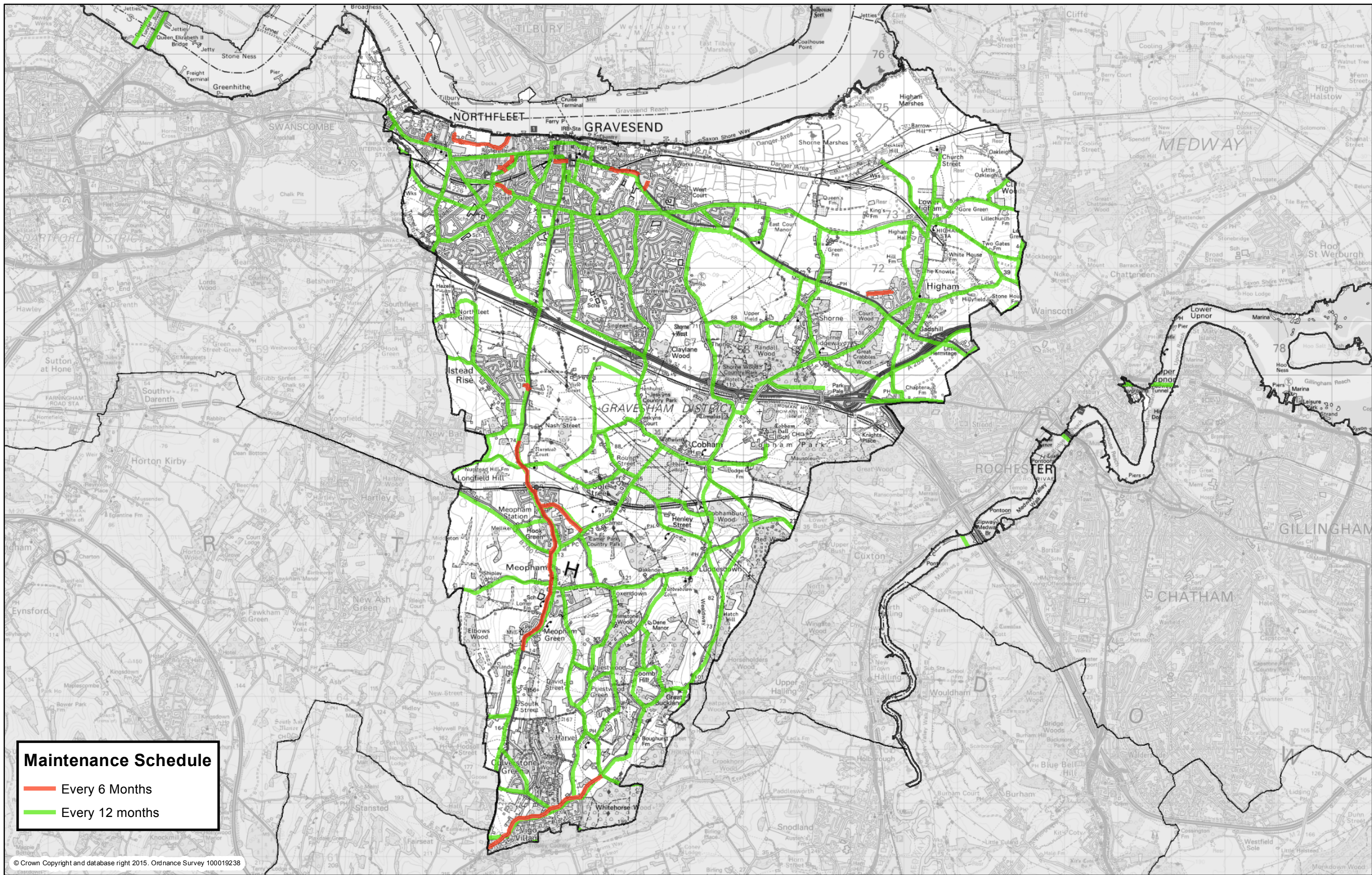


Appendix 1: Highways drainage maintenance schedules



KCC Highways are responsible for keeping water off the highway making it safe for drivers and other road users.

They look after drains, ponds and lagoons, pumping stations and soakaways.

They DO NOT look after sewers, water leaks or ditches on private land.

