

Barnsley

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy



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Revision Schedule

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

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01	May 2014	Draft Report (for Internal Distribution)	Wayne Atkins Principal Engineer - Drainage	
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Contents

Foreword		<i>iii</i>
1 Executive Summary		<i>1</i>
2 Background to Strategic Local Flood Risk Management		<i>2</i>
3 Flood Risk Management In Barnsley		<i>3</i>
4 Why Do We Need A Flood Risk Management Strategy?		<i>4</i>
4.1 The Legal Context		<i>4</i>
4.2 How Do We Avoid Flooding In Barnsley		<i>5</i>
4.3 How We Manage Flood Risk		<i>7</i>
4.4 How We respond To Flooding In Barnsley		<i>8</i>
5 What Are We Trying To Achieve		<i>10</i>
5.1 Objectives		<i>10</i>
6 Developing A Sustainable Flood Risk Strategy In Barnsley		<i>11</i>
6.1 Sustainability		<i>11</i>
6.2 Supporting Sustainable Growth		<i>11</i>
6.3 Supporting The Environment		<i>12</i>
6.4 Monitoring and Review of the Flood Risk Management Strategy		<i>12</i>
Figures		
Figure 1 Barnsley Hierarchy of Flood Risk Management		<i>2</i>
Figure 2 Relationships between Laws, Directives and Regulations concerning Flood Risk Management		<i>5</i>
Figure 3 Managing Flood and Coastal Erosion Risks		<i>8</i>

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Foreword

As Cabinet Spokesperson holding the portfolio for flood risk management in Barnsley I am delighted to be able to introduce this new Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Barnsley.

Flooding can be devastating for people. Since the flooding events of 2007, we have worked hard to improve the resilience of the communities affected by better maintenance of drainage assets, the installation of physical measures, and by better organisation and support. There is still a long way to go, and this document sets out the framework for how we manage local flood risk in Barnsley with a four part approach: prevention, management, response and recovery, and learning and review.

There are tough challenges ahead as we cannot do everything, and part of our strategy is to help flood prone communities to help themselves. We rely on grant funding from the Environment Agency and other third party funding to be able to implement flood alleviation projects. The funding pot is, as ever, limited, and we compete with other authorities for that limited resource. However, we will continue to work with other bodies and flood risk management authorities to attract funding for flood alleviation projects that will provide benefit to local communities.



Cllr Roy Miller
Cabinet Spokesperson - Place

The Flood & Water Management Act 2010 requires that all Lead Local Flood Authorities prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. This document sets out how we will work alongside other risk management authorities, the private sector and local communities to deliver improvements together.

The management of flood risk in the Borough is key to the Council being able to realise its aspirations for economic growth. Achievement of those aspirations requires a partnership approach to ensure that development is sustainable and works to reduce flood risk.

We will continue to invest in flood alleviation measures as funding allows. We will prioritise maintenance on drainage assets to ensure that they function as they should in times of severe wet weather, and we will make riparian owners aware of their own duties and maintenance responsibilities.



Matthew Gladstone
Executive Director – Place

1. Executive Summary

The delivery of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Barnsley will enable those who live, work, study and visit Barnsley to enjoy a place which is much more resilient to flooding. Despite current limitations to the available funding we still want to see the management of flooding improve even in times of austerity.

We will improve links between Council Services, communities and partners - finding ways to do our work more efficiently. We will also try to influence public and private investments in Barnsley to help us achieve our flood risk objectives.

This document sets out the overall strategy for local flood risk management, beneath it will sit a range of operational, response, community engagement and implementation plans that are identified within the Strategy.

This Strategy recognises that in practice the Council will not do it all, whilst setting out how community resilience and self-reliance can better manage flooding to minimise any impact it may have. The Council has provided flood stores stocked with tools and equipment, to enable those affected to help themselves during flooding events, at strategic locations to assist the communities hardest hit by flooding.

The Council's strategic approach endeavours to reduce the risk of flooding, whilst acknowledging that in some case the risk cannot be totally eliminated. We will continue to work with affected communities and local residents to raise awareness of their responsibilities and to help them to help themselves rather than placing their sole reliance on the Council.

In Barnsley our 4-step strategic approach will be to; **Prevent** flooding occurring through appropriate development; effective **Management** of our drainage systems through repairs and maintenance programs; prioritise our **Response and Recovery** operations during flooding events; and acting on the **Lessons Identified** when reviewing our flood risk management activities.

