



Agenda

To all Members of the

COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

Notice is given that a Meeting of the above Panel is to be held as follows:

Venue: Council Chamber, Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3BU

Date: Thursday, 5th October, 2023

Time: 10.00 am

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Damian Allen
Chief Executive

Issued on: Wednesday 27th September 2023

Governance Services Officer for this meeting

Caroline Martin
Tel:01302 734941

Items for Discussion:

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To consider the extent to which the public and press are to be excluded from the meeting.
3. Declarations of Interest, if any.
4. Public Statements.

(A period not exceeding 20 minutes for statements from up to 5 members of the public on matters within the Panel's remit, proposing action(s) which may be considered or contribute towards the future development of the Panel's work programme).

A. Reports where the public and press may not be excluded.

5. Minutes of the meeting held on 23rd January 2023 (*Pages 1 - 8*)
6. Crime And Community Safety Update Report (*Pages 9 - 16*)
7. Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2023 - 2029 (*Pages 17 - 54*)
8. Overview and Scrutiny Work Plan and Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions (*Pages 55 - 68*)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

Chair – Councillor Gemma Cobby
Vice-Chair – Councillor Nigel Cannings

Councillors James Church, Steve Cox, Aimee Dickson, Debbie Hutchinson,
Barry Johnson, Emma Muddiman-Rawlins and David Nevett

Invitee: Jim Board (UNISON)

CITY OF DONCASTER COUNCIL

COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2023

A MEETING of the COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL was held at the on MONDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2023, at 4.00 pm.

PRESENT:

Chair - Councillor Gemma Cobby
Vice Chair – Councillor Nigel Cannings

Panel: - Councillors Emma Muddiman-Rawlins, James Church, Tracey Moran, Julie Grace, Deborah Hutchinson

DMBC

- Dan Weetman - Resilience & Emergency Planning Manager
- Dan Swaine - Director of Economy & Environment
- Richard Smith – Head of Sustainability
- Karen Ratcliffe – Assistant Director of Housing

EXTERNAL

- John Billings, Group Manager from South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue

Cabinet Member:

- Councillor Mark Houlbrook
- Councillor Joe Blackham

9 Apologies for absence.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Barry Johnson and Gary Stapleton.

10 To consider the extent to which the public and press are to be excluded from the meeting.

None

11 Declarations of Interest, if any.

There were no declarations of interest made.

12 Public Statements.

There were no public statements made.

13 An overview of the Council's plans and arrangements for responding to the heatwave experienced in 2022

The report provided the Panel with an overview of the plans and arrangements that Doncaster Council had in place to respond to the heatwave experienced in July 2022. Information was provided on how the Council helped partner agencies and the welfare arrangements in place to ensure responding staff were kept safe. It also outlined how the Council and its partners supported vulnerable residents and presented recommendations for future preparedness and response.

John Billings, Group Manager from South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue attended the meeting to provide further details on their response to the heatwave.

A discussion took place that included the following areas;

Council's plans and arrangements for responding to the heatwave in Summer 2022 - It was explained that the Council had a duty of responsibility for civil contingency and therefore provided a co-ordination role. Reference was made to what had been learnt within communities from the floods experienced in 2019.

In terms of the heatwave, it was explained that forecasts from the Met Office had been closely monitored alongside any alerts that came through. It was explained that there was a heatwave contingency plan setting out actions at different levels of alerts. When alert level 3 and 4 were reached, a Tactical Co-ordination Group (TCG) meeting was called at an early stage, ensuring that arrangements were in place to provide an appropriate response. It was continued that the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) who had a coordinating function across South Yorkshire, also called a multi-agency meeting, which was fed into by Doncaster Council.

Council Staff - Members heard how the feedback from staff within the Council had been positive and that staff had been agreeable to the changes made. It was noted that services should already have risk assessments in place to take into account adverse weather. It was explained that such changes included minimised service delivery and back-up to cover shorter days, so that staff were not exposed to extreme heat. Members heard that reminders were sent to Heads of Services around reviewing risk assessments and work patterns for their staff. It was outlined that other options for staff to take, included booking annual leave, starting and finishing work earlier and working from an office base.

Provision of Water – Members were informed that there were 100 free refillable water stations across Doncaster. It was acknowledged that no further action had been required around access to water and if needed, the TCG and LRF could facilitate and co-ordinate that. Assurances were provided that the Council was aware of those residents who were vulnerable, had medical needs or access issues should they require further support.

Vulnerable Residents – Members questioned how Members were supported during the heatwave, particularly those receiving care in their own homes and across adult social care. It was explained that over 3000 additional deaths had been reported across the country during the 5 heatwave periods in 2022. It was recognised that the most vulnerable people included men, those with Dementia or Alzheimer's and over 70s. As part of a set of actions (dependent upon the level of alert), it was explained

that the Council had begun working with those at a higher risk which could have included checking up on those that were vulnerable to review their set up and reinforce advice. It was explained that where adult social care were involved, Council staff were asked to also check room temperatures and access to water. Members were told that the advice in a care home was to identify a cooler space to move residents to.