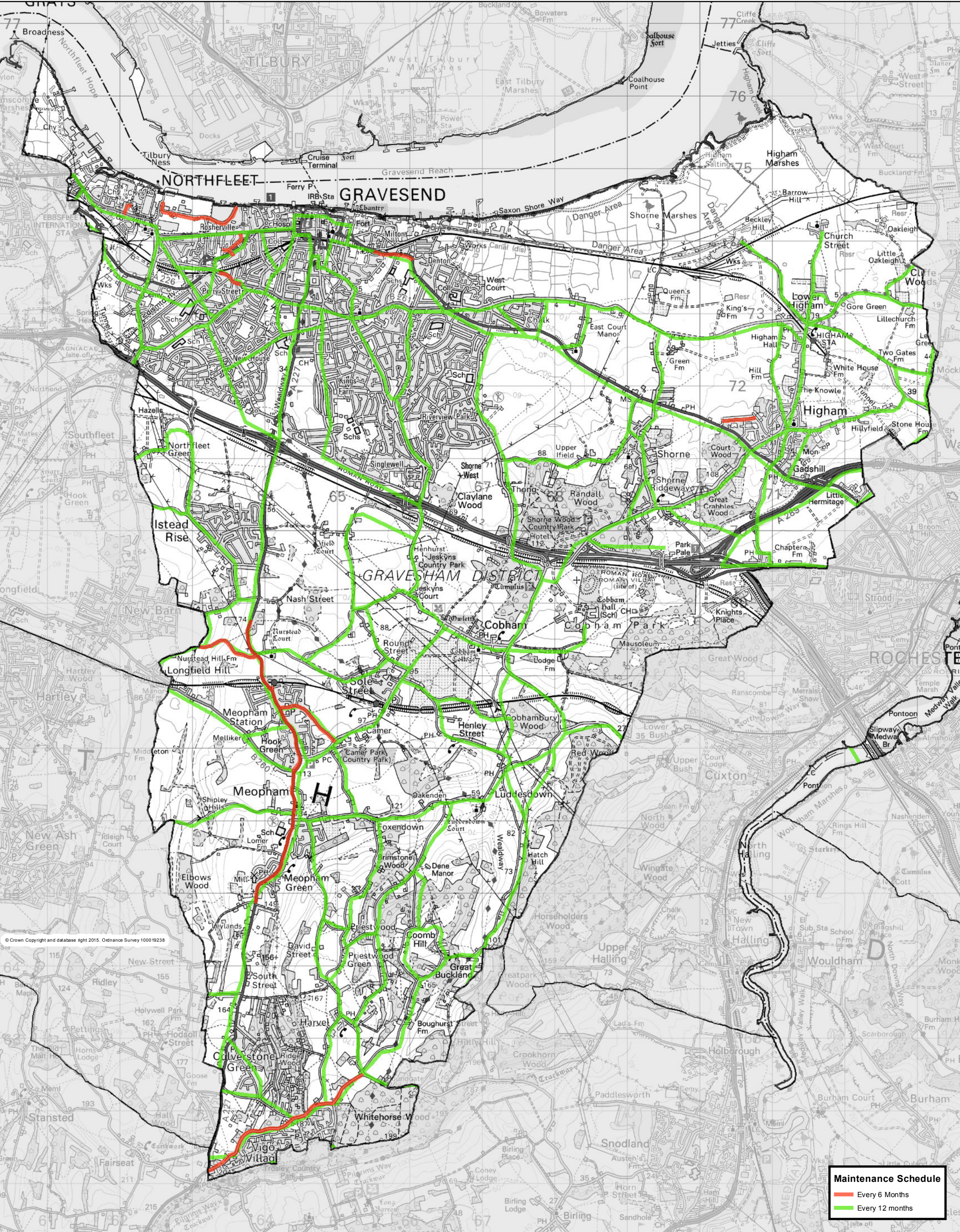
Roads known to flood frequently - Every 6 months

High speed roads (roads with a speed limit of 70mph) - Every 6 months

Strategic routes (roads that are the main connection between towns and villages) - Every 12 months

Urban and rural routes (all other roads) - Every 18 to 24 months





KCC Highways are responsible for keeping water off the highway making it safe for drivers and other road users.

They look after drains, ponds and lagoons, pumping stations and soakaways.

They DO NOT look after sewers, water leaks or ditches on private land.

