



BROMLEY CIVIC CENTRE, STOCKWELL CLOSE, BROMLEY BRI 3UH

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DATE: 27 August 2015

To: Members of the
EXECUTIVE

Councillor Stephen Carr (Chairman)

Councillors Graham Arthur, Robert Evans, Peter Fortune, Kate Lymer, Peter Morgan and Colin Smith

A meeting of the Executive will be held at Bromley Civic Centre on **WEDNESDAY**
9 SEPTEMBER 2015 AT 7.00 PM

MARK BOWEN
Director of Corporate Services

Copies of the documents referred to below can be obtained from
<http://cds.bromley.gov.uk/>

A G E N D A

- 1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
- 3 **TO CONFIRM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD ON 15TH JULY 2015 AND 7TH AUGUST 2015** (Pages 3 - 36)
- 4 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING**
In accordance with the Council's Constitution, questions must be received in writing four working days before the date of the meeting. Therefore please ensure that questions are received by the Democratic Services Team by 5pm on Thursday 3rd September 2015.
- 5 **LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY UPDATE AND GRANT DRAW-DOWN**
(Pages 37 - 76)
- 6 **SCHOOLS PROGRAMME, VOLUNTEER MANAGER, AND RESETTLEMENT OFFICER - DRAW-DOWN** (Pages 77 - 80)
- 7 **CONSIDERATION OF ANY OTHER ISSUES REFERRED FROM THE EXECUTIVE AND RESOURCES POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) (VARIATION) ORDER 2006 AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

The Chairman to move that the Press and public be excluded during consideration of the items of business listed below as it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that if members of the Press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information.

Items of Business

Schedule 12A Description

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>9 EXEMPT MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD ON 15TH JULY 2015 AND 7TH AUGUST 2015
(Pages 81 - 90)</p> | <p>Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)</p> |
| <p>10 BROMLEY ADULTS AND BROMLEY YOUNG PERSONS SUBSTANCE MISUSE TENDERS - AWARD OF CONTRACTS
(Pages 91 - 98)</p> | <p>Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)</p> |
| <p>11 AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR CAPITAL WORKS AT BEACON HOUSE (Pages 99 - 104)</p> | <p>Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)</p> |

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EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 15 July 2015 starting at 7.00 pm

Present

Councillor Stephen Carr (Chairman)
Councillors Graham Arthur, Robert Evans, Peter Fortune,
Kate Lymer, Peter Morgan and Colin Smith

Also Present

Councillor Nicholas Bennett J.P., Councillor Simon
Fawthrop, Councillor Will Harmer, Councillor William
Huntington-Thresher, Councillor Alexa Michael, Councillor
Angela Page, Councillor Ian F. Payne and Councillor
Angela Wilkins

224 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies.

225 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Peter Morgan declared a personal interest by virtue of his daughter being a Director of Kier Property Services.

Councillor Simon Fawthrop (Executive and Resources PDS Committee Chairman) declared an interest at item 10 by virtue of his wife being an employee of the Bromley Adult Education College.

The Council's Chief Executive, Mr Doug Patterson, also declared an interest in item 21 by virtue of his son being a senior manager of Marks and Spencer.

226 VISIT BY THE RIGHT HON. GREG CLARK MP, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Leader announced that the Rt Hon Greg Clark MP, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, would be visiting the Civic Centre during the evening and would be observing Part 1 proceedings of the meeting upon arrival.

227 QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING

A number of questions had been received from members of the public for oral reply, details of which are at **Appendix A**.

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**228 TO CONFIRM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON
10TH JUNE 2015**

The minutes were agreed.

229 PETITION - BULL LANE ALLOTMENTS

Report CSD15091

Members considered a petition from the Bull Lane Action Group calling on the Council to designate the Bull Lane Allotments, Chislehurst as Local Green Space. The petition, with 801 validated signatures (and more signatures received since validation), was received at the Council meeting on 29th June 2015.

At that meeting, Members heard that local residents, allotment holders, and other supporters objected to the possibility of the Diocese of Rochester building a school on the site, which was designated Urban Open Space and was in a conservation area. It was felt that the site needed and deserved the increased protection of Local Green Space designation; the special attributes of the land could be demonstrated in terms of its recreational value, historical significance, beauty, and tranquillity.

Members at the Council meeting decided to refer the issue to the Development Control Committee and the Executive for consideration.

At its meeting on 13th July 2015, the Development Control Committee recommended that the merits of designating the Bull Lane Allotments as Local Green Space be formally considered through the Local Plan process, with the petition included as a submission seeking the change. This was supported by Executive Members.

RESOLVED that the merits of designating the Bull Lane Allotments as Local Green Space be formally considered through the Local Plan process, and the petition included as a submission seeking such a change.

230 BUDGET MONITORING 2015/16

Report FSD15047

Members received a first budget monitoring report for 2015/16 based on expenditure and activity levels to the end of May 2015.

The Leader expected a forecast net overspend of £614k on 2015/16 portfolio budgets to be addressed and a balanced budget returned at year end.

RESOLVED that:

(1) the latest financial position be noted;

(2) a projected net overspend on services of £614k is forecast based on information as at May 2015;

(3) comments from the Education, Care and Health Services Department, the Director of Transformation and Regeneration, and the Director of Environment and Community Services, as detailed at sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 of Report FSD15047, be noted;

(4) drawdown of £213k funding from Central Contingency related to the Flooding and Water Act 2010 (paragraph 3.5.2 of Report FSD15047) is requested in a report elsewhere on the agenda;

(5) release of £326k from Central Contingency for the additional costs of Concessionary Fares as detailed at paragraph 3.5.3 of Report FSD15047 be agreed;

(6) release of £60k from Central Contingency for the additional pension costs of LBB staff transferred to Liberata and The Landscape Group as detailed at paragraph 3.5.4 of Report FSD15047 be agreed;

(7) the carry forwards requested for drawdown, as detailed at section 3.6 of Report FSD15047, be noted;

(8) a projected reduction to the General Fund balance of £2.3m be noted as detailed at section 3.7 of Report FSD15047;

(9) the full year costs pressures of £1.2m as detailed at section 3.8 of Report FSD15047 be noted.

**231 CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING - 1ST QUARTER
2015/16**

Report FSD15046

Following the first quarter, 2015/16, Report FSD15046 outlined the current position on capital expenditure and receipts.

RESOLVED that:

(1) Report FSD15046 be noted, including a re-phasing of £2,123k from 2014/15 into 2015/16 and £9,049k from 2015/16 into 2016/17 (see paragraph 3.3.11 of Report FSD15046);

(2) the revised Capital Programme be agreed with the following amendments to the Programme approved:

- **addition of £638k in 2015/16 regarding annual revenue contributions to the Bromley Mytime Investment Fund (see para 3.3.1 of Report FSD15046);**

- addition of £289k in 2015/16 for Gosshill Road, Chislehurst – Private Street Works, funded by S106 receipts at £209k and Transport for London funding at £80k (see paragraph 3.3.2 of Report FSD15046);
- addition of £130k in 2015/16 for Orpington Railway Station, funded by S106 receipts at £80k and Transport for London funding at £50k (see paragraph 3.3.3 of Report FSD15046);
- addition of £18k regarding Autism Capital grant received from Department of Health (see paragraph 3.3.4 of Report FSD15046);
- addition of £18k in 2015/16 to the Churchill Theatre and Central Library Chiller scheme to reflect the additional contract cost (see paragraph 3.3.5 of Report FSD15046);
- a net reduction of £156k over four years, 2015/16 to 2018/19, in respect of reduced Schools Formula Devolved Capital Grant support (see paragraph 3.3.6 of Report FSD15046);
- a reduction of £220k in 2015/16 to reflect revised grant support from Transport for London for highway schemes (see paragraph 3.3.7 of Report FSD15046);
- transfer (virement) of £43k from the Financial Systems Upgrade budget to the budget for Rollout of Windows 7 (see paragraph 3.3.8 of Report FSD15046);
- in regard to section 106 receipts from developers, a net increase of £2,827k (£2,760k in 15/16 and £67k in 16/17) to reflect funding available and the remaining unallocated balance (see paragraph 3.3.10 of Report FSD15046); and

(3) Council be recommended to approve inclusion of the £5.7m Housing Zone Bid related to Site G (Executive 24/03/15) into the Capital Programme (see paragraph 3.3.9 of Report FSD15046).

232 COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT - 2016/17

Report 15037

Following a request at the Executive meeting on 26th November 2014, information was provided on the financial effect to the Authority, and on claimants, of increasing the minimum contribution that working-age claimants are required to pay towards their Council Tax liability. Prior to adopting any new Council Tax support scheme for 2016/17 and then 2017/18, public consultation would be necessary.

The Portfolio Holder for Resources highlighted the Welfare Reform Bill, the First Reading of which took place in the House of Commons on 9th July 2015. Included in the Bill were details of a proposed reduction in the benefit cap, together with other welfare changes that would impact on the financial position of current Council Tax Support recipients. At this stage it was unclear how many in the borough would be impacted by the changes and an attempt would be made to model the impact in the Council's public consultation on a new scheme. The Leader added that a decision on minimum liability would be deferred until the outcome of consultation.

As a target, the Portfolio Holder for Care Services suggested working towards a minimum 30% liability but he preferred to see the impact of the welfare reform proposals before setting a level and timeline for change.

It was agreed that an assessment be made of the local impact of proposals in the Welfare Reform Bill and that public consultation on minimum Council Tax liability be taken forward.

RESOLVED that:

- (1) an assessment be made of the local impact of proposed changes included in the Welfare Reform Bill;**
- (2) public consultation be approved; and**
- (3) a decision on minimum Council Tax liability be deferred until the outcome of public consultation is known.**

233 REORGANISATION OF BROMLEY ADULT EDUCATION COLLEGE

Report ED15099

Members considered a proposed reorganisation of the Council's Adult Education service aimed at returning the service to a balanced budget position. A continuing annual reduction in the Adult Skills (AS) grant, uncertainty over the long term future of the Community Learning (CL) grant, and recommendations from an Ofsted inspection in March 2015 were all considered in developing a future strategy.

Officers recommended a predominant focus on adults and communities with the greatest identified need. Under the proposed new delivery model the volume of traditional non-accredited learning provision (leisure type courses) would significantly reduce. Increased community partnership work and a reduction in traditional adult learning provision would reduce the need for accommodation and infrastructure costs, potentially releasing the Widmore site for school expansion. Sites at Penge and Orpington would be retained.

Report ED15099 provided an implementation timeline along with an overview of the model's benefits and impacts. The report indicated how new

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Community Learning funding might be apportioned, including targeted delivery of CL funding to engage with long term unemployed adults. A target completion date of 31st July 2016 was proposed for the model, with full implementation from the start of the 2016/17 academic year.

The model also enabled the service to move closer to being commission led both in delivery and backroom office functions, and would put it in a strong position to work alongside other council services to tackle social deprivation impacts and support early intervention processes.

The model would focus CL funding at the greatest need for adult education services e.g. to assist in attaining employment and would no longer be used to subsidise leisure type courses.

Councillor Alexa Michael (Bromley Common and Keston) addressed the meeting in her capacity as LEA Governor to Bromley Adult Education College. Cllr Michael hoped it would be possible to retain some leisure courses, particularly those requiring the use of special equipment. Should the Widmore site be used as a school, Cllr Michael asked if such courses could continue on site in either an area designated for adult education or by using part of future school facilities. It would be expensive to move the special equipment for courses such as wood carving and sculpture.

The Portfolio Holder for Education acknowledge the importance of leisure courses to residents. But weighed against the service overspend and the need to protect front line services for vulnerable residents, it was necessary to implement a different model for adult education services, driving them to those who need the services most. The Portfolio Holder hoped that a number of the leisure courses could be taken forward by others in the community. Costs associated with moving any equipment should the Widmore site revert to school use would be costed during the consultation period on service restructure.

The Portfolio Holder's comments were supported by other Members. It was important that all services were closely examined and for adult education it was possible to achieve savings. It was hoped the market would step forward to fill gaps in leisure course provision; non-financial support would also be provided to any who wished to set up within the market to provide courses.

RESOLVED that the Assistant Director, Education start consultation with staff and their representatives, stakeholders, and service users in regard to restructuring and reducing the adult education service as outlined in Report ED15099, in order that the budget overspend can be reduced and a level of service for L B Bromley residents retained which is focussed on areas of greatest need.

234 SOCIAL CARE INNOVATION GRANT - DRAWDOWN OF FUNDING

Report CS15904

With L B Bromley increasing 'in borough' specialist SEN provision, there continued to be a high level of demand for short breaks from this group of children. It was necessary to have an appropriate level of assessment and monitoring whilst ensuring timely decision making and targeting of social care resources towards the most complex cases.

The Department for Education (DfE) sought bids from local authorities in February 2015 for SEND Innovation funding to develop and test new ways of working which would target an appropriate level of resource (proportionate with need) without a need for additional funding. It was necessary to find efficiencies whilst responding to demands and pressures.

Following a successful bid to the Innovation Fund, £100k had been awarded to L B Bromley. In order that new models of service efficiencies could be tested within Children's Social Care, Members approved the release of the £100k sum from central contingency to the Social Care budget for 2015/16.

RESOLVED that release of the ring fenced £100,000 from central contingency into the Social Care budget for 2015/16 be approved.

**235 DIRECT CARE (LEARNING DISABILITIES) - CONTRACT
 AWARD**

Report CS15909a

Members received details of the tendering process for future delivery of Adult Social Care Learning Disabilities (LD) Services along with a recommendation for award of contract.

The services were tendered through a competitive dialogue process and throughout April and May 2015 officers worked directly with Southside Partnership (Certitude) as the preferred provider for LD services comprising Day Opportunities, Respite/Short Breaks, and Supported Living.

Previous Executive approval to work with Southside Partnership as preferred provider enabled officers to engage directly with staff and service users to inform the final tender. Report CS15909a summarised how Southside Partnership would take forward the services of Day Opportunities, Respite/Short Breaks, and Supported Living. The offer included support for the transformation needed to sustain the services into the future. Awarding the contract to Southside Partnership would also deliver an in-year saving of approximately £30k for 2015/16 (part year), and an average saving of over £250k per annum thereafter.

In view of cost and quality benefits, it was recommended that the three services be awarded to Southside Partnership for a period of five years from 1st October 2015, with an option to extend for a further period up to, but not exceeding, two years.

It was intended to improve the service, providing an independent, modernised, and more personalised approach. Details were outlined of staff consultation and engagement with service user families, including the opportunity for service users and families to meet the new providers. Awarding the contract to Southside Partnership would provide the best outcome for LD services.

Councillor Angela Wilkins (Crystal Palace) was sceptical on improving the services if savings were to be made. Monitoring arrangements also seemed unclear and evidence was necessary for more personalised services (community based provision) rather than traditional day centres. Councillor Wilkins also expressed concern about the consultation process and highlighted a need for transparency.

On monitoring arrangements and service levels, it was explained that the current level of service reviews would continue – this being a requirement under Social Care legislation for any care service provided for identified needs. The progress of service users against individual care plans was also monitored and would continue to be undertaken by Council staff. There was also a Quality Assurance Framework - performance against the Framework being reported to the Care Services PDS Committee. This included safeguarding matters and monitoring complaints.

