

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy



Version 1.2 Issued Final 2/20/2025

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Acronyms

DPD	Development Management Development Plan Document
FCERM	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
RMA	Risk Management Authority
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Haringey Council has a duty as a Lead Local Flood Authority to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for the Borough. This strategy sets out how we can better understand, manage and respond to flooding should it occur and identifies how we can make communities and businesses more resilient to flooding, while delivering sustainable regeneration and growth. It creates a framework for managing flood risk within the borough over a cyclic 6 year period. The Borough experienced widespread flooding in July 2021 and August 2022. This strategy captures findings from the investigation carried out following the flood events.

A risk based, plan led approach will help deliver flood risk actions in the Borough in the short, medium and long term; with a focus on developing flood resilient communities. Tangible, practical steps have been identified, which sets the direction for the Council. The LFRMS sets out a series of objectives and describes actions that will be undertaken to improve flood resilience in Haringey. The principles of this strategy on which the objectives are based are:

- Haringey will become more resilient to flooding though the delivery of sustainable flood risk management measures and flood risk will be managed in a co-ordinated way;
- Flows in existing ordinary watercourses will be maintained and that there is no increase in flood risk associated with works to these watercourses;
- Existing flood protection measures are monitored and maintenance is carried out where necessary;
- Communities and businesses will become more resilient to and better prepared for flooding, as well as having an improved understanding of flood risk and who is responsible for managing these risks;
- Developments can be planned to account for flooding and appropriate drainage provided which manages water quantity and quality, whilst contributing to placemaking and wider environmental objectives;
- Best value for money will be achieved and actions targeted to where they are most needed. Funding opportunities will be maximised using available sources;
- Prioritisation will be given to measures which mimic natural processes, such as the use of SuDS.

Implementation of this strategy will require collaborative working within the Council, with external agencies and organisations and also with the public, to ensure the actions which are identified meets the needs of communities.



1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) is to deliver a robust local framework that employs a range of approaches to managing flood risk, while communicating the risks and consequences of flooding to the residents and communities within the Borough. Since the previous strategy was published in 2018, flooding has occurred (July 2021 and August 2022) and knowledge and understanding of local flood risk has improved.

Background

The London Borough of Haringey is situated in north London and covers an area of more than 11 square miles. It is one of 33 boroughs in London and borders: Enfield to the north, Waltham Forest to the east, Barnet to the west and Hackney, Islington and Camden to the south. The River Lea, which is a tributary of the River Thames, flows through the Borough, as well as Enfield, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, and Newham. The Moselle Brook, also referred to as River Moselle, originates in Muswell Hill and Highgate, flowing through Tottenham and towards the Lea Valley. The Pymmes Brook bisects the Borough and flows in a southerly direction, before discharging into the River Lea Navigation near Tottenham Hale. The Moselle Brook

Haringey Council and the Mayor of London declared a 'Climate Emergency' in 2019. Climate change is one of the biggest dangers to London and it is essential that adaptation strategies deliver initiatives to better manage and mitigate the impacts of flooding. Flooding poses a significant risk to people, places, and infrastructure within the Borough. Climate change will increase the flooding and erosion, as well as altering rainfall patterns, the severity of storms and rainfall amounts. This will lead to an increased frequency of river, surface water and groundwater flooding. Land-use changes have also modified the nature of the catchment, with increased impermeable areas and reducing the ability for water to percolate into the soil.

In July 2021 and August, widespread flooding was experienced across Haringey. During the events which took place on 12th and 25th July 2021 the areas of: Wood Green, Hornsey/Crouch End and South Tottenham were particularly affected. Flooding also occurred across various locations on 17th August 2022.

Purpose of the strategy

To enable Haringey Council to meet legislative duties under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 there is a requirement to develop a LFRMS. The LFRMS is one of several strategies and plans which will influence how flood risk is managed in Haringey.

The LFRMS for Haringey, previously published in 2018, requires updating to ensure that it reflects more recent national, regional, and local strategies,



plans and guidance. The updated strategy will also consider the Council's current understanding of flood risk within the borough following flooding which took place in 2021.

The strategy sets out the direction the Council should take to enable flood resilience to be embedded into placemaking at all scales and to engage with new delivery partners to progress a broad range of actions and deliver multiple benefits.

The strategy also identifies the need to increase flood resilience and ensure Haringey Council's response matches the Borough's increasing exposure to flooding, as a result of climate change.

A new approach is needed to scale-up urgent action in response to climate change. Increased consistency is also needed with design processes and to provide a framework based upon a plan led catchment based risk approach. The strategy focusses on the areas and people at greatest risk but creates an approach that can be delivered across the whole of Haringey.

Ensuring that people and places are prepared for the challenges associated with a changing climate is essential.

The strategy highlights actions which are needed to reduce exposure to flooding and reduce the impacts should flooding occur. Figure 1 provides an overview of the strategy. Improving resilience will include progressing the following activities:

- Understanding where flooding will occur and the impacts when flooding happens.
- Minimising our exposure to flood risk areas and where possible directing development to areas at lowest risk.
- Ensuring well designed developments, so that if flooding does occur, the community are well prepared.
- Providing effective flood forecasting and the communication of any warnings will assist in being able to respond to flood events.
- When flooding does occur, we need to ensure that the population stays safe and emergency responses are effective and well-coordinated.
- Recoverability based on appropriate design and preparedness.

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				Strategic a	mbitions					
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	Empowered People		Empowered People Resilient Communities		Improved Processes		l Processes			
				Ou	tcomes	_				
	Communities are inspired to take action themselves and everyone plays a part in increasing our flood resilience		take vone flood	A change of approach from fixing problems to creating flood resilient communities		Changes to the way we do things and the way we work together to enable us to create flood resilient communities in Haringey				
	Involving p improving	eople in decisions flood resilience in communities	about their	Relevant autho and public a stakeholders improv	orities, commo nd private sec working toget /e resilience	unities ction her to	ad	Co-ordinated d ctions and unde plan	elivery of flood rtaking long-term ning.	
				Be	enefits	_				
Everyone can make a contribution	Climate change adaptation	Placing people and communities at the centre of creating flood resilient places	Everyone benefits from flood resilient places	Increased biodiversity	Improved water quality	Sustaina growtł	ıble h	Improved health and well being	A place –based approach where decisions are made in a joined- up way	Making best use of resources and delivering multiple benefits



1. UNDERSTANDING OF FLOOD RISK

The impacts of climate change have increased the likelihood of more severe rainfall events happening on a more frequent basis, which have the potential to affect communities and infrastructure.

