

Kent Local Flood Risk

Management Strategy

2017-2023

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1 Introduction

Kent County Council (KCC) is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Kent. As the LLFA we have an overview role for local flooding. Local flooding is flooding that arises from these sources:

- **Surface runoff**
- **Ordinary Watercourses**
- **Groundwater**

The flooding from these sources is generally more localised than flooding from rivers and the sea. Managing these forms of flooding often relies on several systems working effectively, especially drainage networks, sewers and ordinary watercourses, which may be managed by different authorities. Cooperation and integrated planning is required from these authorities to manage local flooding effectively.

There are many authorities involved in the management of local flooding in Kent, including Kent County Council (KCC), the Environment Agency, District and Borough Councils, Internal Drainage Boards and Water Companies.

As the LLFA, KCC must produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (local strategy) that sets out how local flood risks will be managed in the county by the authorities involved.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act) makes county and unitary authorities lead local flood authorities with a strategic overview role for local flooding in their area. A Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is a requirement for all lead local flood authorities to set out how local flood risks will be managed in the county, who will deliver them and how they will be funded.

The Act also gives the Environment Agency a national strategic overview role for flood risk management. The Environment Agency has produced a National Strategy

for Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (the National Strategy) as part of their national strategic role. The National Strategy can be found [here](#).

KCC produced a local strategy in 2013 that set out the objectives for local flood risk management for 2013-16, it can be found [here](#). The main purpose of that local strategy was to improve our understanding of local flood risks in Kent as there was a lack of good evidence as the role was new. We can now build upon the knowledge and understand that we have gained in delivering that local strategy.

1.2 AIMS

Kent has a large population and a dynamic economy. Due to the historic development of the county, around waterways and along the coastline, and its geography, steep hills and areas of impermeable soils, there is a significant risk of flooding from many sources. This includes local flooding sources, which are significant in Kent and threaten the safety and well-being of Kent's residents and the sustainability of our economy.

The aims of the local strategy are:

- To support and improve the safety and wellbeing of Kent's residents and the economy of Kent through appropriate flood risk management;
- To ensure that we all work together effectively to understand and deliver appropriate flood risk management in Kent
- To contribute to sustainable development, regeneration and land management in Kent through the promotion of sustainable flood risk management practices that utilise natural processes where appropriate.

This local strategy will build upon the lessons we have learned from the first one to reduce flood risk in the areas we have identified as at risk and to continue to develop our understanding of flood risk and improve how we work together.

Through the delivery of the Local Strategy:

- Kent will be more resilient to flooding by delivering appropriate, sustainable flood risk management measures.

- Our residents will be safer from flooding and have a better understanding of flood risks and who is responsible for managing them and they will be empowered to support themselves to manage their own risks, if they feel it is appropriate.
- Our economy will be better protected from the impacts of flooding.
- Our catchments and drainage systems will be managed to account for all flood risks, employing sustainable techniques to manage runoff.
- Our residents will enjoy new developments that are planned to take account of flooding and manage it sustainably.

1.3 CONTEXT

1.3.1 Flood risk management

The Local Strategy is one of several documents, plans, strategies and policies that influence how flood risk is managed in the county, from national policy and guidance, through local strategies and plans that set out how this will be applied local, to locally policy for delivery that set out specific policies for the delivery of services.

Table 1 provides an overview of the interrelationship between various documents that deliver flood risk management objectives and an overview of the hierarchy of the national policy and guidance that influences them.

The Local Strategy is a strategic document, this means it sets out a broad set of objectives for local flood risk management in Kent (Section 7) and actions to deliver these (Section 7), it also includes areas of focus for local flood risk management measures (Section 8) and an action plan of works that are currently planned (Appendix 1).

Specific details of how duties and powers are exercised by risk management authorities are not included in the Local Strategy, for instance how drainage assets are maintained or the local policy for flood risk management. These are set out by each risk management authority separately, links to these policies can be found in Table1, where they are available. The delivery of the Local Strategy objectives and associated actions may influence how specific management policies are delivered and adapted as they are reviewed, but it is not the purpose of the Local Strategy to specify these.

Details of flood risks in the county, the local bodies responsible for managing it, who to contact in an emergency and details of plans and strategies that are relevant to the management of flood risk in the area are set out in more detail in our Flood Risk to Communities Documents. There is a Flood Risk to Communities document for each district in Kent. The Flood Risk to Communities documents can be found here: www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/flood-risk-to-communities/

1.3.2 Development planning

Housing and other new developments represent a potential increase in flood risk either from being in areas that are prone to flooding or by increasing the amount of water discharged from the site. This is managed through the planning application process, which is set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) and other policy documents.

The Local Strategy does not set out the specific details of these policies or how they are managed. More details on this can be found in the Planning and Flood Risk Section of the [Flood Risk to Communities](#) documents and in Section 6.1 of this Local Strategy. The Local Strategy will include actions to monitor the implementation of these policies that affect local flood risk management and, if appropriate, identify new policies or implementation mechanisms that improve local flood risk management.

TABLE 1 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS

	Coastal flooding	Fluvial (river) flooding	Local flooding	Sewer and Highway flooding	
National Policy	National Planning Policy Framework National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management				
National Guidance	National Planning Policy Guidance			Sewers for Adoption	
			Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	
Regional Strategy	Shoreline Management Plans	Catchment Flood Management Plan	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	Water Company Business Plans (Thames, Southern)	
Regional Plans	Shoreline Management Strategies	Catchment Management Strategies			Drainage Strategies
		Flood Risk Management Plans		Drainage Area Plans	
Local Policy	Local Planning Policy (see planning authority websites)			Highway drainage policy	
			Drainage and Planning Policy		

2 Flood risk management

Flooding is a natural phenomenon where water inundates normally dry areas, it has the potential to cause risk to life, damage property and harm the environment.

The consequences of flooding can include:

- Damage to properties, land, infrastructure and services;
- Risk to life and health impacts (physical and mental);
- Loss of confidence or a sense of security in a community, including residential and business communities; and
- Damage to the environment, including pollution and impacts on habitats

Flooding can also be beneficial. If it is in areas where the impacts are low or acceptable it can prevent worse flooding elsewhere and provide nutrients for farmland and benefit some habitats.

2.1 MEANING OF FLOOD RISK

Flood risk is a way of expressing the damage flooding can cause by combining the impact of the flooding (the damage it causes) and the likelihood of it happening (how frequently it will occur).

risk = impact x likelihood

The impacts of flooding can be expressed in terms of the number of properties flooded or the cost of the damage of the flood.

The likelihood of flooding is generally expressed as a probability of the flood occurring in a given year (annual exceedance probability) or the average number of years between floods (annual return period).

In order to understand the risk we must therefore understand where the flooding might occur, what will be affected by the flooding and how frequently it is likely to happen. This is often very complicated, especially if it is important to be accurate. Understanding these issues is important for justifying expenditure on flood risk management measures, as it is how we demonstrate the measures will be cost-effective.

2.2 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing flood risk includes a range of activities to understand the risk, including where it is, assess measures that may be available to manage it and building and maintaining measures to manage it.

The storms that cause local flooding are often very small (in spatial extent) and therefore they are not always recorded by rain gauges and small streams usually do not have flow gauges. As a consequence, storms that cause local flooding are difficult to assess as the data needed to assess them is not available. Similarly they cannot be forecast accurately, so local flood risk management must often rely on adaptation and preparedness in preparation for an event rather than mobilisation prior to an event.

Reducing the risk of flooding can be achieved either by reducing the likelihood of the flood occurring or reducing the damage the flood will cause.