Wildfires – In reference to the wildfire incidents that took place across Doncaster (including Sprotbrough, Auckley and Clayton), it was noted, that the incident was an unprecedented event that took place across the country and sporadic where they were happening. It was commented that those wildfire incidents were not started deliberately but were taking place in areas near large standing crops in remote locations and was difficult to avoid in the future.

In reference to prioritising 999 calls during the heatwave, it was explained that priority would always be given to life risk as part of a tiered approach. It was outlined that at that time, robust protocols would have been put in place for when incidents may stack up. It was explained that if there had been no follow up calls, then that incident would be stacked, however, if there had, then that incident would be resourced appropriately. Members heard that during the heatwave, officers were mobilised to assess the incident before committing appliances.

Reference was made to mechanisms that could be implemented as part of planning policy, similar to those around flood zones, regarding separation distances close to crops or vegetation.

August Heatwave – An outline was provided around how the TCG had revised its preparations for the August heatwave (following the July heatwave). It was explained that learning implemented following the July heatwave included; improved communications with Managers and staff, signed advice from Action Deafness and finally, reviewing individual risk assessments and Well at Work statements.

High Rise Flats – Members asked about the impact that the heatwave had on residents in flats on the top floor of a building, which was on the south facing side. Members were told that from a Council perspective, it was about issuing advice from local and national guidance. It was stated that the TCG or LRF had not been made aware of any particular issue raised by residents in those positioned flats. It was felt that such issues should be considered going forward as there were people who could be vulnerable in there for a sustained period of time.

The Assistant Director for Housing and Sustainability shared details of a pilot programme recently started with the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commissioner. The pilot involved all Yorkshire and Humber Councils coming together to work through issues in relation to climate change and to consider how services could be adapted. Members were informed that the Panel might wish to invite Officers back at a later date to update them on the learning that has taken place.

Road Conditions – Regarding the impact of the heat on roads, it was explained that the focus was about monitoring those roads repaired during the last 2 years, as this was where the biggest risk would be. Members were informed that there was now a binder top coat available that could be used as part of the surface dressing process, providing a greater resistance to high temperatures and reducing the risk of surface stressing on existing and new roads.

Role of Residents – It was explained by the fire service that when an incident was called in, operators would ‘challenge’ certain aspects of the call to assess whether it required a full response. Members were informed that there were small incident units to deal with more minor incidents, one of which was based in Rossington. It was acknowledged that in extreme circumstances members of the public may asked to become involved with an incident, although it was acknowledged that they would often assist without being asked. It was noted that the main driver around generating community involvement as part of the response was safety, although it was felt there was an opportunity for those considered as community advocates to become involved. It was commented that although there were nationally prescribed processes for Flood Wardens and flood plans, there was nothing similar in place for fire.

Resources – It was recognised that Emergency Planning was much wider than the Council and could always benefit from further additional funding and resources.

Risk of Open Water – It was explained that there was an ongoing process around swimming and the education of children swimming in open water (including making sure every child in the Borough could swim). It was noted that there was a whole set of media messages being used that were reinforced at a local level and in particular followed the South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue media alerting approach. These also helped frontline Council and other partner teams to make them aware of the key locations.

Members heard that regular patrols took place in areas known to have open water swimmers and people were advised not to go into the water. It was explained that there were specialist response crews for those sites to make sure that any risk information was up-to-date so that any incidents could be handled quickly.

Animal Welfare – Members were told that there were no specific incidents reported in terms of either domestic pets or farm animals. Members heard that steps taken would include liaising with the relevant arm of DEFRA and receiving guidance. Reference was made to animal breeders and animal boarders who would have licensed conditions that needed to be adhered to. It was noted that the Council would not normally have any control in relation to domestic pets and any incidents would be addressed through liaison with the RSPCA. It was considered that in general, people were aware of the impact of the heatwave on their pets and responded accordingly.

Air Quality – It was shared that as a result of the heatwave and temperature build-up, evidence demonstrated that there had been an impact on air quality through particulates. It was explained that when air quality deteriorates it would cause a national alert and there were none during the heatwave and therefore no additional action needed to be taken.

What Had Worked Well - It was stated that from an employer perspective, this included flexibility around start and finish times, welfare checks, positive working between social care staff and better communication and engagement with Heads of Service and Managers with frontline staff.

It was noted that sharing information had been encouraging, although there it was considered important that the Council should be more involved with live data and understanding the true position of where we were and what realistically could be achieved. It was felt that overall the Council worked well with partners and blue lights with perhaps some learning to be taken around debriefs.

Members were informed that a debrief and an after action review was carried out by the Tactical Coordination Group (TCG) with recommendations being embedded into future preparedness and response. From an Emergency Planning perspective, it was explained that they were looking at reviewing the membership of TCG meetings to ensure that the right people were there, and to undertake some pre-emptive planning to make sure that they have the list of the people needing to be there in advance of an incident. It was added that they would also be reviewing the plans in place with a view to implement the learning from that.

Members heard that the severity of temperatures had been underestimated and going forward should now convince people to take the necessary action. It was noted that we needed to be aware of the increase in the number of places and people in temporary accommodation (such as through the dispersal of asylum seekers refugees), and to be aware of the locations of those buildings to ensure that the relevant agencies could be involved.

