

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 7: Flood risk and water management

Monitoring Year: 2021/22

Flooding and water management is an important issue and closely integrated with climate change adaptation and mitigation. Planning for flood risk is an integral part of ensuring future sustainable development within the Borough. Flood risk and surface water issues are managed collaboratively by North Tyneside Council, the Environment Agency, Northumbrian Water and other relevant partners. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010 (SFRA) for North Tyneside and the flood zones map created by the Environment Agency identify all the areas of land that are at risk of flooding at the current period and in the future.

The Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), meaning it is responsible for managing the risk of flooding surface water, groundwater and watercourses that are not classified as a main river. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing main rivers.

The Environment Agency conducts detailed analysis of the water quality of watercourse and coastal waters. This analysis is reported through the River Basin Management Plan which is updated every six years.

7.1 Development and EA Objections

There were no applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency, Northumbrian Water or the LLFA on either flood risk or water quality grounds.

7.2 Flood Risk Mitigation

No major flooding events have been recorded within the last monitoring year.

The LLFA are consulted on every major planning application and conditions requiring a drainage scheme to be submitted prior to construction were included on every approved scheme during the monitoring year.

The Council often requires the inclusion of appropriate sustainable drainage features within new developments. These features play a critical role in providing resilience against extreme rainfall events for surrounding developments both new and existing, preventing any potential flooding. Certain designs can help support the attractiveness of site, provide green infrastructure and enhance biodiversity.

Figure 1 Example of recent Sustainable Drainage features under construction and across North Tyneside



There have been several relevant applications within the past monitoring year. One example is:

21/00371/FUL West Park, Whitley Bay - The development includes a SuDs basin developed around the existing watercourse at the site. The proposal includes the replacement of dead shrubs/vegetation to support the drainage of the site and make it more attractive.

7.3 Coastal Erosion

National policy requires the identification of areas that are likely to be affected by physical coastal change; these are called 'Coastal Change Management Areas' (CCMA) and the Northumberland and North Tyneside Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2, 2009) is the main source of evidence to identify policies that can provide future coastal defence.

The SMP2 recommends a variety of approaches from “managed realignment”, to “no active intervention” or “hold the line” depending on location along the North Tyneside coast. Further details on these approaches are available on the interactive coastal erosion map that’s available from the Environment Agency.

Local Plan policy S5.16 *Coastal Erosion* sets out how development proposed within the CCMA, as shown on the Policies Map, would be considered in order to avoid adverse effects upon safety, biodiversity and coastal erosion. Within the monitoring year, no applications were submitted for locations within the designated CCMA.