It is important to improve understanding of flood risk, which assists in allowing us to adopt a risk-based approach. Our finite resources, means that we are unable to eliminate flood risk in the Borough, but our improved knowledge means resources can be targeted to who needs them the most.

Since the previous strategy was published, flooding has occurred and the Council's knowledge and understanding of flood risk has increased and efforts made to reduce exposure to flooding.

Sources of flooding and defining who is responsible

Haringey is at risk of multiple sources of flood risk, including; surface water, groundwater, rivers, sewer and reservoir flooding.

The findings from studies such as the 2008 North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment¹ concluded that Haringey was at risk from surface water, river and sewer flooding.

You can check online for whether you are at risk of river or surface water flooding using the GOV.UK '*Check the long-term flood risk for an area in England*' facility².

Did you know?

The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) (2010) defines a flood as 'any case where land not normally covered by water becomes covered by water'.

Flood Risk = Probability x Consequences

Surface water flooding, also known as pluvial flooding or flash flooding, occurs when rainfall is unable to soak into the ground and generates runoff which flows over the surface and ponds in low lying areas. This can be exacerbated when the ground is paved, saturated or when the drainage network has insufficient capacity to cope with the flow.

¹ <u>https://geosmartinfo.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/north_london_sfra_final_august_08.pdf</u>

² <u>https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk</u>



A review of flood maps³ (included as Figure 2) suggest that there are areas of high-risk flooding throughout the Borough, notably along the A504 Priory Road, the A1080 Turnpike Lane, the A105 High Road, the A109 Bounds Green Road, Park Road, residential areas north of The Roundway, and residential areas north of Seven Sister Road in South Tottenham.

Haringey Council plays a key role in managing the risk of surface water flooding and ensuring co-operation between the risk management authorities in the Borough.



River flooding, also known as fluvial flooding, occurs when the volume of water that drains into a watercourse from the surrounding land exceeds the river channel capacity. Responsibilities for fluvial flood risk depends on the type of watercourse. Main Rivers are of strategic drainage importance and tend to be larger watercourses. If a river or larger watercourse is designated as a Main River, then the Environment Agency is the responsible authority for flood risk governance.

Work within or in vicinity of Main rivers may require an Environmental permit.

Further details of Environmental Permits can be found at the Gov.UK website⁴.

³ <u>https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk</u>

⁴ <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-if-you-need-an-environmental-permit</u>



Watercourses which are not designated as Main Rivers are known as '**Ordinary Watercourses**' and are the responsibility of the riparian landowner. The local authority provides governance and have enforcement powers over Ordinary watercourses. Ordinary watercourses are smaller brooks, drainage channels, ditches, cuts, dikes, sluices, or culverts that in some instances only convey water for a short length of time in a year. Figure 3 shows the locations of both Main Rivers and Ordinary Watercourses in Haringey.



Figure 3 – Main Rivers and Ordinary watercourses in Haringey

Where work is being undertaken on or in vicinity of an ordinary watercourse, consent may be required from Haringey LLFA.

Further details of Ordinary Watercourse consenting can be found in Appendix A.

Flood maps⁵ indicate most of the Haringey area is contained within Flood Zone 1 whereby the annual risk of flooding from rivers or seas is less than 0.1%. Sections of Tottenham in the east of the borough, specifically a section of Lordship Recreation Park and the eastern extents of Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale, are shown to fall within Flood Zone 2. Flood Zone 2 indicates areas wherein the annual risk of flooding, from either rivers or the sea, is between 0.1 and 1.0%.

The majority of fluvial flood risk (Flood Zone 3 or a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year) within the Borough is along its eastern edge due to the River Lea and Moselle

⁵ <u>https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</u>



Brook. Figure 4 describes the areas predicted to be at risk from fluvial flooding. Further detail can be found in the Borough's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment⁶.



Groundwater flooding occurs when the water table rises to enter basements/cellars or comes up above the ground surface. Groundwater flooding is not necessarily linked directly to a specific rainfall event and is generally of longer duration than other causes of flooding.

There is no groundwater vulnerability data available for the south-west region of Haringey as well as some areas in the middle of the Borough. The areas with available data are mostly in the low risk, with the exception of the eastern edge of the borough where the Clendish and Tottenham Marshes (connected to the Walthamstow Wetlands) are located, which have a slightly higher susceptibility to groundwater flooding.

Sewer flooding occurs when sewage or foul water overflows from the sewerage system (through pipes, drains or manholes) and enters a building or floods onto private or public land. In most instances, the sewer system is designed to cope with regular flows, but

⁶ <u>https://www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/water-management-evidence-base-documents</u>



blockages, extreme rainfall conditions or pumping station issues can overwhelm the sewer system. The Borough is predominantly served by separate surface water and foul sewer systems, except for a small amount of combined sewer located at the southern and eastern part of the Borough. Thames Water has responsibility for the provision of new sewerage facilities and maintenance of existing public foul and surface water sewers including associated pumping stations and other structures. Flooding from private sewers is the responsibility of the landowner.

Reservoir flooding can occur when a reservoir, or artificial lake, releases water uncontrollably, causing flooding in the surrounding areas. To ensure that reservoirs are appropriately maintained and to minimise the possibility of reservoir failure, large reservoirs in England and Wales are regulated under legislation⁷ which is enforced by the Environment Agency.

There are a few small, covered reservoirs located within Haringey, however, the greatest risk of reservoir flooding comes from outside the Borough boundary. There is a significant residual risk as a result of reservoir breach within the area, which has a low likelihood of occurrence, but has the potential to impact large areas.

⁷ The Reservoirs Act 1975 regulates reservoir safety in England and Wales



Roles and responsibilities

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 defines the roles and responsibilities of Flood Risk Management Authorities in England. The RMAs relevant to Haringey are:

- Environment Agency
- Haringey Council
 - Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)
 - o Haringey Highways
- Thames Water
- Transport for London

There is not one single organisation responsible for managing flood risk in England Responsibility is joint among a number of bodies and whilst there are a number of organisations and RMAs who have a responsibility in managing flood risk, an individual property or business owner still has the responsibility to take measures to protect their property from flooding. Table 1 provides a summary of some of these key responsibilities.

