

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date	11th February 2013
Subject	Flood Risk Management – Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)
Portfolio Holder(s)	COUNCILLOR BOB PARRY
Lead Officer(s)	Dewi R Williams
Contact Officer	E Rowland Thomas
Nature and reason for reporting	
To gain Executive Approval for the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	

A – Introduction / Background / Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council, by virtue of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010, is now the Lead Local Flood Authority for Anglesey. A requirement of the Act is that the Authority prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. This document has been prepared by working in collaboration with Conwy County Borough Council. • The designation of the Isle of Anglesey County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority has brought with it a number of new, statutory functions. The Strategy sets out how the Authority proposes to carry out these functions. • The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy was taken to the Environment and Technical Services Scrutiny Committee on the 22nd November, their recommendations were as follows:- <p>4.1 To accept the report and the issues raised.</p> <p>4.2 To recommend to the Executive :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) That the Local Flood Management Strategy is a corporate risk and the WG grant will need to be earmarked for flood management during consideration of any budget proposals.

- ii) That a letter be sent to WG expressing concerns that agricultural grants towards flood management on local farms have been cut. Potential flood issues may arise on the local highways due to withdrawal of these grants.
- Following presentation to the Scrutiny Committee the document was widely circulated to the public and various bodies, the comments received are attached in Appendix A.

B- Considerations

Staff resources and funding will be required for the Authority to successfully carry out the functions proposed within the Strategy. Failure to do so would put the Authority at risk of breaching the requirements of the Flood & Water Management Act.

C – Implications and Impacts

1	Finance / Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer	
2	Head of Function Legal & Administration / Monitoring Officer	
3	Human Resources	
4	Property Services (see notes – separate document)	The Property and Maritime Services will continue to work with other relevant services to implement the strategy at specific sites around the island.
5	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	
6	Equality (see notes – separate document)	
7	Anti-poverty and Social (see notes – separate document)	

C – Implications and Impacts		
8	Communication (see notes – separate document)	
9	Consultation (see notes – separate document)	
10	Economic	Fully Support the adoption and effective delivery of the Strategy
11	Environmental (see notes – separate document)	The impact on Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act, 2000 and Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 has been considered in preparing the Strategy.
12	Crime and Disorder (see notes – separate document)	
13	Outcome Agreements	

CH - Summary
The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy has been produced in response to the requirements of new legislation.

D - Recommendation
To approve the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Name of author of report: Mr Dewi R Williams
Job Title: Head of Service Highways & Waste Management
Date: 11th January 2013

Appendices:

Responses received from Statutory Consultees CADW & CCW

Local Flood Risk Management Service Executive Summary

Background papers

Several copies of the Local Flood Risk Management Service document are available in the Members' lounge

Responses received from Statutory Consultees, specific to Local Flood Risk
Management Strategy (LFRMS)

CADW – Welsh Government’s Historic Environment Service.
Suzanne Whiting
8th January 2013.

<u>Response</u>	<u>Action</u>
Correct description of CADW	Description to be updated
Measure 6.1 alter note regarding weighting given to Historic Environment	Noted and to be amended to read...designated historic assets will be given equal weight.

CCW – Countryside Council for Wales.
Tomos Hughes
8th January 2013

<u>Response</u>	<u>Action</u>
Suggestion that Coastal processes should be considered in ‘local flood risk’	Coastal Process will be considered, however, the Act is very prescriptive of what is to be included in the LFRMS and what is described as ‘local flood risk’.
3.2.3 Strategy Option 6.1. Comment that option should be strengthened to explicitly show that implantation of the LFRMS should result in environmental benefits.	Comment considered, however, it cannot be guaranteed that when protecting life & limb or property, implementation of the Strategy will always result in environmental benefits.



Anglesey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Executive Summary

November 2012

Isle of Anglesey County Council

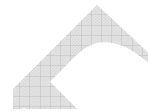
Anglesey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Executive Summary

Mott MacDonald

November 2012

Isle of Anglesey County Council



Introduction

This Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) begins a new chapter for flood and coastal erosion risk management in Anglesey which will work towards understanding and managing flood risk within the County. It highlights the steps that are to be taken to improve knowledge of flood risk on the island, to work better with organisations and the public towards reducing those risks whilst aiming to balance the need of communities, the economy and the environment. This strategy will highlight the steps that are to be taken to ensure this happens.

Isle of Anglesey County Council (IoACC), as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) will principally look to tackle 'local flood risk', i.e. flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses such as ditches and streams. Until now there has been little co-ordinated work to address these forms of flood risk; however this strategy will look to address this.

The strategy starts with information on the legislation that underpins flood and coastal Erosion risk management. It then pulls together all available information on flooding in Anglesey so that it is more easily accessible for those trying to understand more about flood risk in the county. Subsequently, it goes on to identify the authorities and organisations involved and what part each will play in helping reduce the risk of flooding and what householders and businesses need to do to protect their properties.

The next section will describe the strategic objectives for managing flood risk and the measures that might be implemented to achieve them. This will be supplemented by annual action plans in order to give a more detailed overview of what IoACC want to achieve that year and how it will be undertaken. These will be reviewed as more information has been collated about where the greatest risk is and what funding can be attained.