Examples of the features that can be used to reduce the likelihood of local floods include:

- landscaped features that hold or direct water away from properties, which can be green infrastructure or more conventional engineering features;
- natural features and restoring natural processes that reduce runoff and slows the flow of water;
- improved drainage including sustainable drainage systems (SuDS); and
- transferring risk to other areas where the consequences are low, for example by allowing land to flood and containing floodwater to prevent flooding elsewhere.

Examples of the steps that may be taken to reduce the damage and disruption when floods do happen include:

- controlling inappropriate development to avoid increasing risk;
- adapting buildings and infrastructure to minimise damage and disruption; and,
- making sure that a proper emergency response plan is in place.

A number of features may be used together to manage the risk in a particular area, working in combination within a risk management system.

It is important to understand that no organisation or body has a duty to prevent flooding or reduce the risk. Risk management authorities exercise permissive powers to undertake flood risk management works and they have access to funding to investigate and deliver flood risk management activities. However, in spending public money they have a duty to get value for money, that is the financial benefit of the works must be more than the cost of delivering and maintaining them (some funds require the benefit cost ratio to be greater than one), there are more details on the funding available in Chapter 8. In many cases flood risk cannot be managed in a cost effective way.

2.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change has the potential to increase current and future risk from flooding. Climate change is likely to affect flood risk through sea level rise, more frequent and higher storm surges, increased winter rainfall, drier summers with periods of more intense summer rainfall. These effects are likely to result in increased frequency and magnitude of flooding in Kent. As such, there is clear need and demand to take proactive action to reduce current and future impacts of flooding.

Local flood risk in particular is likely to be affected by climate change from:

- increasing rainfall intensities in the summer, leading to more intense rain storms and flash flooding of surface water and small ordinary watercourse. and
- increased rainfall volumes in the winter leading to more fluvial flooding, including ordinary watercourses high levels on rivers can reduce the ability of ordinary watercourses and drainage networks to discharge
- increased rainfall can lead to significant groundwater recharge, which can cause groundwater flooding
- sea-level rise will affect the ability of coastal rivers and drainage networks to discharge

These factors, as well as other consequences of climate change, need to be included in the delivery of flood risk management works.

2.4 WIDER BENEFITS

Flood risk management is part of a wider environmental management and community support framework. Activities to manage the environment and support communities can have flood risk management benefits and flood risk management activities can have other environmental and societal benefits.

Identifying opportunities to deliver other environmental and societal benefits is important in delivering any works as it helps to provide multiple benefits. It can also provide an opportunity for additional funding and support for the measures. Examples of areas that flood risk management work can provide other benefits include:

- Providing habitat to enhance the environment – planting trees, creating ponds and wetland features, and providing blue/green infrastructure to create habitat also reduces and manages runoff and contributes to flood risk management.
- Supporting communities to improve their resilience – many communities are at risk of flooding, which is a significant cause of disruption, supporting them to manage this as a community can help to improve their resilience to flooding and climate change and lead to wider community actions.
- Improving local landscape character – many landscape features, such as trees, ponds, ditches, hedgerows, contribute to flood risk management, by supporting the maintenance and enhancement of landscape character flood risk can also be managed.

The Local Strategy will seek to identify opportunities to deliver multiple benefits.

3 Flood risk in Kent

3.1 OVERVIEW

There are approximately 64,000 properties estimated to be at risk of flooding from coastal and fluvial flooding in Kent. The coastal areas of Kent are at significant risk of flooding, in particular the Romney Marshes, Dartford and Gravesend are at high risk of coastal and tidal flooding. Flood defences are in place in many of these areas to reduce the risk. The floodplains of the Rivers Medway, Beult, Stour and Darent present a significant risk of fluvial flooding in Kent, there are some flood defences for these areas.

There are also approximately 24,000 properties estimated to be at risk of flooding from surface runoff. This is one of the highest risks of any Lead Local Flood Authority in England. All areas are at some risk of surface water flooding, but the risk is generally concentrated in urban areas. Section 7 presents more details on the areas where this risk is significant.

Ordinary watercourses are a significant source of flood risk in Kent, unfortunately there is no national estimate of the risk from this source. Ordinary watercourses can vary in size from small ditches or field drains to large streams or small rivers.

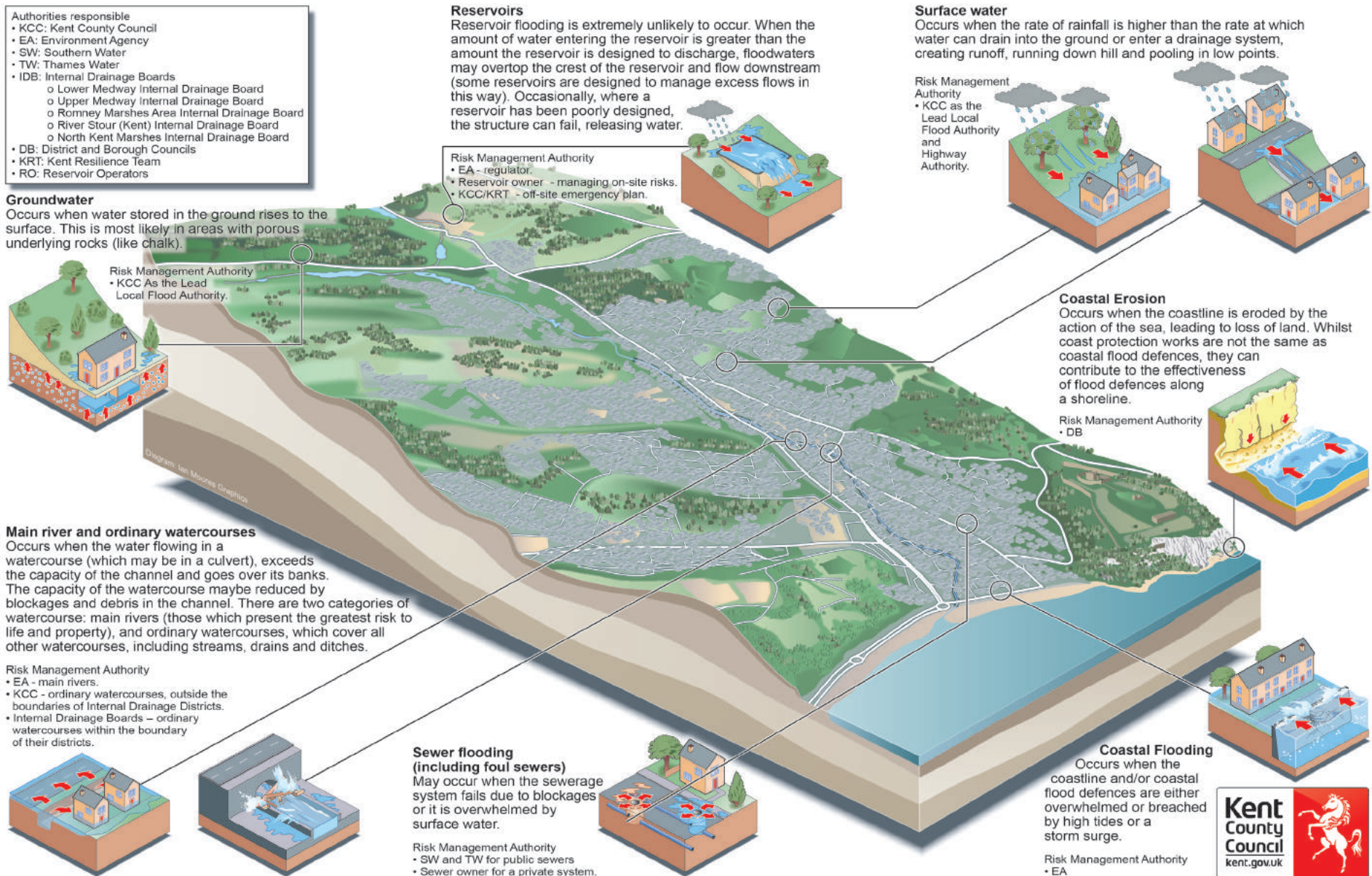
There are many areas with a large number of ordinary watercourses in a concentrated area in Kent, for instance the Low Weald, North Kent Marshes or Romney Marshes, where they perform a vital role in land drainage and flood risk management in flat impermeable areas. There are also towns and villages in Kent with steeper topography, where ordinary watercourses present a significant flood risk.

