

# Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

## Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report

February 2013



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**PREPARED BY**

**Environment Group, Devon County Council**

**FURTHER INFORMATION**

If you require further information on this SEA Scoping Report or on any aspect of Devon County Council's Flood Risk Management Strategy, please contact:

Flood Risk Management Team  
Devon County Council  
Lucombe House  
County Hall  
Exeter  
EX2 4QD

Tel 01392 381909

e-mail [floodrisk@devon.gov.uk](mailto:floodrisk@devon.gov.uk)

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## Executive Summary

We are producing Devon's first Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), which will guide the approach to flood risk management within the county. It is a requirement to undertake a Statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the strategy to ensure that any options considered for managing flood risk take into account the environmental and wider social and economic risks, as well as opportunities, at the same time.

Carrying out the SEA at the same time as we are developing the LFRMS helps us influence options at an early stage to reduce their negative impacts. It also helps us to start thinking early-on about flood risk management options that can improve the environment and society.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) occurs in two stages:

- **Scoping:** Establishes the data and information considered adequate to enable the later assessment stage; and
- **Assessment:** Identifies the likely significant effects of the alternatives (or "options"), and of the draft LFRMS, and makes recommendations to change or improve it (where appropriate).

This Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report presents the information we currently have about key, relevant issues in the county, and provides details about how we intend to assess the impact of the LFRMS options on communities and the environment

This Scoping Report was subject to public consultation for 6 weeks to the 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

### 1.1 Document History

This is the final post-consultation version of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report.

The consultation draft was available online at <http://www.devon.gov.uk/floodrisklfrms> for 6 weeks prior to the 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

### 1.2 The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)

Devon County Council working in partnership with the eight District Councils (South Hams, West Devon, Mid Devon, Teignbridge, East Devon, North Devon, Torridge and Exeter City Council), Environment Agency, Natural England, National Farmers Union, South West Water and the Braunton Marsh IDB are required to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) under The Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The aim of this Local Strategy for Flood Risk Management is to set out how Devon County Council (DCC) plans to manage local flood risk and fulfil its duties under the Flood and Water Management Act, balancing the needs of communities, the economy and the environment through partnership working, effective risk management and prioritisation, and the sharing of data and information.

The LFRMS has been identified as a plan that is subject to the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

### 1.3 Draft Vision and Objectives of the LFRMS

The draft Flood Risk Management vision can be found in Box 1. The Strategy will encourage more effective risk management by enabling people, communities, businesses and the public sector to work together to:

- Ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding from local sources, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively.
- Set out clear plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the residual risk.
- Encourage innovative management of flood and coastal erosion risks, taking account of the needs of communities, businesses, and the environment.
- Form links between the Strategy and local spatial planning.
- Ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond properly to flood warnings.
- Make the public aware of their risk to flooding and what they can do to help themselves and each other, helping communities recover more quickly and effectively after flood incidents.
- Identify overlaps in flood risk across the various agencies, authorities and the private sector to encourage long term planning and implementation of partnership solutions or mitigation measures
- Ensure integration of flood risk from all sources of flooding including the public sewerage system.
- To meet the requirements and timescales and timescales of the EU Floods Directive, Flood Risk Regulations and the Flood and Water Management Act.

### **Box 1: Draft Flood Risk Management Vision for Devon**

To use viable, sustainable and cooperative approaches to better manage local flood risk for the benefit of the people, property, land and environment of Devon, both now and for the future.

These objectives must be achieved whilst being consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England. Whilst it is not possible to prevent all flooding or coastal erosion the national strategy aims to work with communities to take action to manage the risks and reduce the impact of flooding. The national strategy sets out what needs to be done to manage these risks by improving our understanding of them, reducing the likelihood of incidents happening, as well as managing the potential consequences to people, businesses, infrastructure and services.

#### **1.4 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive**

European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (commonly referred to as the SEA Directive) introduced a mandatory requirement to undertake SEA on certain plans and programmes upon which work commenced after 21 July 2004. The LFRMS is one such document.

The aim of the SEA is to identify potentially significant environmental effects created as a result of the implementation of the LFRMS on issues such as "biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic, material assets including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors" (Annex 1(f)). The Directive was transposed into English legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations').

#### **1.5 Scoping Report: Purpose and Method of Production**

The first step in the SEA is to produce a scoping report which presents the proposed structure and knowledge base for the assessment. This report describes the information that we have gathered so far, and explains how we will undertake the assessment of the LFRMS.

Scoping focuses the assessment on the significant issues. Scoping itself involves a number of stages/tasks, resulting in this Scoping Report, which provides a framework of significant environmental issues for the SEA to consider.

The evidence base presented in this report was gathered through a desk study using mostly Internet-based sources, including research and other reports produced by Devon County Council and the district councils of North Devon, Torridge, Mid Devon, West Devon, East Devon, Exeter, Teignbridge and South Hams.

## 2

# Strategic Environmental Assessment Process

### 2.1 SEA Screening

Prior to starting the SEA process a plan or programme would normally undergo 'screening'. This process determines whether the plan is subject to the SEA Directive and therefore requires an SEA. The screening decision was positive for the LFRMS.

### 2.2 SEA Guidance

This Scoping Report follows and sets out the requirements of the SEA and has been developed in accordance with the following guidance:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (OPDM, August 2006);

### 2.3 SEA Stages

The assessment of the LFRMS has five sequential stages. These main stages and the tasks for each stage are listed in Table 2.1.

This report presents the findings of Task A1 to A4 of the SEA process in a logical progression to reflect the way in which the work was undertaken.

**Table 2.1: Stages in the SEA Process**

SEA Stages	SEA Tasks
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.	A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and environmental protection objectives.
	A2: Collecting baseline information.
	A3: Identifying environmental issues and problems.
	A4: Developing the SEA objectives and framework.
	A5: Consulting on the scope of the SEA
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.	B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SEA objectives.
	B2: Developing strategic alternatives.
	B3: Predicting the effects of the plan, including alternatives.
	B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan, including alternatives.
	B5: Mitigating adverse effects.
	B6: Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the plan.
Stage C: Preparing the	C1: Preparing the Environmental Report.

Environmental Report.	
Stage D: Consulting on the draft LFRMS and the SEA Report.	D1: Consulting on the draft LFRMS and Environmental Report with the public and consultation bodies.
	D2: Assessing significant changes.
	D3: Making decisions and providing information.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the LFRMS.	E1: Developing aims and methods for monitoring.
	E2: Responding to adverse effects.

### 2.3.1 Task A1: Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Environmental Protection Objectives

The relationship between various policies, plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives may influence the LFRMS. The relationships are analysed to;

- identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be reflected in the SEA process;
- identify external factors that may have influenced the preparation of the plan; and
- determine whether the policies in other plans and programmes might lead to cumulative or synergistic effects when combined with policies in the plan.

Engaging in this process enables the LFRMS to take advantage of any potential synergies and to attend to any inconsistencies and constraints. The plans and programmes that need to be considered include those at the international, national, region and local scale. All the identified plans and programmes that are relevant to the LFRMS and the SEA are identified in Section 3. However it must be noted that no list of plans and programmes can be definitive.

### 2.3.2 Task A2: Collecting Baseline Information

The baseline data for the SEA includes existing environmental and sustainability information from a range of sources which is both quantitative and qualitative. The information provides the basis for assessing the potential effects of the LFRMS options and will aid development of appropriate mitigation measures, together with future monitoring data. The baseline information profile will include baseline data pertaining to the following;

- the latest available data for Devon;
- comparators: national and sub-regional level data against which the status of Devon may be evaluated;
- identified targets;
- established trends; and
- environmental/sustainability issues.

Summaries of the baseline are provided in the accompanying SEA Scoping Report Environmental Baseline publication.

### 2.3.3 Task A3: Identifying Environmental Issues and Problems

The identification of environmental issues, particularly those which are significant, provides the opportunity to define key issues for the LFRMS and to improve its objectives and options. The key

environmental issues within Devon are identified through the baseline information and review of the relevant plans and programmes.

#### **2.3.4 Task A4: Developing the Strategic Environmental Assessment Objectives and Framework**

The SEA framework is a key component of the SEA process as it provides a way to predict, describe and analyse the environmental effects that are likely to arise from the implementation of the plan. The policies of the plan are appraised individually against each SEA objective thereby allowing environmental, economic and social effects, in particular those which are significant, to be identified. The SEA framework can be viewed in Section 6.

## 3 Legislative and Policy Context

### 3.1 Other Policies, Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

The LFRMS must comply with existing policies, plans and programmes at international, national and regional levels and strengthen and support local plans and strategies. It is therefore important to identify and review those policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives which are relevant to both the LFRMS and the SEA at an early stage. This allows any inconsistencies or constraints within the LFRMS to be addressed and also to help develop the SEA framework.

*SEA Directive requires information on: “an outline of the plan or programme’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”; Annex 1(a) and*

*“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.” Annex 1(e)*

It is conceivable, for example, that a Local Flood Risk Strategy could lead to an action which inhibits or counteracts the achievement of other planned activities or their aims. This could be a project which is proposed to use the same areas of land as another proposed by somebody else, or as another example, it could be a policy which leads to changes opposite to the policy or aim of another plan.

It is recognised that no list of plans or programmes can be definitive and as a result this report describes only the key documents which influence the LFRMS. The following table outlines the key documents – a full description of these documents’ aims and objectives is available at Appendix 1. These documents will be used throughout the preparation of the LFRMS and to inform the SEA process, including the environmental baseline described provided in the accompanying SEA Scoping Report Environmental Baseline publication.