2. Background to Strategic Local Flood Risk Management

The ambition of the **Barnsley Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** is to reduce the risk and impact of flooding within the borough to the lowest possible level over time. This Strategy sets out the high-level approach to flood risk management and it is supported by a wide range of response plans, operational work programmes and activities along with various community engagement awareness raising information and events:

Implementation Plans: Defines the details of how the requirements of the Barnsley LFRMS will be fulfilled on the ground by setting out the timescales for delivery of individual flood alleviation work programmes and projects. The Implementation Plans identify areas and activities required to achieve this. However it should not be assumed that the necessary funding is in place to achieve the desired outcomes. In many cases funding for these has to be obtained from sources outside the Council in collaboration with its partners to enable the projects to be undertaken and there may be a time delay between identification and delivery of these projects as a result.

Community Engagement: Identifies the methods and types of communications with local residents, community groups and other stakeholders on flooding related matters before, during and following an event. A key aspect of our strategic approach is ensuring that those affected within the communities understand their responsibility with regards the flood risks they are exposed to and what they can do to reduce the impact of flooding should it occur. Our Community Engagement activities will endeavour to raise awareness of flood risk to the widest possible audience and by doing so reduce the reliance on Council services during flooding incidents.

Maintenance: A range of work plans and programmes which maintain the operational efficiency of the Council owned assets and infrastructure which provide flood risk reduction benefits

Operational Response Plans: Detail the arrangements for the response activities of the Council, its partners and local communities prior to, during and after a flooding event

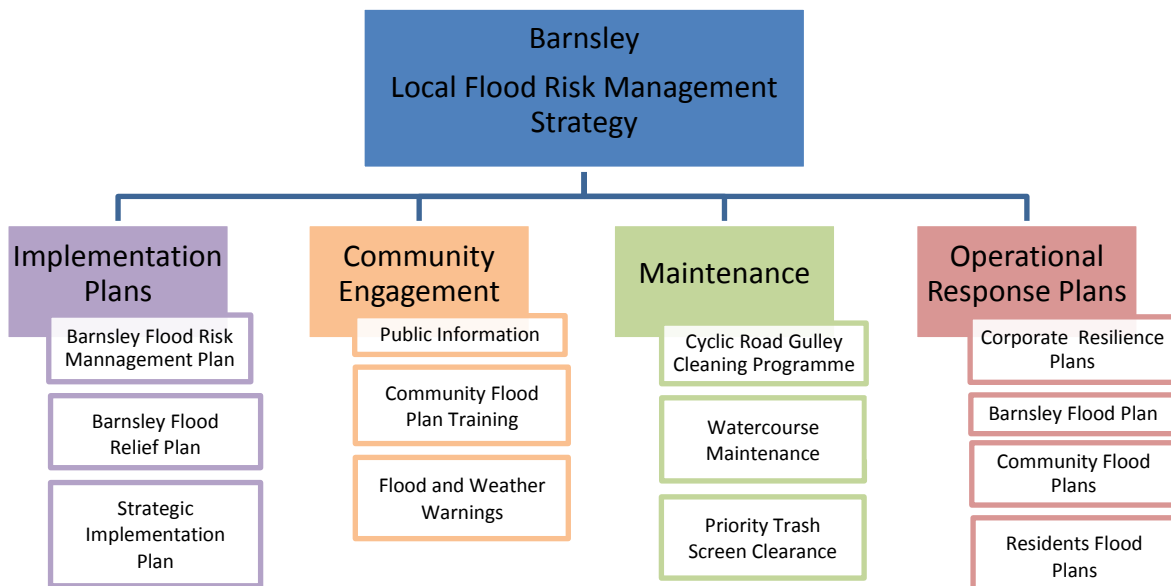
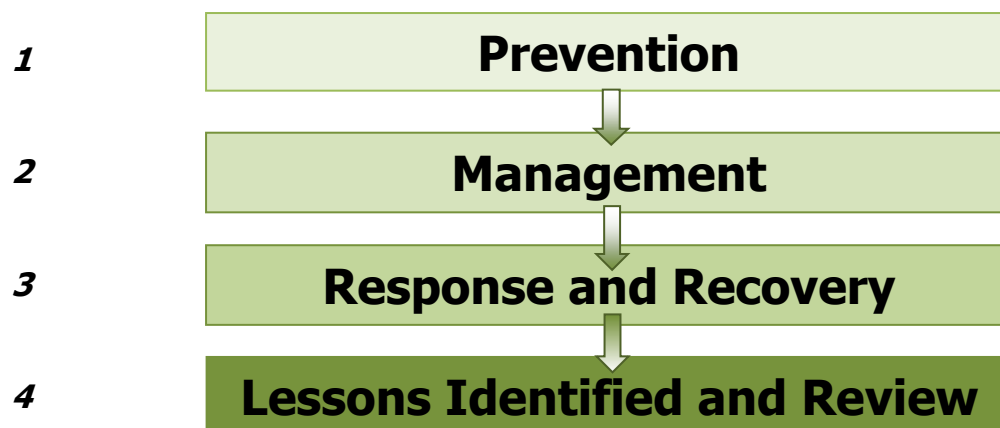