A number of questions had been raised at the recent Care Services PDS meeting and it was highlighted that answers had been fully provided in material appended to Report CS15909a.

The Leader indicated that as much as possible was being done to protect services and considered that consultation in relation to the future delivery of LD services had been achieved to a good standard.

Members all agreed to support the recommendation and it was **RESOLVED that the contract for Adult Social Care – Learning Disabilities Services, be awarded to the Southside Partnership for a period of five years from 1st October 2015, with an option to extend for a further period up to, but not exceeding, two years.**

236 GATEWAY REPORT FOR LEARNING DISABILITY SUPPORTED LIVING SCHEMES

Report CS15913

Contracts for three Learning Disability (LD) supported living schemes (accommodating 11 people with significant disabilities) were due to expire on 24th April 2016, providing an opportunity to group the contracts for tendering.

With a proposed five year term, the new contract (three year term with an option to extend to a maximum two years) would be progressed as a single tender, expected to be valued at approximately £4m to £5m.

The properties in the schemes were developed to meet existing and future needs of adults with learning and physical disabilities, avoiding the need for residential care. Evaluation of the tenders was proposed at 60% quality and 40% price to safeguard service standards for particularly vulnerable clients and to ensure value for money.

RESOLVED that:

(1) the schemes be grouped for tendering in order to drive the best possible quality/pricing; and

(2) commencement of the procurement procedure be approved to enable award of contract in accordance with the Council's financial and contractual requirements.

**237 DEVELOPING BROMLEY'S LOCAL PLAN - DRAFT
ALLOCATIONS FOR CONSULTATION**

Report DRR15/070

Appendix 1 to Report DRR15/070 comprised potential site allocations, and draft policy and designation alterations in the preparation of Bromley's Local Plan. Members were asked to approve the document for consultation with residents, partner organisations, and the wider community.

Report DRR15/070 and its Appendix 1 was also considered at a special meeting of the Development Control Committee (DCC) on 13th July 2015. Comments from DCC Members at that meeting were tabled along with subsequent officer commentary on the comments. Draft minutes on the Committee's consideration of the item were also tabled along with a slightly re-worded recommendation for the Executive.

Members approved the document for public consultation having firstly considered the comments from DCC Members. The tabled DCC comments primarily related to the recommended draft site allocations and designations summarised in Table 1 at Paragraph 4.5 of Report DRR15/070. A further tabled comment suggested that the document for consultation refer to "*at least*" 641 homes, rather than a "*minimum*" of 641 homes; however, the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation supported the document retaining a "*minimum*" of 641 homes. The Portfolio Holder also commented on the remaining comments from DCC Members. This included his support for the Maybrey Works at Worsley Bridge Road (Copers Cope ward) retaining its current designation as a Business Area.

In further discussion, reference was made to protecting what is wanted from the town centre (in relation to the Civic Centre site and a recommended Mixed Use designation). In regard to school place capacity, there was parity between need and potential supply i.e. extra classes/ Forms of Entry (FEs) with a methodology behind the balance.

RESOLVED that:

- (1) comments from Development Control Committee (DCC) be noted;**
- (2) including the amendments and clarifications circulated at the DCC meeting on 13th July 2015, Appendix 1 to Report DRR15/070 be approved for public consultation as the document outlining the Local Plan potential sites and alterations to draft policy and designations, except in regard to the draft site allocation and designation for Maybrey Works, Worsley Bridge Road, which should continue to retain its current designation as a Business Area.**
- (3) the approval at (2) above be subject to the Director of Regeneration and Transformation, in consultation with the Chairman of the Development Control Committee, being authorised to make any minor alterations to the document as required, and to agree the final supporting documents prior to publication.**

**238 BROMLEY NORTH VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS -
CONTINGENCY OPTIONS**

This item was withdrawn from the agenda prior to the meeting.

**239 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY UPDATE AND GRANT
DRAW-DOWN**

Report ES15041

Report ES15041 provided an update on the Council's role as Lead Local Flood Authority (including changes to responsibilities) and Executive approval was sought to a sum of £213k being released from Central Contingency to ensure the Council meets its statutory duties. The report also reviewed the Council's response to the 2014 groundwater flooding issue.

Separately, the report asked the Environment Portfolio Holder to approve the Local Flood Risk Strategy and Action Plan and the LLFA future works programme.

There was a statutory requirement for public consultation on a Local Flood Risk Strategy. To be included in the Environment Agency's Thames Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan, it was necessary for the consultation to have concluded by mid-June 2015.

Report ES15041 confirmed that Councillors and key stakeholders had been consulted on the proposals, the report at paragraph 3.12 making reference to an Appendix A. However, Councillor Nicholas Bennett (West Wickham) expressed concern that Appendix A to the report had not been available for consideration by the Environment PDS Committee - Cllr Bennett's comments and those of Councillor Tony Owen were subsequently provided to Members prior to the Executive meeting.

Serious flooding had taken place in the West Wickham ward last year and Councillor Bennett explained that he had made a number of suggestions in his comments. He felt that these did not appear to have been taken into account and asked for the item to be deferred. In the circumstances this was agreed and it was **RESOLVED that the report be deferred to the next meeting of the Executive.**

**240 CONSIDERATION OF ANY OTHER ISSUES REFERRED FROM
THE EXECUTIVE AND RESOURCES POLICY DEVELOPMENT
AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

There were no additional issues to be reported from the Executive and Resources PDS Committee.

**241 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION)
(VARIATION) ORDER 2006 AND THE FREEDOM OF
INFORMATION ACT 2000**

**242 EXEMPT MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 10TH JUNE
2015**

The exempt minutes were agreed.

243 DIRECT CARE - CONTRACT AWARD

Report CS15909b

Following consideration of the Part 1 report for this item, Members considered a Part 2 report providing further details of the tender.

RESOLVED that the contract for Adult Social Care – Learning Disabilities Services, be awarded to the Southside Partnership for a period of five years from 1st October 2015, with an option to extend for a further period up to, but not exceeding, two years.

244 CHISLEHURST LIBRARY , RED HILL, CHISLEHURST

Report DRR15/069

Details were provided of received offers following marketing of the Chislehurst Library site and the adjoining pay and display car park.

**245 BROMLEY BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (BID)
PROPOSAL**

Report DRR15/072

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Members were updated on progress in developing a Business Improvement District (BID) for Bromley Town Centre. This included a number of recommendations for taking the process forward.

246 CONTRACT FOR STREET ENVIRONMENT - CONTRACT EXTENSION OPTION

Report ES15045

A decision was sought on whether to re-tender or extend the current street environment contract beyond March 2017.

247 STREET WORKS INSPECTION CONTRACT EXTENSION

Report ES15018

A decision was sought on whether to extend the current contract for the inspection of street works and enforcement duties prescribed in the New Road and Street Works Act 1991, the London Permit Scheme for Road Works and Street Works, and the Traffic Management Act 2004.

248 CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING - APPENDIX D

Related to the 2015/16 first quarter Capital Monitoring Report (Minute 231), Members noted exempt details of the receipts forecast in the years 2015/16 to 2018/19 (inclusive).

249 ACQUISITION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Report DRR 15/076

Approval was sought to purchase the freehold interest in a particular site to generate additional revenue income for the Council.

250 ACQUISITION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Report DRR15/077

Approval was sought to purchase the freehold interest in an additional property to generate further revenue income.

Although the item was not included on the published agenda it was agreed to consider Report DRR15/077 as a matter of urgency for reasons outlined in the Part 2 minutes of the meeting.

Chairman

The Meeting ended at 8.58 pm

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FOR ORAL REPLY

(A) From David Clapham to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation

1. I realise that jobs matter, for any council, even if in Bromley unemployment is at the absolute minimum it can be. However, who within the Council has ascertained that the assumptions are reasonable?

Reply

The projected growth in employment numbers is based on evidence from other operational sites and these have been critically assessed by the Consultant team and officers from the Council's Renewal team. It is considered that the range of projected employment numbers are reasonable and are within the employment range for these industrial employment types.

Supplementary Question

Mr Clapham suggested that the additional 2,300 jobs by 2031 was reliant upon 69,000 sq metres employment floor space (equivalent of ten football pitches). Mr Clapham highlighted that the URS (page 52) suggested that the Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners work should be revisited. Mr Clapham asked if the Portfolio Holder agreed - there did not appear to be a direct link and reliance upon the additional hours.

Reply

In his reply, the Portfolio Holder highlighted that development with aircraft related industries was envisaged. Without the necessary flexibility in airport operating hours, the Portfolio Holder had been informed by BHAL that a number of companies connected with aircraft related industries would see Biggin Hill as an unattractive location for investment.

2. The access improvements for West Camp are a vital part of enabling West Camp developments; do the Executive consider the LBB plans for West Camp are also specifically dependent upon additional operational hours for the airport?

Reply

The future redevelopment options for the West Camp Estate are indeed linked to the need for considerable investment in enabling infrastructure. The current Growth Plan advocated by BHAL envisages that much of the long term growth across the wider West Camp Estate will be dependent upon attracting in additional Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMS) and Aircraft Operating Companies (AOCs) who are stressing to BHAL the importance of more flexibility in operational hours.

Supplementary Question

Mr Clapham referred to the URS suggesting that the LPA *'undertakes a detailed infrastructure assessment feeding into the infrastructure delivery plan'*. He asked if the Executive agreed and who would fund any alterations.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder highlighted that pre-application discussions would take place; in regard to funding, the Council would need to be satisfied that necessary infrastructure costs are met via S106 contributions.

(B) From Mrs Penelope Denby to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation

1. Why is the Director for Regeneration and Transformation, who is responsible for developments in Bromley, also allowed to negotiate on behalf of affected residents? Is that not an unsustainable conflict of interests?

Reply

No, I do not believe the Director for Regeneration and Transformation has a conflict of interests. He is the Council's lead officer with responsibility for the Airport and our other commercial interests. The lease first and foremost is a commercial agreement and he is negotiating on behalf of the Council with the other party to the lease. It is entirely appropriate that he undertakes this work and makes recommendations to the Executive. Members and not officers will make the decision.

Supplementary Question

Mrs Denby sought further clarification on how the Director could remain impartial.

Reply

The Leader, however, felt that the Portfolio Holder had satisfactorily responded on this point.

2. Biggin Hill Airport already has longer hours than City, Farnborough and Northolt airports. Biggin Hill say that they want to compete with Luton for business aviation. Why does Bromley Council want to transform our residential borough into another Luton?

Reply

No, we do not want Bromley to become another Luton (one is quite enough). We are, however, required to conduct our negotiations with the Airport in a reasonable manner, carefully weighing up the pros and cons of any proposals they may wish to make. This is what we are doing and in the interests of both our residents and the Airport.

Supplementary Question

Mrs Denby sought to understand why Biggin Hill airport compared itself with other 24-hour operators, such as Luton, if Biggin Hill was not regarded as another Luton.

Reply

In responding, the Portfolio Holder included reference to business aviation at Luton being squeezed out, and he considered that Biggin Hill was not like Luton, not having any scheduled flights unlike Luton which has many.

(C) From Tony Trinick to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation

1. Cllr Carr promised me personally that residents would be given the results of negotiations with the airport weeks ahead of any decision-making Council meetings. What date will that be please?

Reply

It is always difficult to be precise on dates when discussing matters of this type. However, I hope the Council will have concluded discussions with the Airport in/by September and we will allow the appropriate time before the decision making meeting.

Supplementary Question

Mr Trinick asked to be kept informed of a date when known, and suggested that residents affected by the flight path would be able to provide a better arrangement with the airport for residents (in the lead flight path) – Mr Trinick felt that what was being offered was not a better deal.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder suggested that it was necessary to await the outcome of negotiations.

2. Do you agree that the GPS system to Runway 03, if approved, is not a benefit for the residents, but to the airport, so it can attract larger aircraft from the States and further afield, which find the current visual approach difficult?

Reply

The new GPS system to Runway 03 will provide the all-weather guidance for aircraft currently using the airport and will not only be a significant enhancement for safety, but will also be of considerable environmental advantage by keeping aircraft higher for longer and following a consistent track unlike at present. The removal of 35% of flights from the runway 21 system can only be seen as a benefit to those residents living under that flight path.

Supplementary Question

Mr Trinick questioned how this could be of benefit to residents – larger aircraft would be attracted and Mr Trinick gave examples of areas where he considered the aircraft would fly over.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder indicated that this was part of negotiations with the airport, keeping the interests of residents in mind in so doing.

3. What changes to the flight path route into Runway 021 are being negotiated with the airport, as moving this away from residential areas is one essential element for residents if extra operating hours are to be considered?

Reply

There are no changes proposed to the flightpath route into Runway 21 other than those already announced (raising the vectoring height over Petts Wood and Chislehurst). This is a long established route and widely seen as the safest one from the upper airspace into Biggin Hill.

The Airport is continuing to progress plans for a new approach procedure into Runway 03. They are following a formal process called an Airspace Change Proposal which is the formal process by which the airport submits its plans to the Department of Airspace Policy, the CAA, and National Air Traffic Services as well as consulting other stakeholders. This formal process is already underway. As part of this, residents groups and Councillors have attended focus groups as have pilots, air traffic and airspace providers. Once the output of these focus groups has been considered, the designs will be finalised for consultation. This is expected in the autumn.

As a result of the changes being proposed, inbound traffic into Runway 03 will certainly be higher than before.

The new 03 approach is also expected to reduce the number of flights using Runway 21 by around 35%.

Significant investment will be required to deliver the necessary changes to the runway environment and approach lighting to enable the new procedures to be implemented once they have been formally approved. The Airport has given an undertaking to make this investment as part of their negotiations over the change to the Airport's operating hours.

Supplementary Question

Concerning the flightpath route into Runway 21, Mr Trinick indicated that it would be necessary to see how higher the elevated flight path route would be (above the existing flight path).

In his question, Mr Trinick enquired whether the Council accepted a pledge made by Biggin Hill airport – in this context Mr Trinick made reference to Formula 1 – and there being no need to increase operating hours.

Reply

In response, the Portfolio Holder indicated that he did not see the connection.

(D) From Giuliana Voisey to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation

1. The Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation has said that "income to the Council" is not the driving force in the negotiations with the Airport. Then could you please explain why are you pursuing the concept of the community fund, which has the effect of encouraging flights at unsocial hours?

Reply

A community fund will follow on from any change in operating hours and not the other way around.

If any such flights are permitted it makes sense to seek to attract a payment from the Airport for such movements as part of the mitigation measures.

Supplementary Question

Giuliana Voisey questioned how it was possible to consider that Councillors were representatives of affected families by negotiating on noise envelopes and a community envelope.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder indicated that Members were taking forward negotiations for all of the borough, keeping all matters in balance.

2. Could you please explain what the grant of £398,000 from LBB to BHAL recorded in BHAL's accounts for 2007 refers to?

Reply

The way BHAL's accounts are constructed is a matter for them. I can confirm that the only money LBB has spent was on resurfacing of the runway at a cost of £1.5m in 1994 prior to the lease being signed.

