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| **PROJECT** | **Flood Risk Assessment – Surface Water Flooding** |
| LEADER / PARTNERS | Parish or Town Council, Lead Local Flood Authority (county or unitary council), Environment Agency (EA), landowners, DEFRA funding and policy writing. Highway agencies e.g. National Highways.  |
| COUNCIL POWERS | Open Spaces Act 1906 Flood and Water Management Act 2010 – outlines strategies, funding and ownership aspectsEA cannot carry out work or apply levies without lead local flood authority’s permission.Land Drainage Act 1991 under section 94 |
| FUNDING SOURCES | If a flood is caused by an overflowing private drain it is the responsibility of the land owner to fix. Environment Agency through DEFRA. Environment Agency grants:* To apply: you must send (a) either the FCERM 2 (Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management) or FCERM 7 (accessed from your local EA flood authority representative) along with (b) a completed Outline Business Case.
* Outline Business Case – if project < £3 million then single stage business case required; if project > £3 million then three stage business case required. These must follow the FCERM appraisal guidance and follow the FCERM template.

How best to align the funding processes with the various bodies involved in resolving flooding – for more information on funding process.  |
| ADVICE / USEFUL CONTACTS | Environment Agency.Grants – Flood Risk Capital Grants applications informationWater Management Alliance.Riparian land owners rights and responsibilitiesReport of a review of the arrangements for determining responsibility for surface water and drainage assets - DEFRA |
| ***Requirements:*** |  |
| SKILLS | Independent flood risk assessors:* Potential firms include Nimbus Engineering, ACCON UK, Unda Consulting, FPS Environmental, Gondolin Land & Water, Aegaea, and RSK Group.

Time and knowledge for completing Outline business case and FCERM forms.Drainage solutions on highways require collaboration with national highways during road closures, the local police if roads are being closed, local communities to give notice of road works.  |
| RESOURCES | Land Registry for ownerships, Flood Risk Capital Grants applications informationFCERM appraisal guidance FCERM template.Internal Drainage Boards for the local drainage district. Under Section 25 Land Drainage Act 1991 hold the powers to require works to maintain a proper flow of water. Check the risk of surface water flooding and find out who your lead local flood authority is - https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/postcode  |
| MATERIALS | Depend on solutions.Short term and individual houses defences:* Flood gates
* Flood barriers

Early warning system related to weather reports of high levels of rain. If councils are aware what locations within their district are vulnerable to surface water flooding (see link above to determine vulnerable locations).  |
| PERMISSION | Landowners affected, planning authority, Environment Agency |
| CONTRACTORS | Independent flood risk assessors,Contractors to set up the flood defences (along with volunteers if possible). National Highways.  |
| ***Steps to Success:*** | 1. Check if you’re living in a flood risk zone for surface water floods.
2. Consider whether there are particular vulnerabilities within the area:

Infrastructure and development issues such as lack of soft ground such as grass rather than concrete. 1. Establish who is the landowner of relevant flooding zones and drains (if relevant). This will need to include any houses or roads that could become a new flood risk. Use HM Land Registry.
2. Reach out to lead local flood authority and national highways to determine whether it is drainage responsibility.
3. Apply for EA permission to implement changes and EA funding for project.
4. Get permission from residents affected by flood defence implementation.
5. Get permission from police to close roads to carry out work.
6. Purchase flood defences or hire contractors to carry out work.
7. Either using community volunteers or contractors set up flood defences.
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| Greenhouse gas reduction/Net Zero outcomes  | Unlikely – perhaps the use of gates/barriers or natural solutions can reduce use of gasoline powered generators used for pumps during floods.  |
| Adaptation and Resilience outcomes | Improved sustainable drainage solutions.  |
| Biodiversity/ Nature Recovery/Ecosystem outcomes | Saving habitats from being flooded.  |
| Community/social outcomes | Maintains communities transport and accessibility to towns/shops. Reduces risk of compromising road safety. Reduces risk of flooding damaging houses and infrastructure.  |
| Economic implications | Capital cost but saving on flood recovery/damage.  |
| MAINTENANCE | Depending on solutions. Community flood barriers will need to be set up each time required and packed away and stored afterwards. Drains will need to be routinely cleared.  |