residential properties are at risk of surface water flooding, according to the modelling done by the Environment Agency. These areas will be investigated in detail to verify the risk and determine whether mitigation measures are required. If so, the feasibility of mitigation measures will be assesses, including an assessment of cost/benefit and therefore the likelihood of funding.  The interaction between river and surface water flooding is particularly complex and needs to be better understood by the Environment Agency and the LLFA if flood risk is to be accurately assessed.  The at risk areas, which have been prioritised by number of properties at risk and their environmental sensitivity, will generally assessed in priority order, but areas may be assessed before those with a higher priority if there is an operational reason to do so, e.g. they are in the same sub-catchment as a higher ranked area or if there is a flood or major development planned.  4 number Surface Water Management Plans have been carried out in the following areas:   * Town Centre / Forge Island * Wath-Upon-Dearne * Aston / Aughton / Swallownest * Anston / Dinnington / Laughton Common   The SWMP areas include 26 of the 106 risk areas. | LLFA  LLFA | Mar 2013 20%  Mar 2014 60%  Mar 2015 100%  Mar 2013 20%  Mar 2014 60%  Mar 2015 100%  SWMPs completed |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Out of the 106 areas that was identified as at risk from surface water flooding, 26 of them have been taken forward after investigation into the surface water management plan. The 26 areas have now been highlighted and prioritised for schemes to be carried out. |  | Complete |

**Objective 2 - Improve the level of understanding of local flood risk amongst partners, stakeholders and communities**.

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| 2.1 | **Publish a clear strategy and publicise its existence** | The strategy is by nature, a technical document addressing complex issues but it is imperative that the main priorities in the strategy are understandable by all stakeholders. | LLFA | June 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Local Flood Risk Management Strategy was published on June2014 highlighting the risks and objectives for flood risk in the Borough. |  | Complete |
| 2.2 | **Develop information strategy to improve partner and stakeholder knowledge** | The Council needs to translate the technical information on flood risk into simple, readily understandable terms. Text and graphics should be used to allow partners and stakeholders to understand the risk relevant to their interests. Innovative means of conveying complex information will be investigated, sharing best practice from other LLFA’s.  Planned publication of predicted surface water flood risk areas will raise the profile of flood mapping with the general public. It is important that information about how the published information in interpreted is included with the published information. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Environment Agency published predicted surface water flood maps online for the general public through the EA’s website. |  | Complete |

**Objective 3 - Formalise arrangements between Risk Management Authorities**

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| 3.1 | **Agree protocols** | Risk Management Authorities are listed in section 6, with a description of their roles and responsibilities.  Responsibilities of parties to be mutually agreed with agreed protocols for sharing of information, promoting joint works. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Arrangements have been set up with all RMA’s, and monthly/ quarterly meetings are carried out to ensure joint working and sharing of information. |  | Complete |
| 3.2 | **Formalise arrangements with adjoining LLFAs.**  **Cross Boundary Issues.** | Identify which catchments and/or watercourses extend beyond the borough boundary.  Adjoining local authorities to be consulted on the strategy.  FRM responsibilities on watercourses which cross or run along boundaries to be agreed with neighbouring authorities.  Where possible, procedures and systems should be compatible with procedures of adjoining authorities. Data formats should be the same or easily convertible. Sharing of information and technology. | LLFA  Adjoining LLFAs | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | South Yorkshire Flood Partnership meetings are held between all LLFA’s on a quarterly basis to discuss technician issues, workload, financial implications, and best practises. |  | Complete |
| 3.3 | **Environment Agency** | Responsible for the management and maintenance of flows within Main Rivers.  Strategic overview for all forms of flooding | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Regional Flood and Costal Committee brings the EA and LLFA’s together with other RMA’s. Each LLFA has a direct contact within the EA to discuss projects and develop good working relationships. |  | Complete |
| 3.4 | **Water Companies** | Water companies (Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent) have a duty to maintain public sewers and ancillaries.  Develop agreements with water companies | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Monthly meetings are held with Yorkshire Water and Severn Trent Water. |  | Complete |
| 3.5 | **Danvm (formerly Dearne & Dove) IDB** | Responsible for the management and maintenance of flows within Ordinary watercourse within their domain (i.e. part of Wath Upon Dearne area. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | N/A |  | N/A |
| 3.6 | **Highways Agency** | The M1, M18 and associated junctions are the only highways in Rotherham Managed by the Highways Agency. Assess the effect of the motorway assets on flood risk and whether a formal arrangement is necessary. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | N/A |  | N/A |