From a fire service perspective, it was felt that a great deal had been learnt such as the ability to handle 999 calls. It was continued that from a local perspective they had started to review their plans and ensure that there were specific ones for extreme heat and flooding.

RESOLVED that the Panel note the information provided.

14 Environment & Sustainability Strategy - Update

The purpose of the report was to share further information in the form of an update on activity around the Environment and Sustainability Strategy. A presentation was provided at the meeting, which covered the headlines from the last 12 months and challenges for 2023.

A discussion took place that included the following areas;

111 Actions – It was clarified that the 111 Actions were developed in 2020 following the creation of the Doncaster Climate and Biodiversity commission (Chaired by Ed Miliband MP). It was explained that these actions had been proposed, as they were deemed essential for the delivery and progress of mitigating and adapting to climate change events.

It was outlined that the strategy and actions could be found on the Team Doncaster website under the Environment and Climate section. It was explained that many actions were difficult to monitor and activity was reported against those actions through the Council's performance monitoring system 'Pentana', which produced a quarterly report. Members heard that of the 111 actions, 54 were assigned to Heads of Service, 23 by existing and planned delivery and 39 actions to 4 thematic groups and involved Team Doncaster stakeholders.

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Points – Members were informed that on the 15th March 2023, a recommendation would be presented to Cabinet to approve external funding for the installation of 100 charge points around 10/11 locations across the Borough. It was commented that the funding would complement the work being done around charging in public car parks. It was understood that 32-33,000 homes did not have access to off-street parking and presented a pressure in taking this forward.

Members were told how other Local Authorities were trialling alternative options so that more residents could have access to EV charging.

1 Million Tree Target – In reference to the 1 Million Tree target by 2031, it was clarified that this would mean planting 100,000 trees per year. It was explained that it had not been agreed where contributions would come from and it was therefore considered that a Doncaster wide approach was needed. It was explained that efforts would be made to work with as many stakeholders as possible, and by submitting a ‘call to action’ to businesses, residents and community groups to contribute where possible.

It was outlined that the Council had been successful bidding for funding and looking at building staff capacity to maintain new trees. It was clarified that the funding was only for new trees and not the existing tree canopy, which presented challenges in its own right. Members were assured that opportunities would be taken wherever possible.

It was explained that it was important when trees were planted that they were the right species and planted in the right places (to be as mindful as possible to reduce future maintenance requirements). It was therefore hoped that as part of the ‘call to action’, that contributors were able to plant on their own land, where they could manage the trees themselves. It was added that large-scale opportunities were being sought rather than smaller scale activity in urban areas, which would increase more pressure on Street Scene services.

It was continued that with regards to new developments, these were subject to biodiversity net gain improvements, an approach where a development needed to leave a natural environment measurably better than it was before the development. It was noted that whilst this could not always be achieved on site, there were mechanisms in place to ensure that developers financed improvements that could be achieved elsewhere. Members were informed that funding had been secured for the creation of two new posts in the Street Scene Team who would have the responsibility for the watering and maintenance of newly planted trees. Members were assured that the Council would take advantage of all opportunities such as funding, although it was recognised that existing pressures would always be there.

Balancing Economic Development and Aspirations within the Strategy – It was recognised that it was challenging to deliver the objectives of economic development whilst protecting and developing nature. An example was provided of a recent approach negotiated with three housing sites that included; Miller Homes, Keepmoat and Strata, which involved Rose Hill, Carlodge and Hungerhill sites, where the number of homes had been reduced to allow for more habitat and nature. It was hoped that such progress would influence how other developers would move forward in the future although it was recognised that this could impact the overall capital receipt.

Members were reminded that the Council was charged with the delivery of houses and land for housing, generating more financing for Council Tax through housing and Business Rates through employment sites, which was not always conducive with protecting the environment. It was felt that there needed to be some consideration of this at a national level, as the Local Plan target level was above the option that could have been taken. It was recognised that there was a drive to generate money shaping the local economy, which was a challenge to do so without impacting on the natural environment.

Legislation around Waste and Recycling Rules – It was explained that there were a number of local companies that would assist with waste and recycling, although costs had risen in line with demand. Members were informed that in respect of domestic collections, there were separate skips at the Household Waste Recycling Centres across the Borough that were still taking collecting those as bulky waste items. Members were informed that they were still able to collect fly tipping and that performance had improved. Regarding general or domestic waste, it was explained that there was a contract with SUEZ. It was felt going forward, that there was a certain responsibility on businesses and residents to assist to ‘reduce, reuse and recycle’, although this had been a challenge and had been impacted by Covid. In light of forthcoming changes to environmental regulations, it was noted that they could impact collections, for example, it was raised that there were some authorities that charged for green waste. Finally, it was stressed that behaviour and education (with residents and businesses) were areas that would be continued with in trying to influence change.

Supporting Businesses in this Agenda – It was explained that the Council was engaging with those businesses who had been awarded grants, in order to understand what their future plans were and provide support and encouragement. It was explained that the grants awarded ranged from seed and match funding to invest in developments such as installing solar pv panels on premises to improve the motors on shutter doors and initiating lease payments on new EV cars. It was hoped that an update could be provided in the future on what local businesses were achieving.