Guiding Principles

The following are the guiding principles which flood and coastal erosion risk management in Anglesey will be based on:

- Floods are natural events and will continue to occur, regardless of any efforts to prevent them. The danger from flooding will never be eliminated and therefore it is important to focus as much on reducing the disruption that flooding causes as on measures to prevent it;
- There are opportunities to derive significant benefits in the wider context of sustainability, environmental and social improvement in the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management function;
- The public and private costs created from flood damage can be reduced in the long term by effective flood risk management;
- The decisions on where local resources are focused should be evidence-based and made against clear justifiable criteria;
- The level of knowledge about flood risk across all stakeholders needs to be improved;
- To ensure the long term success of flood risk management across Anglesey, all relevant organisations and public funded bodies will have to work collectively to manage the risks of flooding;
- No organisation is able to ensure that all households and businesses are safe from flooding. Householders and business holders have responsibility for protecting their assets, but the relevant

public organisation has a duty to inform property owners of their risk and advise what steps they can take to make their property more resilient;

- Encourage an increase in total investment in flood risk management beyond levels provided by the Welsh Government (WG) alone;
- New developments should look not only to ensure that there is no increase in flood risk but where practical, it should reduce the flood risk currently there;
- The cumulative impact of small developments on flood risk shall be assessed with a similar significance as major developments, to ensure the threat of flood risk doesn't increase; and
- Climate change and how it could affect future flood and erosion risk needs greater understanding and all options should be appraised to enable adaptation to changing risk.

What should be included within the LFRMS?

Under the terms of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA) this Local Strategy is required to identify:

- The Risk Management Authorities in the Authority's area;
- The flood and coastal erosion risk management functions that may be exercised by those Authorities in relation to the area;
- The objectives for managing local flood risk;
- The measures proposed to achieve those objectives;
- How and when the measures are expected to be implemented;
- The costs and benefits of those measures, and how they are to be paid for;
- The assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy;
- How and when the strategy is to be reviewed; and
- How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.

The Risk Management Authorities in Anglesey

Managing local flood risk is the responsibility of IoACC as an LLFA. The Local Strategy must set out who the other Risk Management Authorities are in the area that have legal responsibilities for the management of flood risk, these have been identified as:



Asiantaeth yr
Amgylchedd Cymru
Environment
Agency Wales

Environment Agency Wales is responsible for managing flood risk from **main rivers, reservoirs** and **coastal** flooding, and also has a strategic overview role over all flood and coastal erosion risk management. EAW also has a key role in providing flood warnings to the public.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Isle of Anglesey County Council as a lead local flood authority, is responsible for taking the lead in managing flood risk from all local sources, including **surface water, groundwater** and **ordinary watercourses**.



Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

Dwr Cymru – Welsh Water (DCWW) is the regional water and sewage treatment company serving the Anglesey area. DCWW is responsible for flood risk from **sewers** and **burst pipes**.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Isle of Anglesey County Council as a Highways Authority is responsible for managing flood risk on roads and **highways** within the area. Local Authorities in Wales act as highway authorities in respect of local roads.

IoACC as Lead Local Flood Authority

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a number of statutory duties on the Isle of Anglesey County Council in their new role as LLFA including:

- A duty to develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management;
- A duty to ensure the strategy is consistent with the national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for Wales;
- A duty to co-operate with other authorities, including sharing data;
- A duty to investigate all flooding within its area, insofar as a LLFA consider it necessary or appropriate;
- A duty to maintain a register of structures and features likely to affect flood risk;
- A duty to contribute to sustainable development.

In addition to these each LLFA has a number of what are called permissive powers. These are powers that allow them to do something, but do not compel them to and include:

- Powers to request a person for any information relating to flood or coastal erosion risk management responsibilities;
- Powers to designate structures and features relating to flood risk, other than from “Main River”;
- The expansion of powers to undertake works to include broader risk management actions; and

IoACC will also be required to take on two other roles:

- SuDS Approval Body (SAB) to approve, adopt and maintain SuDS on new development sites which serve more than one property; and
- Taking responsibility for consenting works on ordinary watercourses.

Objectives of the Strategy

Ten Objectives for Isle of Anglesey County Council

1. **To improve the understanding of local flood (surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses) and coastal risks;**
2. **Increasing individual and community awareness and preparedness for flood and coastal erosion events and the impacts of climate change on flood risk;**
3. **To work together (both FRMA, stakeholders and public) to reduce flood and coastal risks, sharing data and resources to the greatest benefit;**
4. **To reduce the impact and consequences for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion;**
5. **To ensure that planning decisions are properly informed by flooding issues and the impact future planning may have on flood risk management and long term developments;**
6. **Take a sustainable approach to flood risk management balancing economic, environmental and social benefits;**
7. **Increase approaches that utilise the natural environment;**
8. **Ensure the development of skills required to implement effective and innovative flood risk management measures;**
9. **Encourage maintenance of privately owned flood defences and ordinary watercourses, and minimise unnecessary constrictions in watercourses; and**
10. **Work together with other Flood Risk Authorities to reduce the loading of combined sewers.**

Review of the Strategy

The strategy is a “living document” which will develop as new information, expertise and resources influence the delivery of the measures outlined in the strategy. There will also be substantial changes in the next few years, with changes to the planning system and the requirements for sustainable drainage; and in

the provision of flood insurance. IoACC will take account of these changes and consider the implications in respect to the strategy and make annual on-going adjustments as necessary.

It is proposed that a formal review of the local strategy should take place in 2017 following the review of the National Strategy in 2016, and to coincide with the review of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) as required by the Flood Risk Regulations (FFR). The strategy should then continue to be reviewed every six years in conjunction with the review of the PFRA, unless circumstances dictate a more frequent review.

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