

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 25 July 2012	<b>Decision Taker:</b> Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling
<b>Report title:</b>		Flood Risk Management in Southwark	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		Borough-Wide	
<b>From:</b>		Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling notes the significant progress made by the Council in executing its new duties, roles and responsibilities as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 ("the Act") and the Flood Risk Regulation 2009 ("the Regulations").
2. That the Cabinet Member notes the future activities planned by the Council as LLFA for managing flood risk and discharging its responsibilities under ("the Act") and ("the Regulations").
3. That Cabinet Member notes and approves the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy/Communication Plan for the Council's Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS) and the development of Flood Alleviation Schemes (Appendix 1).
4. That the Cabinet Member approves the proposal to apply for Environment Agency (EA) funding to undertake detailed flood investigation and implementation in the areas set out in paragraph 38, subject to consideration of consultation outcomes.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5. In response to flooding in parts of England in the summer of 2007 and subsequent independent review led by Sir Michael Pitt, the government passed the Act which received royal ascent on 8th April 2010.
6. Southwark Council assumed new responsibilities under the Act as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for managing flood risk from surface water, ground water and ordinary water courses within the borough, effective from 1st April 2011.
7. The primary responsibilities of the LLFA under the Act are outlined below.
  - Power to request information from all persons in respect of flood risk management responsibilities.
  - Investigate, record and publish details of significant flooding incidents in the local area that the LLFA becomes aware of.

- Identify, collate and maintain a register of details of structures and features that are likely to have significant effect on the management of flood risk to be made available for public inspection.
  - Develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management (LFRM) arising from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
  - Powers to carry out works to manage flood risk from surface runoff and groundwater consistent with the local flood risk management strategy (LFRMS).
  - Along with the EA, have powers to designate private or third party structures and features affecting flood risk, in particular those features on private land.
  - Build partnerships and co-operate with other Risk Management Authorities or agencies in exercising functions under the Act.
  - Establish a Sustainable Development Drainage System (SuDS) approving Body (SAB) with responsibility for reviewing and approving proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments, subject to exemptions and thresholds.
8. In addition to the Act, the Regulations which sought to transpose the European Union (EU) Flood Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) into domestic law came into effect on 10th December 2009.
9. The Regulations placed a duty on LLFAs to;
- Prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRA) by 22 June 2011.
  - Prepare flood hazard and flood risk maps by June 2013.
  - Develop flood risk management plans (FRMS) by the June 2015.

## **KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION**

### **Progress Update on Flood Risk Regulation 2009**

10. Working as part of the Drain London Project, the Council has successfully undertaken the PFRA. Drain London was established by the Greater London Authority and memberships included London Council's, Thames Water, Environment Agency, Transport for London and all London Boroughs. In 2009, Drain London received £3.2 from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to develop both the PFRA's and the Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) for all London boroughs. The Council's final PFRA was submitted to the EA on 22 June 2011.

11. In accordance with the statutory requirements of the Regulations, the PFRA comprised of;
  - Local flood risk assessment (LFRA)
  - Preliminary assessment report
  - Identified flood risk areas
12. In the process of developing the PFRA, the Council has also prepared flood hazard and flood risk maps.
13. Flood risk management plans (FRMPs) will be developed from the information collated as part of the Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS) which is currently under development.
14. In addition to satisfying the requisite legal requirements, completing the PFRA has enabled the Council to:
  - Enhance its understanding of local flood risk issues.
  - Take the opportunity to forge working partnerships and engage in information sharing with other local authorities.
  - Develop expertise on local flood risk issues.

#### **Progress Update on Surface Water Management Plan**

15. Following the development of the PFRA and the flood maps the Council has developed a better understanding of the flooding mechanisms in the borough and has produced a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP).
16. The SWMP broadly sets out the Council's general approach to managing flood risk in the borough in areas identified as having a higher risk of surface water flooding.
17. It also partially fulfils the Council's statutory obligation to develop FRMPs by 2015.
18. Both the PFRA and the SWMP are publicly accessible through the Council's website at the Flood Risk Management pages.