Supplementary Question

Giuliana Voisey asked how it was possible for Councillors to refer to *reasonable* when imposing anguish to residents without any tangible benefit.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder suggested that if the Council were to receive some income from the Community Fund, so much the better.

3. Could you please explain why you think that the 'noise envelopes' being negotiated protect the residents more than the clauses in the Lease because they do not appear to do so?

Reply

If the areas around the Airport that are adversely affected by aircraft noise are reduced, that would be a good thing. The noise envelopes do not substitute the noise restrictions set out in the Lease, they augment them.

Supplementary Question

In her supplementary question, Giuliana Voisey sought to understand why it was necessary to have a capped number of flights at unsociable hours. Although the flights might be more productive for the economy, she indicated that residents would be stressed (possible sleep disturbance etc) and not strong.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder felt that such concerns were matters of judgement which would be taken into account.

(E) From Anthony Barnes to the Portfolio Holder for Renewal and Recreation

1. The map on P 13 of the NAP shows routing for rwy 03 similar or the same as that which has been in place for many years. Is it intended that the routing, if the GNSS approach is adopted, will be much higher than hitherto, if so, how high?

Reply

The Airport is continuing to progress plans for a new approach procedure into Runway 03. They are following a formal process called an Airspace Change Proposal which is the formal process by which the airport submits its plans to the Department of Airspace Policy, the CAA, and National Air Traffic Services as well as consulting other stakeholders. This formal process is already underway. As part of this, residents groups and Councillors have attended focus groups as have pilots, air traffic and airspace providers. Once the output of these focus groups has been considered, the designs will be finalised for consultation. This is expected in the autumn.

As a result of the changes being proposed, inbound traffic into Runway 03 will certainly be higher than before.

Significant investment will be required to deliver the necessary changes to the runway environment and approach lighting to enable the new procedures to be implemented once they have been formally approved. The Airport has given an undertaking to make this investment as part of our negotiations over the change to the Airport's operating hours.

Until these changes have been approved and implemented, aircraft will continue to use the current route into Runway 03. It would therefore be misleading to use the map with the new route in the Noise Action Plan until these changes have been finalised.

Supplementary Question

Mr Barnes sought to clarify whether negotiations on a new approach to Runway 03 were based on a completely different routing. There would be a higher level for inbound flights and if the approach to the runway was to be completely different, Mr Barnes sought further information in regard to the approach.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder understood there would be a steeper approach to the runway and would arrange for Mr Barnes to have the necessary technical information in writing.

2. If the proposed GNSS approach to land on rwy 03 is adopted, will larger jet and turbo prop aircraft be routed at high level (say 2,400' amsl) to somewhere like or near Kenley to commence the approach to land?

Reply

The new 03 route will certainly be to the west of the airfield and be higher than at present. Once established the route will be followed by all aircraft making an instrument guided approach, whatever type of aircraft that may be.

(Mr Barnes had no supplementary question following the Portfolio Holder's reply).

3. Advice to me from the CAA is that procedures for approach and landing are a matter for the aerodrome and its operators, NOT the CAA. In light of this advice will LBB insist that jet and turbo prop aircraft approaches to land on rwy 21 are straight in on the extended centre line and not via low level circuits above local rooftops?

Reply

The airport manages flights within its own air traffic zone surrounding the airport. The Biggin Hill aerodrome traffic zone is a circle centred on the mid-point of the main runway with a radius of 2.5 nautical miles. It extends from ground level up to the base of the London Terminal Area at 2,500 feet above mean sea level. Outside this area is managed by National Air Traffic Services.

The Runway 21 ILS approach is used for 99% of all jet and turbo prop aircraft using runway 21 which normally make a straight in approach using the ILS for guidance. However traffic arriving low level from the west (normally positioning from Farnborough Airport, Hants) will usually arrive by means of a right hand visual circuit to runway 21 and this takes them over the area of Hayes. This is a procedure that has been in constant use since the aerodrome was built. This saves fuel and hence emissions. They consequently do not cross the area of the borough further to the north east so this gives an advantage elsewhere in the borough.

The numbers of aircraft are very small (less than one per day). However, the proposed new track keeping system can be set to monitor aircraft heights such that aircraft do not drop below a standard 3 degree approach slope at any point during the approach phase.

Supplementary Question

Mr Barnes indicated that his focus was about circuit rather than approach.

Reply

The Portfolio Holder would consult further with Council officers and given the level of technical detail (including mapped information) related to the matter, the Portfolio Holder offered Mr Barnes the opportunity of a meeting to discuss his concerns further. Accordingly, an approach would be made to Mr Barnes to arrange such a meeting.

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EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 7 August 2015 starting at 9.00 am

Present

Councillor Stephen Carr (Chairman)
Councillors Robert Evans, Peter Fortune, Kate Lymer,
Peter Morgan and Colin Smith

251 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillor Graham Arthur.

252 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations.

253 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) (VARIATION) ORDER 2006 AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

254 AQUISITION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Report DRR15/078

Approval was sought to purchase the freehold interest in a particular industrial property to generate additional revenue income for the Council.

Chairman

The Meeting ended at 9.25 am

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Decision Maker: Executive

Date: 9th September 2015

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Non-Executive Non-Key

Title: **MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

Contact Officer: Keith Pringle, Democratic Services Officer
Tel. 020 8313 4508 E-mail: keith.pringle@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director of Corporate Services

Ward: N/A

1. Reason for report

1.1 **Appendix A** updates Members on matters arising from previous meetings.

2. **RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 **The Executive is invited to consider progress on matters arising from previous meetings.**

Non-Applicable Sections:	Policy/Financial/Legal/Personnel
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Executive Minutes

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy The Executive receives an update on matters arising from previous meetings at each meeting.
 2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: No Cost
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Democratic Services
 4. Total current budget for this head: £326,980
 5. Source of funding: 2015/16 Revenue Budget
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 8 posts (7.39fte)
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Monitoring the Executive's matters arising takes at most a few hours per meeting.
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Non-Statutory - Government Guidance
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): This report is intended primarily for the benefit of Executive Members
-

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Not Applicable
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: N/A

<u>Minute Number/Title</u>	<u>Executive Decision/Request</u>	<u>Update</u>	<u>Action by</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
11th February 2015				
138. Community Services Integration	It was agreed that options towards an integrated community health and care service would be explored with the borough's existing community health services provider, Bromley Health Care (BHC), and their commissioners, Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG). Recommendations could then be provided to Members in June 2015.	It is intended to approach the Care Services PDS Committee initially before reporting to the Executive.	Assistant Director, Commissioning	To be confirmed
139. Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards Update	To meet requirements of the Supreme Court Judgement, additional funding of £163,345 was approved for 2014/15. It was also recommended that £628,040 be included in the budget for 2015/16. For 2015/16, due to the uncertainty of potential costs, half of the funding should remain in contingency and be subject to a further report in the new financial year.	A further report on Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards is intended for Executive on 14 th October 2015 and the Care Services PDS Committee on 23 rd September 2015.	Assistant Director, Commissioning	14 th October 2015
24th March 2015				
171 Crystal Palace Park	Progress made on business planning for the establishment of an alternative management option for Crystal Palace Park to be reported back to Members in autumn 2015, with an expected request to Members to proceed with the	A report is expected to Executive on 2 nd December 2015. By this time it is anticipated that appointments will have been made to two posts (appointments were not made following the first round of	Executive Director of Environment and Community Services	Progress report expected for the Executive meeting on 2 nd December 2015.

	formation of a Trust or other not-for-profit management option.	applications and the second round of applicants were due to be interviewed week beginning 24 th August 2015) and the consultant team will have also been appointed.		
177/1 Site G: Revised Development Options	Quarterly updating reports should be submitted to the Executive.	It is anticipated that an updating report could be provided to the Executive meeting on 14 th October 2015 having first been considered by the Renewal and Recreation PDS Committee.	Director of Regeneration and Transformation	Please see opposite
15th July 2015				
230 Budget Monitoring 2015/16	The Leader expected a forecast net overspend of £614k on 2015/16 portfolio budgets to be addressed and a balanced budget returned at year end.	Appendix B provides a summary of the reported overspends as at 31 st May 2015, including details of the management action being taken to address the position.	Director of Finance	Please see Appendix B attached.
232 Council Tax Support – 2016/17(3) a decision on minimum Council Tax liability be deferred until the outcome of public consultation is known.	The consultation exercise commenced on 17 th August 2015. Residents are being asked whether they believe the minimum contribution to council tax liability for working-age claimants should be 19%, 25% or 30%.	Director of Finance	Result of consultation exercise to be reported to Executive on 2 nd December 2015

**Summary of Reported Overspends
As at 31st May 2015**

	2015/16 Latest Approved Budget £'000	2015/16 Projected Outturn £'000	2015/16 Projected Variation £'000	Notes	Full Year Effect £'000	Responsible Director/AD	Management action to address in 2015/16 year overspend and 2016/17 full year effect
Education, Care & Health Services							
Adult Social Care							
Assessment and Care Management	24,111	24,191	80	1	121	Stephen John	#####
Children's Social Care							
Care and Resources	17,245	17,300	55	2	114	Kay Weiss	Placement pressures offset by underspends in leaving care. Looking at limiting placements and packages where possible. Work on 2016/17 potential savings has identified areas for saving which will mitigate any fye that has not been dealt with by year end.
Referral and Assessment	3,537	3,614	77	3	Cr 72	Kay Weiss	No recourse to public funds clients. Looking at in year reductions elsewhere in the division to mitigate the in year effects.
Youth Services	1,549	1,831	282	4	0	Kay Weiss	Mainly due to delays in restructuring the Youth Service. Will all be delivered for 2016/17. In year pressure will be looked at as part of the overall service/division and costs/reductions will be mitigated.
Commissioning							
Commissioning	2,753	2,831	78	5	0	Lorna Blackwood	Overspend resulting from placements and brokerage activity. Seeking to recover majority of this from the CCG. Cost containment across the service will deal with any remaining pressure in year.
Education							
Adult Education Centres	Cr 602	Cr 220	382	6	382	Jane Bailey	Planned reorganisation of this service in order to work within budget, to come into effect September 2016. Reported to Executive 8/7/15. Looking at reductions/cost containment across the service in order to deal with the pressure in year.
			954		545		
Environment & Community Services							
Street Scene & Green Space							
Waste Services	18,411	18,511	100	7	Cr 250	Dan Jones	
Transport & Highways							
Parking	Cr 6,696	Cr 6,342	354	8	890	Paul Symonds	Loss of income due to the Deregulation Act restricting use of CCTV for parking enforcement. Currently working on options to address this. The proposal will be to report to Executive through Environment PDS to draw down some of the money held in contingency.
Recreation							
Culture	1,973	1,990	17	9	0	Colin Brand	
			471		640		
Chief Executive's							
Operational Property Services							
Operational Property	375	453	78	10	152	Mark Bowen	Income from education projects used to mask the cost of corporate capital projects. With the reduction in education work this doesn't happen and the position will worsen. The corporate capital work is still required, and that would be the case whether we had an insourced or outsourced service. Not resolving may deter potential bidders on this part of the FM contract as budget doesn't cover costs. Staffing levels have been reduced, however this doesn't give a pound for pound reduction as we also lose income generation potential. We have also vired some general FM savings and reviewed and realigned property budgets to close the gap.
Strategic Property							
Investment Income	Cr 7,393	Cr 6,827	566	11	0	Marc Hume	Further in year acquisitions are expected to substantially improve this position
			644		152		
In year public health cuts *	Cr 372	528	900		900	Nada Lemic	
			2,969		2,237		

* Not included in budget monitoring figures reported to members as at 31st May

REASONS FOR VARIATIONS

1. Assessment and Care Management - Dr £80k

The overspend in Assessment and Care Management can be analysed as follows:

	Variation	
	£'000	
<u>Physical Support / Sensory Support / Memory & Cognition</u>		
Services for 65 +	- Placements	Cr 116
	- Domiciliary Care / Direct Payments	Cr 42
Services for 18 - 64	- Placements	126
	- Domiciliary Care / Direct Payments	32
Extra Care Housing		80
		<u>80</u>

As part of the budget setting process for 2015/16, the full year effects of the overspends in Adult Social Care during 2014/15 as reported in the January 2015 budget monitoring were fully funded. Savings of £250k were also included in the budget for the management of demand at first point of contact, and the projections assume that these will be achieved during the year.

The external extra care housing schemes are showing a projected overspend of £80k in relation to the potential costs of voids which are not budgeted for. With the expected closure of the in-house scheme at Lubbock House and the need to move residents to alternative extra care accommodation, units in the external schemes are being kept vacant in preparation for these transfers. These however incur a weekly void cost equivalent to the rental price of the unit and the core costs of care staff, which Bromley has to pay for.

2. Care and Resources - Placements - Dr £198k

The budget for children's placements is projected to overspend in the region of £198k this year, however given that we are in the early stages of the year and the level of volatility around the budget, certain financial assumptions have had to be made. Officers will monitor these assumptions during the course of the year and update the projections as required.

3. Referral and Assessment - No Recourse to Public Funds - Dr £77k

The cost to Bromley for people with no recourse to public funding continues to exceed the budget established for these costs. Additional budget was moved into this area for 2015/16, however the trend of increased costs continues with an overspend of £77k currently being projected.

4. Youth Services - Dr £282k

The Youth Service has a projected overspend in year on salaries and some running costs during a period of restructure required to reconfigure the service to achieve the 2015-16 saving target of £506k whilst continuing to provide both universal and targeted youth support. A clearer picture will be available on the completion of the appropriate consultation processes which started earlier in the year.

There is also a projected overspend in the Youth Offending Team of up to £50k; as a consequence of the outcome of the recent HMIP inspection, it has been necessary to delay the planned restructure of the service.

5. Commissioning - Dr £78k

The net overspend of £78k comprises:

	Variation	
	£'000	
Staffing and related budgets		98
Share of ECHS management savings not yet achieved		24
Taxicard	Cr	30
Contracts	Cr	14
		<u>78</u>

The projected overspend on Commissioning staffing and related budgets results mainly from a combination of a post no longer attracting health funding and additional temporary staff. Funding sources are being explored to mitigate these costs but this has not been reflected in this set of projections as it is currently unconfirmed.

Management savings totalling £103k were deducted from the ECHS budget late in the 2015/16 budget process. These were apportioned across divisions on a pro rata basis and the Commissioning share amounted to £24k. It may be possible to identify savings in-year to offset this but this is not currently the case.

The projected underspend of £30k on Taxicard has arisen from current TfL data indicating that Bromley's take up will be lower than budgeted in 2015/16, resulting in a reduced charge to LBB. However this is based on the assumption that trip numbers remain the same as 2014/15 so may vary as the year progresses.

Commissioning contracts budgets are projected to be underspent by £14k as the cost of the Healthwatch contract is less than expected at the time the 2015/16 budget was prepared.

6. Adult Education - Dr £382k

As members will be aware, there has been significant reduction in grant allocation from the Skills Funding Agency for the Adult Education Service in recent years. In addition, tuition fee income has been reducing, resulting in a total income shortfall of £518k projected for 2015/16.