**Table 3.1 Key Documents**

<b>International Plans and Programmes</b>
EU Floods Directive - Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, 2007
EU Water Framework Directive - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy, 2000
<b>National Plans and Programmes</b>
Flood and Water Management Act 2011
Flood Risk Regulations, 2009
The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (May 2011)
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
Future Water, The Government’s water strategy for England, 2008
Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009

Making Space for Water – Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (2005)
Directing the Flow: Priorities for Future Water Policy, 2002
The Impact of Flooding on Urban and Rural Communities, 2005
EA Policy: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, 2002
Land Drainage Act, 1991, (as Amended 2004)
Civil Contingencies Act 2004
Water Act, 2003
Securing the Future: Delivering the Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005
<b>Sub-National Plans and Programmes</b>
Environment Agency (2011); River Basin Management Plan – South West River Basin District
North Devon and Somerset Coastal Advisory Group (2010); Hartland Point to Anchor Head Shoreline Management Plan 2
South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (2010); Durlston Head to Rame Head Shoreline Management Plan 2
South West Regional Assembly (2006); Draft Regional Spatial Strategy
South West Regional Assembly (2007); South West Regional Flood Risk Appraisal
<b>Local Plans and Programmes</b>
East Devon District Council (2008); East Devon District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Exeter City Council (2008); Exeter Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Mid Devon District Council (2008); Mid Devon District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
North Devon Council/Torrige District Council (2009); North Devon /Torrige District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
North Devon Council/Torrige District Council (2010); North Devon /Torrige District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2
South Hams District Council (2007); South Hams District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Teignbridge District Council (2007); Teignbridge District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
West Devon Borough Council (2007); West Devon Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Exmoor National Park (2009); Exmoor Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Dartmoor National Park (2010); Dartmoor Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Torbay Council (2010); Torbay Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Plymouth City Council (2006); Plymouth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Cornwall Council (2009); Cornwall Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
West Somerset Council (2009); West Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
Environment Agency (2008); Tamar Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report

Environment Agency (2009); East Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report
Environment Agency (2008); North Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report
Environment Agency (2008); River Exe Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report
Environment Agency (2008); South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report
Devon County Council (2011); Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy
Mid Devon District Council (2012); Green Infrastructure Plan
Plymouth City Council and South Hams District Council (2010); Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Exeter City Council, Teignbridge District Council and East Devon District Council (2009); Green Infrastructure Study for the Exeter Area and East Devon New Growth Point
Teignbridge District Council (2011); Heart of Teignbridge Green Infrastructure Strategy
Torbay Council (2011); Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Devon County Council (2004); Devon Structure Plan
Devon County Council (2011); Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
Devon County Council (2006); Devon Waste Local Plan
Devon County Council (ongoing); Emerging Devon Waste Plan
Devon County Council (2004); Devon Minerals Local Plan
Devon County Council (ongoing); Emerging Devon Minerals Plan
Devon County Council and Torbay Council (2011); Local Transport Plan 3

### 3.2 Summary of the Review

The key links and themes identified can be broadly summarised into the following categories:

- Protecting and enhancing the historic and natural environment;
- Linked to the above, ensuring that no harm is brought to nature conservation sites in Devon designated at the European level;
- Sustainable consumption and use of natural resources, including waste prevention and recycling;
- Protecting and enhancing open spaces, and recreational opportunities, including access to the countryside;
- Achieving economic prosperity.

In addition, some of the more specific messages for flood risk management in the County are:

- Reduce the vulnerability of Devon residents to the effects of flooding;
- Flood management proposals need to take into consideration cross border developments;
- Rural communities can be highly affected by flooding, but due to the changes to the funding mechanisms may be less likely to access Government grant aid;
- Flooding has an impact on economic activity throughout the County; and
- Ensure flood management proposals do not have a detrimental effect on the environment.

Devon extends across approximately 656,400 hectares (6,564 km<sup>2</sup>) in the South West Region of England, and rural areas comprise approximately 90% of the land and 30% of the population. The county of Devon is made up of the eight districts of East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Torridge and West Devon<sup>1</sup>. Exeter is the County Town (having a sixth of the population) and other large settlements include Exmouth, Newton Abbot and Barnstaple.

DCC's local flood risk responsibilities cover Devon, excluding the unitary local authorities of Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council. However, hydrological processes do not adhere to administrative boundaries and so processes occurring in these areas will also affect the DCC area of responsibility and in return DCC is responsible for outside of its area. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) for DCC falls into the region of the South West river basin district and The Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) within Devon cover the catchments of: Exeter; East Devon; North Devon; South Devon; and the Tamar catchment. **Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 4-1 shows the extent of DCC's administrative boundaries.

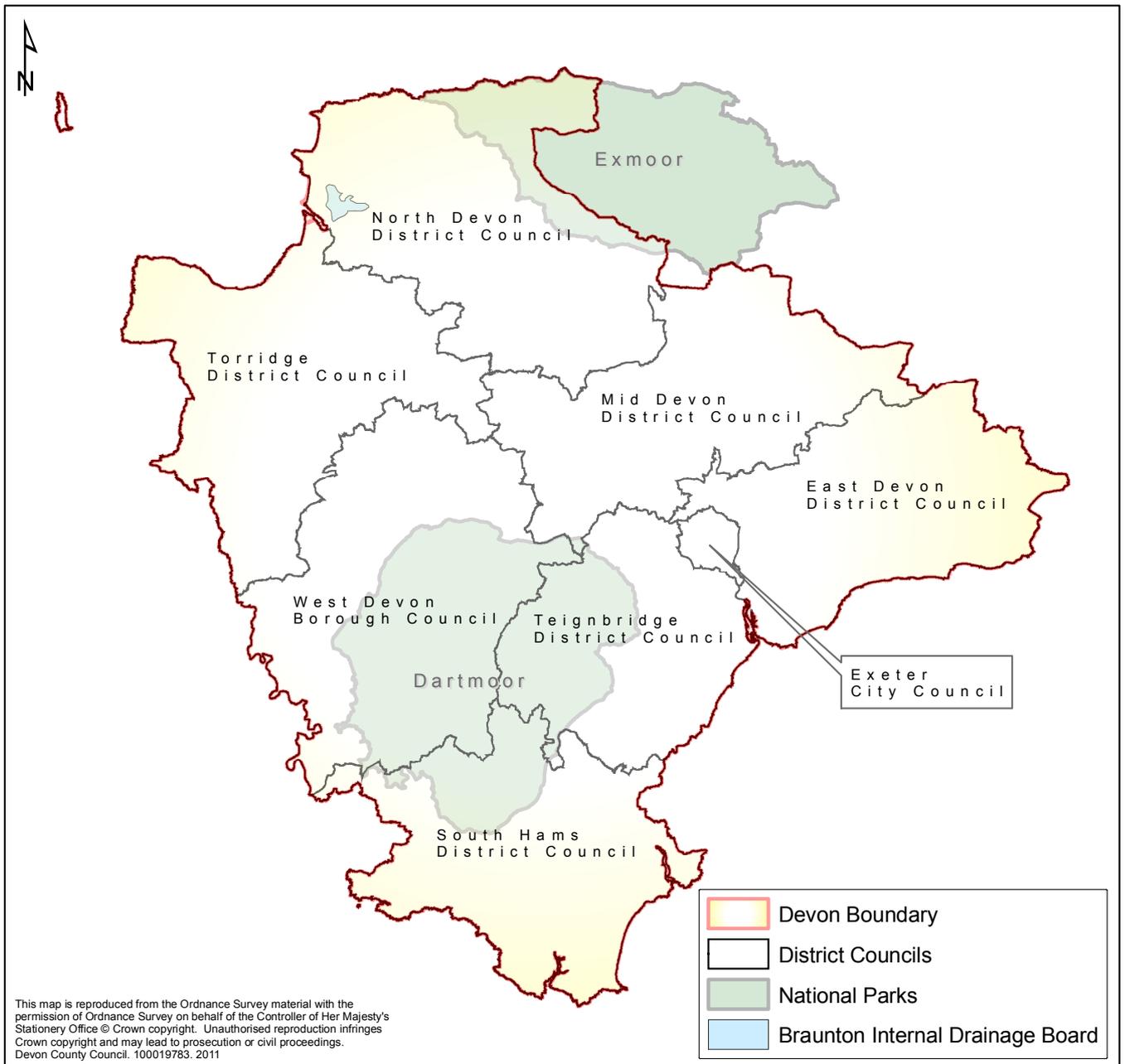
The third largest county in the country, Devon boasts an extraordinary environment. Devon is an area of outstanding landscape that includes sections of two World Heritage Sites, five Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and two National Parks. It also has around 200 miles of coast uniquely spread across two separate coast lines. The main watercourses of the Exe, Dart, Teign and Tamar Rivers run into the English Channel to the south, with the Taw and Torridge Rivers running north into Bideford Bay.

There are also 20 internationally designated nature conservation sites in the county, including several water bodies, caves, cliffs, oak woodland, heathland, grassland and moorland. There are numerous nationally designated sites for nature conservation and also for the historic environment.

The economy of Devon is diverse and has, like many parts of the UK, undergone a transition from a largely agricultural and industrial economy to a more service-based economy. There are employment clusters in tourism, the marine sector and food and drink, with growing high-value employment in business / financial services.

This is a time of major development and regeneration across the county, and current projects include an expanding airport and a regionally significant science park. The total road length of the county is some 8,000 miles. Indeed, Devon is the authority with the longest highway network in the country.

Detailed information on the Landscape Character Zones, Topography, Climate and Settlement pattern for Devon can be found in the DCC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).



**Figure 4-1 Devon County Council administrative area.**

## 5 Sustainability Baseline Topics

The SEA Regulations require that certain environmental topics are included within the environmental baseline collected to inform the SEA. The topics required by the SEA Regulations have been incorporated into the topics used within the accompanying SEA Scoping Report Environmental Baseline publication, as shown in Table 5-1.

The SEA Scoping Report Environmental Baseline publication summarises the current state of the environment and also identifies key trends and pressures for the future. The information is categorised under topics, although it must be recognised that many of the topics are interlinked.

**Table 5-1: Definition of topics and their relevance to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy**

Topic	Definition (in relation to this report)	Relevance to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
<b>Population and Equality</b>	Where people live and work, and levels of advantage versus disadvantage in terms of both the level and distribution of overall inequality	Risk of flooding impacts on where people live and can impact on the economic prosperity of an area. This topic will need to take account of other topics below, such as the local economy, human health and community facilities and recreation.
<b>Human Health and Well-Being</b>	People and communities who could be affected by waste management decisions, particularly as it relates to their safety in public and levels of health	Risk of flooding impacts on where people live and can impact on the economic prosperity of an area. This topic will need to take account of other topics below, such as the local economy, human health and community facilities and recreation.
<b>Accessibility and Recreation</b>	Facilities (e.g. schools, food shops, hospitals and religious centres) and recreational opportunities that communities use and rely upon	Flooding of community facilities can severely disrupt people's lives and impacts on the health and local economy of an area.
<b>Climate Change and Energy</b>	The greenhouse gases which we emit as a result of (in general) the use of natural resources and the likely effects of a changing climate.	Flood management decisions can impact on the use and storage of carbon notably through the water cleaning process and the use of materials in construction and operation of infrastructure.
<b>The Local Economy</b>	The businesses of the county which form an essential part of our economy	Flood management decisions can impact on the use and storage of carbon notably through the water cleaning process and the use of materials in construction and operation of infrastructure.
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	All individual species (e.g. plants, animals) and habitats in the county	Flood management can have impacts on wildlife and biodiversity, by altering or enhancing the existing environment.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	People and communities who could be affected by flooding.	The way in which water is drained off of land, including road and other hard surfaces, can be important to the level of flood risk experienced in an area.