Body / Group / Individual	Sources of flood	Key responsibilities
LLFA	Surface Water, Ordinary Watercourses and groundwater	 Prepare and maintain a LFRMS. Perform works to manage local flood risk the Haringey area. Maintain an asset register. Undertake flooding investigations when a significant flooding incident has occurred. Regulate and maintain the proper flow of ordinary watercourses, including issuing consents and enforcing obligations on physical structures. Role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event. Statutory consultee in the planning process. Co-ordinate views & activity with local bodies & communities.
Haringey Highways	Flooding from highway drainage	 Ensure that highways are drained of surface water and where necessary maintain highway drainage systems. Liaise and co-operate with RMAs to ensure co-ordination

Table 1- Roles and responsibilities



Body / Group /	Sources of flood	Key responsibilities
Individual Environment Main rivers, Agency Groundwater		 Overview for all flood and coastal erosion management. Responsible for managing coastal flooding and flooding from Main Rivers. Developing long term approaches to national flood & coastal erosion. Provides evidence, support and advice to others. Work with others to prepare Flood Risk Management Plans. Allocation of government funding to manage flood risk from all sources.
Thames Water	Public sewer or other adopted sewerage infrastructure	 Maintain & manage wastewater infrastructure to reduce flooding & pollution. Provide an appropriate level of resilience to flooding. Maintain essential services during emergencies. Work with developers, landowners & LLFAs to understand & manage risks Provide advice to LLFAs on how their assets impact on local flood risk. At known sewer flooding locations, address through capital investment plans.
Transport for London	TFL owned drainage infrastructure	 Responsible for the operation and maintenance of surface water drainage from the red route network of roads across London.
Individual property owners		 Home owners should check if their property is at risk of flooding & prepare for any flood. Businesses and property owners should take appropriate steps to ensure that their property and contents are protected where they are at risk. Assist in identifying and reporting flood risk issues. Provide support to those who have flooded.
Riparian landowner		 The riparian landowner is responsible for the section of watercourse which flows through their land.



Further details of roles and responsibilities can be found on the Government website⁸.

As a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Haringey Council has a responsibility to manage flood risk from ordinary watercourses, surface water and groundwater. The Council collaborates with each RMA to manage the risk of flooding from all sources.

Did you know?

Should you plan to alter or carry out work near to an ordinary watercourse, you may need approval from the Council

Haringey Council is responsible for issuing consents for changes to ordinary watercourses and enforcing action should these works be carried out unlawfully. The Council has prepared guidance associated with works to ordinary watercourses. This guidance can be found as Appendix A.

As well as those with statutory or legal responsibilities there are a much wider group of organisations and individuals that come together to manage flood risk in the area. Table 1 provides an overview of the some of the key roles and responsibilities of those managing flood risk in Haringey. By working collaboratively with a wide range of organisations and groups the Council can deliver and coordinate integrated solutions. Partnership working allows us to align with the planning of other strategic actions which may being progressed in the Borough, allowing flooding to be managed at different scales and driving transformational change.

Flood reporting, recording and investigation

Where a significant flood event has occurred and the responsibility for managing the future risk is unclear, Haringey Council may conduct a formal flood investigation, under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act, 2010. Other RMAs also carry out investigations and share this with the Council.

What we will do

We will continue to screen for requirement to undertake a flood investigation after any incidents of reported flooding and will publish formal flood investigation following significant flooding events where screening criteria are demonstrated.

To warrant a more detailed Section 19 investigation a flood the following screening criteria shall be applied:

⁸ <u>https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/who-is-responsible-for-managing-flood-risk-</u>

england/#:~:text=The%20Department%20for%20Environment%2C%20Food,authorities%20and%20internal%20drainage%20boards



- Caused internal flooding of 5 or more adjacent residential properties;
- Flooded one or more items of critical infrastructure and / or buildings, such as hospitals, fire stations and police stations;
- Caused internal flooding of a row of shops or 5 or more adjacent business premises;
- Caused a major transport link to be impassable or inaccessible;
- Caused flooding of designated sites.

Widespread flooding occurred Haringey on 12th and 25th July 2021. As the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the study area, Haringey Council had a duty to flood incidents. Flood reports were geographically arranged into 3 areas:

- Wood Green
- Hornsey/Crouch End
- South Tottenham

A Section 19 report was prepared for each of these areas. These reports provide a number of recommendations to reduce the future flood risk. The recommendations include increasing gully cleaning frequency in high-risk areas, retrofitting SuDS and introducing temporary road closures in event of a future flood event. The Council has subsequently reviewed and increased the frequency of gully cleaning as a result of recommendations.

Flooding also occurred on 17th August 2022 across various locations within Haringey. A screening assessment⁹ was prepared by Haringey Council in March 2023, , which involved conducting an outline assessment to understand whether there are any instances of flooding that would have significant impact on public services or multiple properties which would warrant further detailed investigation. This report concluded that no detailed Section 19 investigation was required as screening criteria has not been met.

Did you know?

The Council receives multiple enquiries relating to drainage and flooding, but most of these do not relate to surface water or ordinary water flooding.

Flood asset register

An online flood asset register¹⁰ is available, describing the location of the assets which are considered significant in managing flood risk within the borough. The associated

⁹ <u>https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-11/section_19_investigation_report_south_tottenham.pdf</u>

¹⁰<u>https://my.haringey.gov.uk/custom/FloodWaterManagementAssetRegister.html</u>



interactive map also identifies the locations of Critical Drainage Areas, watercourses, provides Flood Zone information and details of Surface Water Flood Zones.

What we will do

We will continue to maintain the Flood Risk Asset Register

Critical Drainage Infrastructure - asset plan

Haringey have developed a drainage asset plan, (published February 2023).



2. INTERACTION WITH THE PLANNING SYSTEM

New developments have the potential to increase flood risk in Haringey. It is therefore important that Haringey ensures that any proposed development considers current and future flood risk and utilises sustainable drainage techniques.

Local SuDS standards

Haringey have developed Local SuDS standards, which they will look to apply through the planning process. These standards augment the National Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS and are detailed in Appendix D.

Climate change considerations

Climate change projections suggest that the southeast of England will experience warmer, wetter winters; and hotter, drier summers in the future. Extreme weather, such as heatwaves and extreme rainfall will become more frequent. Making allowances for climate change in flood risk assessments and SuDS design for new development will help minimise vulnerability and help provide resilience to flooding.