Groundwater presents a significant source of flooding in parts of Kent as there are large areas of permeable aquifers, particularly the chalk aquifers of the North Downs. Groundwater flooding occurs in a number of areas across the North Downs, most notably along the Nailbourne Valley.

The specific flood risks in Kent are set out in more detail in the Flood Risks to Communities documents, which can be found here: www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/flood-risk-to-communities/

3.2 SOURCES OF FLOOD RISK

The diagram on the next page gives a general overview of the main sources of flooding and the authorities with responsibility for managing the various flood risks, if you have a query or concern about one of these risks please contact them.



3.3 RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

Kent County Council works with a number of risk management authorities in Kent to manage flood risk.



Kent County Council is the **lead local flood authority** for Kent, with a strategic overview of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

The County Council is the **highway authority** for Kent, with a responsibility for managing flooding and drainage on the local highway network.

Water and Sewerage

Companies are responsible for managing the risks of flooding from water and foul or combined sewer systems providing drainage from buildings and yards. The dashed red line shows boundary between their areas.



District and Borough Councils have powers to manage coastal erosion along their shorelines, where they have them, working in partnership with the Environment Agency.

Kent County Council and the **District and Borough Councils** work collectively on emergency planning.



The **Environment Agency** is responsible for managing flooding from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs. It also maintains a strategic overview of all forms of flooding and provides flood warning systems



Internal Drainage Boards are independent public bodies responsible for water level management in low lying areas. They play an important role in the areas they cover, working in partnership with other authorities to actively manage and reduce the risk of flooding.

3.4 EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Emergency responses to flooding incidents are undertaken by a slightly different set of bodies to the management of flood risk. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 designates emergency response agencies as either Category 1 or 2 responders, and sets out their roles and responsibilities.

Category 1 responders are known as 'core responders', and they include the emergency services and local authorities who are responsible for coordinating the response, saving lives and organising rest centres.

Category 2 responders are 'key co-operating responders' acting in support of Category 1 responders; they include utility companies and transport organisations.

More details of emergency responders and their contact details are provided in the Emergency Planning Section of Flood Risks to Communities, which can be found here: www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/flood-risk-to-communities/.

4 Progress and developments since the previous Local Strategy

Below is a summary of some of the progress that has been made and developments that have occurred since the last Local Strategy was published.

4.1 FLOODING

There has been some significant flooding since the first local strategy was published, most notably the flooding of 2013/14 as well as other more localised flood events.

The flooding of 2013/14 started in December 2013 with the high tides and storm surge that caused flooding in Sandwich and Faversham amongst other areas. Further flooding occurred on 23 December with heavy rainfall in the Medway Valley which led to widespread flooding of over 700 properties. The wet weather continued into 2014 causing high groundwater levels in the aquifers of Kent that led to groundwater flooding and winterbournes to flow, including the Nailbourne in Canterbury, where the flood alert remained in place for 101 days. In total over 950 properties were flooded in the flooding of 2013/14, the most extensive flooding in Kent since 2000/01.

During and after this flooding the risk management authorities involved undertook reviews of how they had responded and identified areas for improvement. The review that KCC undertook can be found here:

<https://democracy.kent.gov.uk/documents/s47250/Item%204%20-%20Flooding.pdf>

Other floods have also occurred across Kent. Tunbridge Wells flooded in August 2015 causing flooding to properties in the Pantiles and London Road areas. KCC undertook an investigation into this flood, the report of this investigation can be found here, along with reports into other flood investigations we have undertaken:

www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/section-19-flood-investigations

4.2 PARTNERSHIP WORKING

Since the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 was published there has been an improvement in the cooperation and partnership working of the various risk management authorities. The Environment

Agency and Southern Water have officers specifically tasked with working with local authorities and other risk management partners. This has greatly improved the relationships between the authorities and the understanding of the different objectives and funding requirements of each of the bodies. There are a number of regular meetings between the risk management authorities to discuss flood risk in the county and to identify and monitor joint working opportunities.

The Kent Resilience Forum, which is a forum of local emergency responders created by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, has established the Kent Resilience Team. The Kent Resilience Team is a single team of emergency planning professionals that include officers from the Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service and Kent County Council. The Kent Resilience Forum coordinates the emergency planning services to transform the delivery of Integrated Emergency Planning, Business Continuity and Resilience Services to achieve better outcomes for the people of Kent by improving the effectiveness of the planning, response and recovery from emergencies.

There are also a number of flood risk management programmes that are being delivered by a partnership of risk management authorities, including the Pan Kent Flood Group, the Medway Flood Partnership and the Nailbourne and Little Stour Flood Risk Management Group. There is still work to be done in this area to make cooperation and partnership working more common-place.

4.3 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

As part of delivering the previous local strategy KCC has undertaken a number of Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) in Kent. These documents set out the local flood risks (not just the surface water risks) in an area. They range from strategic level documents that cover a wide area, for example a borough, or they can be a more focussed and more detailed study of a town. The strategic type of SWMP have helped us to understand where more detailed investigations may be required. The detailed SWMPs usually involve computer modelling of the drainage and water networks to improve understanding of the flood risks and identify potential solutions.

KCC has produced 24 SWMPs or similar studies in Kent, most of the county is covered by at least one SWMP. This provides an overview of the main local flood risks in the county. The SWMPs can be found here:

www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/surface-water-management-plans

4.4 COMMUNICATING FLOOD RISK

KCC has also produced Flood Risk to Communities documents for each of the districts in Kent. These documents provide a summary of all the flood risks in the district. The documents provide a summary of all the flood risks in the district, who is responsible for flood risk management and for emergency response, they include contact details for relevant parties and some further detail about the flood risks in each ward in the district.

The Flood Risk to Communities documents can be found here:

www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/flooding-and-drainage-policies/flood-risk-to-communities/

4.5 FLOOD WARDENS

Following the flooding in 2013/14 the Environment Agency, Kent County Council, the Kent Resilience Team and the districts and boroughs of Kent encouraged Flood Wardens in flood vulnerable communities in Kent. Flood Wardens help to coordinate activities in their communities during a flood, helping the emergency responders and ensuring everyone is aware of the risks and how to respond themselves. There are now over 200 Flood Wardens in Kent, though there are flood vulnerable areas that are not covered yet.

4.6 SUDS GUIDANCE

In preparation for our role as the drainage approving body, KCC worked with partners to develop guidance to promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new developments. The guidance Water. People.Places was developed in partnership with East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, Hampshire County Council, Surrey County Council, and Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton and Medway Councils.

Water.People.Places promotes the inclusion of SuDS in new developments at the Masterplanning stage and includes several different developments typologies as examples. Water.People.Places can be found [here](#).

4.7 STATUTORY CONSULTEE ROLES

The roles of statutory consultees for flood risk in planning applications have changed. The Environment Agency is no longer consulted on the drainage requirements of planning applications. They maintain their role for planning applications in areas of flood risk but are no longer required to comment on surface water management. LLFAs are now statutory consultees for surface water in major planning applications.

As such we provide consultations responses on the drainage proposals in major planning applications (developments of 10 homes or more, greater than 0.5 ha or more than 1000 sq m of commercial flood space), which covers more planning applications than the Environment Agency was consulted on for surface water alone. This role means that KCC can identify where drainage proposals will increase flood risk and make appropriate recommendations to the planning authority to include in the planning application decision.