Topic	Definition (in relation to this report)	Relevance to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
<b>The Water Environment</b>	The shape of a water body, and the way in which it erodes, transports and deposits sediment. Also, measured levels of chemical, biological and nutrient quality indicators (e.g. nitrates, phosphates) in water bodies	Flood management options can have implications on pollution levels in watercourses, and sometimes this can be significant. Pollutants include liquids and dusts from the use and maintenance of infrastructure and vehicles, including hydrocarbons from oil and fuel, de-icers, and chemical spills.
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	The quantity and distribution of high-quality soil in the county, and the variety of rocks, minerals and landforms	If new flood defence infrastructure were to be proposed, it could conflict with the conservation of the best agricultural soils or important geological sites.
<b>Landscape and Townscape</b>	The local character of an area as made up by its visible features, including the natural, built and historic environment	The LFRMS could have an impact on local landscape quality and character by constructing new infrastructure that would be visible to the community and visitors.
<b>The Historic Environment</b>	The surviving physical changes that people have made to the natural environment over time	Historic environment features can be vulnerable to damage from flooding. Historic environment features and their settings may also be vulnerable to damage from flood risk management options, especially those requiring construction of defences.
<b>Material Assets</b>	Infrastructure necessary to keep society running smoothly	Flooding potentially impacts all functions of society, including our management of minerals and waste. The building of flood defence infrastructure could have impacts on the use of other infrastructure, and so this should be taken into consideration.

Trends evident in the baseline information have been used to predict the future baseline situation. This assumes a continuation of the existing trends in many cases. Predicting the future state of the environment and society is an uncertain process, but all of the data available that indicates what will change in years to come has been used.

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West was substantially complete when it was made redundant by new Government policy in July 2010. Information held in the RSS has been used as a reference document for predicted changes affecting the region and therefore also Devon. Furthermore, the predicted impacts of the RSS according to its own Sustainability Appraisal have been noted, as development policy both in Devon and the wider region may still reflect many elements of the Draft RSS.

## 6

## Approach to the SEA

## 6.1 Scope of the SEA

The accompanying SEA Scoping Report Environmental Baseline publication describes the environmental baseline conditions for each SEA topic in Devon and briefly summarise how the LFRMS could affect these. Those topics for which the likely effects of the LFRMS could be significant will be 'scoped in' to SEA. Table 6-1 describes which topics are scoped in to the assessment and why.

**Table 6-1 Topics scoped into, or out of, the SEA framework**

Topic	In or Out	Rationale
Population and Equality	In	The LFRMS will need to consider the needs of Devon's ageing population and those living in areas of deprivation when identifying flood risk management options.
Human Health and Well Being	Out	<p>People's mental and physical health can be affected by the risk of flooding and contaminated flood water. However, better managing the risk of flooding to property is at the heart of the LFRMS and the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. There is no need for the SEA to duplicate these objectives.</p> <p>Access to Public Rights of Way and green infrastructure which are beneficial for well being are covered by the Accessibility and Recreation SEA topic.</p>
Accessibility and Recreation	In	Devon has ambitions for improved provision of green infrastructure. The LFRMS has an opportunity to contribute to this which must not be overlooked.
Climate Change and Energy	In	<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy advises that the flood risk management solutions identified by flood risk management authorities should be adaptable to climate change. Hence there is no need for the SEA to duplicate this requirement.</p> <p>The deployment of renewable energy in Devon is a priority. The 2010 target was missed and at the current rate of deployment the national 2020 targets will not be met. Flood risk management solutions could have the potential to provide small scale hydropower or geothermal energy solutions.</p>
Local Economy	Out	Whilst the economy is definitely affected by flooding issues, (e.g. the effect of flooding on transport infrastructure and business premises) these are a key priority and reason for the production of the

		<p>LFRMS itself. Better managing the risk of flooding to businesses and infrastructure is at the heart of the LFRMS and the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. There is no need for the SEA to duplicate these objectives.</p> <p>The need to maintain access to Devon's communities is addressed by the Transport SEA topic.</p> <p>The need to minimise the impact of flood risk management options on sensitive economic sectors, such as agriculture and tourism, is covered by the Landscape and Townscape, Water Environment, Historic Environment and Geology and Soils SEA topics.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	In	The LFRMS flood risk management options have scope to alter the hydrology of habitats. In addition to locally important wildlife sites, Devon has sites of international and national importance. The integrity of these needs to be maintained.
Flood Risk	Out	Better managing the risk of flooding to people, businesses, infrastructure and services is at the heart of the LFRMS and the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. There is no need for the SEA to duplicate these objectives.
The Water Environment	In	The LFRMS options could affect private and public water supplies. Construction activities, changes in flood risk to areas of contaminated land and changes in flood frequency associated with the LFRMS options could lead to changes in overground and underground water bodies within Devon, including bathing waters. Such changes may affect a water body's ability to achieve good chemical and ecological status – a requirement of the Water Framework Directive by 2015.
Geology and Soils	In	<p>The LFRMS options may change the frequency and extent of flooding leading to consequent changes in the use of land, affecting its versatility and productivity. It is important to maintain access to the best and most productive agricultural land for economic and social benefit.</p> <p>The LFRMS options could also affect the quality of geological exposure and integrity sites by changing the flooding frequency or extent of a particular location.</p>
Landscape and Townscape	In	Devon has an exceptional level of landscape quality. LFRMS options may include construction, land use change, changes in flood risk, frequency or changes in water levels that have the potential to affect landscape features.

The Historic Environment	In	The LFRMS options may involve construction activities, land use changes or alterations to flooding regimes that can adversely affect historic environment sites and their settings. The options may also manage the flood risk to heritage features or lead to improved access to historic environment sites.
Air Quality and Noise	Out	Flood risk management options are unlikely to have significant air quality or noise implications. The most likely effects will be from the construction phase of engineered flood defences, but these will be short lived.
Transport	In	Flood risk management options have the potential to affect access (e.g. by road and rail) to communities. This is particularly relevant to Devon because of its dispersed, rural settlement pattern.
Waste	Out	Flood risk management options are unlikely to have significant waste implications. The most likely effects will be from the construction phase of engineered flood defences, but in comparison to the total volume of construction and demolition waste generated in Devon the amounts will be insignificant.

## 6.2 SEA Framework

The SEA framework details the environmental objectives that are relevant to the potential environmental effects of the LFRMS. The objectives are derived from each of the 'scoped in' topics discussed above. The potential effects of the LFRMS options will be compared to the objectives in the SEA framework to identify how the LFRMS proposals should be refined to minimise the potential negative effects and enhance the opportunities.

The SEA framework also lists monitoring indicators that will be used to monitor the effects of the LFRMS following its adoption. Monitoring is a requirement of the SEA Directive.

The SEA framework is detailed in Table 6-2.

**Table 6-2 SEA Framework**

SEA Objectives	Monitoring Indicators
<b>1. Population and Equality</b>	
1a. Ensure that all members of the community, and particularly those that are more vulnerable to flooding such as the elderly, those living with a disability or those living in areas of deprivation, are able to access help and support before, during and after a flooding incident.	- Number of LFRMS options implemented that have considered the need of the elderly, those living with a disability or those living in areas of deprivation.
<b>2. Accessibility and Recreation</b>	
2a. Improve access to and provision of public rights of way.	- Change in extent of PROW network attributable to LFRMS activity

2b. Improve the provision of green infrastructure with amenity use.	- Area of additional green infrastructure provided by LFRMS activity.
<b>3. Climate Change and Energy</b>	
3a. Increase the installed capacity of renewable energy technologies.	- Installed renewable energy generation capacity in flood risk management infrastructure
<b>4. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</b>	
4a. Enhance designated wildlife sites, BAP habitats and the ecological networks that link them.	- Change in area and condition of designated sites and local wildlife sites caused by implementation of the LFRMS
4b. Enhance the status of protected or BAP species.	- Change in area, type and condition of Devon BAP habitats caused by implementation of the LFRMS - Change in extent, type and condition of ecological networks caused by implementation of the LFRMS - Extent of green infrastructure provision provided through flood defence schemes.
<b>5. The Water Environment</b>	
5a. Improve the overall status* of surface water bodies. *combination of ecological and chemical status	- Ecological and chemical status of surface water bodies affected by LFRMS activity.
5b. Improve the overall status* of ground water bodies. *combination of quantitative and chemical status	- Quantitative and chemical status of ground water bodies affected by LFRMS activity.
5c. Affect the implementation of any measures in the RBMP.	- Resource availability status at low flows for units of surface water and / or surface water combined with groundwater in Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Areas
5d. Improve the availability of water for private or public abstraction.	
<b>6. Geology and Soils</b>	
6a. Enhance the management of geodiversity resources.	- Change in condition of designated sites (SSSIs and RIGSSs) caused by the LFRMS
6b. Improve the extent and/or quality of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	- Area of Grade 1, 2 or 3 soil lost due to LFRMS activity.
<b>7. Landscape and Townscape</b>	
7a. Enhance the special qualities, distinctiveness and setting of nationally designated landscapes.	Attributable to LFRMS activity: - Change in the extent of existing characteristic elements in the landscape;
7b. Enhance the valued quality and distinctive character of Devon's remaining landscape.	- Change in the condition of existing characteristic elements in the landscape;
7c. Reduce visual impact on sensitive receptors.	- Change in the extent and form of new elements in the landscape; - Change in the degree of key factors affecting landscape experience/sense of

	place (tranquillity/disturbance) and social benefits/well-being (access to wildlife, public open space); - Alteration and loss of vernacular buildings and other structures that contribute local distinctiveness.
<b>8. The Historic Environment</b>	
8a. Improve the integrity and setting of historic asset, including archaeology, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive and culturally important features and areas.	- Number of historic assets that have experienced a reduction or increase in flood risk due to LFRMS activity.
8b. Encourage new information on the historic environment to be recorded and curated.	
<b>9. Transport</b>	
9a. Improve transport access to Devon's communities.	- Number of communities that have experienced reduced or improved transport access due to LFRMS activity.