Figure 1 – Barnsley Council Hierarchy of Flood Risk Management

3. Flood Risk Management in Barnsley

The aim of the strategy is to sustainably reduce the impact of flooding in Barnsley and promote Barnsley as a safe place to live, work and travel to, supporting future sustainable growth by:



Prevention: Endeavour to avoid flooding, where ever possible through appropriate design of new developments, the maintenance and management of existing surface water drainage infrastructure:

- The Council will ensure that it adequately maintains its own drainage infrastructure and watercourses on land which it owns
- Developers are required to ensure that the drainage on proposed developments is effectively managed and does not cause an adverse flooding impact on the area surrounding their site
- Private land owners understand their responsibilities for the management and maintenance of watercourses on their land

Management: It is recognised that on occasion all our efforts can be overwhelmed by the conditions, when this happens we will endeavour to minimise the impact on communities:

- Barnsley Council promotes resilience in the business community and we support the development of their own continuity plans before flooding occurs
- Reduce the reliance on Council services during flooding events
- Ensures that businesses continue to operate and support the wider community during flooding

Response and Recovery: When flooding does happen we will take a risk based approach to our response and priority will be given to;

- Those individuals and communities most in need and to those least able to help themselves
- Local infrastructure that will enable local communities and Council service provision to get back to normal as soon as possible after a flood

Barnsley Council promotes an ethos that empowers all parts of the community to become more resilient to future flooding events. It is expected that residents, land owners and businesses in the Borough understand the flood risks that affects them and they take appropriate action to prevent flood damage to their homes and property and prepare flood plans to make themselves more resilient if flooding occurs.

Lessons Identified and Review: When flooding does happen we will take a risk based approach to our response and priority will be given to those individuals and communities most in need and to those least able to help themselves

4. Why Do We Need A Flood Risk Management Strategy ?

4.1. The Legislative Context

This Strategy has been developed with regard to all current legislation and guidance relating to flood risk management as a result of the floods in 2007.

The main changes in approaches to flood risk management in recent years are as a result of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA), which came into effect on the 12th April 2010.

The FWMA legislation was as a result of the recommendation of the Pitt Review of the 2007 floods, clarifying the functions of the different authorities that have a role in managing flood risk. This included identifying Authorities (in our case Barnsley MBC) as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).

The full extent of the powers and responsibilities of this role are set out in the Stakeholders section of this report.

Barnsley Council as a LLFA is required, under Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA), to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management – a “Local Flood Risk Management Strategy” (LFRMS).

Section 9 of the FWMA states that the LFRMS must specify the following:

- a) The risk management authorities in the LLFA area,
- b) The flood and coastal erosion risk management functions that may be exercised by those authorities in relation to the area,
- c) The objectives for managing local flood risk (including any objectives included in the authority's flood risk management plan prepared in accordance with the Flood Risk Regulations 2009),
- d) The measures proposed to achieve those objectives,
- e) How and when the measures are expected to be implemented,
- f) The costs and benefits of those measures, and how they are to be paid for,
- g) The assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy,
- h) How and when the strategy is to be reviewed, and
- i) How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.

Local flood risk is defined in the act (section 9 (2)) as:

- a) Surface run-off
- b) Groundwater and
- c) Ordinary watercourses

The nature of the Strategy does mean that it cuts across/links with other functions and regulations. The diagram below illustrates these links.