#### **Progress Update on Flood and Water Management Act 2010**

##### ***Internal Implementation Structure***

19. A Flood and Drainage Team (FDT), comprising of a Flood Risk Manager, a Flood and Drainage Engineer and a Technician has been put in place to ensure that the Council is in the position to fulfill its duties and obligations.
20. The planned and reactive maintenance of the gullies have been brought under the management of this team to draw synergies and efficiencies from managing the flood risk.

21. The team is currently reviewing maintenance regimes taking the risk of surface water flooding into consideration. Gullies in areas identified as prone to surface water flood risk will be cleaned more regularly to reduce the risk of flooding due to blocked gullies.

### ***Internal Flood Risk Partnership***

22. The FDT has established the Internal Flood Risk Partnership (IFRP) to ensure all departments that have a role to play in managing flood risk are aware of their responsibilities and incorporate flood risk issues in their day to day duties.
23. The IFRP comprises of representatives from the following departments;
  - Housing
  - Chief Executives Office
  - Legal
  - Corporate Risk
  - Communications
  - Public Realm Capital Projects team
  - GIS/Data Management team
  - Parks and Open Spaces Team
  - Development Planning and Control
  - Emergency Planning and Resilience
  - Asset Management
24. The IFRP has held 2 meetings and a workshop since its inception.
25. Actions arising from the SWMP have been distributed to members of the IFRP according to which department is best placed to deal with the particular issue.
26. Beyond the general partnership meetings, the FDT has been engaging individual departments to explore opportunities to collaborate to reduce flood risk to the borough.
27. Engagement with the Planning Department to explore how to promote (SuDS) solutions in new developments and how the Team's expertise can be employed in the planning application process to ensure flooding risks are duly considered is in progress.
28. Discussions have taken place with Parks and Open Spaces officers to explore opportunities for creating amenity and enhancing biodiversity in borough parks and open spaces, whilst taking measures to reduce flood risk to surrounding areas.

29. Discussions have also been held with representatives of Housing to identify opportunities to remove hard standing in a number of the Council's Housing Estates and introduce more grass to reduce storm water run off rates.
30. The FDT has been engaging the Public Realm Projects Team to identify opportunities to incorporate measures in their schemes to reduce the surface water run off.
31. The team has also been working with the highway development control and planning implementation teams to review developers' drainage proposals to ensure surface water issues are taken into consideration.

### ***External Flood Risk Partnership***

32. A key recommendation of the PFRA is for the LLFA to outline their leadership and partnership arrangements for the management of flood risk considering the fact that flooding could result from a combination of sources and has no regard for administrative boundaries.
33. Across London, external partnerships have been formed that mirror the representation on the Thames Region Flood & Coastal Committee (TRFCC).
34. Southwark and Lambeth Council have formed the South Central Partnership. Other members of the partnership include Thames Water, the Environment Agency, Greater London Authority and London Councils. Lead Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling (Cllr. Barrie Hargroves) who represents both Southwark and Lambeth on the TRFCC chairs the external partnership. The Thames RFCC is a committee established by the EA the Act 2010 to bring together members appointed by Lead LLFAs and independent members with relevant experience to;
  - Ensure there are coherent plans for identifying, communicating and managing flood and coastal erosion risks across catchments and shorelines.
  - Promote efficient, targeted and risk-based investment in flood and coastal erosion risk management that optimises value for money and benefits for local communities.
  - Provide a link between the Environment Agency, LLFAs, other risk management authorities, and other relevant bodies to engender mutual understanding of flood and coastal erosion risks in its area.
35. The FDT recently took over the coordination of the partnership from GLA staff seconded in to assist the partnership.

### ***Scheme Development***

36. Working closely with our external partners particularly Thames Water and Environmental Agency, the FDT has undertaken detailed surface water modelling and developed ideas for resolving some of the specific area issues identified during the investigations.

37. The FDT is preparing bids to the Environment Agency to support detailed flood investigations and scheme development.
38. The investigations at this stage have been focused on the critical drainage areas identified as part of the FRA in Dulwich, Camberwell, Peckham, Nunhead & Peckham Rye.
39. Opportunities and constraints for urban greening and storm water storage in open spaces in the above areas have been identified for possible development and detailed consultation subject to success funding application.
40. The opportunities for flood alleviation identified will be submitted to the EA for review. The EA will subject the proposals to rigorous scrutiny to be satisfied that the proposals will be cost beneficial before allocating funding towards more detailed consultation with the affected communities prior to detailed design and implementation.
41. To facilitate buy-in from the community, opportunities are being sought not only for flood alleviation but also for providing amenity; enhanced biodiversity and improvements to the public realm environment.
42. It is expected that the EA will review process will take place over the summer months with decisions expected in autumn. This is unconfirmed.
43. Consultations on the flood alleviation schemes will be in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan attached as Appendix 1.

