

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy – 6 year Review

8 November, 19 November and 23 November 2021

Attendees 8 Nov:	Beth Lewis, Steve Hodges (HC) Anne-Clare Landolt (Lugg IDB) Richard Perkins, Joel Hockenhull, Jenny Allen (BBLP)
Attendees 19 Nov:	Beth Lewis, Steve Hodges, Ian Baker, Peter Gebbie (HC) Anne-Clare Landolt (Lugg IDB) Rowan Sheppard, Joel Hockenhull, Jenny Allen, Lauren Harrison (BBLP)
Attendees 23 Nov:	Beth Lewis, Steve Hodges (HC) Joel Hockenhull, Jenny Allen, Lauren Harrison (BBLP) Stacey Moore (EA)

1	<p>Statutory duties and programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The F&WM Act requires a 6 yearly review of the LFRMS (note that by the end of 2020/21, our LFRMS will be 4 years 5 months old) • Our reviewed LFRMS will need to be take account of government guidance (once this becomes available – the timescales for which are as yet unknown). • A refreshed LFRMS would require internal governance and would not be completed this year. • Other Risk Management Authorities would need to be consulted (e.g. EA, IDBs, STW and DCWW). • The LFRMS would be enhanced from information gathered following the flooding that occurred in 2019/20. • Upon completion of the draft report, a screening exercise was completed to establish the need for a Strategic Ecological Assessment. Whilst it would appear unlikely that another screening will be needed, this would depend upon the refreshed LFRMS. • The Corporate Plan is now known as the County Plan 2020-24 was revised in 2020. References to flood and water related issues will need to be considered. ACTION – SH. • There are no statutory requirements to update the Level 1 SFRA on a cyclical basis, but when there is new information this should prompt a review. A log of extra information will be prepared during the LFRMS review.
2	<p>Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key LLFA duties focus on Surface Water, Ground Water and Ordinary Watercourses. The most significant issue to focus on is the assessment of flood risk, noting that the delivery of the other duties remains largely unchanged. • A five point action plan was developed for the 2017 LFRMS and has been regularly reviewed. We could consider adding additional actions. • The NFM project has led to good working relationships with multiple landowners, communities and partner organisations. Relationships developed though the NFM project could be utilised during the consultation period.
3	<p>Objective 1 – understand flood risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validating the accuracy of modelled flood mapping – we could consider a review of the S19 questionnaire data and compare this with flood maps. We could also identify areas where fluvial flooding occurred outside the 100 year flood zone. We are aware of some areas in Leominster that should really be FZ1 • Sewerage flooding – as RMA perhaps we need to develop a detailed knowledge of the foul flooding issues in respective settlements. If new housing is proposed lower down than a foul sewer there could be a risk of creating additional foul flooding episodes. We are already seeking to eliminate pumps on new builds unless the exceedance route does not impact others. • Some foul systems can become inundated with land drainage. DCWW or STW foul flooding projects would often consider this. Perhaps more engagement with the water companies is needed, to identify any sewerage systems that operate under duress, this

	<p>may in turn help us understand foul flooding risks for new developments. ACTION – DCWW / STW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foul sewers can be subjected to groundwater ingress. There may be information we have captured during the S19 questionnaire related to areas which flooded due to groundwater. This information may be useful to DCWW or STW. • Information captured during Planning Applications can identify surface water flood routes that are not shown on the Surface Water Flood Map. AMX is already being used to hold details of flooding mechanisms that affect property, GIS could be used to help provide pointers towards details on the Planning Portal. • Strategic Highways – we are aware of locations affected by flooding in 2020, proposals for feasibility studies at some locations • Some PCs have identified some minor roads that become impassable. A consistent approach needs to be developed in logging these sites. Expectations also need to be managed as even if we were aware of all such sites, resolving all ponded water problems would be impractical. • Groundwater information would typically be presented in the SFRA. This needs to be transferred to GIS to aid the planning reviews. • It was agreed that there is a need to focus on regular of communication between the respective RMAs. • There are some additional sources of information now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy paper overview: Wye abstraction licensing strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) • Groundwater Flood Risk - GeoSmart Information • Groundwater Flood Risk Map - GeoSmart Information
4	<p>Objective 2 – Manage the likelihood and impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway gully locating and cleansing process could be referenced • In some cases when private culverts with trash screens block, third parties can be affected. The neighbours would often report these issues but in some cases the screen is not visible, also the owner is not obvious. An annual inspection should be promoted where there are known historic issues such as fly tipping and the Locality Stewards should be made aware. The community should manage the risk themselves, the Parish Councils should also be made aware of such sites. • Several land drainage schemes are inspected annually. We already inspect Credenhill FAS, Ross on Wye FAS, using confined space entry. Ross on Wye FAS upstream area is also inspected. We also need to add Lea FAS and agree an inspection regime. • HC has overseen a PFR scheme for properties impacted by flooding in February 2020. • Information in terms of flooding is always highlighted on HC’s homepage, in our newsroom and on our social media channels when an incident is expected/experienced. A Road Closure Map and blog page is also updated. • Talk Community Hubs - Talk Community Directory • Flooding - Talk Community Directory
5	<p>Objective 3 – Help the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PFR scheme that HC has overseen for properties impacted by flooding in February 2020 will lessen the impact of flooding. • Since the 2019/20 flooding, a number of new flood groups have emerged, many of which have a slightly different focus. Whereas some lobby for improvements, others seek to network amongst themselves (e.g. to move cars) or use a buddy system to install PFR, some tend to focus more on riparian works.
6	<p>Objective 4 – Manage flood warnings</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orleton/Ewyas Harold Flood Gauges – this was delivered as part of an EA project (Flood Warning Expansion Project) – providing flood warnings to communities which contain more than 20 high risk properties, according to EA mapping data. This can either be on main river or ordinary watercourses. Note that in Ewyas Harold, whilst the NFM Project also installed a river level gauge by the bridge near the post office, this does not provide flood warnings. The community at Wellington have suggested that a gauge could be useful (their flood risk is greatly increased when the Lugg is high). • An update to the existing catchment flood risk model for the River Wye is progressing and is likely to be delivered by the end of 2022/23. The Flood Warning system for the Wye is used extensively particularly by residents at Greyfriars and Hampton Bishop.
7	<p>Objective 5 – Promote sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our planning comments to the LPA, we now highlight issues related to the sustainability of privately maintained foul drainage systems which utilise pumps, as there is a risk that the homeowners may not be aware of the projected maintenance costs when they buy their house. • Development within ESG area of Hereford – this is driven by the Credenhill (Yazor) FAS scheme. Further studies may be needed, largely dependent on how low lying areas are developed. • Discussions are proposed with the Local Planning Authority as to how advice from Emergency Planning impacts on planning decisions. There are several sites across the county which can become impassable for emergency vehicles during floods, including Hope-under-Dinmore.