### 6.3 Significance Scoring

The unmitigated effects of the LFRMS options on Devon's baseline environment will be compared against each of the objectives in the SEA framework. Predicted effects will be identified using a combination of expert judgement and analysis of the baseline information. Much of the baseline information, in addition to being made available through the Scoping Report's Environmental Baseline, is available through DCC's computerised Geographical Information System, which is regularly updated.

The significance of the effects will be scored on a five point scale, as shown in Table 20-3. If there is a low level of confidence about the direction of an effect (i.e. positive or negative) or the probability of occurrence, then the effect will be scored as uncertain.

**Table 60-3 Significance Scoring**

Score	Symbol
Significant positive effect	++
Minor positive effect	+
Neutral	O
Minor negative effect	-
Significant negative effect	--
Uncertain	?

The determination of the significance of the predicted effects will be aided through the use of the general descriptions of how significance should be graded in Table 6-4, however these are not definitive and will be subject to expert opinion.

Recommendations for the enhancement of positive effects where appropriate and the mitigation of all negative effects will be included within the assessment of the LFRMS options. The recommendations will be used by the Flood Risk Management Team to inform subsequent drafts of the LFRMS.

**Table 6-4 Determining Significance**

SEA Objective	Significant positive effects will occur from:	Significant negative effects will occur from:
<b>1. Population and Equality</b>		
1a. Ensure that all members of the community, and particularly those that are more vulnerable to flooding such as the elderly, those living with a disability or those living in areas of deprivation, are able to access help and support before, during and after a flooding incident.	LFRMS options identify and integrate the special needs of people who are particularly vulnerable to flooding to improve their adaptive capacity.	LFRMS options ignore the special needs of people who are particularly vulnerable to flooding and cause a decline in their adaptive capacity.
<b>2. Accessibility and Recreation</b>		
2a. Improve access to and provision of public rights of way.	High confidence that LFRMS options will improve access to and the provision of public rights of way.	High confidence that LFRMS options will reduce access to and the provision of public rights of way.
2b. Improve the provision of green infrastructure with amenity use.	High confidence that LFRMS options will improve the provision of green infrastructure with amenity use, particularly in areas where it is lacking.	High confidence that LFRMS options will reduce the provision of green infrastructure with amenity use, particularly in areas where it is lacking.
<b>3. Climate Change and Energy</b>		
3a. Increase the installed capacity of renewable energy technologies.	A lasting and considerable contribution to increasing the installed renewable energy generation capacity in the county.	A lasting and considerable contribution to decreasing the installed renewable energy generation capacity in the country.
<b>4. Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</b>		
4a. Enhance designated wildlife sites, BAP habitats and the ecological networks that link them.	<p>Will actively enhance designated sites, BAP (Section 41) habitats and the ecological networks that link them.</p> <p>Greater positive effect would be considered for higher status and most sensitive designated sites and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Nature Conservation Sites (SACs, SPAs, RAMSAR)</li> <li>- National sites, including SSSIs, NNRs &amp; National Parks, and BAP section 41 habitats</li> <li>- Local Wildlife sites</li> </ul>	<p>Result in the loss or irreparable damage to designated sites, BAP habitats and the ecological networks that link them.</p> <p>Damage will be assessed as more severe according to sensitivity and status of designated sites (see adjacent box).</p> <p>Potential for cumulative negative effects.</p>
4b. Enhance the status	Will actively enhance BAP (Section 41)	Result in loss or damage to protected

SEA Objective	Significant positive effects will occur from:	Significant negative effects will occur from:
of protected or BAP species.	and protected species with consideration given to spatial extent, duration and probability.	and BAP (Section 41) species with consideration given to spatial extent, duration and probability.
<b>5. The Water Environment</b>		
5a. Improve the overall status* of surface water bodies. *combination of ecological and chemical status	LFRMS options will improve the status of surface water bodies, particularly where predicted status for 2015 will not meet Water Framework Directive objectives.	LFRMS options will result in a deterioration of surface water body status, particularly where this would lead to 2015 Water Framework Directive objectives to be missed.
5b. Improve the overall status* of ground water bodies. *combination of quantitative and chemical status	LFRMS options will improve the status of ground water bodies, particularly where predicted status for 2015 will not meet Water Framework Directive objectives.	LFRMS options will result in a deterioration of ground water body status, particularly where this would lead to 2015 Water Framework Directive objectives to be missed.
5c. Affect the implementation of any measures in the RBMP.	LFRMS options improve the ability to implement RBMP measures.	LFRMS options make it impossible to implement RBMP measures.
5d. Improve the availability of water for private or public abstraction.	Reduce the abstraction of water from water stressed catchments.  Make more water available for abstraction from private and public water supplies.	Increase the abstraction of water from water stressed catchments in comparison to the baseline.  Make less water available for abstraction from private and public water supplies.
<b>6. Geology and Soils</b>		
6a: Enhance the management of geodiversity resources	Supports the retention and positive management of the county's geological SSSIs.  Actively promotes the geodiversity objectives of the World Heritage Sites and BAP habitat action plans.  Supports the retention and positive management of known geomorphological integrity features.	Results in a failure to retain and effectively manage the county's geodiversity resources, including known integrity features.
6b. Improve the extent and/or quality of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	LFRMS options utilise least valued and versatile land e.g. land classified as 3b, 4 or 5.	LFRMS options utilise considerable areas of most valued and versatile land classified as 1,2 and 3a.
<b>7. Landscape and Townscape</b>		
7a. Enhance the special qualities, distinctiveness and setting of nationally designated landscapes.	Enhance the special qualities, distinctiveness and setting of nationally designated landscapes with consideration to spatial extent, duration and probability of the effect.	Result in the loss or damage to the special qualities, distinctiveness and setting of nationally designated landscapes with consideration to spatial extent, duration and probability of the effect.
7b. Enhance the valued quality and distinctive character of Devon's remaining landscape.	Enhance the valued quality and distinctive character of Devon's remaining Landscape.	Result in the loss of landscape features and/or damage to landscape character.

SEA Objective	Significant positive effects will occur from:	Significant negative effects will occur from:
7c. Reduce visual impact on sensitive receptors.	Enhance the valued quality and distinctive character of Devon's landscape for sensitive receptors with consideration to spatial extent, duration and probability.	Result in negative impacts on sensitive visual receptors through the loss of the valued quality and distinctive character of Devon's landscape with consideration to spatial extent, duration and probability.
<b>8. The Historic Environment</b>		
8a. Improve the integrity and setting of historic asset, including archaeology, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive and culturally important features and areas.	<p>Improves the integrity and setting of historic assets.</p> <p>Significant positive effect would be considered for higher status and most sensitive historic assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage Sites (Internationally designated)</li> <li>- registered parks and gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I followed by Grade II* listed buildings, then Grade II listed buildings (Nationally designated)</li> <li>- Conservation Areas (Locally designated) and finally</li> <li>- buried archaeology when the value is unknown.</li> </ul>	<p>Results in loss or irreparable damage to historic assets, or their setting.</p> <p>The significance of the loss and damage would be assessed according to the sensitivity of the asset as described in the adjacent box.</p>
8b. Encourage new information on the historic environment to be recorded and curated.	<p>Actively encourages recording of information on the historic environment and curation of this where possible.</p> <p>A site at which there is a high likelihood of uncovering important archaeology that would enhance our understanding of the historic environment.</p>	Prevent recording of information on the historic environment associated with mineral development.
<b>9. Transport</b>		
9a. Improve transport access to Devon's communities.	An improvement in transport access, by any mode, to communities. Particularly those with little connectivity currently.	A reduction in transport access, by any mode, to communities. Particularly those with little connectivity currently.

Although the structure of the SEA Report will be reviewed throughout the SEA process, the present intention is outlined below.

**1. Summary and outcomes**

- 1.1 Non-technical summary
- 1.2 Statement of the likely significant effects of the LFRMS
- 1.3 Statement on the difference the process has made to date
- 1.4 How to comment on the report

**2. SEA Methodology**

- 2.1 Approach adopted to the SEA
- 2.2 When the SEA was carried out
- 2.3 Who carried out the SEA
- 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how
- 2.5 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

**3. Background**

- 3.1 Purpose of the SEA and the SEA Report
- 3.2 LFRMS objectives and outline of contents
- 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

**4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context**

- 4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account
- 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline
- 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues
- 4.4 Limitations of the information, assumptions made, etc.
- 4.5 The SEA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

**5. LFRMS issues and options**

- 5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified
- 5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects
- 5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options
- 5.4 Other options considered, and why these were rejected
- 5.5 Any proposed mitigation measures

**6. LFRMS policies**

- 6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies
- 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals
- 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures
- 6.4 Uncertainties and risks

**7. Implementation**

- 7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance, etc)
- 7.2 Proposals for monitoring

International Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
EU Floods Directive - Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, 2007	<p>The Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding; to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas; and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. It is being carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.</p>	The LFRMS will complement the requirements of the Directive.
EU Water Framework Directive - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy, 2000	Prevents deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetland by setting out a timetable until 2027 to achieve good ecological status or potential. The Water Framework Directive requires Member States to manage the effects on the ecological quality of water which result from changes to the physical characteristics of water bodies. It requires action in those cases where these “hydro-morphological” pressures are having an ecological impact which will interfere with our ability to achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. The Strategy should promote sustainable management of the water environment by carefully considering current land use and future climate scenarios, to minimise the effects of flooding and drought events and to facilitate long term improvements in water quality, including the protection of groundwater near landfill sites and minimise agricultural runoff.	The Strategy will need to consider the requirements of the WFD and ensure that it does not compromise its objectives, and it contributes to achieving its aims.