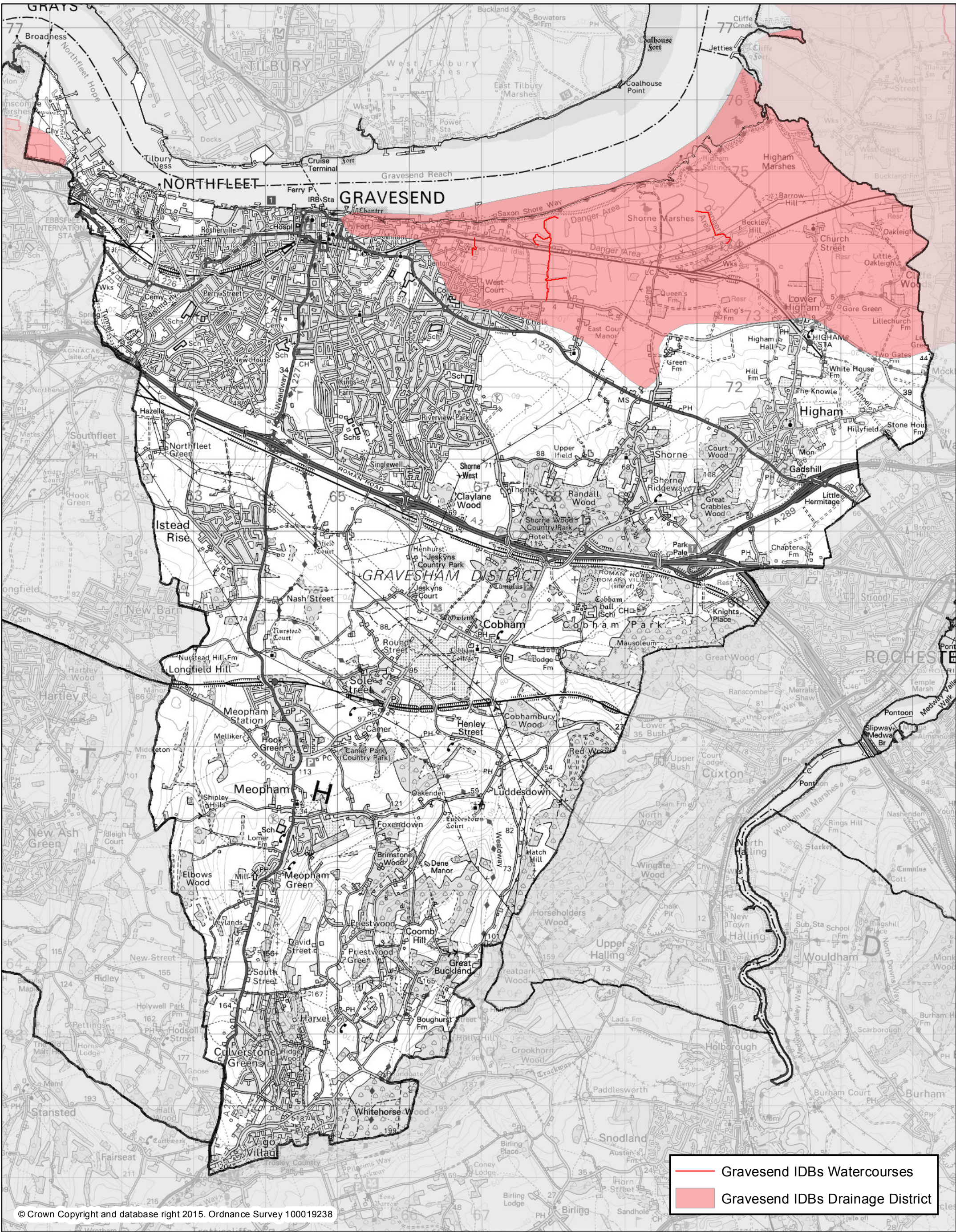
Roads known to flood frequently - Every 6 months

High speed roads (roads with a speed limit of 70mph) - Every 6 months

Strategic routes (roads that are the main connection between towns and villages) - Every 12 months