The service has managed to offset part of this with £120k of temporary staffing reductions and vacancies, in addition to other minor reductions in running expenses, resulting in a projected net overspend of £382k.

The service was market tested as a separate 'lot' with Education services during 2014/15, but no solution was found. Officers are currently investigating other options to help contain this overspend going forward which be presented to members in due course.

	Variations
	£'000
Skills Funding Agency grant/fee income	518
Supplies and services	Cr 16
Staffing	Cr 120
	<u>382</u>

7. Waste Services - Dr £100k

Waste disposal tonnages are currently projected to be £80k overspent, largely due to additional tonnage being brought over the Weighbridges. For information there has been 180 additional tonnes at the Weighbridges in April and May 2015 compared to the same period in 2014-15. This is based upon April's actual and May's provisional data, which also indicates a net nil variation across other tonnage types.

The additional tonnage from the weighbridge has generated extra income of £80k for trade waste delivered which will offset the waste disposal overspend.

Savings of £250k were built into the 2015/16 waste services budget for the revision to the kerbside paper collection service. The report to the Environment Portfolio Holder on 18 February 2015 highlighted that after taking account of the one-off implementation costs, the savings expected to be delivered during 2015/16 would be below the target by £107k. The savings for future years would however be exceeded by £250k per annum.

	Variations
	£'000
Waste disposal tonnages	80
Surplus trade waste delivered income	Cr 80
Revised kerbside collection arrangements	100
	<u>100</u>

8a. Income from Bus Lane Contraventions - Cr £267k

As a result of reinstating bus lane enforcement following completion of public realm works in Bromley North from March 2015, there is projected additional income of around £267k for 2015/16. This projection from Parking takes into account the likely drop off by the end of the financial year due to motorists' increased compliance and therefore the potential full year effect is only likely to be £40k.

8b. Off Street Car Parking - Cr £175k

Overall a surplus of £175k is projected for off street parking income. Cr £45k is expected from Village Way and the Civic Centre multi-storey car parks, £80k from surface car parks and an additional Cr £50k is projected from the Mitre Close car park. It should be noted that the average income per month from Mitre Close for April 2014 to February 2015 was £2k, however in March 2015 this rose to £6k and has continued at this level for April and May 2015. This is because some spaces were being used by the Bromley North contractors during the period of works and therefore enforcement did not commence until March 2015.

	Variations
	£'000
Off Street Car Parking income - multi-storey car parks	Cr 45
Off Street Car Parking income - other surface car parks	Cr 130
	<u>Cr 175</u>

8c. Car Parking Enforcement - Dr £796k

Based on activity levels up to May 2015, there is a projected net surplus of £60k from PCNs issued by Vinci in the current year due to an increase in the number of contraventions. If these volumes continue at the current level, this could be as high as £180k at the financial year end. The number of contraventions will be closely monitored over the next few months.

A net deficit of Dr £856k is projected for mobile and static cameras due to changes in legislation from April 2015. Contravention numbers will be closely monitored during the next few months and Officers will review the service in order to prepare a report providing Members with options for the future of this service and a request to draw down monies from the £1m which is held in the Central contingency for the impact of the legislation changes.

	Variations	
	£'000	
PCNs issued by wardens	Cr	60
PCNs issued by mobile & static cameras		856
		<u>796</u>
Bus Routes Enforcement	Cr	267
Off Street Car Parking	Cr	175
Car Parking Enforcement		796
Total variation for Parking		<u>354</u>

9. Culture - Dr £17k

Although savings were built into the 2015/16 budget in anticipation of the closure of the Priory Museum, the subsequent delayed decision in this taking place, has led to a projected overspend of £31k, as detailed in the recent Executive report. Management action across the culture service totalling £14k has been taken to partly-offset this overspend.

10. Operational Property Services - Dr £78k

An overspend of £78K is currently projected for Operational Property. This mainly relates to the following :

An overspend of £117k Dr is forecast for the planned service in 15-16. In previous years, the 10% management fee recharged to Education capital schemes contributed towards the cost of the service's corporate work. Due to the number of academy conversions, the total recharge has reduced significantly over the past couple of years. Unlike other Council sold services, however, this was not matched by an increase in income, as the majority of academies opted not to buy in to this service.

An historic shortfall in caretaking income of £11k Dr is expected to continue. These overspends are offset by a projected underspend of £50k Cr on the Walnuts Boiler Plant (mainly relating to gas) which is likely to be ongoing.

11. Investment Income - Dr £566k

A net shortfall of £566k is expected on Investment Income. This includes the following items:

a) Shortfall of income on Investment Fund properties of Dr £649k

For the past few years, contributions have been made to reserves to create an Investment Fund. A substantial part of this Fund has been used to buy Investment Properties. The capital spend to date on the purchase of these properties is £41.2m of which £28.5m relates to properties in Bromley High Street. The 2015/16 budget for the expected income is £3m and the income achieved from the properties purchased to date is £2.4m. A number of possible acquisitions are being considered.

b) Other variations in rental income net out to £83k Cr. This mainly relates to the additional income at Yeoman House from the NHS CCG with regards to the section 75 agreement, although this may not be on-going beyond 2017/18.

Summary of Reported Future Year Overspends
As at 31st May 2015

	2015/16 Budget £'000	2016/17 Impact £'000	Notes
<u>Education, Care & Health Services</u>			
Assessment & Care Management	19,528	121	1
Children's Placements	14,286	42	2
Adults with Learning Difficulties	24,595	397	3
Adult Education	Cr 601	382	4
Education Services Grant	Cr 2,128	159	5
		541	
<u>Environment & Community Services</u>			
Parking	Cr 6,696	800	6
		800	
<u>Chief Executive's</u>			
Operational Property - planned	375	152	7
		152	
TOTAL		1,493	

Description	2015/16 Latest Approved Budget £'000	Variation To 2015/16 Budget £'000	Potential Impact in 2016/17
1. Assessment and Care Management - Care Placements	19,528	0	The current full year effect on client projections is £121k. This figure assumes the reduction in cost of £250k as a result of the management of demand at first point of contact is achieved.
2. Children's Social Care - Placements	14,286	132	The full year effect impact is estimated at £42k. This can be analysed as £267k on placements, £72k credit for no recourse to public funds and £153k credit on leaving care clients.
3. Residential, Supported Living, Shared Lives - Learning Disabilities	24,595	Cr 110	Despite a current year projected underspend, the full year effect is estimated at an overspend of £397k. This is because the forward assumptions are based on an increasing number of LD clients (clients expected to be placed in-year in 2015/16 will only have a part year cost in 2015/16 but a full year cost in 2016/17).
4. Adult Education	Cr 601	382	The current overspend for the Adult Education Service has continued from 2013/14, and is expected to continue into at least part of 2016/17. Some efficiency savings have been implemented to help contain this, however there is a total income shortfall of £518k, with only a net reduction of £136k on running costs to offset this. A report is due to go to the July meeting of the Education PDS Committee which will present options to help contain this going forward.
5. Education Services Grant	Cr 2,128	0	The Education Services Grant (ESG) is allocated on the basis of pupil numbers, and grant reduces in-year as schools convert to academies. The full year effect of the 18 conversions estimated to occur during 2015/16 is £721k, and is included in the financial forecast for the 2017/18 budget.
6. Parking	Cr 6,696	354	1) For 2015/16 the income from bus lane contraventions is projecting a surplus of £267k, the full year effect of the reinstatement of the camera in Bromley North is only expected to achieve Cr £40k. 2) The additional income from off-street parking is expected to continue for future years, although it will be closely monitored and any major variances reported. 3) At this stage the full year effect of the legislation changes is projected to be Dr £1m, however the service is being reviewed over the next few months and options explored for the future of the service, with a report being presented to Members in September, which will also include a request to drawdown some of the £1m held in the Central Contingency.
7. Operational Property Services	375	78	An overspend of £117k Dr is forecast for the planned service in 15-16. In previous years, the 10% management fee recharged to Education capital schemes contributed towards the cost of the service's corporate work. Due to the number of academy conversions, the total recharge has reduced significantly over the past couple of years. Unlike other Council sold services, however, this was not matched by an increase in income, as the majority of academies opted not to buy in to this service. The shortfall is likely to get worse as the remaining schools convert to academy status, and the service cannot reduce staffing levels further without causing operational issues. The budget is historic and assumes funding of approx. £200k from school related works (10% charges on works of approx. £2M). The latest capital programme suggests that most of this work will fall out in 16-17 and consequently the shortfall is expected to increase to £191K in 16-17. An historic shortfall in caretaking income of £11k Dr is expected to continue. These overspends are offset by a projected underspend of £50k Cr on the Walnuts Boiler Plant (mainly relating to gas) which is likely to be ongoing.

Report No.
ES15041

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: Executive

Date: 9th September 2015

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

Title: **LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY UPDATE AND GRANT DRAW-DOWN**

Contact Officer: Garry Warner, Head of Highways
Tel: 020 8313 4766 E-mail: garry.warner@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Nigel Davies, Executive Director of Environment & Community Services

Ward: All

1. Reason for report

- 1.1 This report updates Members on the Council's role as the Lead Local Flood Authority, including the latest changes in responsibilities;
 - 1.2 Seeks approval of Local Flood Risk Strategy and Action Plan;
 - 1.3 Reviews the authorities response to the 2014 groundwater flooding issue, and;
 - 1.4 Seeks agreement from the Executive to release dedicated Central Contingency funding to ensure the Council meets its statutory duties as the Lead Local Flood Authority.
-

2. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the Executive agrees to:

- 2.1 **Release a sum of £213k from the 2015/16 Central Contingency budget to implement the proposals detailed in this report.**
- 2.2 **Approves the Local Flood Risk Strategy and associated Action Plan,**
- 2.3 **Approves the LLFA future works programme.**

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy
 2. BBB Priority: Quality Environment
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Estimated Cost: £213k
 2. Ongoing costs: Recurring Cost:
 3. Budget head/performance centre: DEFRA grant held in Central Contingency for implementation of the Flooding & Water Management Act 2010
 4. Total current budget for this head: £213k
 5. Source of funding: £139k through the settlement funding assessment (SFA) and £74k from Local Services Support Grant (LSSG) from DEFRA.
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 2
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: 2 fte
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement
 2. Call-in: Applicable
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): Boroughwide
-

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Yes – Councillors have been consulted on the draft Local Strategy
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: have been included within Appendix C of the Local Strategy

3. COMMENTARY

Background

- 3.1 The Flooding and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA) requires the London Borough of Bromley, as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area.
- 3.2 The LLFA has a duty to identify the causes of surface water flooding, including groundwater, and determine those organisations or authorities that have a role in mitigating the flood risk. Having identified those parties the LLFA must provide a forum where such parties can be brought together to produce a considered and coordinated response to flood risk in the borough.
- 3.3 This report reviews the Council's progress in the role of LLFA, and considers its responsibilities and activities for the coming year.
- 3.4 The impact of the flooding experienced across the borough during the 'groundwater emergency 2014 is also considered.

Progress

- 3.5 During the last year good progress has been made on implementing the FWMA, including;
 - The groundwater recovery and response phases, including cooperation with the Environment Agency option studies on the Ravensbourne South and East Branches.
 - Implementation of highway drainage schemes that augment local surface water drainage systems, including clearance of highway ponds.
 - Support for the Chislehurst Commons Conservators with vital surface water drainage connections between the Chislehurst ponds.
 - Surveys and improvements to ordinary watercourses.
 - Engagement with developers, to promote and where appropriate, require the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS).
 - Production of the Local Flood Risk Strategy – As 3.11 below.
- 3.6 In February 2012 a report was considered by the Environment Portfolio Holder and Development Control Committee to adopt the role of SUDS Approving Body (SAB) to approve Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) submitted by developers. After consultation the requirement to adopt SUDS has been dropped by the Government and the responsibility for development control with regard to surface water management has been left with planners rather than a SAB taking an enforceable lead in the process.
- 3.7 Bromley has been part of the South East London Flood Risk Group (SELFRG), working in partnership with the boroughs of Bexley, Lewisham and Greenwich. The SELFRG provides a forum at which officers and elected Members from each authority come together to exchange information and identify opportunities for partnership working. Representatives from the Environment Agency and Thames Water Utilities regularly attend quarterly meetings, together with any other authority or organisation that has an interest in flood risk within its catchment area. The Partnership has met regularly throughout the year.

- 3.8 Flood Reporting: A flood register has been established and populated with historic data on known flooding incidences. This will be used to record all future reports of flooding across the borough to use in subsequent investigations. Over the last 12 months the weather has been relatively benign, hence few new entries but historic flood incidents are still being added.
- 3.9 Flood Asset Register: Our knowledge of assets in the borough with the potential to contribute to flooding continues to develop as a result of condition surveys and ad hoc investigations.
- 3.10 Condition Surveys: The condition of surface water drainage assets determine their effectiveness during storm conditions. For the coming year surveys of Ordinary Watercourses in the borough will be a priority to quantify any issues and raise awareness with land owners of their responsibilities as Riparian Owners.

Local Flood Risk Strategy

- 3.11 A Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS) has been drafted as part of the joint procurement approach with SELFRG, including dedicated appendices for each authority for which borough-specific actions and priorities are detailed. There is a statutory requirement for public consultation on the LFRS, which must be concluded by mid June 2015 to be included in the Environment Agency's Thames Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan.
- 3.12 Councillors and key stakeholders have been consulted on the proposed LFRS, as Appendix 'A'. A record of comments received is now included within Appendix C of the strategy and the LFRS document has been amended as appropriate. It is therefore proposed that the LFRS and action plans are approved.

Groundwater Flood Events of 2013/14

- 3.13 In February 2014 significant flooding occurred nationally, and groundwater flooding returned Borkwood Court in Sevenoaks Road, Orpington and the Addington Road area of West Wickham.
- 3.14 As a LLFA Bromley has a responsibility for the strategic management of flood risk including that from groundwater, and as a category one responder under the Civil Contingencies act Bromley has a mandate to engage in an emergency. It was on the basis of our Emergency Planning role that Bromley spent contingency funds on protecting homes and vital infrastructure.
- 3.15 Following the flooding event the Government allocated funding to residents through the Repair and Renewal Grant to improve flood resilience to domestic properties. This grant has been administered by the Council, with funding provided to the six flats in Borkwood Court and three properties in Courtfield Rise.
- 3.16 In July 2014 Members approved the allocation of £30k to supplement the R&R grants provided by the Governments in order to provide mitigation/flood protection measures to reduce the risk of the Council being involved in any future ground water flooding event. A control chamber has been constructed at the head of main river in Corkscrew Hill which will allow any future groundwater flooding on the Sparrows Den playing to be drained in a controlled manner to the main river culvert as capacity becomes available within that pipe. While this measure may not directly prevent future groundwater flooding within the back gardens of properties in Courtfield Rise and Addington Road, the flow from these springs will be reduced by the improved lake drain down capability.
- 3.17 In West Wickham the Environment Agency has repaired the significant blockage in the piped main river culvert and improved the open channel to the rear of Addington Road. They have also engaged consultants to undertake an options study on the Ravensbourne South branch which includes the effects of significant GW emergence at Sparrows Den.