It was noted that it was a significant challenge to decarbonise businesses across the borough as the vast majority of microbusinesses had a small number of employees and unlikely to have a business plan with objectives (relating to becoming more environmentally friendly and decarbonising). Reference was made to small grants made locally through South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) that would help and support businesses at the beginning of their journey.

Climate Champions – It was noted that the Council had created a brand of ‘Climate Doncaster’ and that the Council and its partners had undertaken a great deal of work towards this. It was hoped that ‘Climate Doncaster’ would help to identify with individual change and point towards achievements taking place within neighbourhoods. It was explained that this information would be pushed out through the media and the press as well as being collected under the Climate Doncaster banner to help show what was being done and influence others. Members were told how the Council was helping to fund community groups with their work as part of ‘Environmental Pride’, which was a partnership approach. Members were provided with an example of a grant awarded for ‘Growing Together Education’ a Community Interest Company which was a working farm shop that provided a Community Café, Community Craft Shop, education and training programmes, was SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) and practiced Green Social Prescribing. Members were informed that work was being undertaken with schools to develop climate champions for the future.

The Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Waste, commented how work that had taken place was very much commended and had made great strides over recent months, tackling ambitions within the strategy. It was noted that this work crossed a number of areas that had included waste, housing and EV charging points. It was recognised that all Ward Members, businesses and schools all had their part to play.

Reference was made to the Team Doncaster level group, which brought the Council, NHS and Blue Light Services together to plan a joined approach to environmental issues. Members were told of the NHS's new Green Plan, which looked at all aspects of the organisations operation and included looking at what materials were purchased, how sites were run, how they recycled and finally, the environmental treatments of the estate. It was considered important that the Council exercised its place leadership role although acknowledged that there was a framework in place where all big landowners and agencies come together to plan that work

RESOLVED that the Panel note and consider the information received.

15 Community and Environment Scrutiny Review - Community Asset Transfer process

The Senior Governance Officer provided an outline of the Panel's review, which considered the Council's Community Asset Transfer process. It was explained that the Community Asset Transfer (CAT) was a process that allowed a community organisation to take over publicly owned land or buildings in a way that recognised the public benefits resulting from a transfer. An outline was provided on how the Panel held a number of meetings to engage and seek the views of Officers, a National Membership Network (supporting local community organisations) as well as looking at the process and practice within another Local Authority. The Panel also heard about a range of case studies and heard the views of Members who had worked with groups involved in the process. During the review period, the Panel also considered the proposed Strategic Asset Management Strategy 2023-2030, scheduled for consideration by Cabinet on the 1st February 2023.

The Cabinet Member for Highways, Infrastructure and Enforcement acknowledged receipt of the recommendations.

RESOLVED that;

- a. The Panel agreed the recommendations from the review as included in Appendix A of the report; and
- b. That the recommendations (incorporating the feedback provided on the proposed Strategic Asset Management Strategy 2023-2030) and a report outlining the findings of the review be forwarded to the Executive for consideration.

16 Overview and Scrutiny Work Plan and Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions

The Senior Governance Officer presented the Scrutiny Work Plan that had recently been agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and the Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions.

RESOLVED: That the update be noted.

CHAIR: _____

DATE: _____



Doncaster Council

Report

Date: 5th October 2023

To: the Chair and Members of the
Crime and Disorder Committee (Community and Environment Scrutiny Panel)

Report Title: CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY UPDATE REPORT

Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Wards Affected	Key Decision?
Joe Blackham	All	No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides an activity update in respect of the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP) Crime and Re-offending theme, with particular focus on retail crime, as requested by the Panel. An update is also provided in respect of the City Centre Public Space Protection Order.
2. In respect of overall crime, Doncaster has seen an overall increase in reported Crime during the period considered, of 1.2%, which is similar to that seen across the Force as a whole at 2.1%. Reported crime increased across the first 6 months of the year (except for November), with crime seeing a decrease for each month across the second half of the period.
3. Doncaster has seen an overall increase in reported Acquisitive Crime during the period considered, of 6.8%, which is fairly similar to that seen across the Force as a whole at 10.7%. It was the smallest increase seen in the region.
4. In respect of re-offending, recent reoffending data has shown a reduction across most of the cohorts. Of the 197 individuals within either the Fixed, Flex or Free Cohorts, only those who are currently being monitored within the Flex Cohort saw an increase in offending while being monitored across the last 12 months.
5. In relation to retail crime, Between 1st August 2022 and 31st July 2023, there were 2,022 retail shopliftings recorded in Doncaster. This is a 29% increase on the previous 12-month period.

6. Another issue on the rise is retail type harassment offences, which saw a 32% increase on the previous 12-month period (253 offences were recorded). This was driven by a 43% increase in both Fear or Provocation of Violence and Causing Intentional harassment or distress offences.

EXEMPT REPORT

7. This is not an exempt report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

8. The Crime and Disorder Committee Members are asked to comment on and note the information contained within the report and presentation, which provides an update on the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP) Crime and Reoffending theme group activity and other requested subject matters as detailed above.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CITIZENS OF DONCASTER?

9. The level of crime and anti-social behaviour incidents will impact upon residents' feeling of safety and their quality of life. This report provides information on these areas, with particular focus on crime and reoffending, retail crime and the City Centre Public Space Protection Order.