The Environment Agency revised guidance on climate change allowances in July 2021. Current values are detailed in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 - Peak rainfall intensity - 1% annual exceedance rainfall event

Allowance Category	Anticipated for the time p	climate eriod:	change	allowance
	2050's	2070's		
Upper End	40%	40%		
Central	20%	25%		

Source: Climate change allowances for peak rainfall (data.gov.uk)

Table 3 - Peak river flow allowances

Allowance Category	Anticipated for the time p	climate change allowance period:		
	2020's	2050's	2080's	
Upper End	26%	30%	54%	
Higher Central	14%	14%	27%	
Central	10%	7%	17%	

Source: Climate change allowances for peak river flow (data.gov.uk)

Appropriate values for climate change should be applied when undertaking flood risk assessments for drainage / SuDS designs.



3. NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for setting the overall policy framework for flood risk management in England. The department provides funding for flood risk management through grants to the Environment Agency, local authorities and internal drainage boards.

Flood risk management in Haringey needs to align with national, regional, and local policies and strategies, legislation, as well as technical studies and local knowledge, as described in Figure 5.

	UK Government	Flood Risk Regulations 2007 Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
-	National policy	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy National Planning Policy Framework
	Local authority plans/strategies	Haringey Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Haringey Council Local Plan
	Technical detail	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Surface Water Management Plan for Greater London Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

Figure 5 - Plans, strategies and legislation affecting flood risk management in Haringey.

National policies and strategies

It is a statutory requirement of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 that all lead local flood authorities publish a local flood risk management strategy. This strategy has been developed to be consistent with current national legislation, policies and guidance relating to flood risk management. For further information and background please see Appendix B.



Regional policies and strategies

London is prone to flooding from five sources – tidal, fluvial (from the River Thames and the associated tributaries), surface (from rainfall), sewer and groundwater flooding. The city is currently well protected against tidal flooding but has a lower and much more variable standard of flooding against fluvial flooding and a relatively low standard of protection against surface water flooding. The Greater London Authority's Climate Adaptation Strategy (2011)¹¹ identified surface water as the greatest short-term climate risk to London. Climate change projections suggest that the southeast the UK will experience warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers in the future. Extreme weather, such as heatwaves and rainfall will become more frequent and intense. For further information and background on regional flood risk policies and strategies, please see Appendix C.

Haringey Council is part of the London Lea Catchment Partnership¹², the aim of which is to adopt a catchment based, water-friendly approach within communities across the catchment. Thames 21, an environmental charity, leads this partnership in conjunction with surrounding Boroughs. The London Lea Catchment Partnership is formed of multiple stakeholder groups, one of which focuses on the Moselle Brook in Haringey. The Catchment Plan has developed a series of objectives which align with the content of this strategy. The aim is to make the catchment more climate resilient, improve biodiversity and water quality, and increase engagement with the local community.

What we will do

Thames 21 and Haringey Council will continue to work with partners across the catchment to develop, support and enhance each other's work. This includes sharing lessons, experiences and developing best practice.

Local policies and strategies

Haringey Council have started the process of preparing a new local plan which will replace the existing local plan documents adopted in July 2017. The Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD)¹⁵, sets out planning policies to help determine which developments are granted planning permission. The key policies relating to flood risk and drainage are:

¹¹ <u>https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/Adaptation-oct11.pdf</u>

¹² <u>https://www.thames21.org.uk/catchment-partnerships/london-lea/</u>

¹⁵ <u>https://new.haringey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-</u> <u>development-management-dpd</u>



DM24 Managing and reducing flood risk	
DM25 Sustainable drainage systems	
DM26 Critical drainage areas	
DM27 Protecting and improving groundwater quality and quantity	
DM28 Protecting and enhancing watercourses and flood defences	
DM29 Onsite management of wastewater and water supply	

The evidence base for the Local Plan includes the Haringey Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (dated February 2015) and the London Borough of Haringey Surface Water Management Plan (dated August 2011)¹⁶. At the time of writing a revised Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is awaiting publication. The Surface Water Management Plan will be updated when considered necessary.

Flood resilience will be achieved by considering it across a range of policy areas, as well as linking with a range of organisations. The vision is that flood resilience is a consideration in all decisions relating to development and redevelopment within the Borough.

Haringey Council has a duty to provide technical assessments as a consultee to the local planning authority. To provide clarity to applicants, Local SuDS standards have been developed which further define local technical standards in Haringey. The standards relate to water quantity and quality and look to deliver reduced flood risk associated with surface water runoff.

Details are included as Appendix D.

¹⁶ <u>https://www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/water-management-evidence-base-documents</u>



4. Strategy Principles and Objectives

The objectives identified in this strategy set out how Haringey Council aims to manage flood risk in the Borough and the actions describe how we hope to achieve these objectives. Actions that are progressed will need to meet local needs.

The overarching principles of this strategy, on which the objectives are based are:

- Haringey will become more resilient to flooding though the delivery of sustainable flood risk management measures and flood risk will be managed in a co-ordinated way;
- Flows in existing ordinary watercourses will be maintained and that there is no increase in flood risk associated with works to these watercourses;
- Existing flood protection measures are monitored and maintenance is carried out where necessary;
- Communities and businesses will become more resilient to and better prepared for flooding, as well as having an improved understanding of flood risk and who is responsible for managing these risks;
- Developments can be planned to account for flooding and appropriate drainage provided which manages water quantity and quality, whilst contributing to placemaking and wider environmental objectives;
- Best value for money will be achieved and actions targeted to where they are most needed.
- A prioritised gully cleaning and repair regime to be updated following any changes to the highway network and any significant flooding occurrences (triggering a FWMA Section 19 investigation)
- Funding opportunities will be maximised using all available sources;
- Prioritisation will be given to measures which mimic natural processes, such as the use of SuDS.

Successful implementation of this strategy will require collaborative working within the Council, with external agencies and organisations and also with the public, to ensure the actions which are identified meets the needs of communities. The strategy clarifies responsibilities of local communities (as described in Table 1) and the ways in which they can contribute to the management and reduction of flood risk.

Reviewing and updating objectives

This strategy and the associated objectives compliments and promotes the 3 priorities of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (FCERM), which are climate resilient places, the use of infrastructure which is resilient in tomorrow's climate and a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal



change. It is also in line with both regional strategies and the policies contained in the Haringey Development Plan Document (DPD).



Figure 6 illustrates how each objective identified by Haringey Council links to the relevant DPD policies and the FCERM strategy.

The objectives relate to all aspects of flood risk management – preparing for, protecting against, preventing and recovering from flooding.