Our role as a statutory consultee is instead of the role of the drainage approving body that was set out in Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The government was not able to implement this part of the Act and does not have any plans to.

5 Challenges

Despite the progress there are many areas for further improvements. The SWMPs and Flood Risks to Communities documents provide an evidence base for the risks and issues in Kent. From these it is easy to identify a number of flood risk challenges that affect a number of areas in Kent. These challenges are outlined below and these are areas that will be addressed through the delivery of this local flood risk management strategy.

5.1 CATCHMENT-BASED APPROACH TO FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

There are many bodies responsible for managing many parts of a drainage or river catchment. Each body has a different way of assessing risk and prioritising work according to the corporate objectives or specific mandate that they have. This can mean that other opportunities are missed or that there may be impacts on other parts of the network in the catchment.

There have been improvements in the cooperation between bodies during the last local strategy period, especially through Public Service Cooperation Agreements (PSCAs), where authorities agree to share services. However, there remains a need for greater cooperation in the planning of flood risk management works, both capital investment and routine maintenance in order to deliver a genuinely catchment-based approach that is sympathetic to all the risks. Improving the understanding of all of the flood risks in a catchment so that decisions can be made that incorporate all of them is a challenge.

5.2 JOINT DELIVERY OF SCHEMES

Risk management authorities are responsible for specific sources of flooding, however, flood risk to a community is often caused by a combination of sources and hence the solution involves more than one risk management authority. Each of these bodies has different funding criteria and corporate objectives, these differences can lead to complications in delivering joint solutions. There has been an improved understanding of the differences and requirements of the different bodies, however, there is still progress to be made in turning this improved understanding into integrated solutions that are co-delivered by partners.

5.3 DELIVERING LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT WORKS

To date only a small number of works to reduce local flood risk have been implemented in Kent. We have delivered measures to reduce flood risk, where this can be achieved by improving the understanding of asset owners or undertaking maintenance. But we have not delivered a significant number of works to reduce the local flood risk.

This is partly due to our role being new and a consequent need to understand where the risks are and what measures can be used to manage them. It is also due to the complexity of delivering works to reduce local flood risks. Local flood risk management works often only provide small benefits and are often in urban or dense suburban areas where there are constraints on the space available to deliver a scheme. As a consequence the costs of schemes are high or there is no feasible scheme due to the lack of available, appropriate land on which to deliver it, which means that local flood risk management schemes are often not technically feasible or economically viable.

We would like this strategy to develop more feasible opportunities to deliver local flood risk reduction works, building on the risk identification work we have already undertaken and to develop our understanding of the techniques and measures available to deliver low cost local flood risk management works. We would also like to deliver more works to reduce local flood risk.

5.4 COMBINED SEWER NETWORKS

Many areas of Kent are drained by combined sewers (as are many areas of the UK and Europe), these are sewers that carry both foul water (from toilets, bathrooms, sinks etc) and rainwater (from roads, gutters, areas of hardstanding etc) to sewage treatment works. One of the consequences of this is that if the rain fall exceeds the capacity of the sewer it will cause an overflow, where this mixture of foul water and rainwater flows out of the sewer. Overflows may be permitted discharges into watercourses or the sea (and as such are a common way to manage combined sewers) or they may be unexpected and unplanned and lead to flooding.

Replacing combined sewers with separate systems is not economically feasible everywhere and in many areas combined sewers work well. However, with the pressures of climate change, housing growth and increasing density of urban areas, combined sewers in some areas are likely to face increasing constraints. How combined sewers are managed is beyond the scope of this local strategy, but we would like to work with the Water Companies to develop strategies to manage the increasing pressures on combined sewers where they are significant, ensuring new development, climate change and urbanisation do not increase the risk of combined sewer overflows and that these they can be reduced where possible.

5.5 NATURAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Natural flood management uses land management techniques to mimic natural processes in river catchments to reduce the runoff and river flows leading to lower risk of flooding downstream. Natural flood management techniques include storing water in small landscape features, slowing river and stream flows with natural dams and encouraging the infiltration of rainwater over the catchment. There have been recent developments in the use of natural land management techniques to reduce flood risk, in particular the [Belford scheme, Northumberland](#) and the [Slowing the Flow scheme in Pickering](#).

Natural flood management techniques are unlikely to be able to prevent large-scale flooding to the large watercourses in Kent on their own, but they may have benefits for smaller watercourses where the risks of flooding cannot be managed by a conventional flood defence scheme. Through this strategy we would like to work with communities and land managers to identify opportunities to deliver natural flood management techniques and to progress with their delivery.

5.6 SUDS ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are a way of managing runoff from developments that mimic natural drainage processes so that there is no increase in flood risk downstream. SuDS can be designed to offer other benefits, such as amenity space and habitat and can enhance the local environment by using open features on the surface to manage runoff such as swales and ponds instead of underground pipes and tanks.

Unfortunately, these open, surface features, the most beneficial forms of SuDS, cannot be adopted by Water Companies (who adopt conventional drainage) and there is no other authority who has the powers necessary to adopt them and a funding mechanism to cover the costs of maintenance. This means that there is often not uptake of these types of SuDS in developments.

Through this local strategy we will work with partners, including the planning authorities and water companies, to identify any opportunities to improve the uptake of open SuDS and promote the wider benefits.

5.7 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Communities are at the forefront of flood risk, they are the ones that experience the flooding directly and often are the first to respond to it. Since the flooding in winter 2013/14 KCC, the EA and the districts and boroughs have trained flood wardens in many areas at risk of flooding to improve the local response to flooding. However, there is still a lack of widespread understanding in flood risk communities about how they can help themselves and how they can take action to feel more secure.

Improving the understanding of the causes of flood risk in the community, the assets that they have that serve a flood risk function, the triggers for flooding and how they can respond to them proactively can help communities to be more resilient. Through this strategy we will support communities to become more resilient to local flooding.

5.8 LOCAL FLOOD RISK EMERGENCIES ARE PROPERLY PLANNED FOR

Multi-agency flood plans set out the roles and actions for Category 1 responders, under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, in a flooding emergency. Flooding emergencies in Kent are generally from coastal and fluvial flooding events, they do not often include local flood risks. This is appropriate in most cases, however there may be locations where local flood risk is significant and should be included in flood plans. Through this strategy we will review our understanding of local flood risks and identify any areas where they should be incorporated into flood plans.

5.9 FUNDING FOR LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Funding of activities to manage local flooding is scarce at the moment, this affects the delivery of capital works to reduce the risk of flooding and maintenance to maintain existing assets that provide local flood risk management benefits.

Government contributions to the capital costs of flood defence works often do not provide the full funding needed to deliver a flood defence scheme. The government will provide funds for a portion of the costs, but only if any remaining funding required can be secured from another source, this is known as partnership funding (more details are given in Section 7). The government's contribution is largely calculated according to number of residential properties that will benefit from improved flood protection. Other economic benefits are often not fully considered nor are all of the non-residential properties at risk of flooding, for instance businesses premises are not considered in the same way as homes. The expectation of the government is that other non-residential beneficiaries will contribute partnership funding to flood defence schemes that protect them. However, to date, partnership funding largely comes from other public sector bodies.

The government does not offer any new funding to local authorities for the maintenance of flood risk management assets, even ones constructed with government grants for the capital costs. These have to be funded from regular revenue budgets. Revenue funding for local authorities is increasing stretched and maintenance for flood risk management assets is under pressure.

Changing the way that flood defences are funded is beyond the scope of this Local Strategy, as it is a matter for the government. However, there remains a challenge to get a better understanding of the full range of economic impacts of flooding, which can help to identify other opportunities for partnership funding contributions and impacts from flooding on other parts of the economy that might not ordinarily be recognised. And, to better use the resources we have to ensure we are using it efficiently.