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Flood and Water Management Act 2011	Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) <i>‘must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood risk management in its area’</i> including flood risk from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.	The key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.
Flood Risk Regulations, 2009	<p>The Flood Risk Regulations implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.</p> <p>The approach consists of a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA).</li> </ul>	Key driver for implementing flood risk management strategies at the local level.

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying flood risk areas.</li> <li>• Preparing flood hazard and risk maps.</li> <li>• Preparing flood risk management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Lead local flood authorities are responsible for managing the flood risk caused by precipitation. The Environment Agency covers flooding from the sea, main rivers and reservoirs.</p>	
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (May 2011)</p>	<p>This strategy aims to help risk management authorities and communities understand their different roles and responsibilities and will be particularly relevant to Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) which have new responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010).</p> <p>The strategy encourages more effective risk management to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively;</li> <li>• set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk;</li> <li>• manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment;</li> <li>• ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice;</li> <li>• help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.</li> </ul>	<p>Guidance document for the lead local flood authority.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>Published on the 27 March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework forms a key part of Government reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth. The document includes elements on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- making sure the local plan - produced by communities - is the keystone of the planning system;</li> <li>- making planning much simpler and more accessible, reducing over 1,000 pages of often impenetrable jargon into around 50 pages of clearly written guidance;</li> <li>- establishing a presumption in favour of sustainable development that means that development is not held up unless to approve it would be against our collective interest;</li> <li>- guaranteeing strong protections for the natural and historic environment, and requiring improvements to put right some of the neglect that has taken place;</li> <li>- raising design standards so that the requirements for design are the most exacting yet.</li> </ul>	<p>This document is key to guiding the development of local plans and relevant documents. Certain sections address the subject of flooding (section 10 and the technical guidance) and therefore need to be considered.</p>

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Future Water, The Government's water strategy for England, 2008	<p>Future Water sets out how it is intended for the water sector to look by 2030. The vision is of a sector that values and protects its water resources; that delivers water to customers through fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges; where flood risk is addressed with markedly greater understanding and use of good surface water management; and where the water industry has cut its greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The vision shows a sector that is resilient to climate change, with its likelihood of more frequent droughts as well as floods, and to population growth, with forward planning fully in tune with these adaptation challenges.</p>	This document is the prime piece of national legislation concerning water as a valuable resource.
Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009	<p>This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency believe water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. The objectives refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>- Reducing the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change) which makes reference to flood risk management);</li> <li>- Increasing the resilience of supplies;</li> <li>- Protecting critical infrastructure (which states that water supply infrastructure needs to be resilient to flooding);</li> <li>- Improving flexibility;</li> <li>- More informed decisions.</li> </ul>	The LFRA should have regard to the management of water resources within Devon so as not to detrimentally impact on them.
Making Space for Water – Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (2005)	<p>This strategy aims to implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduce the threat to people and their property; and</li> <li>- deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</li> </ul>	This strategy was a key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.
Directing the Flow: Priorities for Future Water Policy, 2002	<p>Sets future water policy to implement the Water Framework Directive. Highlights that considerably more emphasis needs to be put on integrating the different aspects of water policy, including between water quality, water resources and flood management, as well as greater integration of water policies with policies in other areas additional to health – especially with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture and fisheries;</li> <li>- Biodiversity;</li> <li>- Tourism and recreation;</li> <li>- Land-use planning.</li> </ul>	Key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
The Impact of Flooding on Urban and Rural Communities, 2005	<p>This document has two stated aims namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understanding the relationships between urban/rural policies and flood risk management (FRM) policy such that opportunities for 'win-win' solutions could be explored;</li> <li>- Understanding the social impacts (e.g. economic, health, community) on urban and rural communities from an empirical perspective (i.e. what evidence is there for differential impacts on urban and rural communities in terms of flooding).</li> </ul>	The LFRMS will need to take into account the findings of this report.
EA Policy: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, 2002	<p>The adopted policy is that the Environment Agency 'will promote SUDS as a technique to manage surface and groundwater regimes sustainably'. The policy has two key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- primary objective: to establish SUDS as normal drainage practice where appropriate for all new developments in England and Wales;</li> <li>- Secondary objective: retrofitting SUDS on those existing surface water drainage systems which have an adverse effect on the environment.</li> </ul>	SUDS are considered to be a key tool in alleviating both flood risk and impact in areas of flood risk.
Land Drainage Act, 1991, (as Amended 2004)	Gives operating authorities (including the Environment Agency) authorisation to carry out works on watercourses for certain purposes. Also places environmental and recreational duties on the Environment Agency.	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	<p>Sets out a single framework for Civil Protection for a wide range of emergencies.</p> <p>The Act has moved the emphasis of civil protection from being one of just planning and responding to emergencies towards resilience planning arrangements (which also includes response arrangements). This has placed a range of new duties and responsibilities on Local Authorities such as assessing the risks of an emergency occurring, which includes the need to carry out a risk assessment on past incidents and likely incidents happening in the future.</p>	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act.
Water Act, 2003	<p>Goals of this Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to amend the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Water Industry Act 1991;</li> <li>- to make provision with respect to compensation under section 61 of the Water Resources Act 1991;</li> <li>- to provide for the establishment and functions of the Water Services Regulation Authority and the Consumer Council for Water; to make provision connection with land drainage and flood defence;</li> <li>- to make provision about contaminated land so far as it relates to the pollution of controlled waters</li> </ul>	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act.
Securing the Future: Delivering the Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	This Strategy sets out the Government approach to sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK. It sets out ways in which to adapt to climate change, one of which is to research the effects of climate change, particularly flood and	The strategy needs to consider the approach set out in this government Strategy.

National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	coastal management sectors. It also sets out that in line with national planning policy guidance, there will be flood risk assessments for publicly funded developments and new flood defence schemes; and integrated water management studies.	

Sub-National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Environment Agency (2011); River Basin Management Plan – South West River Basin District	<p>This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the South West River Basin District and the actions that will address them.</p> <p>The plan describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. It shows what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment.</p>	The strategy will need to take into account the current pressures described and consider the action being taken.
North Devon and Somerset Coastal Advisory Group (2010); Hartland Point to Anchor Head Shoreline Management Plan 2	<p>This document revises the original Bridgwater Bay to Bideford Bay and Severn Estuary SMPs which were adopted in 1998 and 2000.</p> <p>This revision has taken account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- latest studies;</li> <li>- issues identified by most recent defence planning;</li> <li>- changes in legislation;</li> <li>- changes in national defence planning requirements;</li> <li>- the results of coastal monitoring activities.</li> </ul>	The policy would need to consider the plans and policies set out in this document.
South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (2010); Durlston Head to Rame Head Shoreline Management Plan 2	<p>The South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (SDADCAG) sets out a long-term plan for the future management of the coastline from Durlston Head in Dorset to Rame Head in Cornwall – the Durlston Head to Rame Head Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2.</p> <p>This SMP is a plan that identifies policies over a 100 year timescale to manage tidal flooding and coastal erosion risks in the plan area.</p>	The policy would need to consider the plans and policies set out in this document.
South West Regional Assembly (2006); Draft Regional Spatial Strategy	Now defunct the SW RSS was the key document for planning, monitoring and managing future development in the South West.	The plan should be considered though its soon to be defunct nature means that it is not essential.
South West Regional Assembly (2007); South West Regional Flood Risk Appraisal	The RFRA provides a broad overview of the source and significance of all types of flood risk across a region. The study will be used to assess and influence housing and employment as well as to identify where flood risk management measures may be functional at a regional level. The main aim of the RFRA however is to direct development away from areas at highest risk of flooding.	The policy should take into account the finds of this report and update these and develop them further.

Sub-National Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<p>1. West of England. Weston-super-Mare and Avonmouth are at significant risk from tidal and fluvial flooding and parts of Bristol City are affected by tide locking. Surface water drainage is affected by tide locking.</p> <p>2. Swindon. Properties in specific parts of Swindon are at risk from fluvial flooding.</p> <p>3. Gloucester and Cheltenham Gloucester is affected by tidal and fluvial flooding and surface and ground water flooding. Climate change will have an impact on tidal flooding in Gloucester.</p> <p>4. Exeter The Rivers Exe and Clyst have large floodplains whilst the new Cranbrook community lies outside the floodplain. Parts of Exeter itself are furthermore at significant risk from flooding.</p> <p>5. Taunton and Bridgwater Severe tidal flooding events affecting Bridgwater will become significantly more likely with sea level rise. The River Tone presents significant flood risk to the town of Taunton.</p> <p>6. South East Dorset There are significant fluvial and tidal flood risks in Christchurch and Poole. Groundwater flooding is also of concern in this Sub-Region.</p> <p>7. Plymouth, South East Cornwall and West Devon The effect of sea level rise on areas of Plymouth is of concern, as is the existing tidal and fluvial flood risk.</p> <p>8. Torbay Surface water flooding affects the flashy catchments of the Torbay area, and there is tidal flooding along the Torbay coast.</p> <p>9. Cornwall Towns Truro is at significant risk from fluvial and tidal flooding. Sea level rise is of concern, with the frequency of severe tidal flooding events increasing significantly.</p>	