National FCERM Strategy	Regional London Plan 2021 Policies	Local Development Plan Document Policies	LFRMS Objectives
		Managing and reducing flood risk (DM24)	 To improve understanding of flood risk and clarify roles at the understanding of flood risk within Haringey and ensurroles and responsibilities in reducing the risks. To enable public to work together to reduce flood risk by using all at achieve the greatest benefit. To share best practice on delivering resilient communities practice, to allow businesses and residents of Haringey to mange their own flood risk by having access to the correct. To embed the content of the Local Flood Risk Management policies, strategies and delivery plans. To ensure that private with any other Council policies, plans and strategies.
3 priorities: • Climate resilient	 SI 12 Flood Risk Management SI 13 	Sustainable drainage systems (DM25)	➤To improve sustainability by delivering an integrated app To continue to adopt a sustainable and holistic approach deliver wider economic, environmental and social benefit water quality improvements.
 places, The use of infrastructure which is resilient in 	Sustainable drainage • Policy G1 Green Infrastructure • G5 Urban greening • G6 Biodiversity and access to nature	Critical Drainage Areas (DM 26)	Identify define and prioritise Critical Drainage areas. O at risk of flooding, including mapping new areas of potent experiences from recent storm events.
 tomorrow's climate A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change. 		Protecting and enhancing watercourse and flood defences (DM28)	 To improve understanding of surface water management surface water management measures and make the informand drainage professionals. To communicate responsibilities to riparian owners. The privately owned flood defences and ordinary watercourse flow. To ensure that privately owned flood protection scheme the long term integrity of privately owned structures that public to work together to reduce flood risk. To enable a public to work together to reduce flood risk by using all an achieve the greatest benefit.
		Onsite management of wastewater and water supply (DM29)	➤ <u>To manage surface water appropriately</u> . To avoid an invise from new development, by avoiding rainwater be network, wherever possible.

Figure 6 - Links between national, regional and local policies/strategies and the objectives of the LFRMS

es and responsibilities. To improve sure that everyone understands their ble statutory organisations and the l available resources and funds to

<mark>ities. T</mark>o share information on best y to better prepare, understand and rect information .

ment Strategy into other Council proposals and policies are properly trategies.

approach to flood risk management. ch to flood management, seeking to pefits, climate change mitigation and

_Ongoing work to further define areas ential risk, based upon new data or

<u>ent measures.</u> To confirm all formation available to the public

_To encourage the maintenance of urse and minimise any impediment to

mes are fit for purpose. To ensure bat have a role in flood protection. le authorities, organisations and the l available resources and funds to

increase in surface water flood r being directed to the drainage



Strategy Objectives

The LFRMS Strategy objectives are set out below and further discussed within the remainder of this strategy report.

Objective 1: Identify locations of greatest flood risk and consider methods to reduce flood risk / improve flood resilience at these locations.

Ongoing work to further define areas at risk of repeat or regular flooding To achieve this we will.

- Monitor and when necessary improve the evidence base on flood risk in the Borough
- Undertake a yearly review of reported flood incidents to identify repeat locations or clusters
- Work in partnership to deliver new interventions, when required
- Carry out cost/benefit analysis of potential measures / schemes
- Explore funding opportunities
- Seek opportunities to improve watercourses and making space for water through the planning process

Objective 2: To improve understanding of flood risk and ensure those with responsibilities are aware of their roles

To improve the understanding of flood risk within Haringey and ensure everyone understands their roles and responsibilities in reducing flood risks.

To achieve this we will..

- Improve communication and data sharing through continued updates to information sources, such as the Council's webpages
- Undertake detailed Section 19 investigations where the extent / severity of flood meets Haringey screening requirements
- Support partnership projects such as the London Lea Catchment Partnership
- Maintain the flood asset register and drainage asset plan
- Respond to Section 23 applications¹⁷

Objective 3: To improve understanding of surface water management measures

To confirm all surface water management measures and make the information available to the public and drainage professionals

To achieve this we will..

- Improve communication and data sharing through continued updates to information sources, such as the Council's webpages
- Constructed SuDS interventions will be added to drainage assets register.
- Other surface water management features will be added to the flood asset register.

¹⁷ Under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act there is a legal requirement to seek consent from the relevant authority before piping/culverting or obstructing a watercourse, whether permanent or temporary.



Objective 4: To ensure that privately owned flood protection measures are recorded and in a state of good repair

To ensure the long-term integrity of privately owned structures that have a role in flood protection.

To achieve this we will..

- Ensure guidance on riparian responsibilities for landowners is easily accessible
- Designate structures that have a key role in flood risk protection
- Review the maintenance programme for ordinary watercourses on a yearly basis

Objective 5: To work collaboratively to reduce flood risk

To enable authorities, organisations and the public to work together to reduce flood risks by using all available resources and funds to achieve the greatest benefit.

To achieve this we will..

- Work with partners to co-deliver schemes
- Explore integrating flood risk reduction benefits into schemes where this is not the primary objective / function.
- Improve communication with the public and improve communities access to data and information to allow them to generate a better understanding of flood risk in their area
- Identify opportunities for collaborative working across Council department and with external stakeholders and identify available funding sources

Objective 6: To manage surface water runoff appropriately

To avoid an increase in surface water flood risk from new development by avoiding rainwater being directed to the drainage network, wherever possible.

To achieve this we will..

- Continue to support planning applications where Sustainable Drainage measures are used to manage surface water runoff
- Recommend the application of Haringey Local SuDS standards, which augment the National Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS for future planning applications.
- Apply hierarchy of discharge as per Drain London.

Objective 7: To improve sustainability by delivering an integrated approach to flood risk management

To continue to adopt a sustainable and holistic approach to flood management, seeking to deliver wider economic, environmental and social benefits, climate change mitigation and water quality improvements

To achieve this we will..

- Identify opportunities within public open space which will serve both recreation and flood management functions
- Ensure that proposals satisfy Water Framework Directive requirements
- Encourage the introduction of sustainable solutions through the planning process
- Ensure that flood resilience is considered in Council's activities



Objective 8: To communicate responsibilities to riparian owners

To ensure the maintenance of privately owned flood defences and ordinary watercourses and minimise any impediment to flow.

To achieve this we will..

• Continue to provide guidance on riparian responsibilities on our website

Objective 9: To share best practice on developing flood resilient communities

To share information on flood management best practice, to allow businesses and residents of Haringey to better prepare, understand and manage their own flood risk by having access to the correct information and providing the support which is required from the Council should flooding occur.