5.10 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT BY DESIGN

Many schemes and developments are constructed that have a flood risk management impact, which is why the Environment Agency and KCC are statutory consultees for planning applications, so we can identify any issues and discuss any concerns with the developers and planning authorities. There are often opportunities in developments to reduce flood risk in the surrounding area, however there is no requirement for developers to reduce off-site risks and our interventions are often too late to modify designs to build them in at reasonable costs.

Ideally all developments and schemes would be built with the local flood risk management conditions in mind, so that they would not only be neutral from a flood risk perspective, they would actively reduce the risk. This would provide an opportunity to deliver flood risk management benefits more cost effectively and efficiently.

Through this local strategy we hope to identify some schemes and developments that can be designed to include flood risk management benefits at reasonable costs. We also hope to work with planning authorities to identify areas where proactive flood risk management policies would be of benefit and help them to build them into local planning policy.

6 Objectives and actions

6.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives for this Local Strategy reflect the need to progress with the improvements achieved to date and to address the challenges that we face. The objectives are set out below.

Understanding flood risks

Risk Management 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 an evidence base for flood risk and how it can be managed to ensure we target resources where they are most effective.

Monitoring, recording and investigating flooding and flood risk helps us to identify opportunities to reduce flood risk and provide information to improve the general understanding of flood risk. Our understanding of local flood risk has improved through the delivery of the first Local Strategy. However we must continue to monitor and record flooding and there remain opportunities to improve our understanding across our partners, to broaden the range of techniques available to manage flooding and identify opportunities for more parties to be involved in flood risk management.

This includes identifying the economic benefits of flood risk management so that potential new partners can be identified for flood risk management works. It will also include developing an evidence base for the use of natural flood management techniques.

Reduce the risk of flooding

Work in partnership to reduce the risk of flooding on people and businesses in Kent through the delivery of cost-effective flood risk management projects and programmes.

The delivery of flood risk management schemes for coastal and main river flooding is well supported and promoted by the Environment Agency. However the delivery of local flood risk management schemes has not enjoyed the same success. To deliver this objective we will develop a programme of local flood risk opportunities to progress through investigation, design and delivery, this is set out in Appendix 1. We will also work with partners to fund these opportunities.

We will also identify areas where surface water in combined sewers is a risk to their long-term effectiveness. From this we will develop a strategy to manage these sewer networks over the medium to long-term.

We will also promote the use of property level protection for areas where conventional flood risk management schemes are not viable.

Resilient planning

Ensure that development and spatial planning in Kent takes account of flood risk issues and plans to effectively manage any impacts.

The need for more housing puts pressure on infrastructure, including flood risk management infrastructure, and the natural systems that receive water and runoff. Unless new developments are managed well it can lead to an increase in flood risk. This objective will ensure that new developments do not increase the risk of flooding and where possible contribute to the reduction of flood risk.

The government sets out how planning policy should take account of flood risk, this is set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#), guidance on this can be found in the [Planning Practice Guidance](#). Planning decisions are made by the planning authorities, district and borough councils.

The Environment Agency is a statutory consultee for developments in the flood plain and for Local Plans prepared by planning authorities. They provide advice to planning authorities and developers about the risks of development in the flood plain and how this should be managed according to government policy, set out in National Planning Policy Framework and specific flood risk management guidance set out in [Planning Policy Guidance on Flood Risk and Coastal Change](#).

The National Planning Policy Framework and [non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems](#) sets out requirements for surface water management to, as a minimum, maintain the pre-development run-off regime. KCC is a statutory consultee for surface water management in major developments, the policy for this role is set out in KCC's Drainage and Planning

KCC provides advice to the planning authorities about the impacts of developments on surface water runoff and the risks from local flooding. Specific policy on how KCC assesses this risk and guidance on accounting for it in new developments can be found in the [Drainage and Planning Policy Statement](#).

Actions under this objective will focus on promoting sustainable drainage in new developments, educating developers and planning authorities about the benefits of sustainable drainage and improving our understanding of how it can be delivered, managed and maintained.

Resilient communities

Resident 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. Emergency plans are in place for flood vulnerable communities. Communities and individuals are empowered to act to protect themselves from flooding through individual efforts, partnerships and joint working.

Communities are the hardest hit by flooding, they must be supported to understand their risks and to engage in managing it. Communities at risk of flooding need emergency flood plans as a minimum, but many communities are interested in being involved in managing the risks. There has already been a significant increase in the number of flood wardens in the county and we are keen to build upon this and empower communities to proactively engage with flood risk management in their area. Through this objective we will ensure that residents and local communities are supported to understand their own flood risks and help them to identify how they can play a part in managing it.

6.2 ACTION PLAN

To deliver the objectives of this Local Strategy we have identified aims and actions these that break these objectives down into discrete packages which continue to deliver flood risk management or address the challenges that we have identified in this Local Strategy. The aims and actions are set out below.

6.3 DELIVERY AND OVERSIGHT OF THE ACTION PLAN

The objectives and actions for this Local Strategy have been compiled by a strategic flood management group for Kent, where each of the risk management authorities is represented. The strategic flood management group for Kent will monitor the delivery of the Local Strategy and these actions.

These actions represent key themes that the risk management authorities see as important steps to be taken in flood risk management over the next five years. However, they also represent aspirations of the group to improve and develop the way flood risk management is assessed, understood, communicated and managed, as such we cannot guarantee that all of these actions can be delivered in this plan period. There are no specific resources allocated to the delivery of these actions, some fall within the direct function of some of the risk management authorities, though some do not and these can only be delivered if the resources are available to provide the staff and/or costs of the work. The strategic flood risk management group will work together to identify opportunities to deliver these actions through the resources the members have access to.

OBJECTIVE 1: UNDERSTANDING RISK

Risk Management Authorities have a clear understand of flood risk

OUR AMBITION	OUR AIMS	KEY OUTCOMES
<p>Risk Management 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 an evidence base for flood risk and how it can be managed to ensure we target resources where they are most effective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood events in Kent are recorded and investigated as necessary • Improve the evidence base for the wider economic impacts of flooding to identify other funding opportunities • Improve the understanding and joint working opportunities between risk management authorities of the flood risks that others manage • Natural flood management techniques are better understood • Impact of climate change on flood risk assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of joint flood risks and climate change across risk management authorities • Local flood risk management works are easier to plan, fund and deliver • More natural flood management techniques employed to reduce flood risk
ACTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record flood events and share data with partners to develop a picture of flood risks in Kent • Identify opportunities for investigations or studies into flood risks • Develop Drainage Strategies for priority wastewater catchments in Kent • Explore opportunities to understand the national and local economic benefits of flood risk management schemes and identify opportunities and incentives for partners to invest in proposed schemes • Raise awareness of flood defence benefits with key partners who may not ordinarily be involved in funding flood defences • Develop an integrated asset record that can hold significant RMA assets to improve our understanding of flood risk management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify flood risks that have multiple risk management authorities involved and align strategic investment programmes to improve the coordinated delivery of risk management activities • Undertake joint assessments of the options for flood risk management where there are shared risks, to improve efficiency of the assessment and proposed intervention • Improve our understanding of the potential of natural processes to manage flood risk • Identify opportunities to use natural processes to manage flood risk • Investigate the economic benefits of natural processes • Assess the areas where climate change will most increase the risk of flooding • Ensure partners are aware of areas at risk of climate change and how this increased risk can affect them and the services they manage 	