BACKGROUND

10. The Community and Environment Crime and Disorder committee receive regular performance updates relating to crime and disorder. It is a statutory requirement for partners to tackle crime and disorder and for the Community and Environment (Crime and Disorder) committee to hold the partnership to account. The requested updates are provided below:

11. Overall Crime

In respect of overall crime, Doncaster has seen an overall increase in reported Crime during the period considered, of 1.2%, which is similar to that seen across the Force as a whole at 2.1%. Reported crime increased across the first 6 months of the year (except for November), with crime seeing a decrease for each month across the second half of the period.

12. In the last year, Doncaster has seen some variation across all crime types. Increases less than 10% have been seen in Drugs, Misc. Crimes, Possession of Weapons and Sexual offences. The most significant increases however are in Thefts and Robberies, as although these increased by 19% and 21% respectively, Shoplifting increased by 45% and Business Robberies by 173%. Both indications of the current cost of living crisis and the measures certain individuals are willing to take. Business Burglaries increased by 7%.

13. Reducing Crime & Reoffending Data / Retail Crime

Doncaster has seen an overall increase in reported Acquisitive Crime during the period considered (Sept 22 – Aug 23), of 6.8%, which is fairly similar to that seen across the Force as a whole at 10.7%. It was the smallest increase seen in the region.

14. Doncaster equates for 27.2% of SYP's total recorded acquisitive crime, it is only exceeded by offending within Sheffield (41.2% of SYP overall crime).
15. The largest increases have been seen in Business Robberies and Shoplifting offences. Aggravated Vehicle Takings increased by 33%, with Business Burglaries increasing by 7%. In respect of business robberies, these are recorded in relatively low numbers, with commercial robbery accounting for 0.27% of Doncaster's overall crime. Incidents have predominantly taken place in the Central ward. Of the 79 offences recorded, 40 were in Central, 18 in North or East, and 21 in Doncaster West.
16. The rise in this crime type is partially down to a change to interpretation of crime recording. It is now the case that a commercial robbery will be recorded in more instances. The increase is linked to the increase in Shoplifting and recording interpretation. We are confident that there is not a specific increase in business robberies but in fact offending behaviour that is almost certainly linked to the increase seen in shoplifting.
17. Between 1st August 2022 and 31st July 2023, there were 2,022 retail shopliftings recorded in Doncaster. This is a 29% increase on the previous 12-month period. 76% of offences have seen a suspect identified. Of all the suspects identified, 39% were repeat suspects.
18. The Top wards for retail shopliftings were Town (43%), Hexthorpe & Balby North (11%) and Bentley (6%). All 3 also saw significant increases on the previous 12 months, along with 12 of the other 18 wards.
19. In the PSPO area, retail shopliftings increased by just 3%, however 20% of these took place in the Frenchgate Centre, double the previous proportion in this confined area.
20. Another issue on the rise is retail type harassment offences, which saw a 32% increase on the previous 12-month period (253 offences were recorded). This was driven by a 43% increase in both Fear or Provocation of Violence and Causing Intentional harassment or distress offences. There is a similar story for the PSPO area for harassment, where Retail Harassment type offences saw a 41% increase on the previous 12-month period. This is larger than the above 32% average proportion seen across the district.
21. Doncaster district is working with the Force Crime Bureau to ensure commercial robberies and shopliftings are correctly recorded. Audits have found that the offence of commercial robbery has, at times, been over recorded by over 30%. The district works hard to tackle the most concerning offenders.
22. The positive outcome rate for commercial robbery in Doncaster 2023 was 27% which is high compared to other offence types. Chief Inspector David Struggles (retail crime lead

for SYP) and Chief Inspector Joe Hunt (Neighbourhood Chief Inspector) are currently working to address a broader rise in shoplifting with work such as National Safer Business Action Week- 16th October 2023 planned.

23. In respect of re-offending, recent reoffending data has shown a reduction across most of the cohorts. Of the 197 individuals within either the Fixed, Flex or Free Cohorts, only those who are currently being monitored within the Flex Cohort saw an increase in offending while being monitored across the last 12 months.
24. 62% of the offences committed (18/29) in the last 2 months by this group were shoplifting offences, with around 18% of individuals charged with an offence in this period. Across the other 2 cohorts there were only 20 offences committed in the last 2 months, 8 of which were shopliftings.
25. Doncaster’s IOM scheme has incorporated prolific shoplifters in the Flex cohort to focus police and partner resources on our City’s most persistent re-offenders. Town Centre POP Plans have been implemented to focus neighbourhood resources on reducing shoplifting.
26. **City Centre Public Space Protection Order**

The PSPO is one element of the Partnership approach to managing ASB in the City Centre. A highly successful consultation was completed, with 2396 responses received. The consultation showed extremely strong support (over 90%) to retain PSPO in current form with 7 prohibitions. The renewal of the PSPO was formally agreed by Cabinet on 13/11/23 before formal implementation on 7th Nov 2023.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED


27. There are no specific options to consider, the report is for update and discussion.








REASONS FOR RECOMMENDED OPTION

28. The report is for update and discussion.

IMPACT ON THE COUNCIL’S KEY OUTCOMES

- 29.