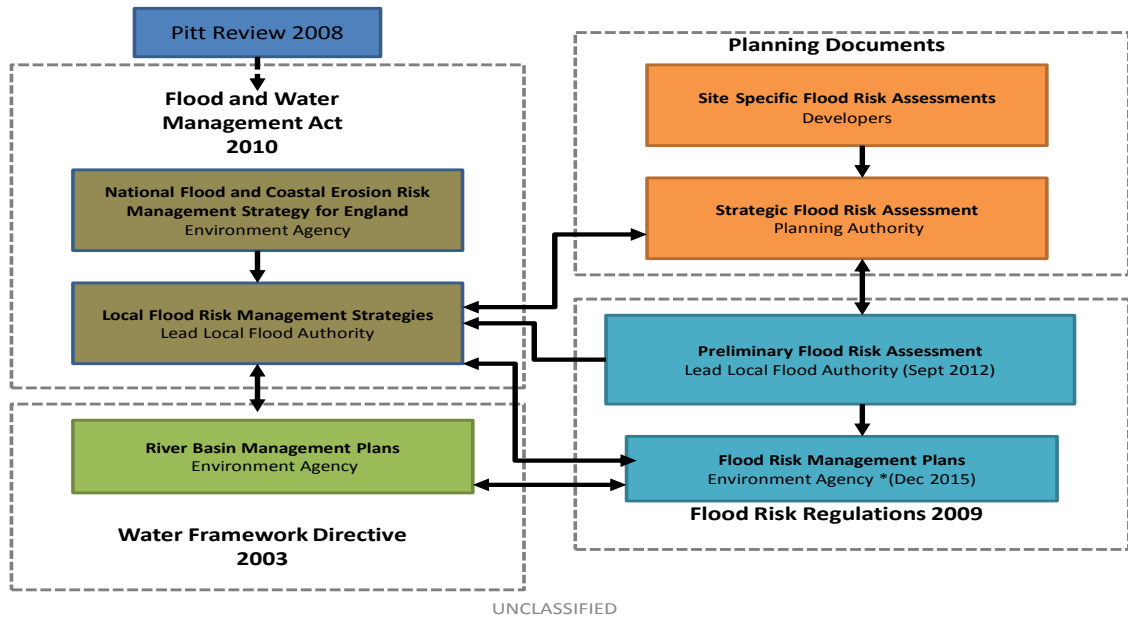


Figure 2 - Relationships Between Laws, Directives and Regulations Concerning Flood Risk Management

After the 2007 floods, the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) (FWMA) was introduced to provide legislation for the management of risks associated with flooding and coastal erosion. The FWMA gives the Council two new major responsibilities as the lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for our area which is to:

- Develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Strategy to manage surface runoff and groundwater flooding in Barnsley.
- Assess Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and the drainage implications of new building developments.

It identifies the likelihood of flood risk in the borough and the responsibilities all stakeholders have to manage it. It sets clear objectives for the management of flooding and indicates the results we wish to see from the work that all the stakeholders do. The Action Plan states specific actions to reduce the greatest risks and how the impacts of flooding on our communities can be reduced. It provides an indication of when the activities will take place and which organisation will lead to get the work completed once the necessary funding has been found.

This Strategy is consistent with the Environment Agency's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy. The overall aim of the FCERM Strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using a full range of options in a co-ordinated way. The 6 principles that should be reflected in the Barnsley Local Flood Risk Management Strategy are:

- Community Focus
- Catchment approach
- Sustainability
- Proportionality
- Encouraged beneficiaries to invest
- Multiple benefits

4.2. How We Avoid Flooding in Barnsley

Barnsley Council endeavours to avoid flooding by ensuring that development land is identified outside of areas of known flood risk. Where this cannot be avoided appropriate flood mitigations measures are employed to reduce the risk of flooding homes, roads and other important infrastructure.

As set out in the Principles, we endeavour to avoid flooding by undertaking **Preventative** measures such as carrying out proactive maintenance:

The Council: Ensures the maintenance of its highway drainage system to keep its roads gullies clear of blockage to reduce the risk and impact of surface water flooding on roads. Additional maintenance is carried out on trash screens at culvert entrances on ordinary watercourses where the Council is the riparian owner which are known to be at high risk of flooding.

Other Flood Risk Management Authorities (RMAs): Barnsley Council will work with RMAs e.g., the Environment Agency, Internal drainage Boards and Yorkshire Water to identify flood risk issues for which they are responsible and cooperate with them to develop appropriate flood risk reduction solutions.

Development: The management of surface water run-off as a result of new development sites is to be achieved in a way which does not have a negative flood risk impact on the site and also the surrounding area.