To achieve this we will..

- Work with partners to help establish mechanisms for sharing information and support communities that are seeking to establish Flood Action Groups
- Improve communities access to appropriate data and information to understand the flood risk in their area.

Objective 10: To embed the content of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy into Council policies, strategies and delivery plans.

To ensure that proposals and policies are properly integrated with other Council policies plans and strategies.

To achieve this we will..

- Work with the local planning authority to ensure local flood risk is considered in local plans and Development Plan policies
- To identify opportunities for flood risk to be considered throughout the Council functions and to proactively seek opportunities for flood risk management activities to be included in the delivery of Council projects (highways, parks and housing)

Objective 11: To support the introduction of community based, property level SuDS measures.

To share information on flood management best practice, and more sustainable methods of dealing with rainfall runoff at property scale

To achieve this we will..

- Recommend the introduction of SuDS features on individual property scale development through the planning process.
- Provide guidance on introduction of property level SuDS features such as rainwater butts, rainwater planters, raingardens, permeable surfaces and green roofs; along with rainfall runoff reduction measures such as de-paving.



5. CHOOSING FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES OR ACTIONS

Interventions or measures to address flood risk should reflect the needs of the local community. National guidance¹⁸ suggests they should be appropriate to the local setting and the consequences of flood risk. Opportunities should also be sought to deliver multiple benefits. Consideration should be given to working with others to maximise the outcomes (flood risk or other benefits) that can be achieved.

Summary of key tasks Identify measures or actions which link to local needs
Ensure potential measures/interventions align with any new objectives
Link with measures identified in any other flood risk plans

Identify what new measures are needed

Consider funding opportunities from a range of sources

Consider the costs and benefits of interventions

Identifying local needs

We intend to work with people, communities and businesses to ensure we have a clear understanding of the risks of flooding, so that investment can be targeted and can be prioritised more effectively. Providing the right support will help communities make informed choices. Schemes should also strive to bring benefits to communities through the addition and enhancement of local amenity, the environment and biodiversity.

Ongoing engagement will ensure that communities views are considered. Involving community members in the decision-making process and ensuring that they are involved at all stages of the implementation process is essential. Local groups opinions and local knowledge will be invaluable to ensuring that any measures which are progressed meet local needs.

Developing flood resilient communities

The concept of flood resilience means living with flooding and to making our homes, workplaces and infrastructure, more resilient to flooding. In Haringey, this means considering the Borough's capacity to endure flooding, adapt to changes in the climate and to recover from the impacts of flooding. Resilience actions include:

- Prioritising using natural features to reduce flooding and adopting a catchment based approach rather using than more traditional methods of flood protection structure which protect a limited number of properties and have a limited lifespan, whilst recognising that in some instances hard defences may be required;
- Identifying approaches for making existing properties more flood resilient;

¹⁸ <u>https://www.local.gov.uk/topics/severe-weather/flooding/local-flood-risk-management-strategies-lfrms-guidance/develop-local</u>



- Encouraging local businesses to improve their flood resilience;
- Building community and voluntary sector capacity to respond and recover.

What we will do

We will seek to encourage flood resilience through the most appropriate and sustainable means possible

These actions can significantly reduce the exposure and vulnerability of communities to the impact of flooding and assist in recovery.

Flooding needs to be considered by a wide range of delivery partners across the Borough if we are to succeed in reducing flood risk.

The National Flood Forum¹⁹ has developed useful tools for communities interested in becoming more flood resilient. Flood forecasting can play a central role in communicating the risk of flooding to communities, allowing them to prepare in advance of a flood. Floodline provides up to date information which can be accessed live flood warning webpage service²⁰

What we will do

We will encourage and support communities to improve their flood resilience and help them to understand the risks associated with existing and future flooding. We will encourage them to prepare for flooding and help them respond should flooding occur.

As well as introducing new flood risk management measures we will work with partners to ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and meet the needs of specific communities and work with people to assist them in recovering more quickly and effectively after incidents.

To sustainably deliver flood resilience in Haringey, there is a need to plan and design in such a way where the urban catchment can absorb water and replicate natural catchment processes.

The vision is to deliver integrated water management along with progressing broader sustainability and placemaking aspirations. Hence, it is important that sustainable flood management measures are multifunctional, promote biodiversity and support broader

¹⁹ https://nationalfloodforum.org.uk/working-together/communities/impact-on-communities/

²⁰ <u>https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/</u>



urban regeneration activities. A Streetscape Design Guide²¹ has been prepared by the Council, which sets out design aspirations and general design principles for the delivery of new and refurbished streetscapes across Haringey.

What we will do

We will consider flood resilience and placemaking across a range of policy areas.

Haringey Council will continue to identify opportunities to work with partners to embed flood resilience into projects and seek to deliver co-benefits. Our ambition is to extend the delivery of flood resilience actions, in line with national, regional and local strategies and policies.

²¹ <u>https://new.haringey.gov.uk/streets-roads-travel/road-maintenance-improvements/streetscape-improving-haringeys-streets</u>



6. IMPLEMENTATION

This LFRMS is a high-level strategic document outlining Haringey Council's approach to flood risk management.

Objectives contained in this strategy relate to improving understanding of flood risk to better prepare for floods, manage the consequences of flooding and to prioritise future investment. The objectives also highlight the need to take a sustainable and holistic approach to flood risk management, while seeking to deliver wider economic, environmental and social benefits. These align with other national, regional and local policies and strategies.

The successful implementation of the strategy will be influenced by external factors including funding and resource availability. Where appropriate, we will seek to fund schemes through collaborative and partnership working.

Actions undertaken by Haringey

In response to the rainfall events in July 2021 and August 2022, the Council has undertaken several actions in how in responds to flooding events. These include:

- Updating its web page with useful flood advice;
- Reviewing its policies on sandbags and those around other flood management features;
- Improving the reporting lines for blocked gullies and highway flooding being directed to the Highways Team for action;
- The Emergency Planning and Resilience Team have strengthened links with other key teams to build on any situational awareness;
- The Multi-Agency Flood Plan (MAFP) to be updated to allow responders to take action to events outside of the Alerts and Warnings from the Met' Office;
- Progress with the setting up of Leaf Angels for the sweeping off leaves from gullies to prevent blockages when heavy rain is forecast;
- Cyclic gully cleansing and prioritisation of repairs to road gullies;
- Installation of SuDS.