**Objective 4 - Formalise Policies and Procedures for new responsibilities at set out in the Flood Risk Regulations (2009) and Flood and Water Management Act (2010).**

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| 4.1 | **Consenting Works Affecting Ordinary Watercourses** | Produce a procedure for consenting of works affecting ordinary watercourses. The procedure to be an appendix to this strategy.  Produce local guidelines for public use. | LLFA | June 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Full procedure is complete and will be appendices within the update. |  | Complete |
| 4.2 | **Carry out Flood investigations**  **Section19 Flood Investigations**  **Other Investigations** | Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 imposes a duty on Local Authorities to investigate flooding incidents to determine and publish which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions and whether these were exercised. A procedure / policy is required to define how this duty will be satisfied. The Council’s will investigate all internal flooding but the criteria under Section 19 of the Act will be based on 5 or more internal flooding to properties.  The findings of Section 19 investigations will be published on the Council’s website.  In practice, the Council will investigate, to some degree, all reported flood incidents. As a minimum, locations and details from the report, will be recorded on the Council’s mapping system. The procedure to be an appendix to this strategy. | LLFA | Policy  June 2014  Publish S19 Findings-  Within 6 Months Of Flood |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | All Section 19 investigations have been complete within the 6 month timeframe for past events and published online. |  | Complete |
| 4.3 | **Designating Flood/ Drainage Assets** | The Councils current knowledge of 3rd party drainage features or structures is limited. Work carried out to deliver Objective 1 will allow the Council to judge the merits of designating such assets. The Council is obliged to designate new SuDS created by the SAB. The Council will formulate a procedure for the designation of non-SuDS features including criteria to determine which assets to designate.  The procedure to be an appendix to this strategy. | LLFA | June 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Work has begun to map all drainage assets in the Borough and this will continue to grow and expand as new developments are built. |  | On-Going |

**Objective 5 - Create Asset Record and Register to record drainage infrastructure and FRM assets**

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| 5.1 | **Create Asset Record showing location of watercourses where consenting powers have been transferred to LLFA** | Fundamental to undertaking flood risk management duties on ordinary watercourses is knowing the location and extents of these watercourses. Although the intention is to work towards a “definitive” watercourse map, it is not a priority to achieve 100% because doing so in areas of low flood risk would not be an efficient use of resources. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | A full map of all watercourses in the Borough is continuing to be plotted with expectation for a full watercourse inspection regime to be carried out year on year. |  | On-Going |
| 5.2 | **Asset Register and Record**  **Maintain a public Asset Register** | Establish Asset Register and Record and update year on year.  Determine what information from the record is to be made publicly available and the format for doing so. The procedure to be an appendix to this strategy. | LLFA | Procedure  And Establish Register  Sept 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | An Asset Register has been established and continues to be updated year on year, with aims to publicise some aspects of the register y 2023 |  | On-Going |
| 5.3 | **Populate above record to include at least 90% of watercourses by length and all watercourses in identified flood risk areas** | **The Councils register of drainage assets will include the following structures or features**  ***For pipes / culverts***  *The diameter is greater than 600mm or cross sectional area is greater than 0.3m2 or*  *The pipe/culvert has a recorded history of flooding or*  *The pipe/culvert is within 20m of a cluster of 5 or more recorded flood incidents (non-cellar) – excluding pipes of 225mm diameter or less*  ***For trash grilles***  *The grille is council-maintained and is on the monthly clearance programme or*  *The grille is privately-maintained and total blockage would cause flooding of adjacent infrastructure*  ***For surface water pumping stations***  All pumping stations to be included  ***For SuDS***  All new SuDS adopted by the LLFA | LLFA | 90% by length  Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Asset register is still being collated and will continue as an on-going need with new roads, developments and increased need for drainage and flooding assets. |  | On-Going |