### ***Local Flood Risk Strategy***

44. The FDT is in the process of developing the LFRS as required under section 9 of the Act.
45. The LFRS will set out the Council's general approach to managing flood risk across the borough and will be prepared in conjunction with the Internal Flood Risk Partnership Board. It is distinguishable from the scheme development discussed in paragraphs 36 to 43 of the report, in that it provides an overall approach as opposed to focusing on addressing specific issues in particular areas.
46. It is intended that the FRS will inform the Council's policy towards (SWFRM) particularly through the planning process.
47. The Council is required to consult the public, and other flood risk authorities on the flood risk strategy.
48. A draft outline plan for consulting on the (FRS) is briefly discussed in paragraphs 62-68 of the report and also outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan at Appendix 1.

### **Planning Policy implications**

49. The Council's new roles and responsibilities under the Act and Regulations have implications particularly on the Council's development planning policy.

50. New developments particularly in the higher risk areas need to demonstrate that due consideration have been given to Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) options in their drainage proposal if they choose other methods of managing surface water run off.
51. New developments need to aim at achieving green field run-off rates and manage surface run off as close to the source as possible using the options listed below in order of preference.
- Harvest rainwater for use at a later time
  - Apply infiltration techniques where soil condition will permit
  - Use ponds or open water features to attenuate rainwater for gradual release after the storm
  - Attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks sealed water features for gradual release after the storm
  - Discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse where possible
  - Discharge rainwater to the sewer network
52. The above is consistent with the Mayor of London's Planning Strategy for London (The London Plan) in relation to planning decision making.
53. Other departments identified as members of the IFRP will need to incorporate measures in their projects and activities to help either reduce the likelihood of flooding or help reduce the impact on the public should it occur.
54. It will become increasingly important for new development to demonstrate that climate change and its attended impacts such as changes in rainfall patterns are considered in new development proposals.

### **Community impact statement**

55. Recommendations set out in this report will have no particular impact on people with protected characteristics, namely age, disability, faith/religion, gender, race and ethnicity and sexual orientation.
56. The PFRA has identified particular areas at a higher risk of surface water flooding and as part of the duties and responsibilities of the Council, residents within such communities have or will be engaged to raise awareness of flood risk issues.
57. Community Flood Plans are intended to facilitate self help directed at minimising the impact of flooding incidents on residents. These are community led initiatives.

### **Resource implications**

58. In recognition of the additional burdens on Local Authorities arising from the Act, the Government announced £21million of grants in 2011/12 rising to £36million for 2012/13 and subsequent years of this Spending Review *'to help councils manage flood risk, protect and support their own community'*.

59. Based on the EA's Surface Water Vulnerability and Flood Risk Maps Southwark has 43161 properties at risk which is the highest in London. Southwark received £182.8k in 2011/2012 and expects to receive £438.2k annually for the rest the current spending review (2015 inclusive).
60. The Council's allocation from the Government Grant to comply with the Act is held as a restricted reserve. The release of funds from reserves requires the approval of the Finance Director on submission of a business case.
61. A 3 member team has been put in place to ensure the Council effectively executes its new duties and responsibilities. The team is entirely funded from the Council's allocation of the DeFRA grant to (LLFA) to remove any additional financial burden on Local Authorities.