The Council has also adopted a READI approach for Flood & Water Management:

- **R**esponse through Emergency Planning to flooding events. Contractors are employed to deal with flooding events and clean gullies;
- Education by introducing murals and information boards at the newly installed SuDS schemes;
- Asset Register, improvements, and expansion of drainage features;
- **D**efence of the borough from flooding through cyclical gully cleansing and new drainage features to mitigate the likelihood of flooding;
- Investment into the Flood & Water Management.



Delivery of capital projects

Haringey Council will engage with external partners and internal service delivery teams.

Working with others will allow knowledge exchange and support partners in developing a collective understanding of issues and mitigation measures. It also presents opportunities to deliver multiple benefits and allows access to funding streams that might not normally be considered. Haringey LLFA recognise that there may be opportunities to benefit from flood mitigation works that are being led by external organisations.

The scale of the climate change challenge means that it is increasingly difficult to provide protection against all flood events, across the whole Borough. It is therefore necessary to prioritise the potential actions and target resources towards the most significant risks and where interventions can offer the best value for money.

Figure 7 describes how studies and schemes will be identified. The key purpose of investigating flooding is to determine the cause and identify steps that could be taken to help prevent a recurrence or reduce the impact of a similar event in future. We will prioritise flood risk resources and actions based on:

- Reducing flood risk to residential properties, businesses and critical infrastructure;
- Adaptation to climate change;
- Using natural process to provide sustainable places in a changing climate;
- Whether they provide a proportionate balance between social, economic and environmental benefits;
- Deliverability;
- Demonstrating value for money.

It is important that any prioritisation remains flexible to account for emerging opportunities and changing local and wider priorities.



Strategic studies

High level investigations often carried out at brough level

Intermediate levels studies

More detailed investigation within a specific catchment perceived to be at risk from strategic studies

Detailed

investigations

Focused studies addressing a specific issue to generate an understanding of the problem and the costs/benefits of progressing an action

Easy wins

Actions that can be carried out easily, in some instances alongside regeneration or other environmental improvements

Figure 7 - How studies and schemes will be identified

Opportunities also exist whether it be regeneration of an existing area, upgrading of housing assets, road carriageway improvements or new development. They also occur at different scales from strategic masterplans down to street level. When delivering projects, delivery teams across the Council will strive to identify opportunities to:

- Avoid inappropriate types of development that are in the wrong location;
- Ensure that flood resilience is considered in all of the Council's activities;
- Reduce urban runoff through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS);
- Store water strategically;



- Make space for water through daylighting of watercourses, reconnection of floodplains and re-introduce natural watercourse features, such as meanders, within watercourses,;
- Create blue/green corridors linking areas of greenspace.

An overarching objective of the strategy is to create flood resilient communities, reducing flood exposure to residents, businesses and infrastructure. This will be achieved through proactively encouraging the introduction of sustainable solutions for the management of local flood risk which take account of climate change.

Haringey have also completed the construction of a number of Sustainable Drainage retrofit measures including:

- Lindales and Cooperage Close, Northumberland Park
- Blaydon Walk / Willoughby Park Road, Northumberland Park
- Crescent Gardens, Wood Green
- Victoria Crescent, Tottenham Green
- Ferry Lane, Tottenham Hale
- Mayes Road, Wood Green
- Adams Road, West Green
- Bury Road, Noel Park, Wood Green
- Warkworth Road, White Heart Lane, Tottenham
- Muswell Hill
- Boyton Road
- Bradley Road
- Chestnut Road
- Larkspur Close FA Scheme
- Latimer Road
- Love Lane
- Park Road, Dale Court
- Rectory Gardens
- Stapleton Hall Road
- West Green Road by Avenue Road
- White Hart Lane
- Wightman Road

Table 4 sets out proposed 5-year delivery plan proposals identified by Haringey Council to reduce flood risk and improve flood resilience within the Borough.



Table 4 – Proposed future projects (subject to Committee approval)

Project Name	Project Description	Ward
Gully maintenance works	Gully Maintenance Works	Boroughwide
Turnpike Lane Flood Alleviation Scheme	Flood alleviation measures - Attenuation of flood water. Turnpike Lane /Ducketts Common in 2025/26	Noel Park /Haringey
Strategic SuDS Pilot Study and Schemes	Strategic SuDS Pilot Study. Informed by Section 19 reports	Boroughwide

Appropriate land use planning policies strengthen the control of development and ensure that we are not adding the to the climate change challenge for future generations.

New development provides an opportunity ensure that future use of a site reduces the vulnerability of occupants to flooding and improves flood resilience for a wider area where possible. The UK Government guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change²² was published in March 2014 and updated in August 2022, advises on how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.

Should other opportunities become available for flood risk management initiatives, the Council will prioritise these in accordance with the criteria which is set out in this strategy.

Gully cleansing, maintenance of drainage assets and borough-wide strategic SuDS projects have been identified by the Council as key funding areas.

²² <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change</u>



7. MONITORING AND REVIEW

The LFRMS is updated every six years. The LFRMS may be revised sooner, if major changes occur which have an impact on how flood risk management is applied.

These significant changes could be:

- Revisions to government legislation;
- Where limitations or issues with the Council's understanding of flood risk are identified.

In these circumstances the triggers will be reviewed and a decision made as to whether this strategy requires a full or partial review. Continued monitoring, review and development of this strategy are essential to ensure that local flood risk management is responsive to any changes.

What we will do

Haringey Council will maintain, apply and monitor the strategy



8. WORKING WITH OTHERS

Risk management authorities

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires Risk Management Authorities to work together and cooperate on flood risk management. In addition to LLFAs, RMAs include the Environment Agency, Water and Sewerage companies and Highways Authorities.

One way RMAs can cooperate is through public sector cooperation agreements (PSCAs). Under section 13(4) of the Act, "a risk management authority may arrange for a flood risk management function to be exercised on its behalf by another public sector risk management authority", which has the potential to lead to cost savings.

What we will do

Risk management authorities will work together to encourage and support communities to be more prepared for and resilient to flooding

Community engagement and awareness

Helping people to prepare for floods is a key part of delivering the strategy as this helps communities to understand and manage flood risk.

The Council intends to:

- Work with communities to increase flood resilience;
- Continue to provide educational material through our website and social media;
- Work with stakeholders to improve flood recovery.