**Objective 6 - Improve management of Council owned drainage and flood management assets**

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| 6.1 | **Identify highest risk open and closed watercourses, highway drains and other drainage/flood features** | The Council has a statutory duty to maintain highway drains but only a riparian responsibility to keep watercourses within its ownership clear of obstructions. Some watercourses create a high flood risk for nearby communities and would benefit from a more structured and targeted maintenance regime. The council will carry out a comprehensive, methodical survey of all known, non-Environment Agency or Water Company, assets | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Critical list of assets have been identified and will be maintained/ inspected on acknowledgment of any flood warning, a full inspection regime of all watercourse is currently being completed. |  | On-Going |
| 6.2 | **Watercourses in Council Land** | As a major landowner, the Council has riparian responsibility for many watercourses. The extents of these will be identified, and the department responsible for their maintenance will be determined.  Currently there are culverted watercourses where the department responsible may not even be aware of the existence of the culvert. CCTV surveys of surface water culverts carried out following recent flooding incidents has shown that some of the culverts are in poor condition. The extent of the potential liability is not currently known. A culvert in Council owned land in Swallownest, the existence of which was not known in 2009, collapsed and the cost of replacing just 80m of this was in excess of £250k.  A plan for inspection and maintenance of open watercourses and culverts in Council land will be produced. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | Culverts over 900mm in diameter have all been mapped and have annual general inspections, watercourse mapping and inspection regime is currently being created and will be implemented within the coming years. |  | Complete |
| 6.3  6.3 cont | **Highway Structures**  **Highway Structures (continue)** | Many highway structures have an effect on watercourses, bridges, culverts and walls. All structures are inspected periodically, but the inspections are infrequent and concentrate on the condition of the structure, rather than the effect on flow due to silt and vegetation etc.  The Design Manual For Roads and Bridges, Volume 1, Section 1, Part 1 BD/2/12 Paragraph 3.3 states that culverts or bridges with a clear span or diameter greater than 0.9m require technical approval, and once constructed, require periodic inspection.  Rotherham Streetpride inspects and maintains many smaller assets in the same way, but pipes smaller than 450mm diameter are generally not classed as highway structures. Responsibility for their maintenance should be determined. | LLFA  LLFA | Dec 2014  Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome.** | General inspections and principal inspections of all highway structures are carried out annually or bi-annual. With routine maintenance carried out if required. |  | Complete |
| 6.4 | **Highway Drainage Systems** | Historically, highway drainage systems within Rotherham have not been well recorded, if at all. A highways asset register Is currently being created, which includes recording the locations of assets visible on the surface, such as manhole covers and gullies. Highway drains will be recorded as part of the data gathering for the asset record. | LLFA |  |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | All surface assets are still be collected and full system gathering will commence when funding is available. |  | On-going |
| 6.5 | **Private Drainage Systems** | Since the transfer of the majority of private sewers to the water companies, the number of private sewers has decreased massively, however surface water sewers did not transfer.  Private drainage systems which remain the responsibility of the Council will be identified, and the department responsible for their maintenance will be determined. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | all assets identified and maintenance programs set up. |  | Complete |
| 6.6 | **Develop an affordable cyclical inspection and maintenance regime based on risk** | Maintenance budgets are limited and need to be targeted at those areas where the risk of flooding is highest. The extent of flood risk and the asset type, condition and vulnerability to temporary blockage will influence the type and frequency of maintenance required. The maintenance of the watercourses to maximise the drainage of surface water will be balanced with sensitive treatment of the biodiversity elements. Maintenance plans will incorporate appropriate direction on responsible management of the local water environment. Cyclical maintenance plans will be reviewed for trash grilles protecting council-owned culverts, highway gullies and open watercourses where regular clearance would be beneficial in protecting downstream properties and infrastructure. Plans will be adapted as new information is collected. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Cyclical maintenance plans have been set up for gully cleansing, trash screens, culverts and soakaways. |  | Complete |
| 6.7 | **Implement a responsive, reactive maintenance regime based on risk** | The Council cannot afford to carry out planned, preventative maintenance to all the drainage assets it is responsible for. There will be some situations where the Council may have to respond reactively to situations which arise suddenly or are reported directly by the public. The speed and type of response will be determined by the level of flood risk and the resources available. Existing council systems for receipt of, and response to, requests for maintenance work will be re assessed to ensure a risk-based approach is followed. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | A risk matrix has been set up to allow us to respond to reactive maintenance in a priority order to ensure the most at risk areas are attended to first. |  | Complete |