Development will be directed to areas of lowest flood risk (from all sources). Where development on urban brownfield sites results in development within flood zones 2 and 3 as designated on the Environment Agency's Flood designation maps, priority will be given to sites which:

1. Already benefit from an acceptable standard and condition of defences; or
2. Have existing defences which will be improved as a result of the proposal to an acceptable standard and condition; or
3. Do not have existing defences, if it can be shown that there are no appropriate sites already benefiting from defences, and the development can be made safe through the creation of new defences which would also benefit existing communities.

Developments within flood risk areas will be supported where they pass the sequential and/or exception tests (if they are required). Proposals which are in accordance with both allocations and any other local development framework policies will normally be deemed to have passed the sequential test.

All development over 1 hectare, and any development within flood risk areas will be supported where it:

1. provides a fit for purpose site specific Flood Risk Assessment
2. will be safe from all forms of flooding, without increasing the level of flood risk to surrounding properties and/or land for the lifetime of the development;
3. provides adequate means of foul sewage disposal and achieves a reduction in surface water run-off on previously developed sites and no increase from existing rates on green field sites;
4. makes use of Sustainable Drainage Schemes, where appropriate;
5. is designed to be resilient to any flooding which may occur (including making provision for circumstances in which existing flood defences fail);
6. facilitates the maintenance of flooding and drainage infrastructure; and;
7. ensures that mitigation measures (including Sustainable Drainage Schemes) can be maintained over the long term and will not have an adverse impact on the water environment, including ground water aquifers, flood water capacity and nature conservation interests.

Residents and Homeowners: Each resident in the Borough has a responsibility to take the necessary steps to understand the flood risks which affect their home and to take appropriate action to prevent flood water entering their property and prepare flood plans to make themselves more resilient if flooding occurs.

Businesses and Commercial Enterprises: Each business within the Borough has a responsibility to take the necessary steps to understand the flood risk which affects their business and to take appropriate action to prevent flood water entering their premises and/or land. In addition, where a business has a watercourse within land in their ownership they will assume the duties of the Riparian Owner.

Riparian Owner: The responsibility for the maintenance of an ordinary watercourse rests with the Riparian Owner, the landowner is deemed to be responsible for the part of the watercourse that runs through land in their ownership.

All riparian owners have the same rights and responsibilities, these are to:

- Accept flood flows through your land
- Keep the banks clear of anything that could cause an obstruction and increase flood risk, either on your land or downstream if it is washed away.
- Maintain the bed and banks of the watercourse and the trees and shrubs growing on the banks, clear any litter and animal carcasses from the channel and banks
- Always leave a development-free edge on the banks next to a watercourse
- Keep any structures, such as culverts, trash screens, weirs and mill gates, clear of debris
- Not cause obstructions, temporary or permanent, that would stop fish passing through
- Have a legal obligation to notify the Lead local Flood Authority (LLFA) if you would like to build or alter a structure that acts as an obstruction to a watercourse

4.3. How We Manage Flood Risk

Flooding becomes a problem for our communities when water is in a place that affects our day to day lives. The highest impact is when flood waters enter our homes and businesses; however there can also be widespread disruption and impacts on the economy when flooding affects our roads or other infrastructure i.e. the Railway network.

The FWMA requires all the Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) that manage flooding to work together to find the best ways to reduce the probability and the impact of flooding.

The **Management** of flood risk is achieved by putting actions in place to manage the frequency and/or the impact of flooding when it does occur by:

- Building a flood protection scheme to reduce the probability of flooding to a community
- Introducing a property level protection scheme to existing houses at risk of flooding; where flood resistance measures such as flood doors and or air brick covers can stop flood water entering homes
- Setting up a warden service and support communities to develop other response plans to help residents to reduce the impact of a flood

We do this by developing an understanding flood risk, managing the likelihood and reviewing our actions to reduce flood risk as a constant process.