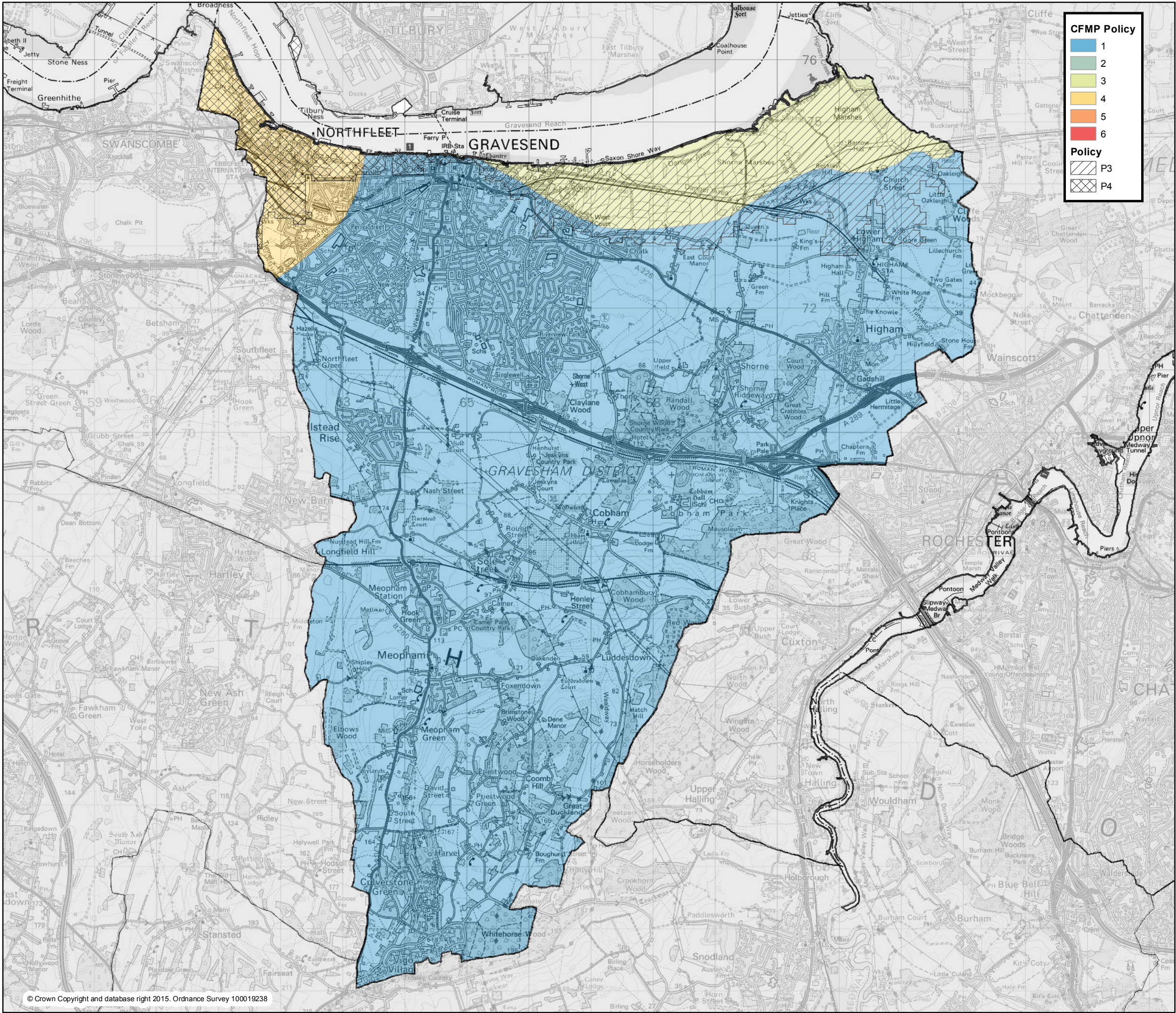
Appendix 2: Internal Drainage Board Areas and Watercourses



Each IDB has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their Internal Drainage District (IDD), undertaking works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs. Much of their work involves the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations, facilitating drainage of new developments and advising on planning applications. They also have statutory duties with regard to the environment and recreation when exercising their permissive powers.



Appendix 3: Catchment Flood Management Plan and Shoreline Management Plan policy areas



Policy 1
Areas of little or no flood risk. The situation will continue to be monitored.

Policy 2
Areas of low to moderate flood risk where the existing flood risk management actions can be generally reduced.

Policy 3
Areas of low to moderate flood risk where the existing flood risk is generally being managed effectively.

Policy 4
Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where the existing flood risk is already being managed effectively, but where further actions may be needed to keep pace with climate change.

Policy 5
Areas of moderate to high flood risk where further action can be taken to reduce flood risk.

