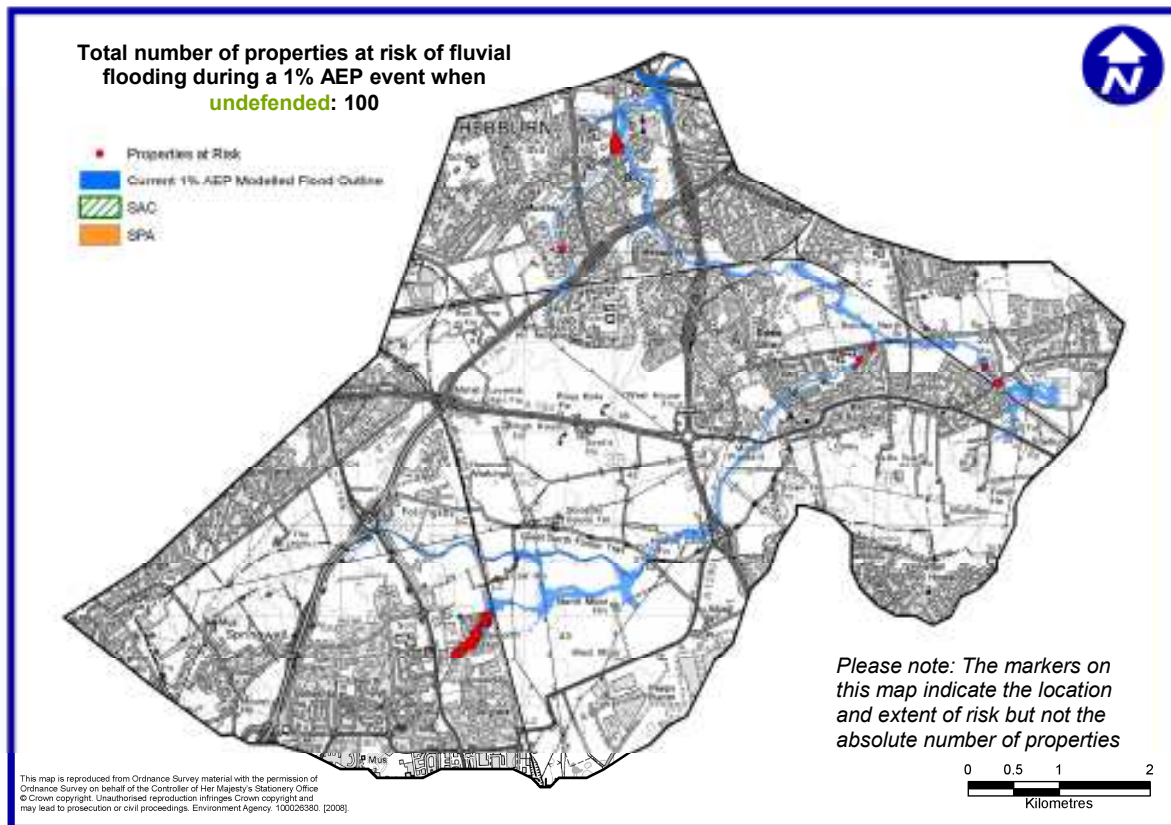


## Measures (actions) for the Don policy unit

This policy unit covers the predominantly urban catchment of the Don, at the eastern edge of the Tyne catchment. Here the population density is high and flood risk relatively low. The main urban areas are the settlements of Springwell, Monkton, Concord and Hedworth, and the main watercourse is the River Don and its tributary Usworth Burn. Both rise near Springwell and Concord in the southwest, then drain north to Boldon and west through Hedworth to join the River Tyne at Hebburn. The downstream boundary of the policy unit is at the tidal limit on the Don. Further urban development can be expected in future. In the south, there is more rural land-use, where the agricultural land is mainly classed as grade three (good to moderate).



Our **vision** for the Don policy unit is that flood risk will be managed by continuing our current regime. Urban areas affected by surface water flooding are likely to see an increase in flood risk in the future as peak rainfall intensity, and the likelihood of convective storms in summer, may increase under climate change. We will continue to monitor the need to reduce flood risk from this source and update the CFMP policy and actions if required.

Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding will be discouraged by us and the local planning authority. However, where development is exceptionally necessary planning policy PPS25 aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.

### Policy 3: Continue with existing or alternate actions to manage flood risk at the current level

#### Key messages

- 🔄 The main source of flood risk is fluvial.
- 🔄 The management of surface water flood risk may require further investment.