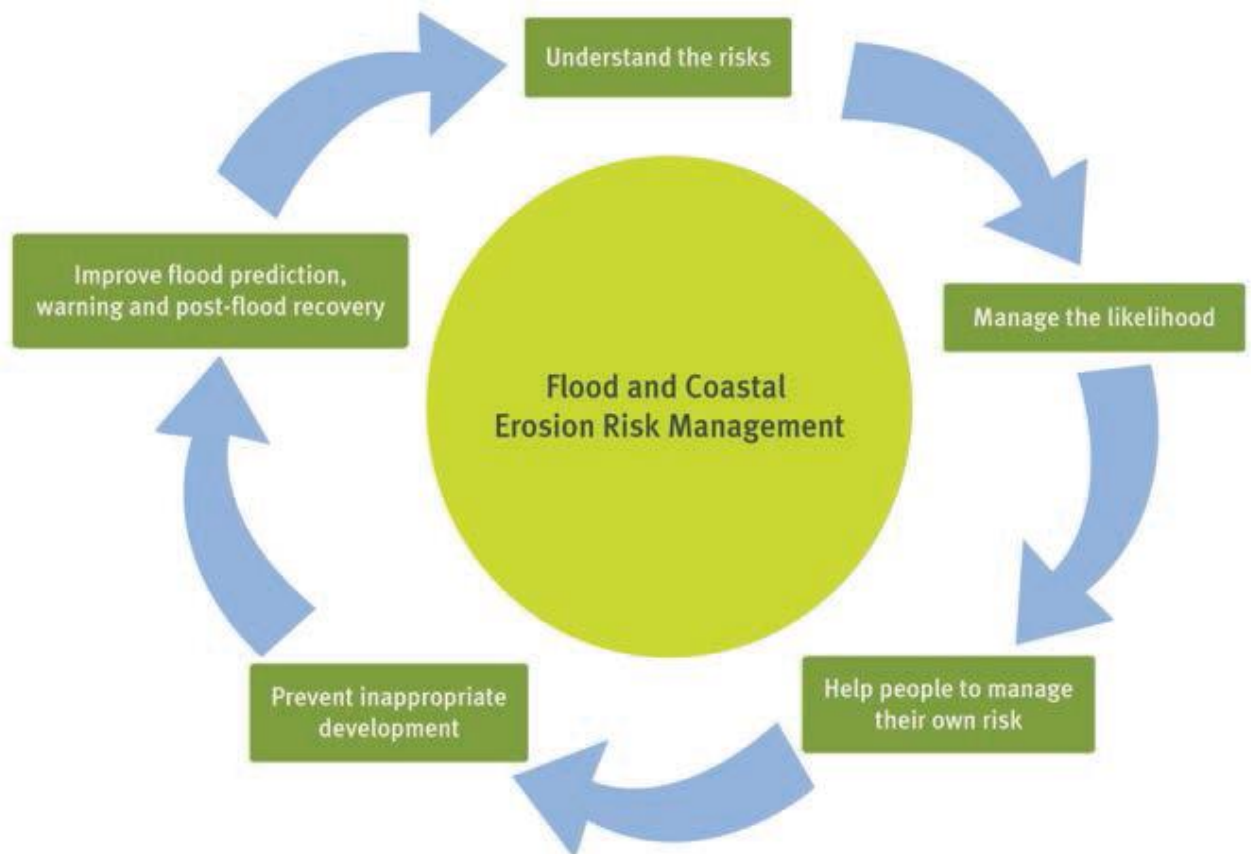


Figure 3 - Managing Flood and Coastal Erosion Risks
 (Ref: Environment Agency - National FCERM Strategy)

This diagram shows how this Strategy, other Plans and Programmes are linked to manage flood risk as an ongoing “live” process which is constantly under review.

4.4. How We Respond to Flooding in Barnsley

The Council and its partners including the Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water, the Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) and neighbouring authorities all work together to share information about flooding, the weather and the local circumstances to help identify when and where we might expect future flooding.

As set out in the Principles, where flooding has already occurred we endeavour to mitigate the effects by being proactive whilst we are in the **Response** phase of a flooding event, our action will be determined by:

- Weather forecasts before and during a flooding event to help and inform our responding services, partner agencies, local communities and businesses
- This includes the work to put flood resilience plans in place to make sure we are able to do the most we can, and make the best decisions about what is needed in response to incidents of flooding
- We develop, exercise and update our flood resilience plans and involve the other RMAs, our partners and local communities in the plan preparation
- **Recovery:** This is the work done during and after a flood event to help get homes and communities as well as Council services back to normal as quickly as possible. This is closely linked with the way in which we plan and respond during an event, as well as what management is in place in those communities.

The Council supports these residents by helping them to prepare and implement their own individual home flood plan, whilst facilitating the development and activation of community-level flood response plans. To help residents it has made equipment available at strategically positioned flood stores (in Darton, Low Barugh, Low Valley and Darfield Bridge) for householders that are at risk of flooding. The flood stores will be reviewed on an ongoing basis with

communities and the views of communities taken into account regarding their continued provision and use.

