



Extension:

Date of publication:

E-mail:

FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT LIAISON GROUP

Tuesday 10 October 2017 at 6.00 pm

Meeting Room 1 - Ryedale House, Malton, North Yorkshire YO17 7HH

Agenda

- 1 **Emergency evacuation procedure**
- 2 **Apologies**
- 3 **Minutes** (Pages 3 - 6)
- 4 **Update from North Yorkshire County Council**
- 5 **Update from the Yorkshire Derwent Partnership**
- 6 **Update from the Environment Agency**
- 7 **Update from Yorkshire Water**
- 8 **Update from the Internal Drainage Board**
- 9 **Update from Ryevitalise**
- 10 **Update from Ryedale District Council** (Pages 7 - 12)
Attached revised Terms of Reference and details of flood risk management responsibility.
- 11 **Other updates**
- 12 **Any other business**
- 13 **Date of next meeting(s)**

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Public Document Pack

Land Drainage Liaison Group

Held at Council Chamber, Ryedale House, Malton
on Thursday 29 June 2017

Present

Councillors Paul Andrews, Clark, Cowling, Cussons MBE (Chairman), Di Keal, Potter, Raper, Elizabeth Shields and Wainwright

C Bowles (IDB), P Cooke (EA), H Keal, Cllr D Jeffels (NYCC), E Mellalieu (NYCC) and P Tweed (NYCC)

In Attendance

Beckie Bennett and Nicki Lishman

Minutes

1 Apologies for absence

Apologies for absence were received from P Fisher (IDB), E Pierrepont (Yorkshire Water) and K Saunders (Yorkshire Derwent Partnership)

2 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 8 February 2017 were agreed as a correct record.

3 Update from North Yorkshire County Council

Emily Mellalieu introduced Paul Tweed, Project Engineer for the area and Councillor Jeffels, NYCC Councillor on the TRansport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee and then updated the Group on North Yorkshire County Council's work to date.

- A bid has been submitted to the EA for work at Sinnington, Hovingham and other locations in the Rye catchment
- The business case for the ARUP project at Malton, Norton and Old Malton is ongoing. Work continues to plug the funding gap and both Malton and Norton have expressed an interest in setting up a Community Flood Group to look at gaining contributions from flood affected partners
- A Expression of Interest will be/has been submitted to Highways England for funding for works in Malton and Old Malton, including works to address drainage issues across the A64 and, amongst others, reinstating the old fish ponds at Lascelles Lane
- Investigation is taking place at Hovingham to the potential of Natural Flood Management
- Officers continue to bid for any available funding

4 Update from the Yorkshire Derwent Partnership

Yorkshire Derwent Partnership provided the following update;

- £50k Natural Flood Management at Thornton Beck, Sinnington, Hovingham and Gilling East
- A full time officer has been recruited on a 2 year contract, focussing on projects in the Derwent catchment
- The final draft of the Catchment Action Plan has been prepared, focussing on current and proposed projects

5 Update from the Environment Agency

Ian Cooke provided the following update;

- Tree works from Old Malton to York Road Industrial Estate have been completed
- The capacity at the sea cut at the top of the Derwent has been improved
- Some trees at Butterwick have been removed to improve flow
- The winter walk throughs of smaller villages have been completed
- A team is currently clearing the outfalls through Malton and Norton. A report on this work will be circulated to the Group
- It is planned to clear vegetation on flood defence walls to allow access to facilitate maintenance to the structures
- Work will be done on the Severn this summer to repair any cattle damage to banks etc. The fluvial audit of the Rye Catchment will be referenced in relation to this work
- Ongoing modelling study of the Vale of Pickering will improve flood maps, model dominant water courses, the effects of any breaches etc

In response to questions it was agreed that NYCC would follow up with Cllr Raper the reported issues with culverts under the A64 at Sherburn, Staxton and Ganton.

6 Update from Yorkshire Water

Yorkshire Water provided the following update;

- Work at the Malton/Norton railway crossing
 - works under the road are complete
 - plans for the pipework are prepared
 - work is due to commence in October
- An additional 10 inch pump has been provided to be used in the Malton and Norton pump plan. It is proposed to store it at Tate-Smith's yard

7 **Update from the Internal Drainage Board**

Chris Bowles gave the following update from the Internal Drainage Board;

- Monitoring flows had taken place at Middle Deepdale for the last four years however, Scarborough Borough Council was proposing to remove funding for the monitoring. Concerns were raised and Councillor Jeffels agreed that he would raise this with the Council
- Eden Road - there were concerns that the development may affect land drainage, road drainage and Old Malton drainage. No baseline evidence had been gathered and no monitoring of levels was taking place
- The IDB suspected that land drainage had been broken at the new Cattle Market site
- The restoration/rehabilitation project at Yedingham was being monitored. There had been a breach in the flood bank but it was felt that this did not increase flood risk
- The IDB had a number of meetings with different agencies including the EA and with Kevin Hollinrake MP regarding NFM in the Vale of Pickering