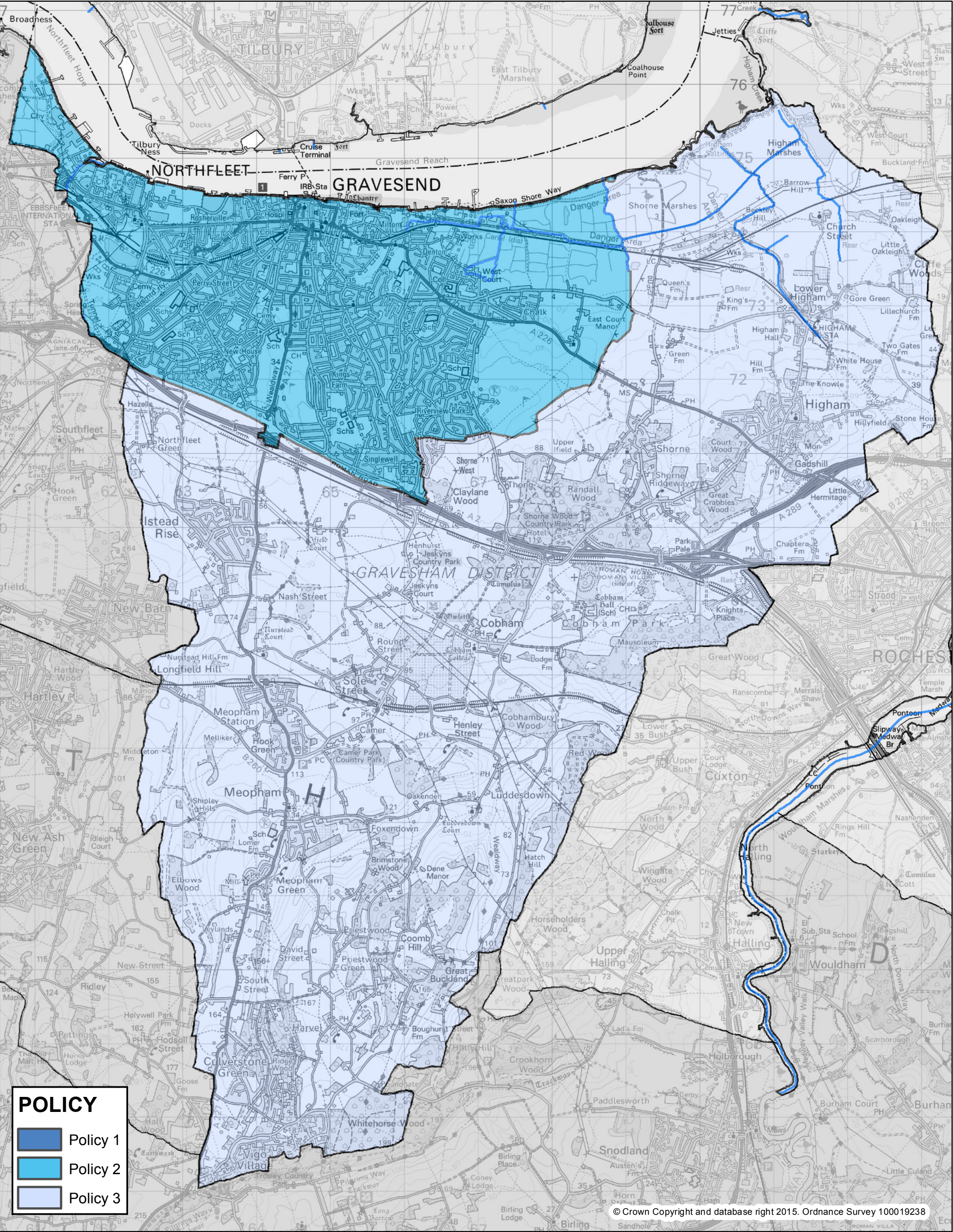
Policy 6
Areas of low to moderate flood risk where further action will be taken to store water or manage run-off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits.

TE2100 Plan
The Thames Estuary 2100 project was established by the Environment Agency in 2002 with the aim of developing a strategic flood risk management plan for London and the Thames estuary through to the end of the century. The Plan primarily looks at tidal flooding, though other sources of flooding including high river flows as a result of heavy rainfall and surface water flooding are considered.

Policy P3
Continue with existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk. We will continue to maintain flood defences at their current level accepting that the likelihood and/or consequences of a flood will increase because of climate change.

Policy P4
Take further action to keep up with climate and land use change so that flood risk does not increase.





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Policy 1
Areas with complex local flood problems.
This policy will be applied to areas where we are aware of flood risk issues that are complex. These are the problems which are technically challenging to understand or where a number of different risk management authorities may be involved in their resolution. These areas will typically have local flood risks that affect large areas, for instance a town centre or suburb. An action plan of feasible options to manage the identified risks will be developed and delivered by the relevant risk management authorities.