NOTE - Other than via community flood stores Barnsley Council does not provide sandbags in the lead up to flooding events. We strongly encourage residents at risk of flooding to make their own preparations to prevent water ingress affecting their home and respond to flooding if it does occur. This should include flood risk from rivers, becks and streams bursting their banks and also from flash flooding from surface water runoff from drainage systems and from adjoining land. It is expected that businesses and other corporate enterprises will have their own business continuity arrangements to manage the known flood risk to their premises.

Where a Major Incident is declared (likely in the event of a flood warning being issued) the Council will, available resources allowing, deploy emergency response staff and, again where resources are available, endeavour to provide staff to carry out the following;

- Ensure the local flood store is open
- Deployment and positioning of Road Closure signage
- Information dissemination to affected residents including door-knocking and reassurance visits
- Liaison with the local Flood Wardens and Flood Volunteers
- Liaison with other flood emergency responders
- Liaison and the provision of update reports to the general public via the available media/social media channels

In most cases Insurance Companies will organise temporary accommodation for their policy holders, so contact should be made by individuals with their Insurer to find out what assistance they can provide. If a property is at risk of flooding this should be done prior to a flood by individuals so that they are aware of the action to take.

Where there are residents who are unable to access accommodation via these routes or with family/friends, the Council and/or community may establish a Humanitarian Assistance Centre (HAC) to offer immediate support including hot drinks, food and somewhere dry to rest, to members of the community who have no alternative. This Centre may not be in the immediate area. The HAC may be staffed by Council staff (possibly supported by the voluntary sector) or local volunteers.

When flooding has occurred Barnsley Council will lead the recovery effort, as set out in our Principles, helping to get people back into their homes and get our economy back to normal at the earliest opportunity. We do this by responding to request for support from our communities, co-ordinating on-site actions by the multi-agencies, undertaking an assessment to identify recovery needs and make appropriate effort to provide assistance to residents which have suffered the effects of flooding within their homes during the recovery phase of a flooding incident. The Council will also do its best to provide staffing support during the clear-up operation to ensure that public areas are returned to normal as soon as possible after a flood. Insurers and landlords also have a role in the recovery and residents should discuss this with them as appropriate.

The council understands flooding can have a severe impact on people's physical and mental health, regardless of their age. There are many different ways flooding can effect physical health from minor ailments to severe effects.

If water becomes contaminated this increases the risk of waterborne infections and diseases. The psychological trauma experienced by flood victims can have a lasting impact on their emotional wellbeing. Flooding could also lead to a water shortage, limiting access to drinking water.

We will work closely with public health locally to address the physical and mental health impacts which arise as a result of flooding.

5. What Are We Trying To Achieve

The Objectives set out below are the flood risk management aspirations for Barnsley. These are a reflection of the existing planning policies and the vision for Barnsley as detailed in the Corporate Plan.

5.1. Objectives

This sets that direction for what we wish to achieve in the Strategy's Action Plan and demonstrates how we will endeavour to achieve these objectives.

1. Promote appropriate development within and outside areas at risk of flooding

These will include effective and maintainable methods for the management of surface water, drainage systems, SuDS and watercourses throughout the Borough.

2. Raise and maintain awareness of flooding

Through well thought out engagement with communities and partners to allow for better management and response to flooding

3. Improve flood resilience in Barnsley

Through the validation and exercising of emergency response and recovery plans, we will engage Council services, other responding organisations and communities so that they recognise their role when the plans are activated and can respond appropriately to a flood.

4. Promote sustainability through all our flood risk work

Including considering the impacts of climate change, protecting and where practical improving the health of the water environment, and promoting well designed, appropriate amenity space around our water environments. This will ensure compliance with the relevant legislation, including the Water Framework Directive.

5. Embed BMBC's role as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) into the wider Council service

This will help make the links between our objectives and those of other parts of the Council, taking opportunities to deliver multiple benefits wherever possible.

6. An effective and supported recovery effort during and after a flood event

Aiming to have communities returned to normal as quickly as possible, reducing the impact on people and services.

6. Developing A Sustainable Flood Risk Strategy In Barnsley

6.1. Sustainability

Section 27 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires LLFAs and other flood and coastal erosion Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to aim to make a contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions. It also requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance on how those authorities are to discharge this duty and explain the meaning of sustainable development in this context. Defra has done this in the form of the "[Guidance for Risk Management Authorities on sustainable development in relation to their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions](#)".

