

South Oxfordshire District Council
Listening Learning Leading

Scrutiny Committee

23 April 2013



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Flood and water management act 2010, what does this mean for us?

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Lead local flood authority

Since April 2011, Oxfordshire County Council is lead local flood authority

- coordinate partnership working with district councils, Environment Agency and Thames Water
- promote SUDs – adoptable if drains two properties or more
- designate and keep a public register of flood structures
- develop a county wide flood strategy



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The council's role

On behalf of LLFA, South Oxfordshire District Council:

- investigate flooding to property (well over 50 since started April 2012)
- give consent to flood structures
- carry out enforcement on watercourses
- In addition - council follows up all other reports of flooding



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Riparian landowners

- ditches are the responsibility of the adjacent landowners. Even roadside ditches are the responsibility of the adjoining landowner – unless specifically designed just to carry discharge from the highway.
- OCC highways can drain into any ditch or watercourse and may maintain it but is not obliged to
- riparian landowners have a duty to maintain their ditches



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Who does what?

- surface water e.g. ditches, watercourses, culverts = riparian landowners (Monson on behalf of OCC, to investigate who is responsible if unsure)
- highway drains – designed to take water from highway only = OCC highways
- main river – River Thames, River Thame, Ladygrove ditch = Environment Agency
- public surface water sewers – as recorded on public sewer map – see www.digdat.co.uk = Thames Water



What are Suds?

- natural or man made water features designed to get rain water to soak away in place rather than be piped away or put into a ditch or watercourse
- SABs – outstanding legislation still to take effect

What are Suds?







What does that mean for us?

- agreement between agencies on who does what – and a strategy to back it up
- more info on flooding for residents
- more green space on developments
- less flooding to properties






Council schemes

<p><u>2010/11</u> FDGiA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upton Close (Henley) Horspath Sydenham East Hagbourne Wheatley Nuneham Courtenay Clifton Hampden 	<p><u>2012/13</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinnor Berrick Salome Pyrton Sandford And PLP for Thame <p><u>2013/14</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding July 2012 - Garsington and Wheatley (also council capital scheme) <p>And will be considering for 2014/15 (new rules)</p>
<p><u>2011/12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheatley 	



Emergency planning, the council's role in an emergency

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Overview



- civil contingencies act 2004
- single framework for civil protection
- emphasis on multi-agency working
- build a resilient community
- category one responder (with blue light services and OCC) – what does that mean?

Category one responder

- an emergency plan
- a risk assessment
- business continuity plans
- warn and inform the public
- share information
- co-operate

www.thamesvalleylrf.org.uk

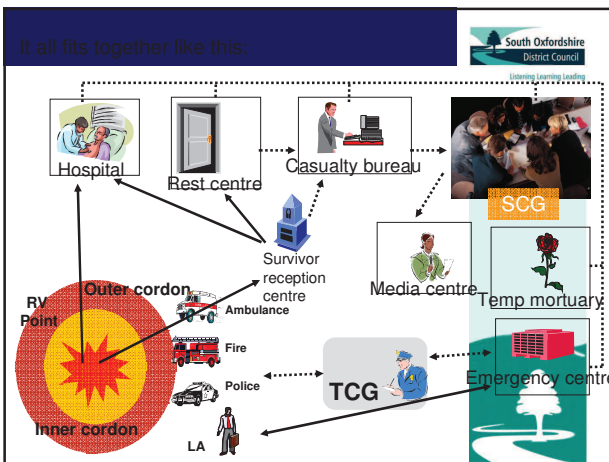



The role of the council

Multi-agency approach – as directed by strategic or tactical group in collaboration with other agencies:

- communicate and inform - represent communities and inform councillors
- leisure centres and volunteers - immediate shelter and welfare (survivor reception centre and rest centre and for family and friends)
- housing - medium to long term welfare
- environmental health and engineers - provide investigating and enforcement, expert advice, local knowledge
- building control - inspection of dangerous structures
- waste - clean up, getting back to normal
- co-ordinate voluntary sector activities
- lead on recovery effort





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