Understanding flood risk at a local level and taking appropriate action can help communities become more flood resilient. The Council will encourage communities to work with key agencies to manage their flood risk through flood action groups, community flood plans and other through other actions. Effective community engagement is important as:

- It contributes to shared local knowledge and understanding of local flood risk;
- It can bring communities together;
- Contributes to supporting local flood community champions;
- Provides the opportunity to share advice on becoming more flood resilient.

The council is supportive of community action and encourage property owners to introduce sustainable methods of dealing with rainfall runoff at individual property scale. Haringey will direct property owners to guidance on installation of property scale SuDS.



APPENDICES



Appendix A - Consenting for ordinary watercourse

(Please note that this document is a working draft and is currently under review)



Appendix B – Summary of national policies, plans and strategies



National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy

Local Flood Risk Management Strategies must be consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England²³ (FCERM) which was published in July 2020. This national strategy sets out a vision to ensure the nation is prepared for and resilient to flooding and coastal change, up until the year 2100. It also describes the tasks which should be conducted by RMAs, including the provision of plans and strategies. The FCERM strategy highlights the need for communities, businesses, landowners, and infrastructure providers to plan for future flood risk. The national strategy sets out three ambitions to manage long term risk:

Climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change;

Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change;

A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change and know their responsibilities and how to take action.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²⁴ sets out the government's intention that planning should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.

It states that new development should be planned for in ways 'that avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change'. The framework references the need to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure. It also indicates that strategic policies are informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities. The framework also refers to the need for strategic and planning policy on flood risk to consider cumulative flood risk impacts from all sources.

²³ <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-</u> <u>strategy-for-england--2</u>

²⁴ <u>National Planning Policy Framework - 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change - Guidance - GOV.UK</u>



The UK Government guidance Flood Risk and Coastal Change²⁵ advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.

²⁵ <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change</u>



Appendix C – Summary of regional policies plans and strategies



<u>Drain London</u>

Drain London is a partnership which was set up by the Greater London Authority and consists of key organisations responsible for managing surface water flood risk and drainage assets.

The partnership²⁶ was set up in 2010, with the aim of generating an improved understanding of surface water flood risk in London and to better manage this risk. Drain London is being delivered through 3 tiers, which has involved strategic investigations, Borough level plans and detailed investigations into high priority Critical Drainage Areas.

Haringey is part of the Drain London project and forms part of 'Group 4'. This includes Enfield, Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and Waltham Forest.

The Drain London Partnership has helped fund sustainable drainage retrofit projects across London and flood risk modelling to help Boroughs better understand risks in their area.

The London Plan 2021

The London Regional Flood Risk Appraisal²⁷ was published in September 2018 and was produced to underpin a London Plan. The appraisal considers all sources of flooding including tidal, fluvial, surface water, sewer, groundwater, and reservoir flooding.

The London Plan 2021 is the Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London. It sets out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years. The London Plan, dated March 2021²⁸, sets out an economic, transport and social framework for development. It sets out policies relating to green infrastructure and the natural environment.

The plan is part of the statutory development plan for London, meaning that the policies in the plan should inform decisions on applications across the capital. Borough's Local Plans, including Haringey, must be in 'general conformity' with the London Plan. This is to ensure that the planning system for London operates in a joined-up way and reflects the overall strategy for how London can develop sustainably.

Policies of particular interest are:

²⁶ <u>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/climate-change/climate-adaptation/surface-water-flooding/drain-london-partnership</u>

²⁷ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/regional_flood_risk_appraisal_sept_2018.pdf

²⁸ <u>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021</u>



Policy SI 12 Flood Risk Management	Flood risk from all sources to be managed in a sustainable and cost-effective way in collaboration with relevant authorities, developers, and infrastructure providers. It also references the need the LFRMS to identify where cumulative flood risk issues exist and develop actions and policy approaches aimed at reducing these risks.
Policy G1 Green Infrastructure	London's network of green and open spaces should be protected and enhanced, and that boroughs should prepare green infrastructure strategies to identify key green infrastructure assets and opportunities for strategic green infrastructure interventions.

London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan

The London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan²⁹ addresses a specific need to promote the awareness, and the retrofitting of sustainable drainage systems. The plan includes actions which encourages replicating natural processes in managing surface water and delivering a wide range of benefits including:

- steadily reducing flood risks by easing the burden on our drains and sewers;
- reducing pollution of our tributary rivers and streams;
- creating more pleasant landscapes, streets, and settings for London's buildings;
- providing opportunities to save water;
- providing opportunities for school activities and studies related to the water cycle.

The Vision is that by 2040, London will manage its rainwater sustainably to reduce flood risk and improve water security, maximising the benefits for people, the environment, and the economy. The target is to achieve a 1% reduction in surface water flows in the sewer network each year for 25 years, resulting in a 25% reduction in flows by 2040. The Greater London Authority has produced a London-wide SuDS planning proforma to help London's 33 Lead Local Flood Authorities and Local Planning Authorities in assessing planning applications in relation to SuDS and drainage. Through the use of this proforma, data can then be gathered on the SuDS delivered through the planning system on an annual basis across London.

London Surface Water Strategy

The London Surface Water Strategy Interim Report³⁰ was published in July 2024. This was prepared by the London Surface Water Strategic Group, which consists of decision

²⁹ <u>https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-and-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/climate-change/surface-water/london-sustainable-drainage-action-plan</u>

³⁰ <u>https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-07/LSWS-Interim-Report-FINAL-240724FR.pdf</u>



makers from the organisations, agencies and groups who have a role in managing surface water flooding across London. It is anticipated that the final version of the strategy will be published in late 2024. This London-wide strategy is being informed by, and aligned to, other strategic management plans at a national, regional, and local level, including Haringey Council's LFRMS.

The interim report references the London Climate Resilience Review, published in July 2024, which stressed that London is underprepared for the impact of climate change and has called for urgent action. The new strategy aims to enable and deliver the step-change needed to increase resilience and sustainability, as well as improve the protection for the most vulnerable. It also defines how to collaboratively plan and deliver solutions across London. It is therefore essential that the objectives and actions associated with updated LFRMS aligns.

The ambition is to make homes, businesses, and infrastructure more resilient to surface water flooding, by focusing on areas and people at greatest risk. It also aims to enable people and places to be more able to prepare, cope and recover from surface water flooding. It is anticipated that partnership arrangements will be simplified, strategic plans will be integrated and funding channels will be more accessible. A framework has been developed that supports RMAs in the coordinated delivery of the London strategy, including a governance structure.



Appendix D - Local standards for SuDS

(Please note that this document is a working draft and is currently under review)