### **Consultation (Community Engagement)**

62. The consultation process is designed for three primary purposes;
  - To raise awareness of flood risk issues across the borough primary through the Council's website and Community Councils
  - To consult the public on the Council's Flood Risk Strategy
  - To consult the affected communities on specific flood alleviation schemes being developed in their area.
63. Meetings have been held with Councillors from Wards in critical drainage areas and some key resident association representatives to discuss CFPs.
64. The FDT has attended all but one Community Council Meetings held in March and April to raise awareness on flood risk issues and brief the public on the Council's general approach to managing flood risk. The outstanding Community Council decided flood risk was not a priority agenda item and would be considered for future meetings.
65. High levels of interest have been generated at the Community Council meetings. In Dulwich and Camberwell interest groups have emerged that the FDT is working with to further raise awareness and possibly develop CFPs and other greening initiatives.
66. It is the intention of the FDT to consult the IFRP on the draft FRS ahead of consultation with the external partnership and the public.
67. The consultation process for the strategy will involve uploading the draft FRS on the web and informing the public through the community councils about the document so they review and provide comments on line or via email.
68. Detailed consultation with the community will be initiated following the Council's receipt of funding confirmation from the EA in respect of the next stage of scheme development. Our consultation techniques at that point will include holding workshops to obtain the views of the community on the proposals and holding exhibitions to ensure the community is well informed on any proposals.



## **SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**

### **Director of Legal Services**

69. The report outlines the requirements of the Council under the provisions of the Act and Regulations. The recommendation of the report requests that the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling notes the progress made in executing the new duties, roles and responsibilities required of the Council as a LLFA under the Act and Regulations, notes the future activities planned by the Council as LLFA for managing flood risk and discharging its responsibilities under the Act and the Regulations and notes and approves the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy/Communication Plan for the Council's LFRMS and the development of Flood Alleviation Schemes (Appendix 1). The Cabinet Member is also requested to approve the proposal to apply for EA funding to undertake detailed flood investigation and implementation subject to consideration of scheme consultation responses.
70. The management of flood risk falls within the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling. Under part 3D, paragraph 4 of the Southwark Constitution 2011/12, the approval of submissions of bids for additional funding from the government and other agencies where member level agreement is required by the agency is reserved for Individual Cabinet Member decision. Paragraphs 17 and 18 of Part 3D also provides that the Cabinet Member can approve broad consultation arrangements and promote effective partnerships between the Council and other agencies and bodies in relation to an area of his responsibility. The Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment, and Recycling therefore has authority to note and approve the recommendations of the report.

### **Discharge of responsibilities required of the Council as a LLFA under the Act**

71. The Act encompasses the recommendations of the independent review held by Sir Michael Pitt and the EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) and places new statutory responsibilities upon the Council for leading the co-ordination of flood risk management in the borough, through the newly established role of LLFA.
72. All London Boroughs have been designated as LLFA and have the lead role in ensuring the coordinated management of flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses (including lakes and ponds) across their respective boroughs. This involves working closely with 'Risk Management Authorities', being partners involved in flood and water management. The Regulations direct the EA and the Council to assess and map flood risk and to draw up plans to manage the risk.
73. The implementation of the Act is subject to a commencement timetable, which is set by the Government (through secondary legislation), which currently extends to 2015. By 2015, the Council's main duties will include the responsibilities set out in paragraph 7 of the report.
74. The duty of the LLFA to establish a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy LFRMS is set out under S9 of the Act. The Council is required to develop,

maintain, apply and monitor a LFRMS. This will include surface water flooding, ground water flooding and non-river watercourse flooding. It will identify flood risk objectives and give details of plans for implementation. All proposals must be subject to consultation with both Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) and the public. The LFRMS should include the objectives contained in the Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) which is required to be prepared by the LLFA under Part 4, Regulation 26 set out in paragraph 88 below.

75. The Cabinet Member will note that (Appendix 1) sets out how the Council as LLFA intends to discharge this responsibility through the involvement of internal and external stakeholders and the public in regards to managing surface water flood risk in the borough.
76. The LFRMS must include details of how and when these measures will be implemented, how the measures will be reviewed and financed, and details of the Risk Management Authorities and their functions. The FRMP must also be consistent with that of the EA's National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy for England and specify how it contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.
77. The LLFA must also publish a summary of its LFRMS (including guidance about the availability of relevant information) and have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State about the LFRMS.
78. Section 13 of the Act requires the LLFA to cooperate with other 'Risk Management Authorities'. Paragraphs 32-36 of the report sets out the Council's current external partnerships in fulfillment of this duty as identified under the heading 'external to organisation' on page 1 of the Stakeholder Engagement/Communication Plan (Appendix 1).
79. Section 21 requires that the LLFA maintains a register of local structures and features that are likely to have a significant effect upon flood risk. A record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair must be held. The LLFA must arrange for the register to be available for inspection at all reasonable times.
80. Schedule 1 of the Act provides, that the LLFA as Designating Authority may designate any structure or natural or man-made feature of the environment if it is considered that its existence or location mitigates flood risk, this can include a wide range of structures from garden walls to embankments. This power is subject to compensation liability under paragraph 14 if the owner unreasonably incurs loss as a result of anything done on his land or his enjoyment of land is unreasonably disturbed.
81. Paragraph 5 (1)–(2) of Schedule 1 specifies that in the event of designation the owner of structure or feature may not alter, remove or replace a designated structure or feature without the consent of the Responsible Authority (being the Designating Authority following designation). A designation is a registerable local land charge and will be entered upon the Local Land Charges Register.
82. Section 19 of the Act provides, that in the event that the LLFA were to become aware a significant flood in the borough it is required to undertake an investigation, at an appropriate level, into which RMAs have relevant flood risk functions and whether the relevant flood risk management functions were