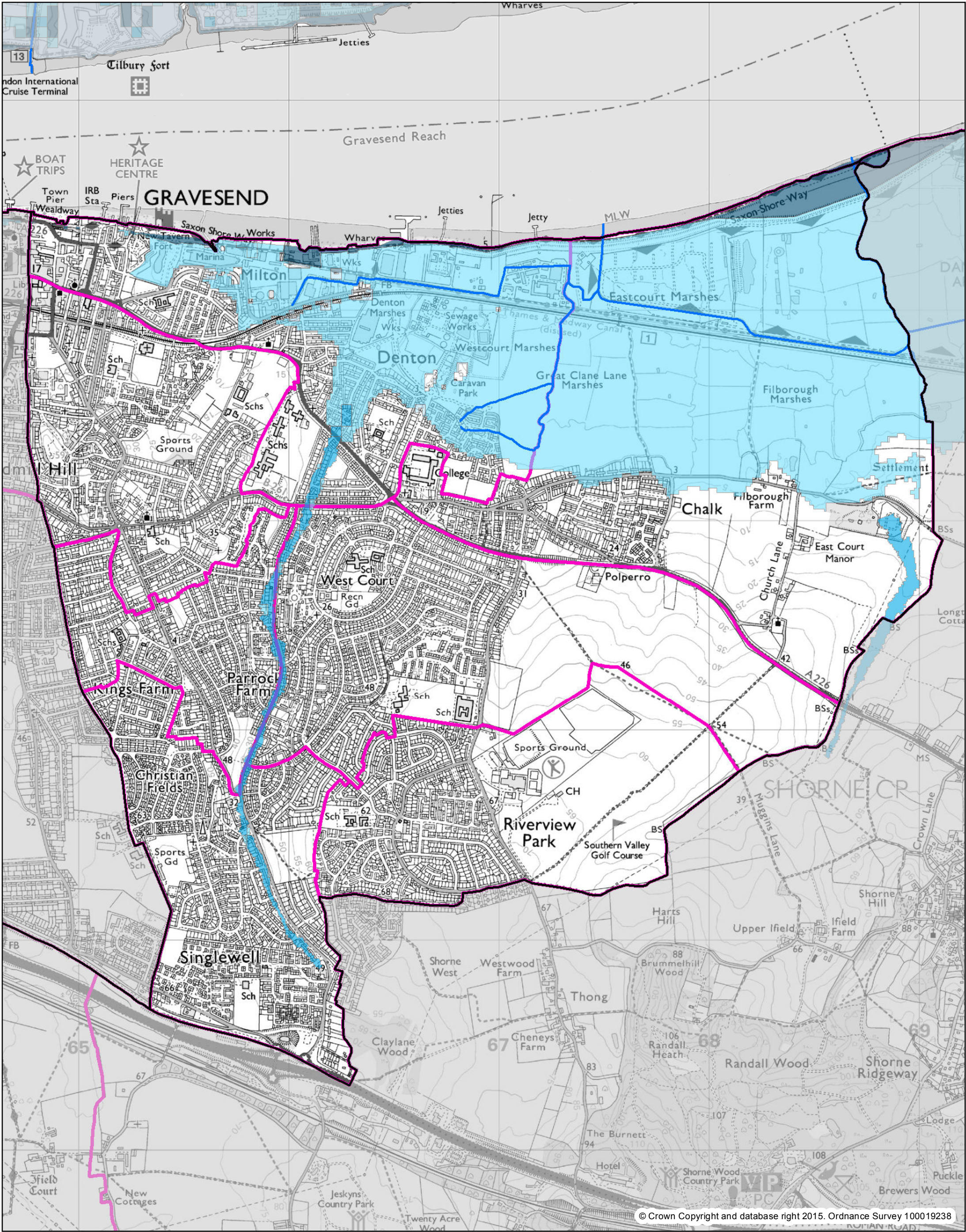
Policy 2
Areas with moderate local flood problems.
This policy will be applied to areas where there are known local flood problems which need to be investigated but are relatively straight-forward. These areas will typically have local flood risks that affect localised areas, for instance one or two

roads, that require more indepth assessment and interventions than have been used in the past. These areas may not need an in depth assessment of the risks and may be dealt with by ensuring the relevant risk management authorities work together effectively to investigate the problems although in some instances these may be necessary.

Policy 3
Areas with low local flood risk which are being managed effectively
This policy will be applied to areas where local flooding risks are currently not significant. That does not mean that these areas are not at risk of local flooding, but the risks can be managed by each risk management authority undertaking its duties effectively.



Appendix 4: Gravesham East NaFRA mapping



Gravesham East

National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) is a national assessment of flood risk across England and Wales which shows the likelihood of flooding in any year from rivers and the sea. It considers the location, type and condition of defences, mapped on a 50m x 50m grid in four probability bandings:

High – At risk from an event with an AEP of 3.3% or greater

Medium – At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 3.33% AEP but greater than or equal to 1%

Low - At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 1% AEP but greater than or equal to 0.1%