**Objective 7 - Encourage proactive, responsible maintenance of privately-owned flood defence and drainage assets**

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| 7.1 | **Identify highest risk private flood defence and drainage assets** | The vast majority of watercourses are in private ownership. Whilst riparian owners have a general responsibility to keep watercourses free of obstruction, a higher level of maintenance, which might help in maximising capacity, will need support and encouragement for private landowners. More often than not, landowners will be unaware of the level of flood risk associated with their watercourse. The Council will filter information collected under for the asset record to identify private assets. The assets will be allocated a flood risk significance level, to highlight the private assets of greatest concern. A database of higher-risk private assets, with details of the risk and suggested maintenance regimes will be compiled.  Historically the Council has had powers (but no duty) under the Land Drainage Act to take enforcement action against riparian owners. These powers have been little used and have only been used reactively. The new duties require the Council to take a more pro-active role, particularly with regard to inspecting and recording of third party assets. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Section 21 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 puts a duty on LLFA’s to hold a register of private assets that can reduce the risk of flooding. The asset register is advertised on the councils website. |  | Complete |
| 7.2 | **Develop technical advice for owners to guide them in preparing local maintenance plans** | Improving knowledge of the location and condition of private drainage assets, acquired through Measures 1.1 and 1.3, will allow the Council to suggest appropriate proactive maintenance measures to reduce the risk of flooding to themselves and adjacent landowners. Maintenance plans will manage and maintain both the efficient flow of water along the watercourse and a healthy and attractive biodiverse environment. A general advice note on riparian rights and responsibilities is available from the Environment Agency. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Technical advice can be found on both the councils website and the environment agency website, for riparian owners and land owner advice. |  | Complete |
| 7.3 | **Partnership Working** | Maximise the benefits from partnership working with flood risk partners and our stakeholders | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Several meetings have been set up to aid partnership working including the regional flood and costal committee, south Yorkshire flood risk partnership and land drainage technical meetings. |  | Complete |

**Objective 8 - Co-ordinate Flood Risk Management and Planning functions to reduce flood risk to existing and proposed developments.**

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| 8.1 | **Develop and apply a robust local policy on FRM and drainage solutions on new development sites** | The development of new sites and redevelopment of existing sites gives the Council an opportunity to reduce flood risk within the sites and upstream and downstream of the sites. National planning guidance exists which encourages the Council to adopt a consistent approach when recommending appropriate flood risk measures for new development sites. The national guidance is currently under review but the Council is committed to adopting a similar, local approach in the future which will replicate the national guidance. The council will continue to set stretching targets for developers in relation to permitted discharges from new or redeveloped sites, reassessing the targets as the council acquires more evidence of local flood risk. The Council’s advice on flood risk and drainage for new development sites, based on the national guidance, will be reviewed against the developing legislation and strengthened to give clear and robust advice to developers. | RMBC Planning | On establishment of SAB |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | The local planning plan is aided in development from the drainage team to ensure the flood risk policies are implemented, this includes the surface water flood risk management plans. |  | Complete |
| 8.2 | **Develop a process with the Planning Department to create clear advice and direction to developers on FRM and Drainage** | Flood management and drainage solutions for development sites can be space-intensive and it is vital that early discussions with developers and planning officers take place to allow appropriate provision to be designed into the development. It is essential that the local guidance to be produced in Measure 5.1 forms part of an internal council procedure that integrates technical advice with the planning application process. Agreement and application of FRM and Drainage advice has to be translated into appropriate conditions attached to planning approvals. The Council will develop a procedure to ensure that appropriate and timely advice is given to planners and developers and that planning approvals and conditions are clear and enforceable. | RMBC Planning | On establishment of SAB |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | As per 8.1 |  | Complete |
| 8.3 | **Use available information on flood risk to identify appropriate development potential** | The Council, as Planning Authority, has a responsibility to direct development towards areas where flood risk is lowest and any proposed development is appropriate to the flood risk present at the site. An increasing amount of evidence is available to identify and quantify the flood risk that exists across the borough. The evidence base for flood risk will be used alongside environmental, social and financial factors to determine sustainable solutions for local issues. The relevant previous and developing plans and strategies will be reviewed. The Councils Core Strategy for the Local Plans is complete and flood risk is presented in broad terms. The aspirations of this strategy, and the related plans and policies, will be embedded in the future land allocation processes required by the Local Plans.  Incorporating policies and recommendations within Rotherham MBC LDF, through the development of a water management and flood resilient design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).  Actively manage flood risk associated with new development proposals. Influence land allocations in Local Plans to reflect flood risk. | LLFA  RMBC Planning | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | The drainage team consult on all planning applications in terms of flood risk utilising information gathered on a GIS platform. |  | Complete |
| 8.4 | **Establish the SuDS Approving Body (SAB)** | The timetable implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 in relation to SuDS and the establishment of SABs is currently unknown but it is now expected to come into force from Autumn 2014. | Defra  RMBC | Autumn 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Schedule 3 was not enacted. |  | Complete |