OBJECTIVE 2: REDUCING THE RISK OF FLOODING

People and businesses in Kent are protected from flooding

OUR AMBITION	OUR AIMS	KEY OUTCOMES
To protect the people and businesses of Kent from flooding through the delivery of flood risk management projects and programmes using new or innovative techniques where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, maintain and deliver cost-effective capital investment projects to reduce local flood risk, including partnership projects • Reduce the surface water discharged to combined sewers • Promote the use of natural flood management techniques and property level resilience measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer properties and businesses in Kent at risk of flooding • Increased capacity in combined sewers • More jointly delivered flood risk management projects
ACTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the actions in the action plan (Appendix 1) and continue to develop a rolling programme of local flood risk management projects • Use the most up-to-date information to identify where best to target highway maintenance • Identify funding routes and partners for the local flooding capital programme • Identify opportunities to jointly deliver works between partners • Identify within Drainage Strategies, catchments where combined sewers present a risk to growth or the environment from surface water inflows • Develop and deliver pilot schemes for surface water removal from combined sewers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a general business case for surface water separation from combined sewers • Identify misconnections of surface water to foul sewers and ways to mitigate them • Develop and deliver projects using natural processes to reduce flood risk • Develop our understanding of the opportunities for and economics of using natural processes to manage flood risk • Identify areas and/or properties that cannot benefit from conventional flood defences where property resilience measures would be a benefit • Promote property flood resilience products to appropriate communities 	

OBJECTIVE 3: : RESILIENT PLANNING**Development planning in Kent contributes to effective flood risk management**

OUR AMBITION	OUR AIMS	KEY OUTCOMES
<p>Development and spatial planning in Kent takes account of flood risk issues and plans to effectively manage any impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities understand the role of development in managing flood risk and promote appropriate sustainable development • Improve the uptake of SuDS as a drainage concept in new developments • Developments adopt flood risk management measures that contribute to offsite risk reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments in Kent incorporate SuDS • More developments in Kent actively contribute to flood risk management
ACTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide training and support to local planning authorities regarding flood risk and drainage • Support local planning authorities to adopt robust SuDS policies (including SPDs where appropriate) • Promote the benefits of SuDS through the planning consultee role • Support local planning authorities to adopt proactive SuDS policies • Investigate the opportunities for SuDS to be adopted by a risk management authority • Review new guidance for SuDS and flood risk management in new development as is becomes available and adapt policy accordingly • Develop design guidance for SuDS in new development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local planning authorities and Southern Water to identify areas where minor development may cause a flooding issue • Develop a protocol for providing advice to these local planning authorities for minor development in high risk areas • Work with developers of sites in flood risk areas to identify flood risk reduction opportunities • Support local planning authorities to develop planning policies to promote flood risk management measures that have off-site benefits in new developments 	

OBJECTIVE 4: RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Communities are supported to be resilient and empowered to take a proactive role in their flood risk management

OUR AMBITION	OUR AIMS	KEY OUTCOMES
<p>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. Emergency plans are in place for flood vulnerable communities. Communities and individuals are empowered to act to protect themselves from flooding through individual efforts, partnerships and joint working.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the understanding of flood risk by residents and businesses of Kent • Local communities engage in developing local flood plans • Community flood wardens are supported and the benefits of flood wardens are promoted • Local communities are supported to identify and manage, if appropriate, flood risks themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residents of Kent understand their flood risk • More communities in Kent benefit from flood wardens and directly engage with flood risk management authorities to manage their flood risk
ACTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify high risk flood communities to promote the benefits of local community flood plans • Provide support to communities who want to develop community flood plans (include ones that aren't high risk) • Review local flood risks and identify any that should be referenced in Multi-Agency Flood Plans • Provide guidance to communities about local flooding so that local flood risks can be included in community flood plans • Prepare and maintain the Flood Risk to Communities documents • Provide guidance, information and support to local flood groups/forums etc • Provide information and guidance on how SuDS systems work to promote their use with local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the register of structures and features accessible to the public to promote the identification of local flood risk significant assets • Identify new communities that can benefit from flood wardens and work with them to promote the benefits • Continue to hold flood warden training to support existing food wardens and train new ones • Identify if reliable and affordable flood warning and informing can be provided for local flooding events and identify pilot opportunities • Identify communities that can and are willing to manage flood risks locally • Provide training and support to these communities 	

7 Local flood risk assessment

There are many areas in Kent that are at risk of local flooding. This section sets out the areas we have identified as needing further investigation or intervention to assess the risk, which have been identified from the Surface Water Management Plans and flooding investigations we have undertaken.

In some areas we have a good understanding and we are aware of measures that are available to manage the risks. In other areas we may only be aware that there is a risk and further investigations are required to understand what, if any, measures can be delivered to manage these risks.

7.1 PRELIMINARY FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

Under the Flood Risk Regulations, each LLFA has to undertake a flood risk assessment in their area called a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) every six years. Kent prepared a PFRA in 2011 and the next one is due in 2017.

The purpose of the PFRA is to identify Flood Risk Areas where there is a significant risk of flooding. LLFAs have to identify Flood Risk Areas where the risks are from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency are responsible for preparing the PFRA for other sources. The government sets the criteria for determining significant risk, which can be found in Appendix 2.

The government has used these criteria, based on nationally available data, to propose Flood Risk Areas. Each LLFA considers the proposed flood risk areas along with local flooding information and data they have on local flooding to determine the final Flood Risk Areas, in consultation with the Environment Agency.

In the previous round there were no Flood Risk Areas in Kent. The criteria in this review of the PFRA are different from the previous round, as a consequence, six have been proposed in this round. KCC and our partners in the county agree that none of the proposed areas presents a significant risk of local flooding and therefore warrants the level of detail and expenditure required to further assess these risk from the next round of the

Flood Risk Regulations. More details about the PFRA can be found in Appendix 2, KCC's submission for the PFRA can be found in Appendix 3.

Areas that have been highlighted by the PFRA process will be included in our work as we deliver this Local Strategy and some of them will be focus areas for this Local Strategy (please see Section 7.2), as we accept that there are risks in this areas. We consider that our approach through the Local Strategy to be a more appropriate response to the risks in these areas than the requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations.

7.2 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT FOCUS AREAS

Through the Surface Water Management Plans and Flood Investigations that we have undertaken, we have identified areas where there is a significant risk of local flooding or where the local flood risks need to be carefully managed in order to prevent flooding and ensure development is not hindered.

The areas we have identified to focus our flood risk management work are set out in Table 5. These areas represent areas of Kent where we are planning to deliver more than single projects or where we expect there to be more than one measure that will result from strategic investigations.

TABLE 2 FOCUS AREAS FOR LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Priority area	Flood risk management issues	Actions	Partners
Medway Catchment (under the Medway Flood Partnership)	The Medway Valley contains many local flood risks, especially from ordinary watercourses and poor drainage	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.	Environment Agency, Upper Medway Internal Drainage Board, Southern Water, Southeast Rivers Trust, Natural England
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	Southern Water, Thanet Council, Dover District Council
Nailbourne Valley	Groundwater and main river flooding cause long-standing disruption	KCC will work with multi-agency partners and local representatives to identify and deliver options to manage the flood risks in this Valley	Environment Agency, Southern Water, Canterbury City Council, Nailbourne and Little Stour River Group
Folkestone and Hythe	Steep hills in Folkestone and Hythe lead to rapid runoff which causes flooding issues from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers	KCC will work with partners to investigate opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding	Southern Water, Environment Agency, Shepway District Council
Tunbridge Wells	Two flood events in 2015 and 2017 have caused flooding to the town centre and other areas of Tunbridge Wells	KCC will work with partners to understand the causes of these floods and identify opportunities to reduce the risk	Southern Water, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
Sittingbourne	Poor drainage leads to hotspots of flooding	KCC will investigate the causes of flooding and identify opportunities to reduce the risks	Southern Water, Swale Borough Council

In these areas we will need to understand the nature of the flood risks and where appropriate identify feasible, achievable opportunities to reduce the risk. The delivery of these opportunities will be dependent on funding being available (see Chapter 8). We are also likely to be working in multi-agency partnerships and will need to align our programmes across a number of organisations, which can affect the timeframes for delivery as different organisations need longer to approve and plan works.