Great 8 Priority	Positive Overall	Mix of Positive & Negative	Trade-offs to consider – Negative overall	Neutral or No implications
 Tackling Climate Change				✓

 Developing the skills to thrive in life and in work				✓
 Making Doncaster the best place to do business and create good jobs				✓
 Building opportunities for healthier, happier and longer lives for all	✓			
It is important that residents feel safe within Communities and key areas such as the City Centre. Residents who feel part of vibrant communities are more likely to enjoy spending living and spending time in these areas. Delivery of the SSDP Community Safety priorities contributes to the improved safeguarding of all residents, helping to build happier and healthier lives.				
 Creating safer, stronger, greener and cleaner communities where everyone belongs	✓			
It is important that residents feel safe within Communities and key areas such as the City Centre. Residents who feel part of vibrant communities are more likely to enjoy spending living and spending time in these areas. Delivery of the SSDP Community Safety priorities contributes to the improved safeguarding of all residents, helping to build happier and healthier lives. The services outlined within the Community Safety Strategy are regularly reviewed to ensure they are efficient and effective. The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership provides strong and effective leadership to the Partnership agenda through effective governance to create safer and stronger communities.				
 Nurturing a child and family-friendly borough	✓			
It is important that families feel safe across the Borough – by continuing to address crime and anti-social behaviour, the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership helps to support and deliver places that are safe and attractive to families.				
 Building Transport and digital connections fit for the future				✓
 Promoting the borough and its cultural, sporting, and heritage opportunities				✓
Fair & Inclusive	✓			

There is a wide range of information concerning the victims and perpetrators of crimes in Doncaster. Specific groups and characteristics are more prevalent in certain crime types, examples include more women being victims of domestic abuse than men and significantly more men are accused of a crime than women.

This information is mainly held on age, gender and ethnicity and although some of this information is sensitive in nature, the detail can be used to support decisions and the impact they may have on particular groups.

A Due Regard Statement has been produced to support the new Community Safety Strategy 2022-25, which details further information in respect of criminality and its impact upon protected characteristics.

Legal Implications

30. No Legal Implications have been sought for this report. Further specific advice can be provided in relation to any issues raised by the Committee.

Financial Implications

31. No Financial Implications have been sought for this report. Further specific advice can be provided in relation to any issues raised by the Committee.

Human Resources Implications

32. No Human Resources Implications have been sought for this report. Further specific advice can be provided in relation to any issues raised by the Committee.

Technology Implications

33. No Technology Implications have been sought for this report. Further specific advice can be provided in relation to any issues raised by the Committee.

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

34. Robust performance management arrangements ensure that priorities are achieved, and good quality services are delivered to the residents of Doncaster.

CONSULTATION

35. Consultation was not required for this report – this is an annual update for Panel members.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Presentation from Safer Communities and SY Police – delivered on the day.

- Glossary of acronyms and abbreviations (attached to this report).

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
SYP	South Yorkshire Police
PSPO	Public Space Protection Order
SSDP	Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
POP	Problem Oriented Policing

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Report

Date: 5th October 2023

To: The Chair and Members of the Community and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Panel

Report Title: Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2023 - 2029

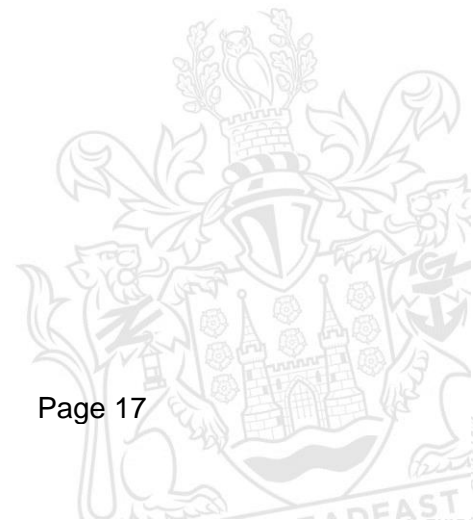
Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Wards Affected	Key Decision?
Councillor Mark Houlbrook - Portfolio Holder for Sustainability and Waste	All	Yes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Under Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA, 2010), a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) must develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area. Following an internal audit in 2022 to review the LLFA meeting their legal regulations of the FWMA, it was recommended that our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) from 2014 was updated. The Local Authority have an internal target of publishing an updated strategy by October 2023. Therefore, as the LLFA, the flood risk team have produced an updated LFRMS for 2023 – 2029. The LFRMS will be presented to cabinet on 11th October to seek approval of the strategy. The LFRMS is attached for the Panel's consideration.
- In accordance with Section 9FH of the Local Government Act 2000 Overview and Scrutiny is entitled to review and scrutinise Risk Management Authorities in relation to their flood management work to allow for greater accountability and transparency. Therefore, it is good practice to provide the Scrutiny Panel the opportunity to comment on the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy prior to approval.

EXEMPT REPORT

- This report is not exempt.



RECOMMENDATIONS

4. That the Panel consider the outcomes of the review and consultation and comment on the LFRMS as set out in Appendix A prior to its approval.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CITIZENS OF DONCASTER?