**Objective 9 - Take a sustainable approach to FRM, balancing economic, environmental and social benefits from policies and programmes, including a Strategic Environmental Assessment**

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| 9.1 | **Carry out a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the strategy** | The Council considers that the LFRMS is a significant local strategy and, consequently requires appraisal under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations.  Where possible, opportunities should be sought to enhance the river corridor habitats, landscape, access and amenity facilities to support the local planning policy drive to develop green infrastructure and increase access to the riversides.  More detailed assessment of environmental impact of flood risk management actions, including revenue works and capital schemes will be undertaken using the SEA findings. | LLFA | SEA  Completed Nov 2013  Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | The SEA was completed and published in 2013 on the councils website. The council continues to try and enhance all rivers and watercourses across the Borough. |  | Complete |
| 9.2 | **Climate Change** | The effect of the strategy on the Council’s carbon emissions, and hence climate change, will be part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment.  The Councils Climate Change Adaptation Plan identifies specific measures which are targeted at managing the consequences of more frequent severe rainfall events. These measures have been addressed by complementary measures in this Strategy. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Climate change continues to be at the forefront of decision making with flood risk. One of the themes within Connected by water is reviewing how climate change is affecting flooding across the Borough and will bring best practises to help aid how construction in flood risk will be dealt with. |  | Complete |
| 9.3 | **Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Biodiversity 2020** | Assess the effect of the WFD and Biodiversity 2020 on existing policies and practices and develop guidelines for applicants and public. Consents for works on ordinary watercourses will require assessment against the WFD.  Ensure that all actions within the strategy are compliant with the WFD. | LLFA  EA | Dec 2014  Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | The WFD was published on the website in 2014 and is due to be updated in 2023. |  | Complete |
| 9.4 | **Fish and Eel Passage** | Determine the extent of the ordinary watercourse network where fish and eel passage issues require consideration. | LLFA  EA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | All passages are considered when constructing any schmes within rivers or watercourses. |  | Complete |

**Objective 10 - Identify and promote schemes to reduce flood risk which are viable considering practicality, cost benefit and funding potential.**