Future Responsibilities and Work Streams

- 3.18 It is proposed that the following tasks are completed during the coming year, funded by LLFA grants.
- 3.19 Publish LFRS and commence works detailed within the Action Plan, including publication of Flood Risk Management Plans: Submit LBB LS and Action plan to EA for inclusion in their Catchment Basin Flood Risk Management Plan - £60k.
- 3.20 Review of impounded water bodies: The FWMA introduced new standards for the management of reservoirs, and the Council is required to assess the risk associated with failure of the reservoir structure. There are 18 sites within the borough that may require regular statutory inspections under the FWMA, half of which are within Council-owned land - £15k.
- 3.21 Complete the review and update LBB Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - £15k.
- 3.22 Work with the Environment Agency to investigate and improve main rivers, which are a vital part of surface water drainage across the borough's catchments - The EA currently have 4 option studies underway within the borough – Ravensbourne East , Ravensbourne South, Kydbrook and Beck. These studies are likely to identify flood risk reduction measures that will require local contributions in order to go ahead - £60k.
- 3.23 Enhancements to highway drainage schemes - £8k.
- 3.24 During the last three years local residents have been encouraged to retro-fit sustainable rainwater drainage to existing residential properties, through the installation of subsidised water butts. Whilst the physical impact of this is negligible it helps raise awareness of flooding issues and encourages residents to take some responsibility for minimising the impact of their own activity. This initiative will be continued this year - £5k.
- 3.25 CCTV and condition surveys on open water courses and other integrated urban surface water drainage - £45k.
- 3.26 Development of Flood Risk Management pages on the LBB web site to include enhanced links to EA data and other informative sites explaining the principles of sustainability in urban surface water drainage - £5k.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The draft Environment Portfolio Plan 2015/17 includes the following Aim and Objectives:

Aim	Minimise the risk of flooding
In 2014/15 we will:	
4.9: Increase flood risk awareness and develop resilience through our Lead Local Flood Authority role	
4.10: Adopt the role of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems Approval Body through the Planning / Building Control process to ensure that surface water drainage is properly considered in the development process and that suitable plans are in place to maintain sustainable drainage assets into the future	

4.11: Consult on, publish, adopt and act upon the Local Flood Risk Strategy for Bromley.

4.2 In order for the Council to fulfil its statutory requirements under the FWMA, the Director of Environment and Community Services has been given delegated responsibility for co-ordinating the tasks with other Council departments, including the introduction of the additional responsibilities from the revised schedule 3 . It is proposed that this arrangement continues.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Since 2011/12, DEFRA has provided grant funding to the Council to carry out its new responsibilities under the FWMA.

5.2 As an LLFA, Bromley has been allocated £213k for local flood risk management during 2015/16. £139k is provided through the settlement funding assessment (SFA) and the remaining £74k paid via the Local Services Support Grant (LSSG).

Activity	2015/16 £'000
Review and update LBB Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	15
CCTV condition survey, maintenance & improvement of surface water drainage assets. Enhancement of HD infiltration schemes	53
Impounded water body review	15
Contribution to Environment Agency Flood catchment initiatives / internal surface water flood risk management works & other internal surface water / flood management projects	60
Contribution to retro-fitted SUDS to existing residential properties (water butts)	5
LFRS Action plan	60
Website development	5
Total	213

6 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The London Borough of Bromley has a statutory duty under the Flooding and Water Management Act 2010, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management within the borough.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Personnel Implications
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	LBB Local Flood Risk Strategy DRAFT and Action Plan

London Borough of Bromley Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Foreword

Although in our everyday lives flooding might appear to be minimal, if experience has taught us anything it is that we cannot underestimate the impact of flooding, particularly for the individuals whose homes or businesses have been directly affected. Whilst Government has given local authorities responsibilities to prepare a Flood Risk Management Strategy, we all have a part to play in minimising flood risk and the consequences of flooding. This Flood Risk Management strategy sets out both the Council's role and response and seeks to outline the part different organisations play and the role individuals can play too.

Bromley Council first made preparations to establish a Local Flood Risk management strategy at a time of prolonged rainfall and storms, when there was widespread public concern over the consequences of flooding from a variety of sources. Many of our residents have been affected either directly or indirectly by flooding in recent years, most recently in December 2013 to January 2014, in what was the wettest two month period on record in the South London area. The prolonged heavy rainfall during 2013 caused groundwater to rise to exceptionally high levels which led to significant flooding in parts of South London. In Bromley, groundwater emerged in February and peaked in March but continued to effect properties into July and beyond.

Flood risks do not start and stop at the geographical boundaries of a local authority. To address this, in South East London Bromley, Bexley, Lewisham, and Royal Greenwich Councils have come together as the South East London Flood Risk Partnership to develop the South East London Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. It both describes how we will work in partnership across the four Boroughs and also, crucially, enables a better use of public resources whilst allowing each Borough to respond to local concerns. Other organisations such as the Environment Agency and Thames Water are also expected to play their part to manage flood risk in a local context.

The Bromley Local Flood Risk Management Strategy also sets out the steps we will take over the next six years and beyond to fulfil our flood risk management duties and responsibilities. By working together in this way we will share our collective experience and expertise in managing flood risk to support residents and businesses manage their own individual flood risk.

Our Local Flood Risk Strategy is prepared at a time of unprecedented budgetary pressures on public finances and it is essential that any identified measures are both proportionate and affordable. To get the best value for the money spent we will work with different departments across the Council and partner organisations to reduce the impact that flooding has on our residents and businesses.

In Bromley, we will always seek to work with residents and businesses, as well as other organisations to ensure they are prepared as best they can. It is this enduring partnership that will enable action to be taken, not necessarily to stop flooding but to mitigate the risks and consequences.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

After the devastating floods of 2007 the Government, commissioned Sir Michael Pitt to undertake a review of the events in the summer of 2007 and to identify what measures could be undertaken in the future to reduce the risk and the impacts of flooding on communities across the country. The Pitt Review¹ made 92 recommendations and led to new legislation in the form of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA), introduced in April 2010. Under this new legislation Bromley Council is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). As a LLFA Bromley Council was given new roles and responsibilities, duties and powers to enable us to manage flood risk from local sources across the Borough. A key component in delivering improved management is our duty to develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a strategy for the management of local flood risk, which includes all sources of flooding. The strategy we have prepared with our partners describes our commitment to work to address local flood risk and provides a framework of how local flood risk will be managed.

1.2 What are we doing to address the risk?

The London Borough of Bromley as part of the South East London Flood Risk Management Partnership will work to manage local flood risk and fulfil our duties and responsibilities under the 2009 Flood Risk Regulations (FRR) and the 2010 FWMA.

To manage flood risk Bromley will:

- Work in partnership with other Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) for example, the Environment Agency, Transport for London, Thames Water and Network Rail
- Prepare a South East London Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (group)
- Prepare a specific Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for the London Borough of Bromley with an Action Plan that will be reviewed annually (see
- Table 1).

The four Boroughs contributing to the South East London Strategy are:

- London Borough of Bexley
- London Borough of Bromley
- Royal Borough of Greenwich
- London Borough of Lewisham

The four Lead Local Flood Authorities started working together as part of the London Mayors Drain London Programme in 2010. It was agreed that the group be formalised as the South East London Flood Risk Management

1

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807034701/http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/pittreview/the-pitt-review/final_report.html

Partnership (“The Partnership”) The Partnership meets every quarter and is made up of the following members.

- Representative from Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC)
- Representative from Southern RFCC
- Councillors from each Borough
- Officers from each Borough
- Environment Agency
- Thames Water

The Boroughs Action Plan will be included in the Thames Flood Risk Catchment Plan (a joint submission with the Environment Agency and the majority of London’s LLFA’s)

The Local Strategy

1.3 What is the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy?

The Local Flood Risk Management is a document which sets out how we as a Lead Local Flood Authority are responding to the identified flood risk across the Borough.

Our strategy specifies;

- the risk management authorities in the Bromley area,
- the objectives for managing local flood risk
- the measures proposed to achieve those objectives,
- how and when the measures are expected to be implemented,
- the costs and benefits of those measures, and how they are to be paid for,
- the assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy,
- how and when the strategy is to be reviewed, and
- how the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives.

1.4 Structure of the Local Strategy

The boroughs of the partnership have produced a South East London Strategy to describe their common aims and objectives, their approach to flood risk management and their commitment to working in partnership. This document is our individual Local Strategy which sets out our Borough specific objectives and individual Action Plan. Links to the other Partnership member’s Local Strategies can be found in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Links to individual Borough Local Strategies

South East London Local Strategy	London Borough of Bexley The Local Strategy	London Borough of Lewisham The Local Strategy	Royal Borough of Greenwich The Local Strategy
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

1.5 Legislative Context

Table 2 below sets out some of the key legislation which is relevant to the Strategy.

Legislation	
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The FWMA sets out the role of the Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and sets out a range of powers and responsibilities.
Flood Risk Regulations (2009) and EU Floods Directive (2007)	The Flood Risk Regulations (FRR) transposes the European Union (EU) Floods Directive into English Law. The purpose of the Floods Directive is to establish a framework for assessing and managing flood risk, aimed at reducing the negative impact of flooding on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity across the European Community.
The Land Drainage Act (1991 and amended in 1994)	The Land Drainage Act 1991 requires that a watercourse be maintained by its owner in such a condition that the free flow of water is not impeded
Water Resources Act (1991)	This Act aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. Under the act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000)	This Directive sets out to establish a Community framework for the protection of surface waters and groundwater across the EU.
Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001)	The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc.). The SEA Directive does not refer to policies. Plans and programmes in the sense of the SEA Directive must be prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.
Civil Contingencies Act (2004)	The Civil Contingencies Act establishes a new legislative framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. It imposes a clear set of roles and responsibilities on those organisations with a role to play in preparing for and responding to emergencies. Local authorities are a Category 1 responder under the Act, and have a key role to play in respect in discharging their duties in the legislation.
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act sets up a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impact of climate change
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)	The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species.
The Localism Act (2011)	The Localism Act contains a wide range of measures to devolve more powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities greater control over local decisions like housing and planning.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
The London Plan (and amendments 2013)	The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031
The Water Act (2014)	Water Act will, for the first time, mean businesses, charities and public sector customers will have the freedom to switch supplier from 2017. The Act will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address growing pressure on water resources by making our supply more resilient; • Ensure that hundreds of thousands of households in the highest flood risk areas will be able to access affordable flood insurance from 2015.

1.6 Related Documents

There are many different documents which need to be read and considered in conjunction with this Local Strategy. Some of these are set out in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Studies and Plans informing the Bromley Local Flood Risk Strategy

2 Local Flood Risk

2.1 What is a Flood?

A flood is formally defined in the FWMA as

"where land not normally covered by water becomes covered by water."

Flooding can be caused by a range of sources including heavy rainfall, rivers overflowing or river banks being breached, dams overflowing or being breached, , or groundwater emergence. A flood does not include water from any part of the sewerage system unless it is caused by an increase in the volume of rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) entering or otherwise affecting the system. Nor does it include flooding caused by a burst water main.

Our Local Strategy is primarily concerned with but not confined to, flooding that originates from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

2.2 What is Flood Risk?

Flood risk can be described as the combination of the statistical probability of a flood occurring and the scale of its potential consequences.

Flood Risk = (Probability of a flood) x (scale of the consequences)

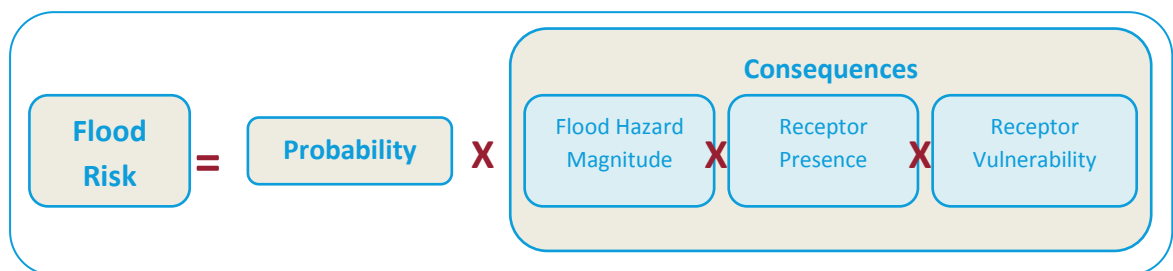


Figure 2 What is flood risk?

- **Increasing the probability or chance of a flood being experienced increases the flood risk.** In situations where the probability of a flood being experienced increases gradually over time, then the magnitude of the flood risk will increase.
- **The severity of the consequences can increase the flood risk.**
- **Flood Hazard Magnitude:** If the direct hazard posed by the depth of flooding, velocity of flow, the speed of onset, rate of rise in flood water or duration of inundation is increased, then the consequences of flooding, and therefore risk, is increased. New development can potentially increase the hazard if it causes an increase in surface runoff flows.
- **Receptor presence:** The consequences of a flood will be increased if there are more receptors affected. Receptors are people, property, habitat or infrastructure (electricity sub-station, pumping station, railway line). Additionally, if there is new development that increases the probability of flooding.
- **Receptor vulnerability:** If the vulnerability of the people, property or infrastructure is increased then the consequences are increased. For example, older or younger people are more vulnerable if they are caught up in a flood event.

2.3 Local flood risk in the London Borough of Bromley

The Borough is outside of the Tidal limit of the River Thames and therefore is not affected by coastal flood risk. However there is a significant risk of river flooding. In an effort to address the flood risk from rivers the Environment Agency, its predecessors and partners have implemented alleviation measures to reduce the risk to the community. This included significant works undertaken on the River Ravensbourne in the mid to late 1960s to improve the channel's ability to convey floodwater quickly to the River Thames. Rivers in the Borough have been extensively culverted (piped underground) which can create significant complications when preparing future proposals to management the flood risk. This is especially in regard to maintenance and risk of blockage during flood incidents.

Environment Agency data indicates that as a consequence existing mitigation works, 85% of the properties at risk of fluvial flooding in the borough are in areas where the likelihood of flooding is low (i.e. the chance of flooding in any year is 0.5 percent (1 in 200 or less). However, 1252, properties, less than 1% remain at a moderate to significant risk of fluvial flooding within the Borough. These are largely grouped along the length of the River Ravensbourne and its tributaries.

Surface Water Flooding

Will occur as storm water flows over ground toward the Main River network (see Updated Flood Map for Surface Water)

Groundwater Flooding

Normal groundwater affects a tiny proportion of residences, other than those with untanked basements or cellars, but significant emergence did occur in 2014 see below. Emergence of significant groundwater has been a rare event occurring very infrequently (10 years +).

2.4 Historic Flooding

As outlined in Section 3.1.1 Bromley developed the PFRA (Primary Flood Risk Assessment) to address the requirement of the FRRs. Our PFRA set out historic flooding across the borough. This information has not been reproduced here however the following description of some noteworthy flood incidents highlights the importance of managing flood risk.