7.3 LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN OTHER AREAS

There are many other areas that experience local flooding where we are planning to undertake works to manage flood risk. However, with the information available at present we have only identified single or small projects to deliver, they do not currently require a focus over the timeframe of this Local Strategy. Where we are already aware of opportunities to reduce flooding we have built them into our programme (shown in Appendix 1). We are also aware of some areas that require further investigation (these are shown in Appendix 1, listed as scoping projects).

We will continue to monitor the information we receive and the flood investigations we undertake to identify further projects and opportunities to undertake local flood risk management in all areas of Kent. When the local strategy is reviewed in six years' time any new information we have gathered will be used to assess the local flood risk management focus areas.

7.4 LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

The projects we are preparing to undertake in first year of this strategy are presented in Appendix 1. This includes works in areas not linked to the priority areas identified in Table 5. The programme will develop and be updated over the period of this Local Strategy.

Flood risk cannot always be reduced and it can never be eliminated entirely. In delivering works to manage flood risk we have to take a pragmatic approach to ensure that the resources we have available are targeted where they can be most effective. Many flood risks are too complicated to effectively reduce or the management measures available are too expensive to be justifiable, in these cases we will have to make difficult decisions about what works to deliver.

The deliverability of measures is part of the assessment we undertake before deciding to proceed to the next stage of a project or scheme.

The projects that we deliver are split into five different stages explained in Table 2:

TABLE 3: PROJECT STAGES

SCOPING

Assessing whether there is a significant flood risk that needs to be further assessed for flood risk management works

FEASIBILITY

Undertaking and assessment of whether flood risk management works could be delivered that will reduce the flood risk, this includes financial and technical considerations

DESIGN

Detailed design of a scheme to reduce flood risk (this stage may be combined with construction)

DELIVERY

Construction or delivery of a scheme to reduce flood risk

PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

A project where a partner will be the primary lead and we will contribute resources as necessary

8 Funding for flood risk management projects

8.1 FLOOD DEFENCE GRANTS

The government has a fund for flood risk management projects called Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERMGiA). This fund can provide funding for flood risk management schemes based on the benefits the scheme provides, primarily measured in the number of homes that are protected. Details about this fund can be found [here](#).

This fund provides grants for schemes based on the number of properties that the scheme will protect from flooding. The contribution from this fund to flood schemes is often not sufficient to deliver the scheme on its own, in these cases partnership funding contributions are required. Partnership funding can come from any source.

In order to qualify for funding from FCERMGiA, a scheme must demonstrate that it meets a minimum funding ratio compared with the cost (this level changes each year depending on the competition for FCERMGiA funding). This ratio is calculated by adding the FCERMGiA contribution to any partnership funding and dividing by the cost of the scheme. The qualifying ratio is often above 100%.

FCERMGiA can be used to fund the assessment of schemes, their design and construction. Once a stage is complete more information is available to apply for the next stage, if it is appropriate (development of the scheme may have identified that the scheme is not feasible for some reason). Each stage of application requires more evidence to demonstrate that the funding that is allocated is being put to effective use.

There is no specific benefit-cost ratio that has to be achieved to qualify for FCERMGiA, but due to way the funding is allocated according to properties that benefit there is a high level of cost effectiveness achieved by FCERMGiA, typically 1:8 or more.

8.1.1 Partnership funding

Most flood risk management schemes require partnership funding either to support schemes that have FCERMGiA or to deliver ones that do not have FCERMGiA. Partnership funding sources could include other funds, for instance Local Enterprise Partnership funds, Lottery funds, or it could be other beneficiaries

of the scheme choosing to make a contribution, for instance land or property owners and infrastructure operators. The contribution can also be in kind donations of time, land or materials needed to deliver the project.

Finding partnership contributions is a challenge. Through this local strategy we hope to develop a better understanding of how to identify other funding opportunities and beneficiaries and what is needed in order for them to be able to contribute to local flood risk management works.

8.1.2 Medium term plan

The Environment Agency administers FCERMGiA on behalf of Defra. The fund is allocated over a rolling six year period with new bids submitted annually to be included in the following year's plan. The plan is known as the Medium Term Plan (MTP). The MTP contains the allocation made to each project in each year.

When a project is identified it can make an outline application to be included on the MTP. This can include the expected costs for each stage up to the construction. This can be allocated on a provisional basis on the MTP. At each stage evidence will have to be provided that the project still qualifies for the subsequent allocation and that the benefits it will deliver are the same.

Often schemes change as they develop from investigations to construction and they cannot deliver the same benefits that were originally identified or, in some cases, they are not feasible at all. As a consequence they are not entitled to the FCERMGiA that was originally allocated to the project. This means that FCERMGiA can become available in a year even though the MTP covers six years.

8.2 OTHER FUNDING

Flood risk management schemes may be eligible for other sources of funding if they deliver other benefits that are supported by another fund. For instance, schemes that deliver habitat enhancement or creation can already get some funding through FCERMGiA and there are other funds that also support this.

Flood defence schemes that support growth may be eligible for funding from the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP). KCC has already been successful in applying for SELEP funding for the Leigh and Hildenborough and the East Peckham Flood Alleviation Schemes. However, these are large schemes that will deliver large scale growth in Kent and there was a lot of competition for this funding. It is unlikely that local flood risk management schemes would be eligible for this fund because they are generally small and unlikely to unlock significant growth.

We will look for other funds that do not directly support flood risk management projects, which we may be able to use if our projects if we are able to deliver these benefits as well as the flood risk management benefits. We will also look for opportunities to build in flood risk management benefits to other projects and schemes.

Appendix 1

Local flood risk management works programme

This is a list of projects currently planned for delivery in this financial year. Some of these projects will take more than one year to complete. This programme will be updated annually.

No.	Project name	Strategy or plan	Description	Project phase
1	Folkestone flood strategy	Folkestone and Hythe	Develop a combined flood strategy for all sources of flooding and drainage to accommodate climate change and growth	Scoping
2	Tunbridge Wells flood risk scoping	Medway Catchment	Investigation of local flood risks in Tunbridge Wells	Scoping
3	Ightham	Medway Catchment	Assessment of options for conventional and NFM measures on the Busty Stream to protect Ightham village.	Scoping
4	Marden Road tank, Staplehurst	Medway Catchment	Survey of attenuation tank to understand the connectivity and discharge of the system	Scoping
5	Snipeshill, Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne	Survey of existing tanks/soakaways to understand drainage connectivity.	Scoping
6	Canterbury City local flood risk scoping	Misc	Investigation of local flood risks in Canterbury City	Scoping
7	Steeds Close	Misc	Investigation of the ditch system and land management practices and potential for natural flood management	Scoping
8	East Studdal/Ashley	Misc	Investigation of options for soakaways and NFM features which can reduce flood risk within East Studdal.	Scoping
9	Stour Wetland Project	Misc	Supporting design work for wetland creation on the River Stour.	Partnership project