8 **Update from Ryedale District Council**

The update from Ryedale District Council (RDC) was as follows;

- RDC continues to monitor the availability of funding sources such as bids to the LEP
- Flood Grants - no applications have yet been received, however a number of communities have contacted the Emergency Planning Officer regarding Flood Resilience Schemes
- Regular flood response meetings/training were taking place with the Community Team officers to enable them to work with parishes on flood resilience
- Work was being undertaken at Brawby to enable the community to bid for a grant to provide a pump

The proposed Terms of Reference for the newly named Flood Risk Management Liaison Group were agreed, with the following amendments;

Under Membership, para 2 amend to read;

"The meeting will be chaired by the nominated representative of Ryedale District Council."

Final tick point amend to read;

To promote collaborative working involving communities to deliver local initiatives and natural flood management solutions

9 **Further updates**

SuDS

- It was reported that the EFRA Committee was disappointed with the Government's response to its recommendations on SuDS
- The EFRA Committee's future flood enquiry recommended that the responsibility for flood risk be passed to Water and Sewerage Authorities (private sector), which was of concern to all members of the Group

The recent drainage scheme at Brambling Fields would be discussed at the next meeting of the IDB.

Concern was expressed over the application of principles regarding the Pocklington scheme and its funding.

10 **Any other business**

There was no other business.

11 **Date of next meeting**

10 October 2017 at 6.00 pm.



Flood Risk Management Liaison Meeting

(previously Land Drainage Liaison Group)

Terms of Reference

Purpose

The purpose of the FRM Liaison Meeting is to encourage communication and networking between all Flood Risk Management Authorities including

- North Yorkshire County Council Flood Risk Management
- Environment Agency inc a Yorkshire Derwent Partnership Board representative
- Vale of Pickering Internal Drainage Board
- Yorkshire Water
- Ryedale District Council

Frequency

Three times a year usually in February, June and October.

Membership

The FRM Liaison Meeting is not a public meeting and whilst there is no formal membership, the following will be invited to attend:

- All Ryedale District Councillors
- All North Yorkshire County Councillors for the County Divisions within Ryedale
- Officer representatives from the above FRM Authorities

The meeting will be chaired by the nominated representative of Ryedale District Council.

The lead officer for the meeting will be Ryedale District Council's Frontline and Service Delivery Lead.

Other representatives will be invited to attend with prior agreement from the Chairman as appropriate to the business on the agenda.

Key Objectives of FRM Liaison

- ✓ To encourage liaison and networking between all flood risk management authorities
- ✓ To share relevant information including updates on projects and flood management improvements to minimise the impacts of future flooding in the Ryedale district
- ✓ To promote collaborative working involving communities to deliver local initiatives and natural flood management solutions

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There is no single body responsible for managing flood risk in the UK because of the role of the devolved administrations in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Government

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Welsh Government develop FCERM policy and are the leads for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England and Wales. New or revised policies are prepared with other parts of government such as the Treasury, the Cabinet Office (for emergency response planning) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (for land-use and planning policy). These national policies then form the basis of the Environment Agency's and lead local flood authorities' work.

Environment Agency

With its national role, the Environment Agency has a strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion (as defined in the Flood and Water Management Act). It is also responsible for flood and coastal erosion risk management activities on main rivers and the coast, regulating reservoir safety, and working in partnership with the Met Office to provide flood forecasts and warnings. It must also look for opportunities to maintain and improve the environment for people and wildlife while carrying out all of its duties.

The Environment Agency's work includes:

- Developing long-term approaches to FCERM. This includes working with others to prepare and carry out sustainable Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) and Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). CFMPs address flood risk in each river catchment. SMPs assess the risks of coastal flooding and erosion and propose ways to manage them. The Environment Agency also collates and reviews assessments, maps and plans for local flood risk management (normally undertaken by lead local flood authorities (LLFAs)).
- Providing evidence and advice to support others. This includes national flood and coastal erosion risk information, data and tools to help other risk management authorities and inform Government policy, and advice on planning and development issues.
- Working with others to share knowledge and the best ways of working. This includes work to develop FCERM skills and resources
- Monitoring and reporting on flood and coastal erosion risk management. This includes reporting on how the national FCERM strategy is having an impact across the country.

Lead local flood authorities (LLFAs) - North Yorkshire County Council

LLFAs are county councils and unitary authorities. Under the FWMA, LLFAs are required to:

- prepare and maintain a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas, coordinating views and activity with other local bodies and communities through public consultation and scrutiny, and delivery planning.

- maintain a register of assets – these are physical features that have a significant effect on flooding in their area
- investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations
- establish approval bodies for design, building and operation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- issue consents for altering, removing or replacing certain structures or features on ordinary watercourses
- play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.