5. There will be an increase in flood resilience for the residents, by increasing resident's awareness of flood risk, the installation of blue-green infrastructure, contribution to local, regional, and national working groups to increase understanding and partnership working to deliver flood risk management schemes across Doncaster.

BACKGROUND

6. The Local Authority has produced a strategy that incorporates the national Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) 2020 Strategy for England, which aims to create a nation ready for, and resilient to flooding and coastal change, up to 2100. Our five strategic aims are to:
 1. Continually improve our understanding of flood risk in Doncaster
 2. Promote flood risk management schemes to better protect communities, homes, businesses, and land in Doncaster
 3. Work in partnership with other Risk Management Authorities (RMAs)
 4. Encourage flood resilience measures in local planning policy
Improve local knowledge and awareness
7. The notable differences between the existing LFRMS, which was approved in 2014, and the proposed revised strategy is the receipt of new flooding information and emerging legislation. The Local Authority area was subject to significant internal property flooding in 2019, which presented the Local Authority with new information in terms of new flood risk areas. This revised strategy has allowed the Local Authority to present the recovery programme and set out the progress to date. Following the emerging legislation of Schedule 3 of the FWMA, the Local Authority in their capacity as a Lead Local Flood Authority, will be legally designated as a Sustainable Drainage Systems Approval Body. This enactment will bring additional statutory duties to the Local Authority which is captured and raises awareness through the new strategy.
8. The panel may wish to:
 - consider and comment on the draft LRMFS.
 - consider the effectiveness of the approach to consultation and provide any insight for future strategies.
 - review and consider the objectives and comment on whether there are suitable actions in place to measure their success.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

9. Option 1: Enact the new strategy in line with Section 9 of the FWMA (2010) (Recommended option).



Option 2: Continue to implement the existing strategy.







REASONS FOR RECOMMENDED OPTION

10. The previous LFRMS (2014) was produced prior to the 2019 flood event and the current National FCERM Strategy. An updated strategy that incorporates the impacts of the 2019 flood event and reflection on the current aims of the National FCERM Strategy is required. Additionally, Schedule 3 of the FWMA (2010) will be enacted in April 2024. This will result in the formation of the SuDS Approval Body (SAB), which the LLFA will manage. The LFRMS aims to link the requirements of the SAB. This strategy will also support the National Flood Risk Assessment 2 (NaFRA2). Therefore, it is recommended that the strategy is enacted.

IMPACT ON THE COUNCIL'S KEY OUTCOMES

11. The Overview and Scrutiny function has the potential to impact upon all the Council's key objectives by holding decision makers to account and reviewing issues outside the remit of the Council that have an impact on the residents of Doncaster.

Great 8 Priority	Positive Overall	Mix of Positive & Negative	Trade-offs to consider – Negative overall	Neutral or No implications
 Tackling Climate Change	✓			
Comments: The LFRMS links to the national FCERM strategy of creating a nation ready for, and resilient to flooding and coastal change, up to 2100. Installing blue-green infrastructure (which includes SuDS), working in partnership with other RMAs and increasing flood risk awareness in the community are ways in which the Local Authority are implementing measures to counteract climate change.				
 Developing the skills to thrive in life and in work				✓
Comments:				

 Making Doncaster the best place to do business and create good jobs	✓			
Comments: The LFRMS links to the national FCERM strategy of creating a nation ready for, and resilient to flooding and coastal change, up to 2100. Installing blue-green infrastructure (which includes SuDS) will hopefully encourage investment and development in green areas.				
 Building opportunities for healthier, happier and longer lives for all	✓			
Comments: The impacts of flooding can have significant, long-term health implications for individuals. Increasing the flood resilience for residents in Doncaster will work towards reducing these impacts.				
 Creating safer, stronger, greener and cleaner communities where everyone belongs	✓			
Comments: The LFRMS links to the national FCERM strategy of creating a nation ready for, and resilient to flooding and coastal change, up to 2100. Installing blue-green infrastructure (which includes SuDS), working in partnership with other RMAs and increasing flood risk awareness in the community are ways in which the Local Authority are implementing measures to counteract climate change.				
 Nurturing a child and family-friendly borough				✓
Comments:				
 Building Transport and digital connections fit for the future				✓
Comments:				
 Promoting the borough and its cultural, sporting, and heritage opportunities				✓

Comments:				
Fair & Inclusive	✓			
Comments: The strategy is aimed at all localities.				

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: SRF | Date: 21.09.23]

12. Section 9FH of Part 1A Chapter 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 includes arrangements for overview and scrutiny bodies to review and scrutinise the exercise by risk management authorities of flood or coastal erosion risk management functions which may affect the local authority's area. This includes the requirement of a risk management authority to provide Overview and Scrutiny with information on request, respond to reports and have regard to any reports and recommendations of an overview and scrutiny committee made in the course of these arrangements.

13. Furthermore, as set out within the body of the report in accordance with Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA, 2010), a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) must develop, maintain, apply, and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: AB Date: 19/09/23]

14. There are no direct financial implications leading from this report. Any projects required to deliver flood alleviation works or SAB management, will be subject to further separate approval reports which will include the details of any available funding that can be applied to deliver the scheme.

