

APPENDIX D: NATIONAL, REGIONAL, LOCAL AND CORPORATE STRATEGIES

National

The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2011)

Our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Nottinghamshire is consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy. The National Strategy has six guiding principles, which are:

- Community focus and partnership working
- A catchment and coastal “cell” based approach
- Sustainability
- Proportionate, risk based approaches
- Multiple benefits
- Beneficiaries should be encouraged to invest in risk management

Regional

Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) including the ‘River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan’

The River Trent CFMP covers the entire River Trent catchment from its source above Stafford down to the boundary of the Shoreline Management Plan at Keadby Bridge. Beyond this, the River Trent flows into the Humber Estuary. The CFMP area includes all of the River Trent’s tributaries, covering an area of 10,452 km² and around six million people.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Nottinghamshire will help deliver the objectives of the River Trent CFMP and neighbouring River Witham and River Don CFMPs.

Local

Local Planning Authority Local Plans

At a local level the County Council takes responsibility for some Spatial Planning, Highways Development Control, Minerals and Waste Planning and County Council Development (such as school buildings). However, the majority of planning functions with respect to policy planning and development control sits within District and Borough Councils, who are developing Local Plans.

Ashfield District Council Emerging Local Plan

Whilst the Ashfield Local Plan was submitted for examination on the 18.12.13, a resolution to withdraw the plan was made in July 2014. Whilst the inspector recognised extensive works had gone into preparing the Local Plan, concerns were raised as to the sustainability of Site Development Options and in relation to the Green Belt. The Council is subsequently updating the evidence base for the Local Plan.

Bassetlaw District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

Bassetlaw's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, adopted in December 2011 supersede the 2001 Local Plan.

Policy DM12 relates to Flood Risk, Sewerage and Drainage. This policy aims to divert development away from areas at risk of flooding, supports the implementation of SuDS, promotes the de-culverting of watercourses where possible and highlights where developments are proposed within the area and considers them in relation to surface water flood risk.

Broxtowe Borough Council Core Strategy

Broxtowe's Core Strategy incorporates a number of policies previously contained within the 2004 Local Plan and considers the following:

- Flooding from all sources;
- The relationship between climate change and increased flood risk;
- The incorporation of SuDS wherever possible (be it retrospectively or within new development);
- Redirecting development to the most appropriate areas and avoiding areas of high risk.

Gedling Borough Council Core Strategy

The replacement Local Plan which was adopted in July 2005 will gradually be replaced by documents including the Core Strategy and Local Planning Document. The emerging greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy (Gedling, Broxtowe and Nottingham City) similarly to the Broxtowe Core Strategy the report identified the relationship between climate change and increased flood risk, promotes sustainable drainage and development and aims to redirect development from areas of high risk of flooding.

Mansfield District Council

Mansfield District Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan. Once again, Mansfield identifies the relationship between climate change and flood risk and identifies key areas which are susceptible to flooding. Flooding is seen to be a key issues arising across the district currently and highlights mechanisms to reduce this risk including the provision of green infrastructure.

Newark and Sherwood District Council

The Allocations and Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD) forms part of Newark and Sherwood's Local Development Framework and was adopted in July 2013. This adoption completes the replacement of the Local Plan with the LDF. As part of the LDF, the Core Strategy outlines a number of considerations relating to flooding across the District.

Rushcliffe Borough Council

The Council is currently working on a new Local Plan which will replace the 1996 Local Plan; the new Local Plan encompasses the Core Strategy adopted in December 2014 which includes information relating to sustainable development and drainage.

Nottingham City Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

The topography of the Nottingham Conurbation means that water drains down from many parts of the County through the City towards the River Trent. We have many shared watercourses with

Nottingham City Council, including the River Leen, Day Brook and Fairham Brook, alongside the River Trent. In addition we share the overall sewer network for the City, which drains towards the Wastewater Treatment Works at Stoke Bardolph. Nottinghamshire County Council works closely with Nottingham City Council on a number of levels, such as through the Joint Strategic Flood Risk Management Board and at officer level. Our close working relationship with Nottingham City Council will ensure that our Strategies are complementary and aligned.

Nottinghamshire County Council's Strategic Plan (2014-2018)¹

Nottinghamshire's Strategic Plan "sets out the County Council's priorities, promises and values for 2014-2018 for the people of Nottinghamshire". The Plan has five 'priorities': Supporting safe and thriving communities, protecting the environment, supporting economic growth and employment, providing care and promoting health and investing in our future.