A number of areas in London suffered during the floods of September 1968 when heavy rainfall caused the Ravensbourne and its tributary the Quaggy to burst their banks creating widespread flooding of several hundred residential and commercial properties in the Borough. .

Records of historic flooding are spread throughout the Borough, but there is a greater intensity of reported events along the Ravensbourne corridor.

Most recently the winter of 2013/14 was a significant event across all boroughs as well as many other parts of South England. The current PFRA predates this event so is not captured therein. The event was caused by prolonged and extreme rainfall during 2013 including the wettest December to January period in the UK since records began. This resulted in fluvial and prolonged groundwater flooding events within the borough.

During 2013/14, Bromley Council worked with other FRM and Emergency agencies to support residents and attempt to mitigate flooding from different sources i.e. fluvial, pluvial and groundwater

In 2014 Groundwater in the south east was unprecedented Bromley continued to experience emerging groundwater until June of 2014

A South East London groundwater “Solution Cell” was initiated to monitor the situation. The Solution Cell consists of a five borough group (Croydon, Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Sutton), the London Fire Brigade and the Environment Agency. The “Solution Cell” continues to investigate and develop medium to long-term measures for managing groundwater flooding.

Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.**D contains maps covering Bromley’s historic flood incidents based on a number of sources including Ordinary Watercourses

2.5 Future Risk of Flooding

Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.**D contains maps covering Bromley’s flood risk by source based on predictive modelling. These may include areas that have not previously experienced flooding or show flooding that is predicted to be more severe than has been witnessed in the past. It is important to highlight that just because an area hasn’t flooded yet doesn’t mean it will never flood in the future. It may be that the particular circumstances that would cause a given area to flood haven’t be realised within the period of record. We continue to improve our understanding of local flood risk. We will record instances of flooding and “near misses” to inform our overall understanding of flood risk and flood mechanisms that affect the Borough. The more we know, the more effectively we can manage risk into the future.

Bromley has experienced severe flooding in the past (e.g. 1968) and whilst work has been undertaken by the Council, our partners and others, the risk of flooding will continue into the future. In fact the probability of flooding will increase in the future as a result of factors such as:

- Urban Creep (infill development and loss of green space),
- Ageing Infrastructure (increased pressure on drainage systems and other infrastructure designed for different levels and patterns of use and in deteriorating condition).
- Population Growth (denser populations means the impact of a flood for a given area will impact upon more people).
- Climate Change (increased storms),

2.6 Future Mitigation

We will continue to work with our partners to improve understanding and deliver mitigation of flood risk into the future. We will continue to contribute to key mitigation projects within the flood risk management Partnership area such as the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan, the Ravensbourne Corridors

Improvement Plan and the Cray Valley's set of long-term projects. We will support flagship programs such as the Lewisham and Catford Flood Alleviation Scheme (that seek to provide future mitigation measures through the utilisation of existing open space. Our Action Plan which sets out what and how we are planning to manage over the next 6 years and beyond. It is subject to annual review to take into account a number of factors that will influence our ability to complete tasks set out within our plan. A key factor that will impact our ability to realise our plans will be the availability of flood risk management funding into the future. Funding of flood risk management is discussed further in Section 5.

3.1 Duties and Powers

As a LLFA we have a number of roles and responsibilities under the FRRs 2009 and the FWMA 2010. The ways in which we are working to respond to these new challenges both individually and in partnership across the South East London Boroughs are discussed as follows.

3.1.1 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

We have produced our PFRA which was published in 2011 in accordance with the FRR 2009. We developed this document in co-ordination with other South East London Boroughs and through the Drain London forum to apply a consistent approach across London. We will review these documents prior to June 2017 (as required by the FRR 2009).

3.1.2 Co-operation and Arrangements

Under Section 13 of the FWMA 2010, LLFAs must co-operate with other relevant authorities in the exercise of their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions.

Bromley Council may share information with other relevant authorities for the purpose of discharging our duty under Section 13 of the FWMA. We are exercising this responsibility through our work as part of the Partnership. Working with neighbouring LLFAs and other relevant authorities we will seek to maximise any investment in flood risk management.

3.1.3 Power to request information

Under Section 14 of the FWMA we may request a person or organisation to provide information in connection with our flood and coastal erosion risk management functions. We will work with the South East London Boroughs to formulate a common approach in how we request this information from third parties and other risk management authorities. Our approach with regard to information requests will be developed on a case by case basis, and will be dependent on the nature of the information required. Where a third party extends beyond the Borough we will request this information on behalf of the Partnership and share responses within the Partnership.

Where failure to comply with our request for information has had financial, safety, environmental, or reputational impact this may be referred to directly to our Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee.

3.1.4 Funding

Section 16 of the FWMA sets out the Environment Agency's ability to make grants available in respect of costs incurred or expected to be incurred in connection with flood or coastal erosion risk management in England. We will work alongside the other members of the Partnership to co-ordinate the applications for these grants to ensure we maximise the benefits for all residents and businesses. In establishing our Local Strategy we have undertaken a detailed review of flood risk and investment across the Borough so we can take a strategic approach to investment in flood risk management. Using this strategic understanding we can make decisions on the priorities and what is affordable and set these out in an action plan. Section 5 of this document provides further detail on the approach.

3.1.5 Flood investigations

As a LLFA, Bromley has a duty, under Section 19 of the FWMA investigate floods in our area to the extent that we consider it necessary or appropriate. The investigation should assess which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions and whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood. Formal flood investigations under Sec 19 will be published and relevant risk management authorities will be notified of the findings.

Bromley will adopt the South East London Boroughs Partnership common standard to trigger a formal flood investigation. The trigger level is set as

- 5 properties (residential or commercial) internally flooding in any one event
- 1 or more properties flooded internally more than 3 times in a 5 year period.
- 15 gardens or more flooded with risk of internal property flooding which was only prevented by active intervention (e.g. pumps or other measures).
- Any property flooded within a Critical Drainage Area (CDA), recognised catchment or recognised flow path

Investigation triggers apply across Borough boundaries It will be agreed by the LLFA's involved who will lead on the investigation, however findings will be published by all affected LLFA's, and will also be taken to the Partnership meeting.

Bromley reserves the right to undertake informal Flood Investigations at our discretion (e.g. at a lower trigger) as we deem appropriate

3.1.6 Duty to Maintain a Register

Section 21 of the FWMA requires us as LLFA to develop and maintain a register of structures or features which, in our opinion, are likely to have a significant effect or impact on flood risk within our area.

Bromley Council is using existing GIS system to host a series of thematic layers linking to archive metadata. This is the system the Council already use for our highway assets and we are familiar with its operation. The register is still a work in progress and is updated as features are identified which, in our opinion, are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk within the Borough. Where known the Register will contain details of location, ownership, and state of repair for each feature.

At this time we have no plans to make the Register of Flood Risk Features publicly available on our website. However it is envisaged that the Register will be available via existing data request mechanisms e.g. FOI requests.

We will work together throughout the Partnership to identify structures or assets which have the potential to affect flood risk to or from neighbouring

Boroughs i.e. trash screens on Main River these structures will be agreed at Partnership meetings and listed on the neighbouring authorities register. Currently there is no shared definition of what constitutes a ‘significant effect’ with other members of the Partnership. We will review what we define as a ‘significant effect’ on a case by case basis. Registers will be maintained at Borough level.

3.1.7 Consenting to Works to ordinary watercourses

Bromley as LLFA has responsibility for authorising consent for changes to ordinary watercourses across the Borough that may affect flow or flood risk. This includes the temporary or permanent erection or alteration of any mill dam, culvert, weir, bridge or other like obstruction to the flow of an ordinary watercourse. This requirement is in addition to any other permissions or consents that may be required for the work (e.g. planning permission).

We will respond to applications for consent within two months of receipt. Consent isn't approved until the applicant has received formal notification of consent. We will not unreasonably withhold Consent. We may refuse Consent because the proposed changes have the potential to increase flood risk to people and property, either up- or downstream.

Where works have been undertaken without consent we will exercise our Enforcement Powers on a case by case basis.

3.1.8 Flood Risk Management Works

Bromley Council as LLFA has the power to carry out flood risk management work. When funds are available and we believe best value can be achieved, these powers will be employed to fulfil the Local Strategies aims As listed in table 3 below.

Table 3 Definitions of Flood Risk Management Work

<i>Flood Risk Management Work (after Section 14A(9) of the Land Drainage Act, as amended by Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act) means anything done:</i>	
(a)	to maintain existing works (including buildings and structures) including cleansing, repairing or otherwise maintaining the efficiency of an existing watercourse or drainage work;
(b)	to operate existing works (such as sluice gates or pumps);
(c)	to improve existing works (including buildings or structures) including anything done to deepen, widen, straighten or otherwise improve an existing watercourse, to remove or alter mill dams, weirs or other obstructions to watercourses, or to raise, widen or otherwise improve a drainage work;
(d)	to construct or repair new works (including buildings, structures, watercourses, drainage works and machinery);
(e)	for the purpose of maintaining or restoring natural processes;
(f)	to monitor, investigate or survey a location or a natural process;
(g)	to reduce or increase the level of water in a place;
(h)	to alter or remove works.

3.1.9 Sustainable Development

Section 27 of the FWMA requires that in exercising a flood or coastal erosion risk management function, Bromley Council as LLFA has a duty to aim to make a contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development.

Bromley Council understands the need for sustainable development and the introduction of sustainable drainage, which will contribute to a reduction in

surface water run-off and help alleviate and mitigate surface water flood risk within the Borough.

3.1.10 Schedule 1 Designation of Features

Under Schedule 1 of the FWMA, we as a 'Designating Authority' have powers to designate, where we consider appropriate, structures and features that affect flooding. This designation will require the owner to seek consent from the Council to alter, remove or replace the feature. This is a Permissive power, meaning that we have the 'power' rather than 'duty' and will not be liable for the failure to exercise this power.

As with duty to maintain a register (Section 3.1.6 above), we will work together in partnership with the other three south east London boroughs to identify features which provide a benefit for neighbouring Boroughs.

We have no plans at present to develop a shared definition of what constitutes a significant effect as this will be reviewed on a case by case basis at Borough level. Our register of features will be maintained at an individual Borough level.

3.1.11 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) Approving Body

Schedule 3 of the FWMA proposed the formation of SUDS Approving Bodies (SABs) to oversee and enforce the National Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems as published by DEFRA. Furthermore approved systems were to be adoptable by the LLFA for maintenance purposes.

There has been a protracted period of uncertainty around the enactment of Schedule 3 and as a result of consultation the proposals have been amended so as to place the SUDS requirement within the existing Development Control / Planning procedures.

Details of how the Council will manage the modified responsibilities will be included within Appendix E when available.

3.2 Sources of flood risk

There are many different sources of flooding all of which may affect the Borough. However not all sources of flooding are managed by one organisation:

Type of Flooding	Description	Responsibility
Surface Water Flooding	Often referred to as "Pluvial" flooding this flooding is when there is too much rainfall for the existing drainage systems to cope with, resulting in overland flows.	LLFA in terms of a strategic overview
Groundwater Flooding	This can be the result of a series of complex mechanisms that are not fully understood and further work is underway at a national level to better understand the causes.	LLFA in terms of a strategic overview EA in terms of regional monitoring
River Flooding Rivers fall into two categories,	Main River – These are generally large rivers, such as the, Ravensbourne (Beck and Kydbrook) and Cray	Environment Agency in terms of a strategic overview and Riparian owner*

	<i>Ordinary Watercourse – These are generally the smaller rivers, brooks and streams and some ditches</i>	<i>LLFA in terms of a strategic overview and Riparian owner*</i>
<i>Reservoir Flooding</i>	<i>This is when a reservoir fails and the water it holds inundates areas downstream of the reservoir.</i>	<i>The individual owner of the Reservoir</i>
<i>Sewer Flooding</i>	<i>Sewer flooding is generally caused by a lack of capacity in the sewer network.</i>	<i>Thames Water</i>

Riparian Owners responsibility – See Environment Agency Publication ‘*Living on the edge*’

3.3 Who is responsible?

A number of risk management authorities (RMAs) operate across South East London.

The table below sets out their respective responsibilities under the 2010 Flood and Water Management Act.

Table 4 Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) operating in South East London and their responsibilities

RMA	Responsibilities under the 2010 Flood and Water Management Act
Local Council as LLFA	Responsible for managing flood risk from local sources See Section 3 for full break down.
Environment Agency	Responsible for managing flooding from main rivers or the sea. Strategic overview for all flooding sources and coastal erosion
Thames Water Utilities Limited	Responsible for maintaining, improving and extending their Public Sewers so that the areas they are responsible for are effectively drained
Local Council as Highways Authority	Responsible for maintenance of all public roads Under Highways Act 1980, responsible for provision and maintenance of highways drainage and ditches
TfL	Responsible for maintaining any drainage and ditches associated with Red Routes in London
Neighbouring LLFAs	Carry out duties under FWMA within their own borough boundaries Mutual duty to co-operate with local LLFA as a neighbouring RMA in the undertaking of flood risk management functions Must work in partnership with local LLFA to address cross boundary flood management issues

3.4 LLFA structure

The LLFA role sits within the Council’s Environment and Community Services directorate. Figure 3 below show where the Flood Risk Management responsibilities sit within the council.

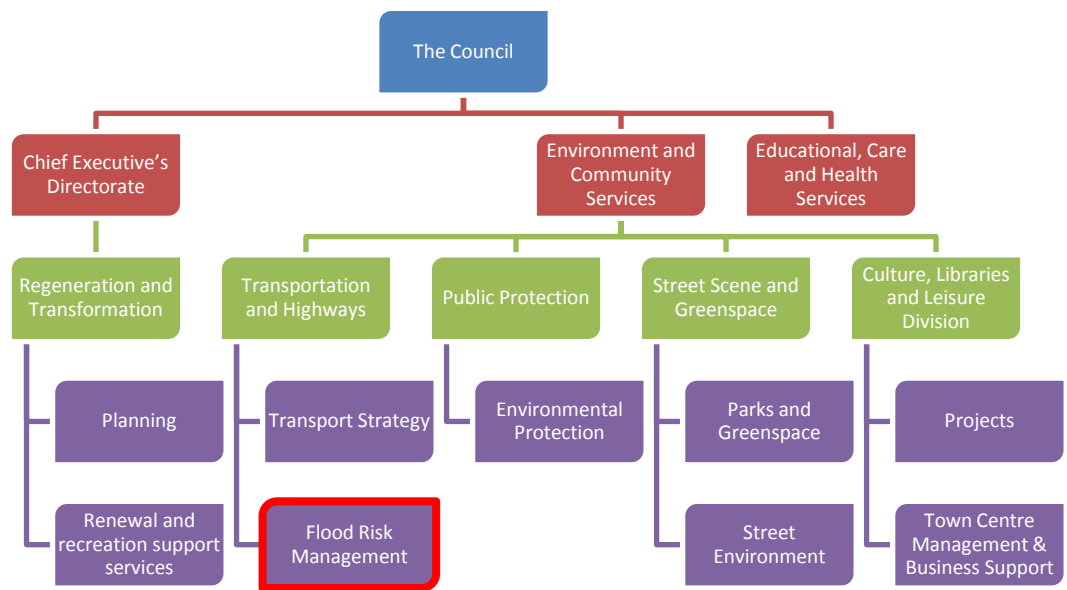


Figure 3 Organogram of Flood Risk Management responsibilities and associated services

As LLFA Bromley Council has set out as part of the South East London Strategy how we will interact with key stakeholders, such as the Environment Agency, Thames Water and the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.

