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The Flood and Water Management Act 2010

Vicky Dawe

Defra, Head of Sustainable Drainage
and Non-Agricultural Diffuse Pollution



Purpose

- General provisions in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Why SuDS?
- SuDS provisions in the Act
- Secondary legislation
- National Standards for SuDS
- Funding
- Implementation

The Act – Main Provisions

- Environment Agency an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of all local floods.
- Risk based approach to reservoir safety
- Control of uses of water during periods of water shortage
- Enable water and sewerage companies to operate concessionary schemes for community groups on surface water drainage charges
- Protection of assets of importance to managing flood risk
- Encourage uptake of SuDS

SuDS vs Conventional Drainage

Conventional Drainage

- Move water away as fast as possible

SuDS

- Quantity, quality, amenity
- Reduce risk of flooding – especially downstream
- Free up capacity in sewerage network
- Improve water quality (Water Framework Directive)
- Benefits to biodiversity and amenity
- Recharge groundwater

LANDSCAPE AND URBAN DESIGN

Surface Water Drainage - What will the Act do?

- Establishes a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) in county or unitary local authorities.
- Requires SAB approval for drainage in new developments and redevelopments, before construction can commence
- The proposed drainage system will have to meet new National Standards for design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS.
- Statutory consultees to the SAB – water companies, EA, IDBs, British Waterways, highway authority.



Surface Water Drainage - What will the Act do?

- Requires the SAB to adopt and maintain approved SuDS that serve more than one property.
- Amends S106 of Water Industry Act 1991 to make the right to connect surface water to public sewers conditional on the SAB approving the drainage system as meeting the National Standards.
- No changes to the right to connect foul water to the public system.



SAB Approval Process

- Two approval routes:
 1. With planning application (where planning permission required).
 2. A freestanding application direct to SAB (whether or not planning permission is required).
- SAB will be a statutory consultee to planning process.
- SAB decision **independent** of planning decision.
- SAB may charge a fee for drainage approval.
- Applicant *may* be charged a non-performance bond – some helpful suggestions from HBF about accreditation.



Adoption process

- SAB required to adopt and maintain approved SuDS that serve more than one property to National Standards.
- SAB will adopt once satisfied the SuDS is constructed, and functions, as approved.
- SAB can adopt at its own initiative or at the developer's request.
- Highways' Authorities responsible for maintaining SuDS in adopted roads to National Standards.
- SAB releases bond (if one has been sought)
- Designation/land charge and register

Surface Water Drainage: Secondary Legislation

- The requirement for SAB approval (considering how we implement the requirement, including phasing options).
- Timeframe for SABs response to applications for approval and adoption requests.
- Definitions - eg when a drainage system is serving a single property.
- SAB fee for considering applications for approval.
- Appeals
- Enforcement

National Standards for Sustainable Drainage

- Set out the requirements for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS in England and Wales.
- Allows for flexibility for the site conditions
- Apply to domestic and commercial developments and redevelopments.
- A Project Advisory Board guiding development – including HBF, BPF



National Standards for Sustainable Drainage

Principles should guide developers and LAs and may include:

- Drainage systems should be considered at the earliest stages of site design.
- SuDS can be multi-functional and public spaces
- SuDS should follow the management train
- Rainwater managed as close as possible to where it falls
- No connection of surface water to foul sewers.

National Standards for Sustainable Drainage

National Standards Hierarchy, on which we will be consulting, allows flexibility for the site. Likely to cover:

- Run-off destination - Where runoff from development may be discharged (connection to sewer as last resort).
- Peak Runoff Flow Rate - minimise the risk of downstream flooding.
- Volume of Run-off - manage the rainwater as close as possible to where it falls.
- Visibility, Adaptability, Amenity and Biodiversity - ensure that SuDS are visible on the surface, incorporate vegetation, are attractive and can be adapted.
- Water Quality - minimise risk of pollution to water bodies.

Local Authority Role – Public Spaces



Photos on slides with thanks to Bob Bray,
Islington and Cambridge councils, Portland
Green Streets

Landscaping to manage water



Landscaping to Manage Water



Site specific



Infiltration



How will SuDS be funded?

- SABs can charge fees for approving applications and inspections on a cost recovery basis.
- Funding for SuDS maintenance will be covered for first few years through savings to local authorities arising from transfer of private sewers to water companies.
- Developing options for long term funding for adoption, which is essential to secure the uptake of SuDS.

Timings for implementation of the Act

- We will consult on date for commencement for SuDS provisions
- Aim to publish the National Standards and Regulations in advance of commencement to enable developers and LAs to prepare.
- Working with key groups including local authorities (LAs), Environment Agency and other professional bodies on building LA capacity to implement Act (SuDS, SWMPs, other strategic frameworks).
- Preparing the building industry also essential

Questions



SuDS team email address- suds@defra.gsi.gov.uk