'Protecting our environment' is perhaps the most pertinent priority in regards to the LFRMS. The Plan aims to deliver the following outcomes:

- Preparation for extreme weather events to help both residents and businesses to 'carry on as normal';
- A reduction in flood risk to new developments by influencing key aspects of environmental protection through determining major planning permissions through new developments – This would include the redirection of proposed developments to areas of reduced flood risk through the Sequential and where necessary Exception tests;
- Support for safe and thriving communities – this will be delivered through collaborative 'multi-agency' working of Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) and will protect the health and wellbeing of Nottinghamshire residents partially through a proactive approach which aims to raise awareness and heighten understanding of environmental health risks throughout the community;
- Resource prioritisation and collaborative working to enhance emergency plans (inclusive of flooding);
- Road and transport systems which can cope with environmental challenges (such as flooding) to ensure that transports systems are fit for purpose to facilitate continued economic growth and to encourage future investment into Nottinghamshire, sustainable methods of transport will also be encouraged in a bid to promote health and wellbeing and minimise greenhouse gas contributions;
- Environmental access and sustainable waste management – The County Council will work with partners and residents to reduce the amount of household waste generated and to increase recycling rates. Additionally the County Council will encourage people to get involved and help to protect, restore and improve our countryside by volunteering with a local wildlife group or conservation organisation;
- Investment in sustainable technology – The County Council will continue to invest in sustainable technology that helps to reduce Nottinghamshire's carbon footprint. The County Council will minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions; and,
- Protection of cultural heritage – The County Council aims to protect and preserve Nottingham's rich cultural heritage to ensure such assets can be enjoyed by all residents.

¹ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/plans/councilplansandpolicies/strategicplan/>

Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020

The strategy uses 'The State of Nottinghamshire 2009' as its evidence base and outlines how organisations in the county will work together to promote and deliver a better Nottinghamshire. The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies six priorities for the future:

- A greener Nottinghamshire – this includes improving the environment, recycling, public transport, decent and affordable housing, the countryside, biodiversity, green space and cutting greenhouse gas emissions
- A place where Nottinghamshire's children achieve their full potential – this includes education, safety, health, opportunities to enjoy sports, leisure and arts facilities, and economic issues affecting children and young people
- A safer Nottinghamshire – this includes crime and anti-social behaviour
- Health and well-being for all – this includes improving general health and life expectancy, tackling obesity, helping disabled people, as well as ensuring older people and vulnerable people are well looked after
- A more prosperous Nottinghamshire – this includes helping businesses to start up, grow and flourish, making sure that there are enough jobs, and people have the right skills and qualifications
- Making Nottinghamshire's communities stronger – this includes access to services, culture, heritage and sport, community life, and a sense of community belonging and identity.

Specifically in regards to flood and water management the Strategy refers to the 2007 floods and how this brought the issue of climate change back to the forefront of the County Council's attention. The Community Strategy suggest that water resources will be managed more sustainably over the next few years, especially in light of forecasted housing developments and plans to improve flood risk management efforts in line with this. Nottinghamshire County Council will also implement a climate change engagement programme for partners and businesses across the County.

Green Estates Development Strategy and Plan (2013-2023)²

The Green Estates Strategy and Plan acknowledges that in recent years, site infrastructure has been increasingly unable to cope with the elevated level of flooding which has been experienced. As such, a review of site infrastructure and regular maintenance will be required. Ultimately the plan aims to ensure enhanced health and wellbeing which will be accomplished partially by having a contingency plan in place for extreme weather events such as flooding.

The Strategy and Plan builds on Nottinghamshire's Strategic Plan which aims to invest in sustainable technology by discussing the implementation of energy crops. Currently the income received through energy crops (as a form of renewable energy) is insufficient to cover costs, therefore external funding for capital improvement projects will be sought. Such projects will not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore limit contributions to global climate change it will also facilitate the sustainable reuse of a brown field site whilst providing an income for further Green Estate projects. Additionally, these projects will improve the quality of the Green Estate, and contribute significantly to improving the quality of the Nottinghamshire's countryside.

The plan also intends to incorporate the development of a network of strategic green and blue infrastructure which will link the Green Estate to other green spaces which may assist with flood attenuation whilst providing biodiversity corridors.

² <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/plans/councilplansandpolicies/policy-library/?entryid100=376632&p=2>

*New Minerals Local Plan*³

The new Minerals Local Plan which is currently undergoing consultation will set out Nottinghamshire County Council's overall approach to future minerals provision until 2030.

Where possible, the plan suggests that mineral extraction, associated infrastructure and developments should not encroach onto floodplains. However, for some minerals such as alluvial sands and gravels this will not be possible and development in the floodplain may be unavoidable as has occurred in the Trent and Idle Valleys. Therefore the plan aims to build on opportunities to enhance flood storage capacity and defences through the minerals extraction process. Additionally, restoration proposals should seek to incorporate flood risk reduction measures such as flood plain storage, flood defence structures, land management practices etc. to benefit local communities. Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated there will be no unacceptable impact on:

- Flood flows and storage capacity;
- The integrity or function of flood defences or structures acting as flood defences;
- Local land drainage systems; and,
- Local communities.

In addition:

- Proposals for mineral extraction that increase flood risk to local communities must be fully mitigated;
- Proposals for minerals development should consider the potential for flood storage schemes to be incorporated into restoration proposals to reduce future flooding issues; and,
- Minerals development should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage.