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
East Devon District Council (2008); East Devon District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	The SFRA has assessed all sources of flooding provided by East Devon DC, the Environment Agency and other stakeholders. The assessment outlines the key areas which are found to be at risk from flooding in East Devon.	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
Exeter City Council (2008); Exeter Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is an overview of flood risk within City Council's current boundaries. It was found that flooding was a major risk for Exeter and was only going to become more likely. Development should therefore be carefully guided to areas of least risk.	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
Mid Devon District Council (2008); Mid Devon District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	<p>The report makes a total of 76 recommendations for development control. Particular attention is paid to the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.</p> <p>In addition, the importance of a coordinated and strategic approach to surface water management, including the use of SUDS, is highlighted.</p> <p>A range of further work to improve the understanding of flood risk in Mid Devon is also identified.</p>	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
North Devon Council/Torrige District Council (2009); North Devon /Torrige District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment level (SFRA) is an overview of the flood risk within the North Devon Council (NDC) and Torrige District Council (TDC) areas. It identified potential conflicts between flood risk and development in the settlements of Appledore and Bideford, as well as a need to improve understanding of flood risk in Westward Ho! and Northam.	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
North Devon Council/Torrige District Council (2010); North Devon /Torrige District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2	<p>The level 2 assessment was commissioned to undertake a Level 2 SFRA for the four settlements outlined above. Key recommendations were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In significant and extreme flood hazard areas, Brownfield development should seek to rollback land use from higher flood risk vulnerability classes to lower flood risk vulnerability classes;</li> <li>- Apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test rigorously to both potential LDF allocations and windfall sites, using the spreadsheet tool provided;</li> <li>- Do not permit development, whose safety is dependent upon the upgrade of existing flood defences, or the construction of new ones, until the upgrade or build has been completed;</li> <li>- Draw upon the best practice SUDS example provided by Bideford College to encourage the uptake of a storm water management train approach to urban drainage in the Torrige estuary area.</li> </ul> <p>Further work to improve the understanding of flood risk in the Torrige estuary area is identified.</p>	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
<p>South Hams District Council (2007); South Hams District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1</p>	<p>This SFRA covers the area administered by South Hams District Council. The main objectives of this Level 1 SFRA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the flood risk areas based on the Flood Zone Classifications provided in PPS25 allowing the Sequential Test to be undertaken;</li> <li>- Ensure that South Hams District Council meets its obligations under current planning guidance, PPS25;</li> <li>- Produce sub-area profiles on flood risk for locations identified for development within the South Hams Local Development Framework Core Strategy; and</li> <li>- Provide an evidence-based report to inform the Local Development Framework portfolio of documents about managing potential flood risk.</li> </ul> <p>A range of findings and recommendations are outlined. In general though, there is sufficient data available for the production of a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for South Hams District Council if required following application of the Sequential Test.</p>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>
<p>Teignbridge District Council (2007); Teignbridge District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1</p>	<p>The SFRA covers the Teignbridge District Council area with the main objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To provide a reference and policy document that will form part of the evidence base to inform the LDF and any subsequent plans;</li> <li>- To ensure that Teignbridge DC and Dartmoor NPA meet the obligations under the latest planning guidance;</li> <li>- To provide a reference and policy document for use by the general public and developers;</li> <li>- To use as a tool to inform the development control process about potential risk of flooding.</li> </ul> <p>Key recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every Planning application should be considered in terms of potential flood risk;</li> <li>- All land proposed for development should be considered using the Sequential test;</li> <li>- The strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be used in testing applications for development and change of use;</li> <li>- It is the developers responsibility to provide a site specific Flood Risk Assessment with any planning application;</li> <li>- All site specific Flood Risk Assessments must be considered by the EA;</li> <li>- The SFRA should be used in the determination of planning applications.</li> </ul>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>
<p>West Devon Borough Council (2007); West Devon Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1</p>	<p>The Borough of West Devon has been delineated into zones of low, medium and high probability of flooding, based upon existing available information provided by the Environment Agency and WDBC. Detailed flood risk mapping has been utilised where available, and the Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps (January 2007) have been adopted as the basis for the SFRA for other watercourses.</p> <p>A proportion of the Borough is affected by flooding from fluvial, tidal and localised</p>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<p>sources. The spatial variation in flood risk across the Borough has been delineated into zone 1 low probability, zone 2 medium probability, zone 3a high probability and zone 3b functional floodplain.</p>	
<p>Exmoor National Park (2009); Exmoor Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1</p>	<p>The principal objective of the WSC and ENPA Level 1 SFRA was to provide an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with PPS25;</p> <p>Key recommendations include:</p> <p>Planning Policy</p> <p>Where there are insufficient sites in Flood Zone 1 to accommodate the required growth, consideration should be given to the vulnerability classification of the development to ensure that it is located in an area of acceptable risk as defined in PPS25 (DCLG, 2006). In some cases this may require application of the Exception Test.</p> <p>Where application of the Exception Test is required it will be necessary to undertake a Level 2 SFRA.</p> <p>Further Work</p> <p>Based on the information presented within this Level 1 SFRA together with the Environment Agency CFMPs and growth targets set out in the Draft RSS, further work is unlikely to be required at the Level 2 SFRA stage within the ENPA administrative boundary.</p> <p>WSC are likely to require further work at the Level 2 SFRA stage to investigate flood hazard, due to the anticipated effects of climate change, within the settlements of Minehead and Williton. Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPs) are also likely to be required within Minehead, Williton and Washford to reduce the risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>Development Control</p> <p>Development Control Officers within the LPAs should familiarise themselves with the Level 1 SFRA and ensure that site specific FRAs are provided where necessary and prepared against the recommendations presented in Appendix G.</p>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>
<p>Dartmoor National Park (2010); Dartmoor Strategic Flood Risk</p>	<p>Based on the information presented in the Level 1 SFRA and the accompanying mapping and GIS layers, DNPA have sufficient information to apply the PPS25 Sequential Test to their development sites, seeking to guide development to areas of</p>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Assessment Level 1	<p>lowest flood risk wherever possible.</p> <p>Where there are insufficient sites in Flood Zone 1 to accommodate the required growth, consideration should be given to the vulnerability classification of the development to ensure that it is located in an area of acceptable risk as defined in PPS25. In some cases this may require application of the Exception Test.</p> <p>Until DNPA have undertaken the Sequential Test it is not possible to determine the requirements and scope of the Level 2 SFRA. However, based on the information presented within this Level 1 SFRA and growth targets set out in the DNPA Core Strategy, further work may be required within Ashburton and Buckfastleigh.</p>	
Torbay Council (2010); Torbay Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	<p>The SFRA produced made a number of recommendations, key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every planning application for development of change of use should be considered in terms of potential flood risk;</li> <li>- It is the developers responsibility to provide site specific flood risk assessments with any planning application;</li> <li>- All site specific flood risk assessments must be considered by Torbay Council or the EA;</li> <li>- Land that is found to be unsuitable for one type of development due to flood risk maybe suitable for alternative land uses;</li> </ul>	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
Plymouth City Council (2006); Plymouth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment sets out to provide a high-level assessment, and data set on flood risk in Plymouth. This assessment and data set are to be used to view the implications of land use planning and change within the catchment areas of Plymouth.</p> <p>The study focuses on the three main anticipated growth areas of Plymouth as advised by Plymouth City Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waterfront;</li> <li>- Northern Corridor;</li> <li>- Eastern Corridor;</li> </ul> <p>The purpose of this study is to give a general overview of flooding in the Plymouth area. Each separate development should be considered on an individual basis with regard to flooding. Applications likely to require particular consideration of flood risk issues include those for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within a river flood plain or washland shown on the indicative flood plain map prepared by the Environment Agency;</li> <li>- Within a coastal flood plain, including that adjacent to the tidal length of a river, shown on the indicative flood plain map prepared by the Environment Agency;</li> </ul>	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within or adjacent to any watercourse, particularly where there might be potential for flash flooding;</li> <li>- Adjacent to or including any flood bank or other flood control structure;</li> <li>- Situated in an area where the Agency have indicated that there may be drainage problems;</li> <li>- Likely to involve the culverting or diverting of any watercourse;</li> <li>- Of such a size or nature relative to the receiving watercourse/drainage system that there could be a significant increase in surface water run-off from the area;</li> <li>- Proposed developments such as those described above are likely to require a separate Flood Risk Assessment following guidance set out in PPG25 and the emerging PPS25 documents.</li> </ul>	
<p>Cornwall Council (2009); Cornwall Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1</p>	<p>The level 1 gives an overview of the significance of flood risk in Cornwall and identifies locations where flood risk is an issue.</p> <p>Based on the findings of this report a further more detailed level 2 assessment should be undertaken for areas where development pressures conflict with flood risk. The areas of study for the level 2 assessment should be determined using the data provided within this SFRA and indicators within chapter 7 against areas of development, growth and regeneration.</p> <p><i>Local Development Framework</i> The SFRA is considered to be a key element of the evidence base that underpins the Cornwall Local Development Framework. The LDF should set out policies for addressing flood risk issues throughout the plan area and on specific allocation sites.</p> <p>A catchment wide approach is recommended and the following should be considered when formulating policy related to flood risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LDF should consider policies to guide greenfield development away from areas susceptible to surface water flooding and to increased flooding as a consequence of climate change.</li> <li>- The consideration of SUDS as part of an area's green infrastructure strategy will help achieve more sustainable development and drainage patterns. A comprehensive council wide-policy on SUDS should be considered, both for the LDF and for other relevant council activities.</li> <li>- Consideration should be given to the safeguarding of land from development for future flood storage, flood defences and flood water conveyance.</li> <li>- The LDF should consider policies to guide the relocation of existing development in higher flood risk locations to areas at lesser flood risk.</li> </ul>	<p>The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.</p>