It sets out that sustainable development in the context of flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) includes:

- Taking account of the safety and wellbeing of people and the ecosystems upon which they depend,
- Using finite resources efficiently and minimising waste,
- Taking action to avoid exposing current and future generations to increasing risk, and
- Improving the resilience of communities, the economy and the natural, historic, built and social environment to current and future risks.

These principles are reflected in our Objectives, and we expect that they will be followed as actions are delivered by the Council and all other RMAs active in Barnsley.

6.2. Supporting Sustainable Growth

Barnsley MBC are keen to attract both regeneration and growth to our area, in line with our Vision and Priorities. There is a need to provide sufficient homes and jobs to support this growth. This need for growth, re-generation and economic development presents both opportunities and challenges for flood risk management (from all sources of flooding). Balancing and appropriately weighing key sustainable development factors including flood risk can deliver sustainable growth whilst reducing overall flood risks to people and property.

The Councils Local Development Framework (LDF) and sites for allocation are still in development. However, the [Core Strategy](#) was adopted in September 2011 and provides a spatial strategy for the future development of Barnsley up to the year 2026. The relevant objectives are:

In order to meet these objectives the following are the relevant policies:

Objective 4: Promotion of Sustainability Through All Our Flood Risk Work reflects and supports the planning policy areas to promote sustainable building, protection and enhancement of the countryside, climate change adaptation and the promotion of Green Infrastructure. Early discussions with developers are essential to find the most sustainable and effective way to manage water from the development to maximise the wider benefits of well-designed drainage, in terms of flood risk, the impact on Council services as well as biodiversity and amenity value. We have worked with our neighbouring authorities to develop a 'South Yorkshire Design Guide For SuDS' that will inform developers of the requirements of the Planning Authority and LLFA. We will encourage all new development to achieve well designed, well thought out drainage arrangements.

Barnsley MBCs aim is to produce a Green Infrastructure Strategy, which will be informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies, The Local FRM Strategy should aim to link with this process and ensure that there are combined aims to provide space for the safe management of water within the wider plans for open space.

The Local FRM Strategy aims to support other planning policies to protect and improve habitat as set out in Objective 4 and maximise the use of the washlands for flood protection. The aim is to protect the form, character and distinctiveness of the river corridors as well as provide biodiversity improvements through FCRM activity.

It is the planning policies which require well supported and appropriate physical, social and

economic infrastructure that support the approach of the Strategy to work with developers through the planning processes. This relates specifically to *Objective 1: Promotion of Appropriate Development Within and Outside Areas at Risk of Flooding* ensuring infrastructure to support new development is designed with consideration of problems with existing communities to maximise the use of public funds and resources.

Flooding issues can impact on the Growth Agenda and the priorities of the Council to grow the Local Economy. Of course these issues are not unique to Barnsley, but with the authority's unique position of sitting within both the Sheffield and Leeds City Regions, there are opportunities to maximise potential funding or support through these channels, seeking to deliver growth improve existing or provide future sustainable infrastructure.

6.3. Supporting the Environment

Flood risk management is an environmental activity and the strategy needs to support both local and national plans for sustainable development. Ensuring our measures can satisfy the needs of today while making sure that future generations can also look forward to the same quality of life.

It does this by considering key legislation such as the [Water Framework Directive \(WFD\)](#) and the [Strategic Environment Assessment \(SEA\) directive](#) as well as more local initiatives such as "[The Don Networks: Our Plan for the River Don](#)". This will also support the development of Barnsley's Green Infrastructure policies as they develop.

We will look to make improvements to the wider water environment as a result of flood risk activity wherever possible, helping improve the environment in which we live – helping to create a successful market town and surrounding borough, as well as working towards the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

6.4. Monitoring and Review of the Flood Risk Management Strategy

As discussed in section 2, this Local FRM Strategy is a live document, and therefore minor changes to the Action Plan and progress against the actions could change regularly. However, anything that could cause a major change to this (that could affect the principles of what we are hoping to achieve) will trigger a review i.e. a change in approach or priority caused by a major flooding incident or a significant change in the legislation.

Otherwise a review of the strategy will take place on a 6 yearly basis in consultation with key stakeholders and the public (depending on the scale of the change) and linking with the cycles for the review of Barnsley's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) required by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.