We have identified the following additional groups of stakeholders who we will work with in delivering our Local Strategy Action Plan:

- Business groups (e.g. Chamber of commerce)
- Environmental and wildlife Groups (e.g. Thames 21, RCIG)
- Emergency Services
- Religious Groups / Places of Worship
- Resident's Groups and Associations (e.g. Friends of Parks groups)
- Neighbouring Local Authorities
- Statutory bodies (e.g. Natural England)
- Transport operators and authorities (e.g. Transport for London)
- Utility providers and operators
- Local Ward Councillors, the GLA Member and local MPs
- Other Council departments
- Landowners, particularly Riparian Landowners

As LLFA Bromley Council will undertake an open, transparent and pragmatic communications approach between the Flood Risk Management Team (FRMT) and other council departments. We will promote links with key stakeholders including Community Groups such Flood Groups. We will provide a point of contact to respond to queries from members of the public.

We have identified the following potential beneficiaries of local flood risk management:

- Residents
- Businesses
- Riparian Owners
- Road users

3.5 How will we monitor The Local Strategy

As LLFA Bromley Council will monitor our Local Strategy through the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Officers will provide reports of Borough KPIs and key information to the Partnership at our quarterly meetings. Our Local Strategy KPI monitoring will be a standing item on agenda. Our KPIs are designed to be quick reference measures that provide an overview for the four South East London Boroughs.

The provisional KPIs are set out in Table 5 below.

Table 5 South East London Local Strategy Key Performance Indicators

KPI ID	Metric and description
FWMA 1a	Number of (Section 19) flood investigations undertaken. Number of flood investigations undertaken under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 in response to the trigger level being reached. The trigger level is five properties (residential or commercial) internally flooded in any one event or one or more properties internally flooded more than three times in a five-year period. Additionally, the trigger level is reached if five gardens or more are flooded with risk of internal property flooding which was only prevented by active intervention (e.g. pumps or other measures were used to protect the properties) within a critical drainage area or recognised flow path. This measure also includes discretionary flood investigations for incidents below the trigger level.
FWMA 1b	Number of (Section 19) flood investigations published. Number of flood investigations at or above the trigger level completed and published (including discretionary investigations if appropriate).
FWMA 2a	Number of requests for works to ordinary watercourses received. Number of requests for works to ordinary watercourses under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act 1991.
FWMA 2b	Number of ordinary watercourse consents granted. Number of requests for works to ordinary watercourses where consent is granted.
FWMA 2c	Number of ordinary watercourse consents refused. Number of requests for works to ordinary watercourses where consent is refused.
FWMA 3a	Number of structures / features added to (Section 21) register of flood risk assets. Structures or features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect on a flood risk in its area, and a record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair recorded on the Section 21 register.
FWMA 3b	Number of structures / features considered for (Schedule 1) 'designation'. Designation is a form of legal protection or status reserved for certain key structures or features that are privately owned and maintained, but which make a contribution to the flood or coastal erosion risk

	<p>management of the people and property at a particular location.</p> <p>A designation is expressed as a legally binding notice served by the designating authority on the owner of the feature and is also protected as a local land charge. This means that the designation will 'attach' to the land and will also automatically apply to anyone dealing with the land and to successive owners or occupiers of a particular property or parcel of land.</p> <p>A designated structure must be associated with and, in the opinion of the designating authority, affect a flood risk.</p>										
FWMA 3c	<p>Number of structures / features designated (Schedule 1).</p> <p>Number of structures / features which meet the four designation conditions and for which the four stage process of designation has been completed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Condition 1</td> <td>that the designating authority thinks the existence of the structure or feature affects a flood or coastal erosion (or both) risk.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condition 2</td> <td>that the designating authority has flood or coastal erosion risk management functions in respect of the risk being affected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condition 3</td> <td>that the structure or feature is not already designated by another designating authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Condition 4</td> <td>that the owner of the structure or feature is not a designating authority.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	Explanation	Condition 1	that the designating authority thinks the existence of the structure or feature affects a flood or coastal erosion (or both) risk.	Condition 2	that the designating authority has flood or coastal erosion risk management functions in respect of the risk being affected.	Condition 3	that the structure or feature is not already designated by another designating authority.	Condition 4	that the owner of the structure or feature is not a designating authority.
Condition	Explanation										
Condition 1	that the designating authority thinks the existence of the structure or feature affects a flood or coastal erosion (or both) risk.										
Condition 2	that the designating authority has flood or coastal erosion risk management functions in respect of the risk being affected.										
Condition 3	that the structure or feature is not already designated by another designating authority.										
Condition 4	that the owner of the structure or feature is not a designating authority.										
FWMA 4a	<p>Number of actions from the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Action Plan commenced or in progress.</p> <p>The number of actions from the individual borough Local Strategy Action Plans that have been commenced. Reported against the total number of actions stated.</p>										
FWMA 4b	<p>Number of actions from Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Action Plan completed.</p> <p>The number of actions from the individual borough Local Strategy Action Plans that have been completed. Reported against the total number of actions stated.</p>										

The KPIs will be reviewed as part of our annual Action Plan review to ensure they are still fit for purpose. Amendments to KPIs will be formally agreed at the quarterly Partnership meeting.

3.6 How will we review our Local Strategy

As LLFA, Bromley Council has developed our Local Strategy with the aim of reviewing it every 6 years. Therefore in 2020 we will commence reviewing the success of our Local Strategy and develop plans for the next 6 year period.

The Action Plan will be impacted by existing internal and external budgets and other funding opportunities, in response to significant flooding and in response to changes in development pressures and plans. This Local Strategy is supported by an Action Plan that will be reviewed and as necessary updated annually (or following a significant flooding event). The updated Action Plan will be agreed at Borough level and then presented at the relevant Partnership quarterly meeting.

3.7 How have we consulted on this document

This document was consulted in May June 2015.

4 Objectives and Measures

There are a number of National, Regional (Partnership wide), and Local objectives that govern the work of the partnership and the formation of our Local Strategy. These are set out below

4.1 National objectives

The overall aim of the National Strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a co-ordinated way.

To be consistent with the National Strategy and so that all sources of risk are considered the following national objectives will be taken into consideration and where appropriate addressed in the management of local flood risk:

- Understanding and Working Together: Understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them;
- Development Control: Avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood and coastal erosion risk and being careful to manage land elsewhere to avoid increasing risks;
- Reducing Risk: Maintaining and improving Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) systems to reduce the likelihood of harm to people and damage to the economy, environment and society;
- Improve Public Awareness: Building public awareness of the risk that remains and engaging with people at risk to encourage them to take action to manage the risks that they face; and
- Improved Emergency Planning and Recovery: Improving the detection, forecasting and issue of warnings of flooding, co-ordinating a rapid response to flood emergencies and promoting faster recovery from flooding.

4.2 Regional (Partnership Wide) Objectives

The underpinning regional (Partnership wide) objectives are based on the terms of reference from the South East London Partnership. They cover the four borough's objectives for their Local Strategies to:

- Develop a robust and consistent understanding of flood risk across South East London actively sharing information where necessary.
- Establish a common understanding of each risk management authority's roles and responsibilities.
- Collaborate in the development of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategies and other tasks required by current legislation to deliver coordinated flood risk management across South East London
- Promote potential options for joint mitigation of flood risk across South East London to ensure that all partners are working together to reduce local flood risk.

- Ensure that there is a common overview of the resources, skills and capabilities available to manage flood risk, alongside an understanding of where the gaps exist and how available funds can best be maximised.
- Discuss issues and obtain advice/guidance from other risk management authorities to ensure that there are robust links to other forums involved in flood risk at both a regional, London and local level in order to shape policy and funding.
- Ensure that elected members are fully briefed as to the current progress of the Partnership, and specifically where there are projects which are likely to be put forward for funding to the Thames or Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (RFCCs).

4.3 Local Objectives

Out local objectives have been developed from reviewing the wider reaching corporate objectives of the Council and applying these to Flood Risk Management. They are set out below.

Locally we will:

- Deliver Outcomes that make best use of public resources.
- Encourage flood management activities by private owners of watercourses (riparian owners) and flood defence structures to take action to reduce the risk to themselves, their property, and others.
- Encourage design and development that integrate high standards with features to reduce flood risk and improve environmental quality.
- Maintain a local SW infrastructure asset register and continue to improve our understanding of flood risk and flood incidents by monitoring and recording records of past flooding and use this information to inform the local Action Plan.
- Avoid inappropriate development and promote new-development and re-development that contributes to a reduction in flood risk elsewhere and creates environmental benefit.
- Encourage public awareness of residual risk and self-help measures in response

4.4 How the Objectives will be Achieved

To address these objectives we have developed a Local Strategy Action Plan. This sets out how we will seek to exercise our role and responsibilities under the FWMA and work to manage flood risk over the next 6 years and beyond.

The achievement of our Action Plan will be linked to the availability of funding. Much of the work we have noted is dependant either partly or wholly on external funding sources (as outlined in Section 5). To manage this we have undertaken to review the Action Plan annually to ensure it is still realistic and achievable. As there are changes to funding availability we will review our programme and the prioritisation we place on each action to ensure it is still appropriate. Over the course of 6 years a number of the funding sources listed in Section 5 may no longer be available however new or alternative funding sources may be introduced. In reviewing our priorities each year the availability of funding will have significant impact on an individual action's position within our Action Plan.

5 Funding and Delivery

5.1 Funding Sources

There are different potential funding sources. Listed below

We will work with other organisations to support their applications for funding where there will be a tangible benefit to Bromley or its residents. The main way we will do this will be via the Partnership.

- Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (GiA) – This funding is specifically for flood risk management measures. Schemes are more likely to receive GiA Funding where additional Partnership Funding can be found to support their delivery.
- Partnership with other RMAs. This can be sought in order to increase the likelihood of schemes attracting GiA funding.
 - Thames Water – Flood alleviation projects, these projects are Thames Waters commitment to remove all sewer flooding by 2027. It is often the case that potential surface water flooding can be linked to Thames Waters flooding issues where we can both gain benefits.
 - Environment Agency – Fund and manage a range of flood risk management projects with a fluvial / tidal focus. Opportunities to partner on a range of projects including studies to improving understanding of areas at risk of flooding, flood forecasting, flood alleviation works and flood and coastal erosion risk management
 - Highways Authority - responsible for the maintenance of public roads
 - Other LLFAs – work with other LLFAs to partner in delivery flood risk management works. These could be neighbouring authorities, (such as would be appropriate for flood alleviation works spanning two or more LLFA areas,) or with non-neighbouring LLFAs (who are delivering similar projects such as awareness raising or publicity campaigns around flood risk management).
- Private funding – From local communities and business. Contributions from the beneficiaries of measures delivered through the Strategy. This can be sought in order to increase the likelihood of schemes attracting GiA funding.
- Local Levy – This funding is available from the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.
- Council Capital Funds – Local Authorities sometimes have available funding for one-off projects or schemes.
- Council capital and revenue budgets – Councils often undertake larger major projects ranging from refurbishment of schools to the introduction of large scale public realm improvements. Where possible, officers will influence these projects to include or integrate identified flood risk management projects or influence the design to ensure projects or schemes reduce or mitigate flood risk.
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – CIL is a charge made against new development that can be used to fund local measures. For Boroughs in London it is composed of two elements – local CIL (optional) and Mayoral CIL (compulsory). The Mayoral CIL goes to the Greater London Authority however the former can be used to invest in local infrastructure including flood relief and resilience works.

- European Funding – Possible sources of funding include; LIFE+ which is a programme providing specific support for the implementation of European environment policy; INTERREG which is a collection of funds aimed at promoting inter-region cooperation across the EU; and the European Fisheries Fund which could fund actions to protect and develop fish habitats.
- DEFRA Grants - These are either allocated directly to support the introduction of new legislation and practices, or made available for local authorities to submit grant applications for funding for specific Government schemes.
- The Growing Places Fund – This is available for Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and is to make provision for investment in infrastructure which unlocks development.
- Green Investment Bank – UK Government owned bank to set up to fund green projects on commercial terms and mobilise other private sector capital into the UK's green economy, particularly energy and waste infrastructure.
- The Catchment Restoration Fund – This is a fund administered by the Environment Agency aimed at the restoration of more natural features in and around water bodies.
- Business Rate Retention – Fund raised through retention of moneys raised through levy of local business rates.
- New Homes Bonus – Can be used to assist with funding of infrastructure to support new housing build.
- Communities fund – Available for use for delivery of biodiversity projects located within proximity of waste operators.
- Big Lottery Fund (Communities Living Sustainably) – Available for partnerships that bring together the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to build sustainable and resilient communities to help deal with the potential impact of climate change.
- Heritage Lottery Fund – Provides grants to sustain and transform our heritage including parks, historic places, and natural environment.
- Health Agenda - budget specifically for public health, which will allow councils to provide services that meet the health needs of their local community. This might include contributing to projects that encourage activity and exercise.
- Greater London Authority – The top-tier administrative body for Greater London. Administers grants and funding for a range of cross London projects and schemes in line with the Mayor of London and London Assembly's objectives.
- Transport for London – Provide a range of funding streams to deliver projects which support the Mayor's Transport Strategy through a Local Implementation Plan (LIP).

5.2 Delivery

As LLFA Bromley Council will, where possible prepare schemes and measures that provide multiple benefits and target government funding for the most vulnerable communities.

Where appropriate a cost / benefit appraisal will be undertaken for each measure based on the estimated cost of undertaking the measure and the potential benefits it may create.

This process will follow the Governments Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA) cost benefit process to ensure maximum value for money can be achieved.

A cost / benefit appraisal considers the total expenditure required to deliver and maintain a measure and compares it to the resulting benefits. The total expenditure includes capital costs such as those for studies, design and implementation and maintenance costs.

The approach identifies measures that highlight locations where vulnerable communities might be affected by flooding. In this way our Strategy seeks to make best use of the funding available and target it at our communities with the greatest needs.

The level of detail available on costs and benefits for the measures identified in the Action Plan will depend on the data and information available. At this stage in the preparation of the Strategy there is not enough information to enable the preparation of a formal appraisal of benefits and costs for many of the measures identified. With the preparation and issue of subsequent Action Plans more information will become available and more detail on the benefits and costs will be fully assessed and included.

5.3 Prioritisation

We have prioritised our Action Plan based on the availability of funding to complete actions, and how they contribute to the overall aims and objectives of the Council. We have prioritised actions in areas that have experienced flooding (or a 'near-miss' of flooding) more recently or continue to do so regularly. This is, in turn based on the outcomes of other studies such as the Surface Water Management Plan, and the identification of Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs).

Our ability to fulfil our Action Plan is dependent on the availability of funding. Therefore priorities also take into account the availability of external funding. It is anticipated that this will change in future and consequently our prioritisation will shift to take advantage of availability of funds and make best use of alternative funding streams.