LLFAs and the Environment Agency will need to work closely together and ensure that the plans they are making both locally and nationally link up. An essential part of managing local flood risk will be taking account of new development in any plans or strategies.

By working in partnership with communities, LLFAs can raise awareness of flood and coastal erosion risks. Local flood action groups (and other organisations that represent those living and working in areas at risk of flooding) will be useful and trusted channels for sharing up-to-date information, guidance and support direct with the community.

LLFAs should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management. Depending on local circumstances, this could include developing and sharing good practice in risk management, training community volunteers so that they can raise awareness of flood risk in their community, and helping the community to prepare flood action plans. LLFAs must also consult local communities about its local flood risk management strategy.

District Councils

District Councils have no statutory obligation to provide flood defences to protect homes.

Ryedale's approach to providing emergency assistance during times of flooding is as follows:

- the Council has provided emergency assistance and co-ordination with lead agencies during emergency flooding dependent upon its local knowledge and experience of the situation.
- the Council will provide sandbags and deploy the pumps it has as it feels appropriate and if available, to assist with the defence from flooding to persons or property within the area.
- the Council keeps a stock of filled sandbags during times of potential flooding to aid the speed of response and provides catches of sandbags to be retained in 'flashy' flood areas.. The Council will deliver the sandbags or other equipment where the owner/occupier is unable to collect them from Council's depot. It will be the responsibility of the property owner/occupier to dispose of the sandbags once they are satisfied the risk of flooding has subsided.
- The council will support communities by helping displaced people to find emergency accommodation.

Water and sewerage companies - Yorkshire Water

Water companies play a major role in managing flood and coastal erosion risks, too. They manage the risk of flooding to water supply and sewerage facilities and the risk to others from the failure of their infrastructure.

The main roles of water and sewerage companies in managing flood and coastal erosion risks are to:

- make sure their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding, and maintain essential services during emergencies
- maintain and manage their water supply and sewerage systems to manage the impact and reduce the risk of flooding and pollution to the environment
- provide advice to LLFAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk
- work with developers, landowners and LLFAs to understand and manage risks – for example, by working to manage the amount of rainfall that enters sewerage systems
- work with the Environment Agency LLFAs and district councils to coordinate the management of water supply and sewerage systems with other flood risk management work. They also need to have regard to FCERM plans in their own plans and work.

Where there is frequent and severe sewer flooding, (sites included on the DG5 Register) sewerage undertakers are required to address this through their capital investment plans, which are regulated by Ofwat.

[Regulating the industry](#) – on the Ofwat website

Water UK represents all UK water and wastewater service suppliers at national and European level. It provides a framework for the water industry to engage with government, regulators, stakeholder organisations and the public.

[Water UK website](#)

Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs)

IDBs have an important role to play in flood risk management, and in creating and managing natural habitats. Each IDB operates within a defined area, known as a drainage district. They are made up of elected members who represent land occupiers, and others nominated by local authorities who represent the public and other interest groups.

IDBs are independent public bodies responsible for managing water levels in low-lying areas. They are the land drainage authority within their districts and their functions include supervising land drainage and flood defence works on ordinary watercourses. This is primarily funded by drainage rates and levies from land occupiers and local authorities. By doing this, they closely manage water levels, both in watercourses and underground (groundwater), by improving and maintaining ordinary watercourses, drainage channels and pumping stations to reduce the risk of flooding.

They are able to involve local people, encourage volunteering and raise funds from those who benefit from their work

[More about IDBs](#) – on the website of the Association of Drainage Authorities

Highways authorities - North Yorkshire County Council and Highways Agency

Highways authorities (the Highways Agency and unitary/county councils) have the lead responsibility for providing and managing highway drainage and roadside ditches under the

Highways Act 1980. The owners of land adjoining a highway also have a common-law duty to maintain ditches to prevent them causing a nuisance to road users.

To manage these risks as set out in the national strategy, highways authorities will need to work effectively with the Environment Agency, LLFAs and district councils to ensure their flood management activities are well coordinated.

Property owners and residents

As a householder or business, it is your responsibility to look after your property, including protecting it from flooding. Whilst in some circumstances other organisations or property owners may be liable, there will be many occasions when flooding occurs despite all parties meeting their responsibilities. Consequently, it is important that householders and businesses, whose properties are at risk of flooding, take steps to ensure that their home is protected.

Owners of land or property by watercourses

If you own land or a property that has a watercourse running through it or you live adjacent to a watercourse you are a 'riparian owner'. As a riparian owner you have certain legal rights and responsibilities to maintain the watercourse. Where a watercourse marks the boundary between adjoining properties or land, it is normally presumed that the riparian owner owns the land up to the centre line of the watercourse.

['Living on the Edge' - Guidance for riparian owners \(Environment Agency Website\)](#)