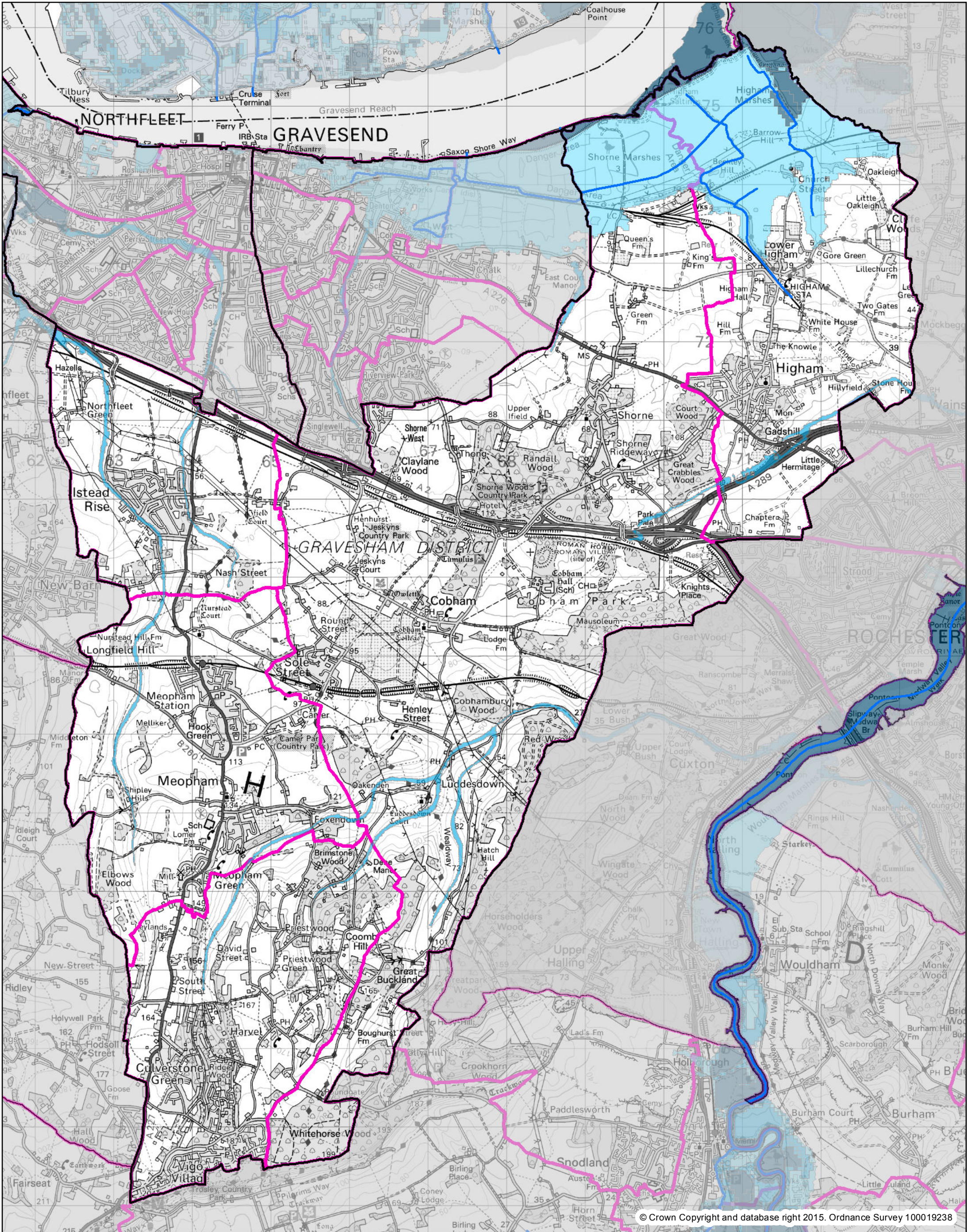
Very Low – At risk from events with an AEP of less than 0.1%

- Main Rivers
- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- District Wards



Caveats: Properties at risk have been defined using the National Flood Risk Assessment data (NaFRA), which calculates the likelihood of flooding from rivers or the sea. The assessment takes into account the type, location and condition of flood defences, and the chance of these defences overtopping or failing during a flood event. This data is DRAFT, and subject to further checks to verify the information. This should be used as a guide only.

Appendix 5: Gravesham Rural NaFRA mapping



Gravesend Rural

National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) is a national assessment of flood risk across England and Wales which shows the likelihood of flooding in any year from rivers and the sea. It considers the location, type and condition of defences, mapped on a 50m x 50m grid in four probability bandings:

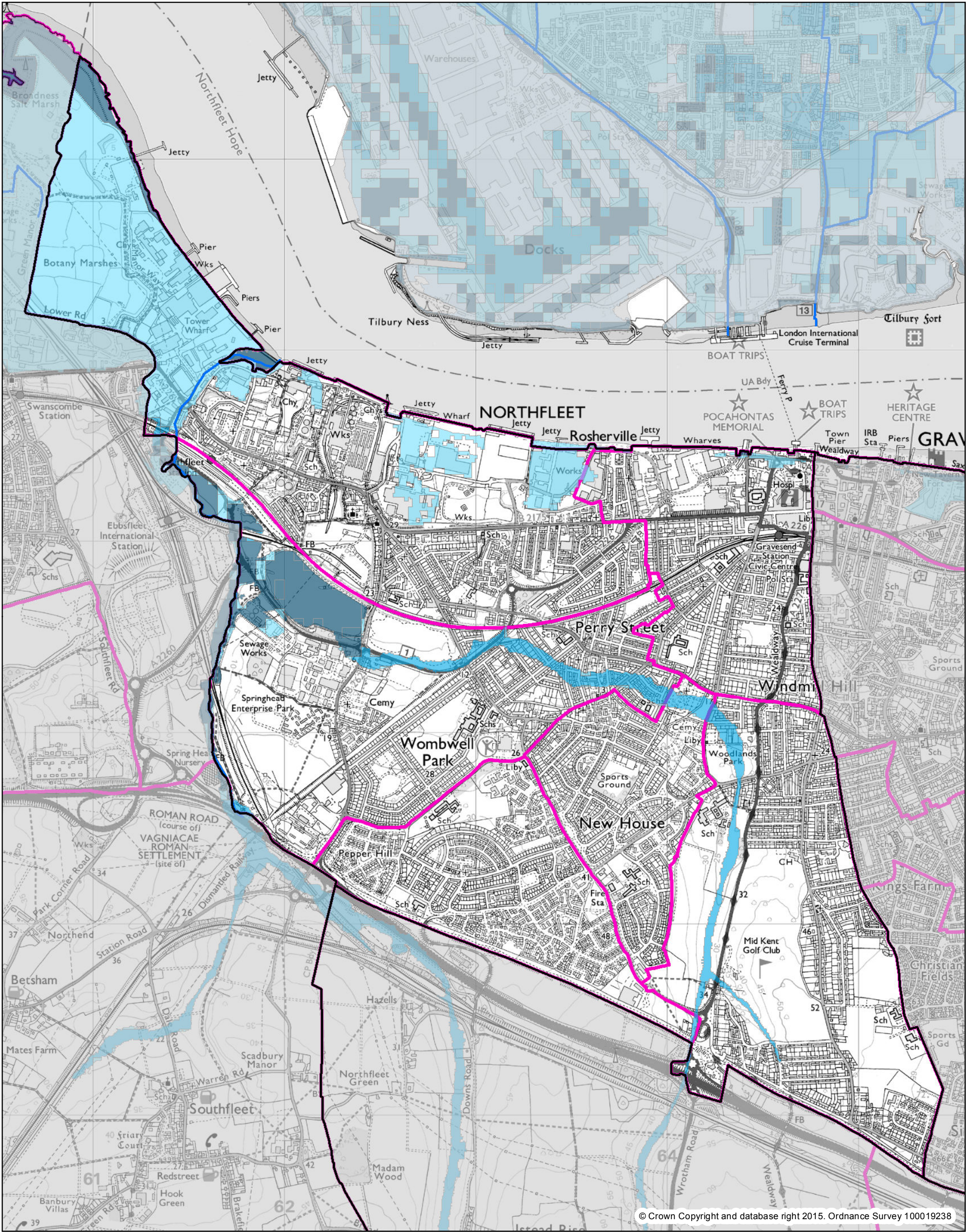
- High – At risk from an event with an AEP of 3.3% or greater
- Medium – At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 3.33% AEP but greater than or equal to 1%
- Low - At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 1% AEP but greater than or equal to 0.1%
- Very Low – At risk from events with an AEP of less than 0.1%

- Main Rivers
- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- District Wards



Caveats:
Properties at risk have been defined using the National Flood Risk Assessment data (NaFRA), which calculates the likelihood of flooding from rivers or the sea. The assessment takes into account the type, location and condition of flood defences, and the chance of these defences overtopping or failing during a flood event. This data is DRAFT, and subject to further checks to verify the information. This should be used as a guide only.

Appendix 6: Northfleet And Gravesend West NaFRA mapping



Northfleet and Gravesend West

National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) is a national assessment of flood risk across England and Wales which shows the likelihood of flooding in any year from rivers and the sea. It considers the location, type and condition of defences, mapped on a 50m x 50m grid in four probability bandings:

- High – At risk from an event with an AEP of 3.3% or greater
- Medium – At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 3.33% AEP but greater than or equal to 1%
- Low - At risk from an event with an AEP of less than 1% AEP but greater than or equal to 0.1%
- Very Low – At risk from events with an AEP of less than 0.1%

- Main Rivers
- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- District Wards



Caveats: Properties at risk have been defined using the National Flood Risk Assessment data (NaFRA), which calculates the likelihood of flooding from rivers or the sea. The assessment takes into account the type, location and condition of flood defences, and the chance of these defences overtopping or failing during a flood event. This data is DRAFT, and subject to further checks to verify the information. This should be used as a guide only.