6 Environmental Assessment

6.1 Background

Our Local Strategy required an Environmental Assessment to fulfil the legislative requirements and assess how the strategy might impact or contribute to the achievement of wider environmental objectives (SEA Directive) alongside the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (HRA) and Water Framework Directive (WFD).

The process we have followed to achieve this is set out below in Section 6.2.

6.2 Environmental Assessment Process



Figure 4 Environmental Assessment process

Screening report, Scoping report and responses to Consultation SEA and HRA report and Statement of Environmental Particulars can all be found in Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.C**.

6.3 Summary of Conclusions

This Section provides an overview of some of the key overriding conclusions from the process and the statement of environmental particulars.

6.3.1 Screening

The screening reports concluded that an Environmental Assessment would be required for Bromley's Local Strategy. The Screening report can be found in Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.0**

6.3.2 Scoping and Consultation

A Scoping report for Bromley's Local Strategy was submitted to the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage for statutory consultation on the 28th July 2014. The final consultation response was received 11th September 2014. All three statutory consultees provided a consultation response. These responses can be found in Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.C.1**.

6.3.3 Statement of Environmental Particulars

A draft Statement of Environmental Particulars has been prepared prior to public consultation and can be found in Appendix **Error! Reference source not found.C.3**. This should be updated following the public consultation on the main Strategy document.

Appendices

- A Glossary and Abbreviations
- B Action Plan
- C Summary of Community Consultation
- D Environmental Assessment
 - D.1 Screening report
 - D.2 Scoping report
 - D.3 Responses to Consultation
 - D.4 SEA and HRA report
 - D.5 Statement of Environmental Particulars
- E Flood Risk Maps
- F Sustainable Drainage Approving Body - This Appendix will be reserved for further details of the SuDS Approval Body process and how this will be address by the Borough once more detail is available.

A Glossary and Abbreviations

CDA	Critical Drainage Area
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CONFIRM	Asset Management System
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Designating authority	The Council
FCERM	Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management
FCERMGiA	Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid
Floods Directive	European Union Floods Directive 2007
Fluvial	Flooding attributed to river processes
FOI	Freedom of Information Act
FRM	Flood Risk Management
FRRs	Flood Risk Regulations
FWMA	Flood and Water Management Act
GiA	Grant in Aid
GLA	Greater London Authority
HRA	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
INTERREG	A collection of funds aimed at promoting inter-regional cooperation across the EU
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LEPs	Local Enterprise Partnerships
LIFE+	A programme providing specific support for the implementation of European environment policy.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
Local Strategy/ LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
National Strategy	National flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England
Ordinary Watercourse	Every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (aside from public sewers) and passage through which water flows which is not considered to be a main river.
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
Pluvial	Flooding attributed to rainfall
RFCC	Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
Riparian owner	Owning property next to or adjoining a river, stream or ditch grants you rights and responsibilities for that section.
RMA	Risk Management Authority
SAB	Sustainable Drainage Approving Body
SEA	The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
SoEP	Statement of Environmental Particulars
Solution Cell	Five-borough groundwater flooding prevention initiative (Croydon, Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Sutton).
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TfL	Transport for London
The Four Boroughs	South East London Lead Local Flood Authorities (Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham).

The Partnership	South East London Flood Risk Management Partnership (Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham, Thames Water and The Environment Agency)
TWUL	Thames Water Utilities Limited
WFD	Water Framework Directive

**Appendix C
Local Flood Risk Strategy**



Summary of local consultation comments

Email from Cllr Nicholas Bennet West Wickham Ward member

Dear Alistair

Thank you for your email, please find below my comments based on my experience as a local ward councillor for West Wickham since 2006. I have copied in my colleagues for Hayes and Coney Hall ward as some of the roads are shared with them.

1. Paragraph 3.1.6 In the interests of public transparency I can see no reason not to publish the Register of Flood Risk Features on our website especially as we would disclose in response to an FOI Request.
2. Parts of West Wickham Ward (largely identified in the Schedule at 12, 13, 24, and 25) are affected by the following:
River flooding – properties in Addington Road, Bolderwood Way
Groundwater Flooding – properties in Courtfield Rise, Corkscrew Hill, Addington Road

Sewer flooding – affected properties in Hawes Lane in 2014 (Not in Schedule)

Rain water flooding – in addition to Red Lodge Road add Rays Road, the private road which serves the downside of West Wickham Station
3. Please add in 3.4 as local stakeholders local ward councillors, the GLA member and local MPs.
4. Local Objectives (Para 4.3)
I welcome to suggestions in this paragraph and would include the following actions:
 - i. I would propose a positive programme to draw riparian owners to their responsibilities perhaps via the circulation of a letter drawing their attention to the EA document 'Living on the edge'
 - ii. Include in Local Plan areas of serious groundwater flooding like the back lands bounded between Corkscrew Hill, Addington Road and Courtfield Rise were there will be prohibition on building;
 - iii. All future planning applications to include a requirement to show how the development mitigates any loss of permeable ground
 - iv. All new developments and alterations to ensure that driveways, hard standings are permeable.

Best wishes

**Cllr Nicholas Bennett JP
West Wickham Ward**

Response

Dear Cllr Bennett

Thanks again for your comments I'm sorry they were not included in the draft version of the strategy presented to the committee.

1. The reason for not publishing lists of SW drainage water assets and individual risks is not to cover anything up but to ensure that the reader fully understands the position and is not misled by erroneous assumptions. As you point out subsequently, Riparian and other drainage responsibilities are not yet well understood by the public, so if a resident has a specific interest in flooding / drainage issues we'd wish to manage their access and ensure their understanding by direct contact. We believe that as LBB flood risk is relatively low this is manageable.
2. The interaction between the Main River, surface water and groundwater flooding is under investigation as part of the EA's ongoing surveys on Ravensbourne South (and East).

Groundwater emergence adding to the riparian and surface water issues was raised by LBB for inclusion in the EA study, the EA is well aware that there is just the one channel draining (non foul) water from the valley. The conversation re that interaction is an ongoing issue, it had commenced long before 2014. The EA had in place an intervention on the Main River channel which came just too late for the GW incident of 2014 but as a result of the emergency there was much more work done than originally planned. Not least the repair to the culvert to rear of 6/8 Courtfield Rise. And in addition LBB as LLFA and a Riparian manager, has installed a control chamber and renewed the very top section at Corkscrew Hill. There is no 'once and for all solution' to the Sparrows Den GW, the most vulnerable properties have been able to improve their resilience through the Central govt Repair and Renewal grant and the penstocks are there to allow for better GW operational management when it inevitably reappears. Work continues on a better system of GW monitoring and warning but unfortunately the GW emergence cannot be stopped.

At Bolderwood Way the exceedance is largely on the drains conveying flows to the Main River rather than the river leaving banks to flood properties. Minor works are planned to ensure that the existing assets are operating to their full potential but short term flooding to the highway cannot be ruled out at the moment. Reports and other evidence are being gathered in order to confirm its position in terms of prioritisation.

The sewer flooding at Hawes Lane is primarily an issue for Thames Water hence not included on our action list specifically.

Red Lodge Road and Rays Road SW flooding is 'known' but didn't make the cut in terms of appearing in the action list. That can change, the action list and strategy itself is conceived as a 'living document' subject to annual review. A significant flooding event could produce changes to the list and its priorities.

3. Agreed and now added, in producing the document we had those parties in mind but had not included them on that list, an omission on my part.

4. i. Highlighting Riparian responsibility Improving public awareness of flood risk is one of our primary objectives. Updating the LBB website to include links to documents such as 'Living on the edge' is included as a departmental objective for 2015/16
- ii. to iii. These issues come under the National Development Control heading ... local measures are included in LBB planning policy which references the requirement of 'the London Plan' in respect of controlling unsustainable development (e.g. Courtfield back land), requiring developers to produce acceptable surface water management plans to control runoff from their developed sites into the future.
- iv. New driveways and those which come under a planning application are controlled, but alteration to individual driveways are a problem as they are generally permitted development. There is guidance on sustainable paving methods, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7728/pavingfrontgardens.pdf
- from which residents are invited to decide for themselves whether their works require a planning application to be submitted.
- Once again public awareness / education is required to convert hearts and minds to the need for sustainable urban drainage, our reworked LBB LLFA web pages will provide access to the information.

I hope that covers the points you have raised, I'd be happy to discuss further before calling the document 'final'.

Alistair Berry, Project Engineer

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Email from Cllr Tony Owen Petts Wood and Knoll Ward member

Dear Alistair,

Have you contacted Cllr Colin Tandy in the London Borough of Bexley? He has represented LBB's interests for many years and is one of the most knowledgeable people I know on this subject.

Kind regards,

Tony Owen

Response

Dear Cllr Owen

I was at a Local Flood Risk partnership meeting with Cllr Tandy last Thursday. He chairs a quarterly meeting and brings a wealth of knowledge to the group. Cllr Colin Tandy (Bexley) and Cllr Alan Smith (Lewisham) represent the boroughs on the Southern and Thames Regional Flood Defence committees.

Regards Alistair

Alistair Berry, Project Engineer

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Report No.
ES15067

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: Executive

Date: 9th September 2015

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

Title: **SCHOOLS PROGRAMME, VOLUNTEER MANAGER, AND
RESETTLEMENT OFFICER - DRAWDOWN**

Contact Officer: Rob Vale, Head of Trading Standards & Community Safety
Tel: 020 8313 4785 E-mail: rob.vale@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Nigel Davies, Executive Director of Environmental and Community Services

Ward: All

1. Reason for report

- 1.1 The report requests the release of funds secured through the Department for Communities and Local Government Preventing Homelessness Grant for 2014/15 and 2015/16.
 - 1.2 The report sets out the background of the service currently provided and the justification for the exemption from tendering process.
-

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

2.1 **The Executive is asked to**

- a) **approve the drawdown of the sum of £60,000 held in Central Contingency and allocate to the Public Protection and Safety Portfolio Budget for 2015/16.**
- b) **approve the award of the contract for to provide a Schools Programme, Volunteer Manager and Resettlement Officer to Bromley Women's Aid**
- c) **agree to carry forward any residual balance of the year two grant into 2016/17 to enable BWA to deliver the project**

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy: Aims and outcomes of this project fall within the Domestic Abuse Strategy
 2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People Safer Bromley Supporting Independence:
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: £60,000
 2. Ongoing costs: N/A
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Public Protection and Safety Portfolio Budget
 4. Total current budget for this head: £60,000
 5. Source of funding: Department for Communities and Local Government
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): No LBB staff
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Approximately 4 hrs per week of the Domestic Abuse & VAWG Commissioner's time to manage the contract.
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: None:
 2. Call-in: Applicable:
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): The number of women and children BWA support each year is relatively consistent at 90 women and more than 100 children.
-

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? No
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: NA

3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 Funding for this project has been secured by the London Borough of Bromley through the Department for Communities and Local Government Preventing Homelessness Grant. Bromley Women's Aid led on developing the bid and DCLG awarded the grant to LBB on the understanding the BWA would be delivering the project. The total funding amounts to £86,570. £26,570 was received at the end of 2014/15 and a further £60,000 will be received during 2015/16.
- 3.2 Due to the late timing of the award and receipt of the first tranche, there was insufficient time to spend it before the end of 2014/15. The Executive approved the request to carry forward the initial allocation until 2015/16 and the Portfolio Holder approved the release of the carry forward sum in June 2015. As the award of the contract will not be made until September, the funding will have to be carried forward to 2016/17 in order to deliver the project.

Description of the service provided

- 3.3 BWA has been piloting a Schools Programme through another funding stream for the last two years, though this funding has now ended. Their 'healthy relationship' programme was delivered in 16 primary schools for 2,300 children in year 3-6 within the Bromley Borough. Prevention & early intervention has been identified as one of the key measures to combat and prevent domestic abuse. The programme was delivered in a one hour session in the children's classroom in a familiar and comfortable surrounding with their teacher present.
- 3.4 Any children disclosing domestic abuse during the session were flagged up to the school's safeguarding lead and offered one to one support by a Bromley Women's Aid Child Support Officer funded by Children in Need.
- 3.5 This additional project funding will allow BWA to expand the Schools Programme and also employ a Volunteer Manager and Resettlement Officer in order to expand their support service for the next two years, with built in targets for securing ongoing funding.
- 3.6 The project aims to improve the scope and range of support available within BWA's services, ensuring women are able to move out of a refuge as soon as they are ready into a range of different housing options, rather than waiting for a local authority housing offer.
- 3.7 The grant will be used to fund the project for a period of up to 18 months to 31.3.17 through an SLA contract with BWA.

Schools Programme

- 3.8 This programme is delivered by BWA in partnership with local authority schools to develop awareness of healthy relationships and raise awareness of domestic violence. The funding will provide a part time officer to continue the prevention through local primary schools and to extend the programme to older children in secondary within Bromley.
- 3.9 Early identification and intervention in cases of domestic abuse may mean that refuge accommodation is not needed because the right support is given early on, allowing bed spaces to be accessed by those in most urgent need.

Volunteer Manager

- 3.10 The funding will create a new part time post of Volunteer Manager to manage the recruitment, training and placement of 20 new volunteer resources. Volunteer resources are vital to help reduce reliance on Council funding and to maintain and improve services in the future. The

volunteers will support women and their children, both in their accommodation and the resettlement process, in matters around health and social care, language translation, education and employment. Ex-service users or women who have experienced domestic abuse will also be encouraged to become volunteers.

Resettlement Officer

3.11 This post will support the move on process, providing practical help directed at achieving independent living. This will allow bed spaces to be freed up more quickly and reduce the likelihood of move on arrangements breaking down.

Justification for Exemption to the tendering process

3.12 Funding for this project was sought specifically for the BWA by LBB after BWA identified the funding opportunity and led on the application process. The service specification and project plans have been developed by BWA and the grant was awarded on the understanding that BWA would be delivering the project.

3.13 There are no known other local providers with the capacity, knowledge or skill set to provide this area of work.

4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 This project falls within the Domestic Abuse Strategy.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The grant allocation is one off funding from the DCLG to fund the delivery of the project, via BWA for up to a period of 18 months. There are no restrictions on carrying forward the funding to future years in order to deliver the project.

5.2 In total, a sum of £86,570 has been allocated by the DCLG to Bromley. A sum of £26,570 was received during 2014/15 and has been carried forward to 2015/16. Approval is sought from the Executive to draw down the remaining £60,000 from the Central Contingency and to carry forward any balance of funding to 2016/17, in order to deliver the project.

5.3 In accordance with 13.1 of the Council’s Contract Procedure Rules, approval is sought from the Executive for the exemption of the project from the competitive tendering process, for the reasons outline in 3.12 and 3.13 of the report.

6. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 General management of this project will be undertaken by the Domestic Abuse & VAWG Commissioner, who will be responsible for liaising with the DCLG regarding targets, outcomes and payments. To date, no guidance has been received from the DCLG on targets, although the funding for 2015/16 has been allocated to LBB.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Legal Implications
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Funding Application to Department for Communities and Local Government

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