



ADA Showcase: Policy & Finance Committee Ian Thornton, Chair



ADA POLICY & FINANCE COMMITTEE WORKSTREAMS 2017

- Membership subscription Review
- IDB Ratings Reform
- Communication & Publicity
- Training & Development for IDB Board members
- Developer Contributions



ADA Showcase: Policy & Finance Committee

1. Training & Development for IDB Board members – [Jane Froggatt](#)
2. Developer Contributions – [Frances Bowler](#)
3. New Internal Drainage Boards and extension of existing Drainage Districts - [Robert Hill](#)



Training & Development for IDB Board members Jane Froggatt



TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT FOR IDB BOARD MEMBERS

(Peter Bateson, Jane Froggatt & Robert Hill)

- Why is training & development important and what might good practice look like?
- How might ADA's Policy & Finance Committee support training and development within IDBs?



Why is training and development for IDB members important & what might good practice look like?

1. To enable IDB members to make an effective contribution within the Board & externally

- Induction into the role & responsibilities of an IDB member to provide role clarity
- Holding regular events / briefings to elicit knowledge of land drainage & water levels management local issues, shaping local priorities for IDBs.
- Appreciation of the local and national political landscape and how IDBs can shape this.
- Building networks and the external focus from the Board into local / national partnerships which raise the profile of IDBs' work and their contribution to protecting agricultural land and business, residential and commercial properties and the nation's critical infrastructure.
- IDB members' role as ambassadors for the industry, looking forwards and outwards.
- Providing the evidence base for decision making to enable local challenge and input to strategic policy.



Why is training and development for IDB members important & what might good practice look like?

2. Context for training and development.

- IDBs have significant history and pedigree in land drainage and this remains core purpose, but the landscape and agenda is rapidly developing and members need to be briefed on this to enable effective contributions, e.g.
 - Not only land drainage but flood risk management and water levels management authorities.
 - Duty (FRM Act 2010) of working in partnership with other Flood Risk Management Authorities, e.g. Environment Agency (& RFCCs), Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs), Councils (Unitaries, Upper Tier and District Councils), water companies, voluntary environmental & water bodies like the Canal and Rivers Trust.
 - The role of local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), e.g. Greater Lincolnshire's LEP launched in the House of Commons a Water Management Strategy.
 - New approaches to water management and resources, e.g. East of England's Water resource East (WRE) project.
 - Environmental responsibilities and duties, ensuring members are briefed on these and that IDBs contribute to local bio-diversity plans.
 - Good governance requirements.
 - Ensuring an outline of legislative duties and responsibilities (LDA 1991, F&WMA 2010, Audit & Transparency Act 2014).

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Why is training and development for IDB members important & what might good practice look like?

3. Governance.

- Governance and Accountability for Smaller Authorities in England: The Practitioners' Guide (2017) (bible against which IDBs will be audited).
- Role of Internal Auditor, independent relationship to the Board and independent report presented annually to the Board
- IDB Annual Governance Statement signed off annually by the Board prior to approval of the IDB Annual Return.
- IDB External Audit Regime (PKH Littlejohn LLP from 01.04.17 for five years, for all IDBs), compliance and no qualifications.
- Members' Code of Conduct and Register of Members' Interests, approved and reviewed annually at the AGM.
- Financial Regulations approved by the Board and used by staff for financial processes.
- Risk Management Strategy, Risk Registers and mitigation measures (e.g. insurance) approved by the Board and regularly reviewed.
- Procurement processes and financial delegations clearly set out.
- Health and Safety responsibilities clearly set out for members and officers and approved by the Board.
- Staff Terms and Conditions (e.g. ADA Lincolnshire White Book) and local policies and procedures.
- Standing Orders in place and signed off by Defra.
- Byelaws in place and signed off by Defra.
- Investment strategy.
- Compliant website for the IDB.

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How might ADA's Policy and Finance Committee Support training and Development within IDBs?

- Raising training and development on IDBs' agenda
- Encouraging IDBs to work together locally on events (e.g. role for ADA Branches?)
- Encouraging IDBs to use initiatives like external speakers, peer support and input from neighbouring IDBs to ensure continuous organisational development.
- To develop a training and development 'drop box' / tool kit of good practice (perhaps deposited with ADA).
- Your ideas on what you would like to see to support IDBs with training and development for members?

ADA Policy & Finance Committee FloodEx UK
2017

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Developer Contributions

Frances Bowler



ADA Policy and Finance Committee Workstream

DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

Developing guidance on appropriate legal use of contributions from developers towards the management and maintenance of water level management control structures and systems

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Most Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) act as non-statutory consultees to their Local Planning Authorities.

All IDBs have Statutory Powers with regard to the drainage of land within their Districts which will determine if and how a development may proceed.

Most IDBs have policies on accepting development which will impact on their drainage network, provided the developer contributes to the ongoing cost of maintenance works and improvements.

Some IDBs actively adopt assets from developers, such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), with an appropriate fee, to ensure that they are maintained in the future to the as-designed condition. This is to protect the Drainage District because without maintenance assets deteriorate, fail to perform as designed and flood risk increases.