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The LDF should consider policies to guide the restoration of the functional flood plain.</li> <li>- Consideration should be given in the formulation of LDF policy to ‘flood-proofing’ new development, through layout and design, and to the provision of safe access and egress to new development.</li> <li>- The LDF should consider policies to ensure that safe access/egress remains for development during a flood event.</li> </ul> <p><i>Development Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The SFRA should be used by developers and development management officers to identify flooding and drainage issues and to inform the sequential test;</li> <li>- Development management officers should use the information in the SFRA to help identify opportunities for the reduction of flood risk to the area.</li> </ul>	
West Somerset Council (2009); West Somerset Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2	<p>The WSC Core Strategy identifies three strategic development areas for future growth within West Somerset, located at Minehead, Watchet and Williton. This Level 2 report has focused on these general areas, which have been identified as requiring further investigation in terms of flood risk.</p> <p>Flood risk maps have been produced for the various scenarios at each strategic development site to produce flood extent, depth and hazard mapping to elaborate upon the conclusions that can be drawn from the Level 1 SFRA, which will allow WSC to make informed planning decisions with regard to flood risk.</p> <p>It is considered that each of the strategic development areas could be suitable for future development; however significant consideration is required with respect to the mitigation and management of flood risk. The outputs of the Level 2 SFRA have demonstrated that it is unlikely that any of the three strategic development areas can be developed without some form of flood mitigation.</p>	The LFRMS would need to take into account the findings of this assessment in relation to flood risk.
Environment Agency (2008); Tamar Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report	The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Tamar catchment and sets out the EA’s preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years. The report outlines the recommended approach for each sub-area in the Tamar catchment area.	The LFRMS would need to consider the recommendations of this report.
Environment Agency (2009); East Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report	The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the East Devon catchment and sets out the EA’s preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years. The report outlines the recommended approach for each sub-area in the East Devon catchment area.	The LFRMS would need to consider the recommendations of this report.
Environment Agency (2008); North Devon	The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the North Devon catchment and sets out the EA’s preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to	The LFRMS would need to consider the recommendations of this report.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report	100 years. The report outlines the recommended approach for each sub-area in the North Devon catchment area.	
Environment Agency (2008); River Exe Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report	The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the River Exe catchment and sets out the EA's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years. The report outlines the recommended approach for each sub-area in the River Exe catchment area.	The LFRMS would need to consider the recommendations of this report.
Environment Agency (2008); South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report	The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the South Devon catchment and sets out the EA's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years. The report outlines the recommended approach for each sub-area in the South Devon catchment area.	The LFRMS would need to consider the recommendations of this report.
Devon County Council (2011); Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy	<p>The strategy promotes a co-ordinated and consistent approach to the planning and delivery of green infrastructure throughout Devon. The analysis conducted has led to 10 strategic priorities for action on green infrastructure being recommended. These are:</p> <p>D1: Expansion and enhancement of biodiversity assets;  D2: Biodiversity offsetting;  D3: Sustainable access and movement;  D4: Access to natural greenspace and natural elements;  D5: Priority areas for health improvement;  D6: Protection and management of strategically important landscapes, historic assets and their setting;  D7: Devon's landscape character and qualities;  D8: Landscape capacity and sensitivity;  D9: Managing flood risk;  D10: Maximising functions and benefits of water and wetland assets.</p> <p>Overall the strategy calls for future action amongst Green Infrastructure Partnerships to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Co-ordinate the planning and delivery of green infrastructure through partnership working, with clear definition of roles and leadership;</li> <li>2. Develop a co-ordinated and consistent method of monitoring and reporting green infrastructure delivery;</li> <li>3. Address issues associated with resourcing and funding the long term management of green infrastructure assets.</li> </ol>	The LFRMS will need to take into account the recommended green infrastructure actions set out in this report, especially the ones that refer to managing flood risk.
Mid Devon District Council (2012); Green	The Mid Devon GIP proposes the following policies: GI/1 – Delivery of Green Infrastructure: Commits the Council to cross-boundary	The LFRMS will need to take into account the recommended green

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
Infrastructure Plan	<p>partnership working to deliver GI enhancements;  GI/2 – Priority of catchment: Allocates resources according to the a pre-set summary;  GI/3 – Biodiversity: Puts into effect the Government objective to increase biodiversity, focusing projects in appropriate locations;  GI/4 – Local Nature Reserves: Commits the Council to improved management and provision of LNR's  GI/5 – Allotments: Lists villages where provision of allotments is proposed;  GI/6 – Integrating green infrastructure in development: Development Management policy to ensure GI is provided in major development;  GI/7 – Monitoring: Commits the Council to annual monitoring of GIP delivery, with policy review if necessary.</p> <p>The GIP also considers a range of delivery and funding mechanisms, including the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), the New Homes Bonus (NHB) and external grant funding.</p>	infrastructure actions set out in this report, especially the ones that refer to managing flood risk.
Plymouth City Council and South Hams District Council (2010); Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan	The Plymouth Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan details the network of green and blue spaces that it will seek to grow to deliver the natural services required by the City and the hinterland. Project specific plans are detailed in the strategy.	The LFRMS will need to take into account the recommended green infrastructure actions set out in this report, especially the ones that refer to managing flood risk.
Exeter City Council, Teignbridge District Council and East Devon District Council (2009); Green Infrastructure Study for the Exeter Area and East Devon New Growth Point	<p>There are four Strategic aims outlined in the GI as outlined below:  GI1 - To increase biodiversity  GI2 - To mitigate and adapt to climate change  GI3 - To manage population growth and promote economic development  GI4 - To improve the health and wellbeing of our local communities</p> <p>The strategy outlines key green infrastructure projects that will be supported to grow.</p>	The LFRMS will need to take into account the recommended green infrastructure actions set out in this report, especially the ones that refer to managing flood risk.
Teignbridge District Council (2011); Heart of Teignbridge Green Infrastructure Strategy	The Teignbridge GIP outlines the local vision and priorities for the growth the Green Infrastructure areas within the region.	The LFRMS will need to take into account the recommended green infrastructure actions set out in this report, especially the ones that refer to managing flood risk.
Torbay Council (2011); Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan	<p>The Vision for Torbay's Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan is:</p> <p><i>"To build a sustainable Torbay for the future that protects and enhances the health and beauty of our natural environment, serves the needs of local people and supports economic development"</i></p>	The LFRMS will need to take into account the plans and projects laid out in this document. Special consideration needs to be given to flood related topics.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<p>The strategic aims of the Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance biodiversity and landscape character;</li> <li>- Improve economic prosperity and support regeneration of the Bay;</li> <li>- Benefit people and create healthy communities;</li> <li>- Adapt to climate change;</li> <li>- Support a low carbon economy;</li> <li>- Safeguard ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	
Devon County Council (2004); Devon Structure Plan	This Document sets out the strategic planning framework for the development and use of land to 2016 for the administrative areas of Devon County Council, Plymouth City Council, Torbay Council, and Dartmoor National Park Authority. The document contains the policies and proposals together with a Key Diagram and Insets.	The LFRMS will need to consider to future plans outlined in this document and how these relate to areas at risk from flooding.
Devon County Council (2011); Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	<p>The PFRA document is aimed at providing a high level overview of flood risk from local flood sources, including surface water, groundwater, ordinary watercourses and canals.</p> <p>Amongst other findings the report found that there is a high risk of flooding from local sources across Devon, particularly from surface water. Based on national surface water modelling approximately 30,800 residential properties are estimated to be at risk from surface water flooding to a depth of greater than 0.3m during a rainfall event with a 1 in 200 (0.5%) annual chance of occurring.</p>	The LFRMS will need to consider the findings of this preliminary assessment.
Devon County Council (2006); Devon Waste Local Plan	<p>The Waste Local Plan is a land use plan, and not a waste management strategy. Whilst the Plan sets out detailed criteria against which planning applications for waste management facilities can be assessed, the Plan does not specify the ways in which specific waste should be managed.</p> <p>The key objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promote public awareness of the problems associated with waste management, and to encourage individuals and communities to take more responsibility for the waste that they create;</li> <li>- To ensure that development and implementation of policy is based on strong scientific evidence while taking into account scientific uncertainty;</li> <li>- To minimise any adverse effects on human health and the environment caused by the introduction of waste management facilities, and to enhance the local environment when considering plans for site restoration, after-use and aftercare;</li> <li>- To ensure that any proposal for a waste management facility is achieved in as sustainable a manner as possible;</li> <li>- To ensure that the management of waste is as sustainable as possible in accordance with the waste hierarchy;</li> <li>- To encourage the provision of waste management facilities at or close to major centres of population, having regard to their effects on local communities and the</li> </ul>	Though not directly related to the LFRMS the waste local plan will have an impact some areas flood capacity.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<p>environment, and on the transport infrastructure, and taking into account the economic and environmental costs and benefits of using alternative means of transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To ensure that, where possible, Devon's waste is treated or disposed of within the County and to provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the County's anticipated waste arisings for at least 10 years;</li> <li>- To promote the establishment of an effective and integrated network of waste management facilities to serve national, regional, sub-regional and local needs.</li> </ul>	
<p>Devon County Council (ongoing); Emerging Devon Waste Plan</p>	<p>The emerging plan will replace the Waste Local Plan detailed above. For the new plan the County Council suggests widening the scope of the Waste Core Strategy so that, once it is finalised, it will provide all waste planning policy at a County level for Devon in a single plan, replacing all elements of the current Waste Local Plan. Once it is finalised the Plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The waste planning strategy;</li> <li>- Strategic site allocations; and</li> <li>- Development management policies.</li> </ul>	<p>Though not directly related to the LFRMS the waste plan will have an impact some areas flood capacity.</p>
<p>Devon County Council (2004); Devon Minerals Local Plan</p>	<p>The Plan contains 30 Statements of Intent and 59 Policies covering mineral development within the County. Many of these policies are based on strategies that the County Council has developed for specific aspects of mineral development. The objectives of the Minerals Local Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To strike a balance between the demand for all mineral resources and the need to protect the environment, having regard to the principles of sustainable development;</li> <li>2. To maintain a stock of permitted reserves (a landbank) for aggregate minerals, in accordance with current Government advice;</li> <li>3. To encourage the most appropriate use of all mineral resources and the re-use of waste minerals and secondary aggregates, in order to reduce the requirement for new primary resources to a minimum;</li> <li>4. To protect the quality and the diversity of the County's earth science and nature conservation interest, historic environment, water environment and landscape character;</li> <li>5. To identify Mineral Working Areas which will provide for the continued extraction of minerals, having regard to the need to avoid demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance;</li> <li>6. To ensure, in consultation with local communities, that mineral sites are progressively restored to a beneficial after-use;</li> <li>7. To prevent the sterilisation of proven mineral resources by other forms of development;</li> <li>8. To identify those mineral sites which the County Council will seek to remove the</li> </ol>	<p>Though not directly related to the LFRMS the Minerals Local Plan will have an impact some areas flood capacity.</p>