exercised correctly. The results of the investigation must be published and the relevant RMA notified.

83. Section 27 of the Act places a duty upon the LLFA to contribute towards sustainable development when exercising a flood risk management functions, which includes any function under the Land Drainage Act 1991, sections 100,101 or 339 of the Highways Act 1980 and any other function specified by an order made by the Secretary of State.
84. Section 39 provides the LLFA with powers to undertake works to manage flood risk from surface runoff and groundwater. All works must be consistent with the LFRMS. Paragraph 7 -15 of Schedule 2 of Act establishes SAB. The SAB will be responsible for the approval of all construction work that has drainage implications and adoption of all new sustainable drainage systems that serve two or more properties in the borough. The SAB provisions will be implemented in October 2012.

#### **Discharge of responsibilities required of the Council as a LLFA under the Regulations**

85. The Cabinet Member will note that the Regulations transpose the Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) into domestic legislation. As part of the preparation of the FRMP the Regulations impose a number of statutory duties upon the LLFA.
86. Part 2 of (Regulations 10 and 14) places a duty on the LLFA to prepare PFRAs and identify areas of potential significant risk, to be submitted to the EA by 22 June 2011 for submission to the EU for consideration. The PFRA for Southwark has been undertaken through the Drain London Project. Paragraph 10 of the report confirms that the Council's PFRA was forwarded to EA in accordance with the statutory deadline. The Regulations states that the FRMP should include an assessment of local flood risk, the objectives for managing flood risk, the measures proposed to achieve these objectives (including any objectives included in the FRMP prepared in accordance with Regulations). The PFRA prepared by the Council satisfies the statutory criteria.
87. Part 3, Regulations 19, 20 and 21 set out the duty and requirements of the LLFA to prepare Flood Hazard and Flood Risk Maps by June 2013 these documents must demonstrate the impact and extent of possible future significant flood events. This information provides the evidence base to inform the PFRA and has been prepared by the Council.
88. Part 4, Regulation 26 places a duty upon the LLFA to develop a FRMP for each Flood Risk Area, identified under Regulation 14. The FRMP must set the Council's objectives for managing flood risk and include measures for achievement of these objectives by June 2015, identifying how significant flood risks are to be mitigated. As advised in paragraph 13 of the report, the FRMPs will be developed from the LFRS, which is currently under development by the FDT.
89. The Cabinet Member will note from paragraph 10 of the report, that the requirement to prepare PFRA, Flood Hazard and Flood Risk Maps has been discharged by the Council. The PFRA is a requirement of the Regulations and assesses local flood risk from all sources of flooding, except main rivers, the sea

and reservoirs unless they affect local flood risk. As part of the PFRA, further detailed work has been undertaken in the form of a Surface Water Management Plan SWMP. This sets out the Council's broad approach to managing flood risk in the borough in areas identified as having an increased exposure to surface water flooding. The production of the SWMP also partially fulfils the requirement to produce FRMPs by 2015.