No.	Project name	Strategy or plan	Description	Project phase
10	All Saints Avenue, Margate	Northeast Kent Drainage Strategy	Investigate solution for highway flooding on All Saints in coordination with Highways.	Feasibility and design
11	Dane Park, Margate	Northeast Kent Drainage Strategy	Investigate opportunities to utilise Dane Park to manage highway runoff.	Feasibility
12	Neville Street, Tunbridge Wells	Medway Catchment	Detailed design to reduce highway runoff to combined sewer	Design and delivery
13	Church Street, Deal	Northeast Kent Drainage Strategy	Neville Gardens soakaway	Design and delivery
14	Bell Road, Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne	Detailed design and construction of soakaway in Glovers Crescent	Design
15	Whitenbrook Wood culvert, Hythe	Folkestone and Hythe	Replacing the Whitenbrook Wood watercourse culvert	Design and delivery
16	Northdown Park, Margate	Northeast Kent Drainage Strategy	Detailed design of attenuation system and highway drain in Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Margate	Design
17	Pocket Park, High Street, Sittingbourne	Sittingbourne	Rain garden and pocket park in Sittingbourne High Street to attenuate rainfall runoff	Design
18	Mill Farm Wetland	Medway Catchment	Completion of the Mill Farm Wetland project. Engagement with landowners within the Medway catchment using Mill Farm as a demonstration site.	Delivery
19	Ayleswade Farm, Hammer Stream	Medway Catchment	Continuation of the Hammer Stream river restoration project. Work will improve the quality of the river and re-meander the channel will help to slow the flow of flood events.	Delivery

No.	Project name	Strategy or plan	Description	Project phase
20	Hawden Stream, Hildenborough	Medway Catchment	Creation of NFM features upstream of Hildenborough. Project will reduce the risk of flood risk to properties and infrastructure. Hildenborough suffers from flooding from the River Medway which prevents the Hawden from discharging. NFM will capture the runoff from the upper parts of catchment and slow/store water.	Delivery
21	Paddock Wood	Medway Catchment	Natural flood management on Tudely Brook to reduce the risk of flooding to the western side of Paddock Wood.	Delivery
22	Rodmell Road, Tunbridge Wells	Medway Catchment	Replacement of existing culvert trash screen which is difficult to maintain safely to prevent flooding from blocked screen to Warwick Park area.	Delivery
23	Downs Road, Folkestone	Folkestone and Hythe	Completion of construction of raingardens on Dolphins Road to reduce flood risk to Downs Road.	Delivery
24	Westerham	Misc	Improvement to runoff management in Westerham to prevent flooding to Goodley Stock Road properties.	Delivery
25	Cheveney	Misc	Creation of a swale to channel surface water flooding off the main High Street and into Cheveney lake. Reducing flood risk to properties on the High Street	Delivery

Scoping – assessing whether there is a significant flood risk that needs to be further assessed

Feasibility – undertaking and assessment of whether a scheme could be delivered that will reduce the flood risk, this includes financial and technical considerations

Design – this is the design of a scheme to reduce flood risk

Delivery – the delivery of a scheme to reduce flood risk

Partnership Project – this is a project where a partner will be the primary delivery body and we will contribute resources as necessary

Appendix 2

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

A2.1 FLOOD RISK REGULATIONS

The Flood Risk Regulations (the regulations) are a transposition into English and Welsh law of the EU Floods Directive 2009. Under the Flood Risk Regulation 2010, England and Wales must make a preliminary assessment of flood risk from all sources, except sewers, and then to identify areas at significant potential risk of flooding. For these 'significant risk' areas maps must be plotted to show the potential flood extent and the adverse consequences arising from such a flood. Objectives and measures must then be developed to reduce this flood risk in flood risk management plans.

In England, the Environment Agency is responsible for assessing the risks from rivers, the sea and reservoirs, whilst LLFAs are responsible for assessing the risks from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. This assessment is known as the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). The PFRA forms the basis for determining areas of potential significant flood risk which will subsequently be mapped and for which flood risk management plans will be then prepared.

The regulations set in train a six yearly assessment, mapping and planning cycle that began with the first preliminary flood risk assessment in December 2011. The assessment, mapping and planning cycle continues on a six-yearly basis with the first review of the preliminary flood risk assessment due by 22 December 2017. Flood maps must be reviewed by 22 December 2019 and flood risk management plans by 22 December 2021.

LLFA contributions to this process must be assessed by the Environment Agency prior to being submitted to the EU. Therefore the deadlines for completing these stages are prior to these dates.

KCC's submission for the PFRA can be found in Appendix 3.

A2.2 PRELIMINARY FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

LLFAs must assess the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The government sets out guidelines to determine if an area is at significant risk of surface water flooding. Ordinary watercourses pose a form of risk from rivers, but rivers with significant flood risks are main rivers, so these are regarded as low risk for the purposes of the regulations. Groundwater does pose a potential significant risk, but the government allows for local determination based on historic events, as groundwater is unlikely to pose a significant risk in areas which have not experienced groundwater flooding previously.

The criteria set by the government for significant risk from surface water is based on the concentration of properties at risk of surface water flooding in an area. There are two criteria used to assess this concentration of properties, set out in Table 3.

The Environment Agency has undertaken an initial assessment of Flood Risk Areas for surface water using national surface water flood risk maps. These maps use national topographical and rainfall data, to determine flood risk from surface water. These maps are then used to identify the number of properties at risk using the above criteria. This assessment does not include local information or flood history.

This methodology gives indicative areas for flood risk. This assessment is used by KCC along with other information about local flood risk to determine the Flood Risk Areas. In many of the indicative flood risk areas, more local information is available, which has not been used in the national assessment. Once flood risk areas are defined they will be subject to further rounds of planning in the six-year period defined by the Flood Risk Regulations.

Once the Flood Risk Areas have been determined in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment stage, there are two further stages to the Flood Risk Regulations, mapping and flood risk management plans. Given the additional work it is important that we identify the appropriate flood risk areas.

TABLE A2.1 PFRA FLOOD RISK AREA CRITERIA

Method for determining indicative Flood Risk Areas	Definition	Indicator	Criteria
Cluster method	<p>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.</p> <p>Where multiple overlapping grids meet the requirement, these are unified to form a larger cluster.</p> <p>All of the clusters (both small and large) have been identified as indicative flood risk areas.</p>	Number of people at risk of surface water flooding	<p>200 people or more per 1km grid square</p> <p>Number of people taken as 2.34 times the number of residential properties at risk.</p>
		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.

A2.3 FLOOD RISK AREAS IN KENT

The indicative Flood Risk Areas in Kent given by this initial assessment are set out in Table 4 along with a summary of the decision on whether to accept these as Flood Risk Areas in Kent.

TABLE A2.2 PFRA FLOOD RISK AREAS

Proposed Flood Risk Area	Local evidence available	Confirmed Flood Risk Area	Comments
Dartford	Dartford SWMP, Dartford and Gravesham SWMP	No	The Dartford SWMP identifies local flood risk in Dartford, but this are largely confined to highways risk. Where properties are identified as at risk the likelihood is low. KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Dartford to constitute a nationally significant flood risk
Gravesend	Dartford and Gravesham SWMP	No	The Dartford and Gravesham SWMP identified a small number of flood risks to properties in Gravesend predominately associated with sewers. KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Gravesend to constitute a nationally significant flood risk
Sittingbourne	Swale SWMP	No	There are areas of risk in Sittingbourne where we are already planning works or investigate further to scope the opportunities. However, KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Sittingbourne to constitute a nationally significant flood risk
Maidstone	Maidstone and Malling SWMP	No	The Maidstone and Malling SWMP identified a small number of flood risks to properties in Maidstone predominately associated with the highway. KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Maidstone to constitute a nationally significant flood risk
Canterbury	Canterbury SWMP	No	The Canterbury SWMP has shown some areas of risk that we will investigate further to scope the options for further work. However, KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Canterbury to constitute a nationally significant flood risk
Ramsgate	Ramsgate SWMP	No	The Ramsgate SWMP has shown some areas of risk that we are intending to investigate further to scope the options for further work. However, KCC does not consider the surface water flood risks in Ramsgate to constitute a nationally significant flood risk

Appendix 3

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment submission

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