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	possibility of their reopening by the service of Prohibition Orders.	
Devon County Council (ongoing); Emerging Devon Minerals Plan	To replace the existing Minerals Local Plan, Devon County Council is preparing the Devon Minerals Plan 2011 - 2031, which will contain the Council's vision and objectives for minerals planning and provide the policy framework and site proposals to maintain the supply of minerals and limit the impacts of their working.	Though not directly related to the LFRMS the Minerals Plan will have an impact some areas flood capacity.
Devon County Council and Torbay Council (2011); Local Transport Plan 3	<p>Over the next 15 years Devon &amp; Torbay will need to develop a low carbon transport system that offers choice and encourages sustainable travel behaviour. To achieve Devon &amp; Torbay's vision the strategy has five key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deliver and support new development and economic growth;</li> <li>2. Make best use of the transport network and protect the existing transport asset by prioritising maintenance;</li> <li>3. Work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices;</li> <li>4. Strengthen and improve the public transport network;</li> <li>5. Make Devon the 'Place to be naturally active';</li> </ol> <p>Work includes: Lobbying to improve links to London and the rest of the country; Deliver the South Devon Link road; Continue to develop Exeter as the transport gateway to the Peninsular; Provide attractive and safe environments which encourage walking and cycling; Enhance public transport to rural areas.</p>	The LFRMS will need to take into account transport strategy and major developments planned and how these may interact with any areas of flood risk.
North Devon Local Plan (adopted 2006)	<p>The North Devon Local Plan covers the whole district outside the Exmoor National Park boundary. The overall aim is for sustainable development and the vision is to enhance the quality of life for its residents, workers and visitors by protecting the environment, creating a vibrant and diverse economy, tackling social exclusion and improving health and accessibility.</p> <p>The Plan cites the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect and enhance the natural, historical and cultural environment of North Devon settlements, coast and countryside for current and future generations.</li> <li>• to improve accessibility and communications throughout North Devon and reduce the need to travel by promoting more balanced, integrated and environmentally friendly transportation and information technology systems.</li> <li>• to provide a greater choice of housing options in order to ensure that all sections of the community have the opportunity of living in a decent home in a manner that does not reinforce social distinctions</li> <li>• to strengthen and diversify North Devon's economy in a manner that offers the widest possible variety of employment and business opportunities for the whole</li> </ul>	The LFRMS should take account of the development planned and where possible seek to minimise effects on flood risk.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<p>community in order to raise income levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reduce social exclusion, sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres and improve the self sufficiency of North Devon's settlements.</li> </ul>	
Draft North Devon and Torridge Joint Core Strategy (2010)	<p>North Devon Council and Torridge Council are working on a joint Core Strategy. The overarching principle is to achieve sustainable development and the aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a world class environment – where important assets are valued and enhanced for future generations;</li> <li>a vibrant northern Devon economy – where excellent opportunities support diverse low carbon growth;</li> <li>a balanced local housing market – where a choice of decent housing of all types is available and new development meets community needs; and</li> <li>mixed communities – where there is a strong community spirit and the opportunity for an excellent quality of life.</li> </ul>	As per the local plan the LFRMS should take into account the planned growth areas and any subsequent risks to flooding.
Torridge District Local Plan (Adopted 2004)	<p>The Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals that guide the development and use of land and buildings in the district up to 2011. It seeks to move toward a more environmentally sustainable pattern of development. Its main aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic prosperity;</li> <li>Community identity and social inclusion;</li> <li>Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>Energy conservation;</li> <li>Resource conservation; and</li> <li>Landscape conservation and enhancement.</li> </ul>	The LFRMS should take into account the planned growth areas and any subsequent risks to flooding in the Torridge area.
Mid Devon Core Strategy adopted 2007	<p>The Core Strategy provides strategies for housing, economy, community and the environment and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Housing</b> - a decent home in a sustainable location with Area Centres being the main focus for new housing development with rural areas providing for local needs;</li> <li><b>Economy</b> - It seeks to promote employment growth in appropriate locations, with a particular emphasis on rural diversification and the success of town centre;</li> <li><b>Community</b> - the Plan seeks to ensure that necessary facilities and services are available to residents of existing and new dwellings. Existing facilities will be protected, public open spaces and recreational facilities; and</li> <li><b>Environment</b> - the protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environments. Priority will be given to preserving and enhancing the beauty of the Blackdown Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) with limited development.</li> </ul>	The LFRMS should take into account the planned growth areas and any subsequent risks to flooding in the Mid Devon area.
East Devon Local Plan, adopted 2006	The East Devon Local Plan contains social, economic and environmental objectives and contains detailed policies to guide development of land in East Devon.	The LFRMS will need to take into account policies and planned growth

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
The New East Devon Local Plan 2006–26 Proposed Submission (Publication) November 2012	<p>The new East Devon Local Plan will set out where development in East Devon will occur and how the natural assets will be conserved and enhanced. The Plan contains a range of objectives and detailed policies based around the following subjects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jobs and Economic Growth;</li> <li>2. Housing;</li> <li>3. Balanced Communities;</li> <li>4. Transport;</li> <li>5. Carbon Emissions &amp; Climate Change;</li> <li>6. Biodiversity;</li> <li>7. Green Infrastructure and Recreation;</li> <li>8. Landscape, AONBs and the Coastal Zone;</li> <li>9. Built Heritage;</li> <li>10. Green Infrastructure and Recreation;</li> <li>11. Education;</li> <li>12. Older Age;</li> <li>13. Safety and Crime issues;</li> <li>14. Town Centre and Brownfield first.</li> </ol>	<p>in East Devon and the impacts that this may have on flooding.</p> <p>The LFRMS will need to take into account policies and planned growth in East Devon and the impacts that this may have on flooding.</p>
West Devon Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2006-2026) Adopted April 2011	<p>The Core strategy presents a long-term vision for sustainable development in West Devon alongside objectives and policies for delivering that vision. The Core Strategy is intended to be a locally distinctive policy document which allocates sites for housing, employment and other development, reflects local people's wishes for the Borough, promotes sustainable policies to safeguard the environment, meets local needs, and encourages greater access to a range of services and facilities for all individuals and communities.</p>	<p>The LFRMS will need to take into account policies and planned growth in East Devon and the impacts that this may have on flooding.</p>
Adopted Exeter City Local Plan 2004 – First Review adopted 2005.	<p>The Local Plan First Review aims to assist Exeter Vision and the Council's Economic Development Strategy in meeting identified challenges by providing a wide range of development opportunities particularly for employment, housing, shopping and commercial leisure, but without damaging those environmental assets that, to a large extent, generate the opportunities and pressures for growth.</p>	<p>The LFRMS will consider the Local Plan though it is in parts superseded by the Core Strategy.</p>
Adopted Exeter City Council Core Strategy Feb 2012.	<p>The Core Strategy comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Its purpose and context;</li> <li>- key issues facing the city, presented in the form of a spatial portrait;</li> <li>- the spatial vision and objectives for the city;</li> <li>- a spatial strategy which gives expression to how the vision and objectives may be achieved;</li> <li>- strategic policies designed to meet the objectives and deliver the spatial strategy;</li> <li>- key infrastructure requirements to ensure delivery;</li> </ul>	<p>The LFRMS will need to take into account policies and planned growth outlined in the core strategy.</p>

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strategic allocations;</li> <li>- monitoring and implementation;</li> <li>- key diagram and strategic allocation plans.</li> </ul>	
Initial Deposit First Review Teignbridge Local Plan (1995 – 2011)	This Plan is being held in abeyance due to the requirements of the LDF. The vision for this Plan is to achieve high quality, locally distinctive, sustainable development that reflects and builds on the character of the District and improves the quality of life for local people and visitors.	The LFRMS will consider the Local Plan though certain parts will be superseded by the Core Strategy when it is adopted.
Teignbridge Local Plan 2013-2033: Proposed Submission (November 2012)	<p>The Proposed Submission Local Plan sets out a proposed set of policies, proposals and actions to meet the environmental, social and economic challenges facing the area over the next 20 years. The plan seeks to address the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing out-commuting and providing significantly greater local job opportunities;</li> <li>- Provision of infrastructure meeting the needs of providers and communities;</li> <li>- Promoting town centre enhancements;</li> <li>- Supporting more sustainable transport modes and other measures to reduce carbon emissions;</li> <li>- Meeting the need for housing including a significant proportion of the affordable housing requirements;</li> <li>- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and heritage assets including international wildlife sites;</li> <li>- Improvements to air quality.</li> </ul>	The LFRMS should consider the plans outlined in the proposed submission taking into account any relevant flood concerns.
The South Hams Core Strategy, Adopted 2006	The Council's overarching aim is to improve the well-being of the people of South Hams by promoting sustainable development. The Strategic Objectives are included under four themes: housing, economy, transport and accessibility; and environment.	The LFRMS should consider the plans outlined in the Core Strategy taking into account any relevant flood concerns.
The Exmoor National Park Local Plan 2001 – 2011 (including minerals and waste policies), Adopted 2005	<p>The Adopted Plan's objective is to promote sustainable development in Exmoor and to raise awareness of the principles and importance of sustainability.</p> <p>The Local Plan Objective for Pollution and Resources Use includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce waste and increase re-cycling of waste materials;</li> <li>• To ensure that new major waste disposal facilities are not located in the National Park;</li> <li>• To support the small scale recycling and re-use of waste materials where they do not conflict with National Park purposes.</li> </ul> <p>Further to this, the Plan includes two policies in relation to waste:</p> <p>POLICY WD1: Proposals for new waste disposal facilities which would harm the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, quiet enjoyment or special qualities of the National Park will not be permitted; and</p> <p>POLICY WD2: Proposals for small scale recycling facilities will be permitted in locations</p>	The LFRMS should consider the plans outlined in the Local Plan taking into account any relevant flood concerns.

Local Plans and Programmes	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to the LFRMS
	where there would be no adverse impact on the landscape, wildlife or amenities of local communities.	
Dartmoor National Park Core Strategy, Adopted 2008	<p>The Dartmoor National Park Authority's Core Strategy is a document setting out the overall vision and spatial strategy for promoting sustainable development in Dartmoor National Park over the period 2006 to 2026. A fundamental aim of the Core Strategy is to ensure that spatial development in the National Park is sustainable.</p> <p>The strategy incorporates 16 strategic objectives, one of which is associated with transport. Strategic objective 10: Sustainable transport is associated with reducing traffic congestion and noise, and improves safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car. In addition to this are 12 strategic aims with the aim for traffic and transport being to facilitate better access to local facilities, to reduce the need to travel, especially by car, and provide for visitor access in ways which are least damaging to the environment and local interests.</p>	The LFRMS will need to take into account the policies and plans set out in the core strategy particularly the ones that relate to flooding.
Devon Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan	The Nature of Devon - A Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan is Devon's response to the national biodiversity planning process. Informed by the guidance set out in Action for Biodiversity in the South West, published in 1997, this document takes the objectives and targets of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, and translates and amplifies them into a Devon context. Focusing on the most significant elements of Devon's natural environment, it sets out the actions needed to achieve those objectives and targets.	The LFRMS will need to take into account findings of the action plan in the particular the ones that relate to flooding.