90. Paragraph 13 of the report states that the FRMPs will be developed from the LFRS, which is currently being developed in conjunction with the Internal Risk Partnership Board consisting of representatives from various Council departments. The Cabinet Member will note that several of the above requirements commenced in April 2011 and are a continuous commitment. Formal deadlines were set for the PFRA (June 2011), SWMP (June 2013), and FRMP (June 2015).
91. The Cabinet Member will note from paragraph 46 of the report, that FRMS will inform the Council's policy towards SWFRM, particularly through the planning process. Section 32 and Schedule 3 of the Act establishes the creation of new national standards for a Sustainable Drainage Design Systems (SuDs) approving body (the SAB) at unitary local authority level to fulfill this function. As LLFA, the Council and will have responsibility for the approval/rejection of SuDs in all new developments subject to exemptions and thresholds. Approval must be granted by the SAB prior to the commencement of construction works by a developer.
92. The Act removes the automatic rights to connect to sewers under the Water Industry Act 1981. In order to be approved, the proposed drainage system will be required to satisfy the SuDs. Where planning permission is required, applications for drainage approval and planning permission can be lodged jointly with the planning authority but the SAB will determine the drainage application. The Regulations set a timeframe for the decision so as not to hold up the planning processes.
93. The SABs will also be responsible for adopting and maintaining SuDs following approval. However, drainage systems designed to provide drainage to a single property, a publicly maintained road or a nationally significant infrastructure project pursuant to s31 Planning Act 2008 are exempt from this process.
94. The SAB will also be required to arrange for all approved SuDs to be included in the register of structures and features. The Government proposes that from 1 October 2012 that the system is phased in over a three year period by reference to existing planning category of scales of development. From 1 October 2015 all categories of new development will be required to comply.

**Approve the proposal to apply for EA funding to undertake detailed flood investigations and implementation subject to consultation**

95. The Cabinet Member is advised at paragraph 37 of the report that the FDT is currently preparing a bid to the EA to support detailed flood investigations and scheme development. Section 16 of the Act provides that the EA may make grants in respect of expenditure incurred or expected to be incurred in connection with flood management. A grant may be subject to conditions (including conditions as to repayment and interest).
96. The Cabinet Member is requested to approve the application for funding from the

EA to finance the exploration of flood alleviation schemes in critical drainage areas identified in paragraph 38 of the report. The Cabinet Member will note that a detailed community engagement consultation process both undertaken and proposed to be undertaken by the Council as set out in paragraphs 64-70 of the report. Future community engagement consultation on all flood alleviation schemes will be undertaken in accordance with the Stakeholder/Engagement/Communication Plan (Appendix 1).

**Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services (SDFCS)  
(NR/F&R/10/7/12)**

- 97. This report recommends that the Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment, and Recycling notes the significant progress made as a Lead Local Flood Authority under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Flood Risk Regulation 2009, approves the proposal to apply for Environment Agency monies to undertake detailed flood investigation, notes and approves the stakeholder engagement strategy and notes the activities planned for the future in managing flood risk in Southwark.
- 98. The SDFCS notes the resource implications contained within the report, in particular that costs will be incurred before a business case for release from restricted reserves is submitted later in the financial year. Officer time to effect the recommendations will be contained within existing budgeted revenue resources.

**Planning**

- 99. The planning department is in discussion with the Flood and Drainage Team (FDT) to ensure that activities planned for the future management of flood risk in Southwark can be carried out effectively. This will help to ensure that the council can meet its responsibilities as required under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
- 100. The planning department supports the proposal to apply for an EA bid to undertake detailed flood investigation and implementation subject to consultation outcomes and welcomes the stakeholder engagement plan.
- 101. There are no resource implications for the planning department considered necessary at this stage.

**BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

<b>Background Papers</b>	<b>Held At</b>	<b>Contact</b>
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	Copeland Road Depot	Mick Lucas 020 7525 1140
Surface Water Management Plan	Copeland Road Depot	Mick Lucas 020 7525 1140

## APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

## AUDIT TRAIL

<b>Cabinet Member</b>	Councillor Barrie Hargrove, Cabinet Member for Transport, Environment and Recycling	
<b>Lead Officer</b>	Deborah Collins - Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
<b>Report Author</b>	Des Waters, Head of Public Realm	
<b>Version</b>	Final	
<b>Dated</b>	25 July 2012	
<b>Key Decision?</b>	Yes	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER</b>		
<b>Officer Title</b>	<b>Comments Sought</b>	<b>Comments included</b>
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
Director of Planning	Yes	Yes
<b>Cabinet Member</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Date final report sent to Constitutional Team</b>	25 July 2012	