The new Minerals Local Plan also aims to address climate change. The impact of minerals development upon climate change will be minimised and mitigated by encouraging efficient ways of working such as reductions in transport and onsite machinery emissions.

*Waste Core Strategy (2013)*⁴

The Waste Core Strategy acknowledges the implications of building waste infrastructure within a flood plain, especially a wide floodplain such as the River Trent, and therefore contains a strategic objective entitled 'Care for our environment'. This objective aims to protect the landscape, countryside, wildlife and valuable habitats from harmful development and to make the most of opportunities to enhance existing open spaces and to provide new habitats. Water, soil and air quality are also seen as areas for enhancement whilst heritage assets, their settings and archaeological remains are a priority for protection.

Not only will development be located appropriately, the Waste Core Strategy highlights the importance of ensuring that any infrastructure which is built is resilient to the risks of climate change and increased flooding. In a bid to minimise contributions to global climate change the strategy

³ New Minerals Local Plan <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/local-development-framework/mineralsdevplandocuments/minerals/>

⁴ Waste Core Strategy (2013). <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/local-development-framework/wastedevelopmentplandocuments/wastecorestrategy/>

encourages waste to be seen as a resource. This approach reduces transport requirements, minimises energy use and encourages the use of combined heat and power.

*Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)*⁵

One of the main aims of the Local BAP is to ensure that there is no net loss of habitat within Nottinghamshire. The protection of wetlands and other intertidal habitats is a concern for the Local Biodiversity Action Group⁶. Protection of these environments provides natural flood defences and a greater area for infiltration etc. which thereby limits surface water runoff and associated flooding. The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project⁷ determines areas for future enhancement and opportunity.

*Carbon Management Plan – ‘Towards Carbon Neutrality’ (2007)*⁸

Nottinghamshire’s Carbon Management Plan describes how Nottinghamshire County Council will reduce its contributions to global climate change through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. This will be achieved by the following:

- A programme of energy efficiency measures for our existing buildings;
- A programme of fuel switching, including on-site renewables;
- Sustainable design for all new/refurbished buildings;
- Examination of office car park charges and public transport incentives;
- A review of car allowances;
- An investment programme for pool cars;
- The production of a Council Waste Management Plan for offices;
- An assessment of procurement practices and procedures; and,
- The development of effective and comprehensive carbon accounting procedures to improve monitoring of the Plan and to assist Government to produce national guidance.

*Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan - Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire (Nottinghamshire Agenda 21) 2005*⁹

The Nottinghamshire Climate Change Adaptation Plan summarises how Nottinghamshire will adapt and mitigate to climate change. Nottinghamshire holds a vision a reduction in energy use, energy efficiency, the use of renewables and carbon sequestration leads to a low carbon economy by 2050 and a carbon neutral economy by 2100.

The Adaptation Action Plan has similar aims to that of the Carbon Management Plan in that it aims to tackle similar issues including: buildings, transport, industrial processes, waste, procurement, the built, natural and historic environment, health and social issues and economic development and tourism. The Action Plan also aims to raise awareness and heighten understanding of climate change and associated risks.

⁵ Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan <http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap>

⁶ Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group <http://nottsbag.org.uk/>

⁷ The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project <http://www.ontrent.org.uk/site/node/36>

⁸ Nottinghamshire Carbon Management Plan (2007). <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/enjoying/countryside/energy-and-carbon-management/climate-change/>

⁹ Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2005) <http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/climate-actionplan.pdf>

Both the *Carbon Management Plan* and the *Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan* are supported by Nottingham City Council's *Nottingham Community Climate Change Strategy 2012-2020*¹⁰.

Nottinghamshire County Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report July 2014

The County's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report outlines how the council will reduce its carbon emissions. The plans for reducing carbon include:

- A £1.3 million revolving loan fund for investment in quick payback energy efficiency measures;
- A £1.8 million investment programme in street lighting energy saving measures,
- A £1.8 million investment programme in photovoltaic arrays on council properties; and,
- A wood heat programme which is probably the largest amongst UK local authorities in term of number of sites.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy also refers to, draws upon and supports a number of other County Council corporate documents, such as:

- **Nottinghamshire County Council's Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire 2011 – 2021**
 - Theme 3 - Conserving and providing access to our history and heritage and supporting environmental sustainability
- **Planning Contributions Strategy**

The aim of the Strategy is to provide a fair, consistent and transparent basis for the negotiation of planning contributions for those matters that affect the services and advice provided by the County Council.
- **Nottinghamshire County Council's Flood Response Plan**

The County Council are currently developing a Flood Response Plan setting out how County Council services will respond to a flooding incident. In addition to this, the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) hold a multi-agency flood response plan.
- **Highway Network Management Plan**

The purpose of the Highway Network Management Plan is to bring together all the policies, standards and procedures associated with highway management into one document.

¹⁰ Nottingham Community Climate Change Strategy 2012-2020.
<http://www.bing.com/search?q=Nottingham+Community+Climate+Change+Strategy+2012-2020.&src=ie9tr>