SURFACE WATER – DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

This is a fee charged for allowing developers to have unrestricted or part unrestricted surface water flows from a new development into an IDB watercourse, and is linked to the impervious area of the site.

This is to help fund improvements to, or maintenance of, the drainage network that are required to cater for the increases in the flow rate and/or the volume of surface water flows.

At present there is no standard surface water development contribution rate used by IDBs.

Generally, contribution rates vary between £4.00 and £7.55 per impervious square metre.

If the development is a single property some IDBs have a reduced contribution rate or a set fee regardless of the size of the impervious area.

Some IDBs only allow unrestricted flows on small developments, others allow a combination of on-site attenuation and part free discharge.

SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

For larger developments (10 properties or above) there is now a presumption that surface water flows will be attenuated using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

Developers are now able to choose how they manage the long term maintenance and future replacement of these assets. This may be by:

- entering into a legal agreement with the IDB who will adopt the assets in exchange for a one-off charge, usually termed a 'commuted sum'. This approach ensures the assets are managed pro-actively to reduce flood risk.
- Adoption by the Local Authority (only if SuDS are in public open spaces)
- Adoption by the Local Water Authority
- Setting up a management company to take over the assets. This is usually paid for by an annual charge on each property on the development.

EXAMPLE OF SuDS ADOPTED BY IDBs

SuDS ponds are part of a 4,500 mixed housing development.



Legal agreement between the IDB and master developer for adoption of the drainage infrastructure prior to individual development parcels being sold off.

LONG TERM MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| Typical Maintenance Items | Maintenance Process | Frequency | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Pipelines | Visual inspection at inlets/outlets. Clear minor blockages. High pressure jetting. | Bi-annually and after major storm events As reqd. As reqd. if badly silted or blocked. | |
| Headwalls | Visual inspection Clear debris | Bi-annually/After major storm events As reqd. | |
| Grilles on headwalls and culverts | Visual inspection Check fixings, hinges, locks and replace as reqd. Clear trapped debris. | Bi-annually As reqd. Monitor monthly | |
| Silt Traps | Visual inspection from surface level. Replace defective covers Remove debris. | Annually As reqd. | Clear annually by vacuum suction if appropriate. |
| Watercourses | Visual inspection – clear obstructions Clear bed and sides | Bi-annually Every 5 years | Clear by machine |
| Watercourse Banks | Cutback overgrowth Check for scour-place revetment | Bi-annually Bi-annually | |
| Wet Balancing Ponds | Clear silt deposits at inlets. Keep balancing margins, flood routes, spillways etc. clear of overgrowth. Manage reed growth. Drain down and clean out/ dredge. | Annually As reqd. Every twenty years | |
| Pond Margins | Cut back overgrowth and over-hanging trees. | Annually | |
| Reed Beds | Dredging / silt removal Cutting | Every five years Every five years | Small areas in rotation |
| Aquatic Planting | Weed raking | Bi-annually | |

PROPOSED BENEFITS OF ADA GUIDANCE

To provide IDBs with a consistent approach for development control policies.

To provide a standard template for establishing if a surface water development contribution is appropriate for a development.

To provide a standard set of surface water development contribution rates which can be modified to allow for local drainage district conditions, such as extra pumping or urban maintenance costs.

To assist in the calculation of long term maintenance and asset replacement costs if the IDB wishes to enter into a legal agreement with the developer for the adoption of flood risk assets.

New Internal Drainage Boards and extension of existing Drainage Districts

Robert Hill

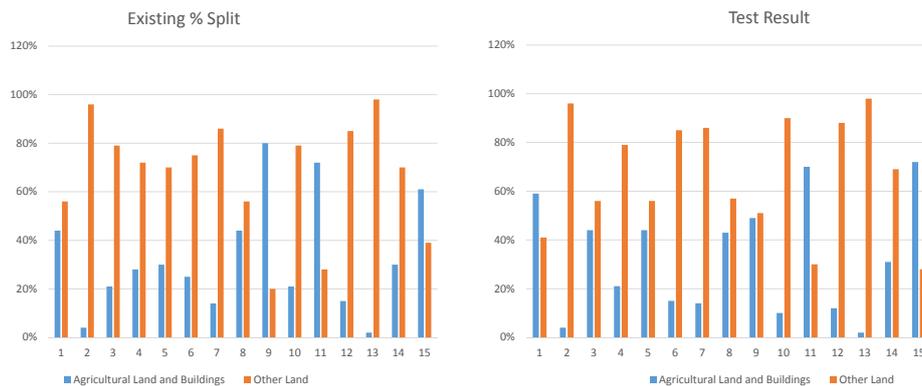
Partnership Working



ADA Policy and Finance Committee Action

- Working Group Established
- Initial Pilot Study – 3 IDBs
- Results Favourable
- DEFRA – Further Testing
- Further testing complete
- Strong Correlation to original findings
- DEFRA - Require further evidence
- IDBs – Extensive search for 1990 Rating Lists
- ADA Working Group to test different options

Further Testing



Next Steps

- Further Testing
- Timescale

