

# **Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy**

## **Appendix A: Guiding principles of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy**

**July 2016**

**Isle of Wight Council, Planning and Housing Services**

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## DOCUMENT CONTROL

### General information

<b>Title</b>	Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Appendices
<b>Owner</b>	Wendy Perera, Head of Planning and Housing Services – Isle of Wight Council
<b>Version</b>	Final Report
<b>File status</b>	Active

### Revision history

Summary of changes	Completed by	Date	Current version?
First Draft	EA/IWC	28/11/2013	No
Second Draft	EA/IWC	02/05/2014	No
Third Draft	EA/IWC	05/02/2015	No
Consultation Draft	IWC	31/03/2016	No
Final Draft Report	IWC	14/06/2016	No
Final Report	IWC Executive Committee	14/07/2016	Yes
Programmed Review	IWC	31/07/2021	

# Appendix A

## Guiding principles of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy

### 1. Community focus and partnership working

- Engagement with local communities to increase understanding of the risk and encourage involvement with decision making/flood risk management actions.
- Work in partnership to develop and implement the Strategy.

### 2. Catchment and coastal cell approach

- Include neighbouring LLFA's in partnership.
- Strategic plans (SMP, CFMP) should help set local priorities.

### 3. Sustainability

- Consider all impacts of flooding and whole life cost of investment in flood risk management.
- Include opportunities to enhance the natural environment and work with natural processes.
- Take account of potential future risks and adapting to climate change.

### 4. Proportionate, risk-based approaches

- It is not technically, economically or environmentally feasible to prevent all flooding altogether.
- Assessment of risk should identify where the highest risks are and therefore the priorities for taking action.
- All aspects of risk management should be carried out in a proportionate way that reflects the size and complexity of risk.
- Target resources to those areas where they have greatest effect.
- A range of appropriate measures to manage the probability and consequence of flooding can be used over different timescales.

### 5. Multiple benefits

- Flood risk management can bring significant economic, environmental and social benefits.
- Include opportunities to work with natural processes and provide environmental benefit, including those required by Habitats, Birds and Water Framework Directive.
- Consider measures such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage risk wherever possible to deliver benefits for amenity, recreation, pollution reduction and water quality.

### 6. Beneficiaries should be allowed and encouraged to invest in local flood risk management

- Consider opportunities to seek alternative sources of funding other than relying solely on Government funds.
- Consider the balance needed to be achieved between local contributions required for schemes to manage different sources of flood risk