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| 10.1  10.1 cont | **Develop a programme of schemes and initiatives which have a realistic prospect of being funded**  **Develop a programme of schemes and initiatives which have a realistic prospect of being funded (continued)** | The strategy describes a suite of measures which can be taken to manage local flood risk. Some measures are more affordable than others with larger capital improvement schemes offering the greatest challenges for funding. The national funding administered by the Environment Agency targets schemes with evidenced high risk of property flooding, preferably with contributory funding from partners and stakeholders benefiting from the scheme. The Council’s immediate priorities, using the outputs from the SWMP work carried out under Measure 1.6, are to establish an evidence base for the location and the extent of the risk of local flooding, quantify the size and potential effect of the risk and then identify costed options for appropriate and affordable mitigation measures. A programme of suitable projects which may attract capital funding will gradually develop over time. The council will deliver the actions detailed in the SWMP to help identify projects for the higher priority areas in the district.  Funding applications often require feasibility or outline design to have been completed, to enable an accurate assessment of costs and benefits.  Identify projects and programmes which are affordable, maximising capital funding from external sources  Define an *action plan type* for all the flood risk areas  e.g. Do nothing  Maintain existing systems  Promote flood alleviation schemes  Promote Property Level Flood Protection  Rotherham Specific Flood Management Schemes:   * Green Ings Culvert (Station Road) Wath-Upon-Dearne * Whiston Brook * Catcliffe Pumps * Aldwarke Lane | LLFA  LLFA | Dec 2014  Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | All schemes for both large capital and medium sized revenue are posted on the councils website each year. |  | Complete |
| 10.2 | **Develop and implement a policy on de-culverting** | The presence of culverts has been identified as a key factor in limiting the achievement of good ecological potential/ status as defined by the Water Framework Directive. Culverts can impact negatively on watercourses by creating:  Flood risks from issues of capacity, blockage and collapse  Potential barriers to fish migration  Impeding the operation of natural geomorphological processes  Limitations on presence of aquatic flora and fauna  A ‘separation’ of the community from the watercourse  Determine the extents of culverted watercourses as part of the asset record and identify which of these may be suitable. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | A culvert replacement program is being considered within the councils 6 priority schemes within the program where possible culverts will be day lighted. |  | Complete |

**Objective 11 - Identify potential sources of funding.**

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| 11.1 | **Determine all other funding sources, Council, partners and other external, and maximise “match-funding”** | Potential sources of funding are listed in Section 9.0.  Manage expectations we will need to set out clearly the aims of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. | LLFA | June 2015 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | All sources are funding are considered for each scheme. |  | Complete |

**Objective 12 - Co-ordinate Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning procedures**

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| 12.1 | **Embed the LFRMS into response and recovery plans and use developing knowledge on flood risk to “tune” emergency procedures** | The Emergency Planning Shared Service, Rotherham & Sheffield have responsibility for the planning for and management of the Council’s response to emergencies, through the Borough Emergency Plan and any other relevant Plans.  The increasing knowledge of flood risk will be used to feed into the Rotherham Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan, particularly in the following areas:  Production of flood hazard maps combining depth and velocity information.  Improved assessment of flood risk to critical infrastructure, principal highways  Business continuity.  Inundation plans.  Determine in greater detail the risk of flooding to utilities, i.e. gas, electricity, water and telecommunications installations and the consequences of the loss of these installations during flooding. | LLFA | Dec 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Emergency planning is a key partner within flood risk and the drainage team work closely with this team to create emergency plans for the above. |  | Complete |

**Objective 13 - Take into account equalities by carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment**

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| 13.1 | **Equality Impact Assessment of completed strategy** | The process will be in line with the guidance from the Equality and Human Rights Commission. An Equality Analysis and consultation process will be carried out in accordance with the Council’s Equality Policy. | LLFA | June 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | All strategy’s work within council policies for equality. |  | Complete |

**Objective 14 - Promote buy-in by stakeholders by consulting during Strategy preparation and on completed Strategy**

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| 14.1 | **Consultation** | Consultation will be carried out in 2 stages. The primary consultation will be carried out as part of the strategy development. This consultation will be targeted at stakeholders who have a major involvement with the strategy and will be carried out  The secondary consultation will be carried out when a draft strategy has been completed.  Rotherham Council has engaged with the public and Community Action Groups regarding future flood risk management, to build trust, raise awareness, and gain local knowledge. | LLFA  LLFA | Completed  Completed |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | Consultation for the LFRMS was carried out prior to publishment of the strategy in 2014. |  | Complete |

**Objective 15 - Secure commitment from all Flood Risk Management Authorities to act in accordance with the Strategy by official acceptance by the relevant Boards, Committees, PSOC etc.**

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| 15.1 | **Present draft strategy to PSOC** | The Strategy should be presented to the Scrutiny and Overview Committee as a draft and also on completion. | LLFA | Feb 2014 |
|  | **Objective Outcome** | The Strategy was presented to Scrutiny and the drianeg team continues to have an overview annually. |  | Complete |