#### OUR PARTNERS ARE:

Newcastle City Council, Gateshead Council, Sunderland City Council and South Tyneside Council

## Measures (actions) for the Don policy unit

\* As required as part of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009)

Ref. number	Year added	Source of flooding	Measure (action)	FRM Measure*	Reason for action	Lead Organisation	Support Organisations	FRM cycle*	Priority	Progress status
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLANNING &amp; ADAPTATION</b>										
No actions have been identified relating to development planning and adaptation. This is because of the limited pressure for urbanisation within the policy unit.										
<b>FLOOD FORECASTING, WARNING &amp; RESPONSE</b>										
No actions have been identified relating to flood forecasting, warning and response.										
<b>LAND, CULTURAL &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>										
120106_Tyne7_3	2011	All	Following the completion of action 120106_Tyne7_7, work in partnership to identify habitat creation opportunities through the removal or abandonment of flood risk management assets.	Prevention	It is important that our long term policies feed into our asset maintenance plans.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Strategic & Development Planning	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Asset System Management § Fisheries, Recreation & Biodiversity  Natural England RSPB Northumberland Wildlife Trust	Cycle 2: 2016 - 2021	Low	
<b>ASSET MANAGEMENT &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>										
120106_Tyne7_1	2009	Fluvial	Produce a System Asset Management Plan (SAMP) for the Don policy unit to determine the most sustainable approach to managing assets in line with a policy 3, thus continuing with the current level of maintenance recognising that the SoP will reduce over time due to climate change.	Prevention	It is important that our long term policies feed into our asset maintenance plans.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Asset System Management	n/a	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed
<b>STUDIES, ASSESSMENTS &amp; PLANS</b>										
120106_Tyne7_2	2009	Surface Water	Work in partnership to develop an assessment into the risk of flooding from surface water and the possible measures required to reduce this risk through undertaking a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP).	Prevention	Surface water flooding has occurred in the past. This will identify the level of risk associated within the area.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Newcastle City Council	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Gateshead Council  <u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed
120106_Tyne7_4	2011	Surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.	Develop of a preliminary flood risk assessment (PFRA).	Prevention	A PFRA is a requirement of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009). This will identify the level of risk associated within the area.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Gateshead Council.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data § Strategic & Development Planning.	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed
120106_Tyne7_11	2011	Surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses	Identify the risk of surface water flooding throughout the policy unit through the development of a preliminary flood risk assessment (PFRA).	Prevention	A PFRA is a requirement of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009). This will identify the level of risk associated within the area.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Newcastle City Council	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data § Strategic & Development Planning.	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed
120106_Tyne7_5	2011	Surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses	Identify the risk of surface water flooding throughout the policy unit through the development of a preliminary flood risk assessment (PFRA).	Prevention	A PFRA is a requirement of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009). This will identify the level of risk associated within the area.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § South Tyneside Council.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data § Strategic & Development Planning.	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed
120106_Tyne7_6	2011	Surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses	Identify the risk of surface water flooding throughout the policy unit through the development of a preliminary flood risk assessment (PFRA).	Prevention	A PFRA is a requirement of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009). This will identify the level of risk associated within the area.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Sunderland City Council	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data § Strategic & Development Planning.	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	Completed

120106_Tyne7_7	2011	Fluvial	Undertake an assessment of agricultural assets to determine if abandonment or reduced maintenance is justified. Particular areas to include in this assessment are the rural areas of the River Don.	Prevention	It is important that our long term policies feed into our asset maintenance plans.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Asset System Management	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data § Ops Delivery	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	
120106_Tyne7_8	2011	All	Establish and maintain a register of structures or features which are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in the area together with information about them. Use this register to identify the location of pinch points where flood water may overflow.	Prevention	This is a requirement of the Flood and water Management Act 2010 and will help to reduce flood risk.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Gateshead Council.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	
120106_Tyne7_9	2011	All	Establish and maintain a register of structures or features which are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in the area together with information about them. Use this register to identify the location of pinch points where flood water may overflow.	Prevention	This is a requirement of the Flood and water Management Act 2010 and will help to reduce flood risk.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § South Tyneside Council.	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	
120106_Tyne7_10	2011	All	Establish and maintain a register of structures or features which are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in the area together with information about them. Use this register to identify the location of pinch points where flood water may overflow.	Prevention	This is a requirement of the Flood and water Management Act 2010 and will help to reduce flood risk.	<u>Lead Local Flood Authority</u> § Sunderland City Council	<u>Environment Agency</u> § Flood Risk Mapping & Data	Cycle 1: 2010 - 2015	High	
<b>HIGH LEVEL AWARENESS &amp; ENGAGEMENT</b>										
No actions have been identified relating to high level awareness and engagement.										
<b>MONITORING</b>										
No actions have been identified relating to monitoring.										






**NB: All of these actions and their implementation will be subject to available funding and the economic, political and legislative considerations.**

## Schedule of change

CFMPs remain live documents. As a result our understanding of flood risk and the measures (actions) needed to manage this risk may change. Since the publication of the Tyne CFMP in July 2009 a number of changes have taken place. This has resulted in the deletion of some measures. Below is a summary of changes made to this list of measures since its publication in 2010.

### **2011**

Following the introduction of the Flood Risk Regulations (2009) and the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) the roles and responsibilities of flood risk management authorities has changed. As well as this a framework for implementation has been developed which has altered our approach to annual monitoring. As such a whole scale review of measures (actions) within the North East area has been undertaken to ensure CFMPs adequately reflect these important pieces of legislation. Changes made to this action plan include:

-  the inclusion of nine new actions;
-  the improvement of existing actions to ensure clarity;
-  revised terminology to reflect the above legislation;
-  revised action plan template;
-  inclusion of a schedule of changes.

**No actions in the Don policy unit have been deleted.**