HUMAN RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: SH Date: 19/09/23]

15. There are no specific HR implications arising from the contents of this report.

TECHNOLOGY IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: PW Date: 19/09/23]

16. There are no technology implications in relation to this report.

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

17. If the LFRMS is not endorsed, then the Local Authority are unlikely to fully discharge our statutory duties as defined in Section 9 of the FWMA 2010.

CONSULTATION

18. The Local Authority presented the LFRMS to partner organisations, who are hydraulically linked with our catchment area, to allow for early screening and commentary. This was intended to improve the quality of the report prior to public consultation. This was undertaken between 17th May until 6th June.
19. Public consultation was undertaken between 14th July and 14th August. This was conducted in support of the communications team and sent to 90,000 registered email address and the Local Authority received approximately 20 responses. All of the responses received a reply.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

20. Local Flood Risk Management Strategy v1.4 (2014)

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FCERM – Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

LFRMS – Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

LLFA – Lead Local Flood Authority

NaFRA2 – National Flood Risk Assessment 2

SAB - SuDS Approval Body

SuDS – Sustainable Drainage Systems

RMAs – Risk Management Authorities

REPORT AUTHOR & CONTRIBUTORS

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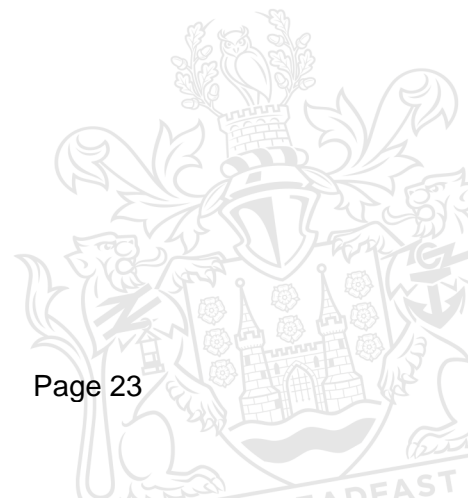
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Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2023-2029



Executive Summary

Communities across Doncaster have experienced extensive flooding in the past. With each flood event, we can further understand the mechanisms which cause flooding. As a result, this enables us to help communities better prepare for future flood events and improve their flood resilience. This is especially important due to the escalating threat posed by the impacts of climate change, such as the predicted increase in severity and intensity of rainfall.

The purpose of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is to set out how City of Doncaster Council will approach flood risk management over the next six years. This strategy identifies aims, objectives, measures, and outcomes, which are underpinned by the Environment Agency's long-term vision for England. The long-term vision is to create a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding – today, tomorrow, and up to the year 2100.

Over the last six years, City of Doncaster Council has invested over £9.5 million on flood infrastructure to reduce the risk of flooding to homes and businesses across Doncaster. Working in partnership with other risk management authorities has helped achieve this. Over the next six years, we will be focusing on how we can become more resilient and better prepared for flooding. This will involve utilising, where appropriate, nature-based solutions alongside engineered flood infrastructure to build long-term sustainable resilience. This strategy offers the opportunity to take a more holistic approach to managing local flood risk and to combat environmental issues associated with climate change.

Approval Schedule

<u>Version</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Prepared by</u>	<u>Reviewed by</u>	<u>Approved by</u>
Draft 1	03/03/2023	Emily Evington Molly Hammond Matthew Guy Sarah Hetherington Connan McArthur	Richard Campbell	
Draft 2	15/05/2023	Emily Evington	Richard Campbell	
Consultation Version				
Adopted final version				

Key Contact Information

If you would like information about flood risk management in Doncaster, or if you would like to request a copy of this document in another format, please contact us using the information below.

Telephone: 01302 736 000

Email: flooding@doncaster.gov.uk

Website: www.doncaster.gov.uk

Address: Lead Local Flood Authority, North Bridge Depot, North Bridge Road, Doncaster, DN5 9AN.

For more information on flood advice:

<https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/emergencies/flood-advice>

For more information on flooding health guidance and advice:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/flooding-health-guidance-and-advice>

For more information on how to report flooding:

<https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/transport-streets-parking/report-flooding>

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Abbreviations

AW – Anglian Water

CDC – City of Doncaster Council

Defra – Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

EA – Environment Agency

FCERM – Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

FDGiA – Flood Defence Grant in Aid

FRA – Flood Risk Area

FRMP – Flood Risk Management Plan

iCASP - Yorkshire Integrated Catchment Solutions Programme

IDB – Internal Drainage Board

LLFA – Lead Local Flood Authority

LPA – Local Planning Authority

NFM – Natural Flood Management

NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework

PFR – Property Flood Resilience

RFCC – Regional Flood and Coastal Committee

RMA – Risk Management Authority

SAB – Sustainable Drainage Systems Approval Body

SFRA – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

SoP – Standard of Protection

STW - Severn Trent Water

SuDS – Sustainable Drainage Systems

SYMCA – South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority

UK – United Kingdom

YW – Yorkshire Water

Introduction

Overview

Under Section 9 of the [Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#), the City of Doncaster Council (CDC), as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management within its area. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, local flood risk is defined as floods caused by surface runoff, ground water, and ordinary watercourses. We released our initial Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in 2014. In this document, we outline our updated strategy for the years 2023-2029.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy's goal is to outline a precise plan for future flood risk management in Doncaster while ensuring that individuals, organisations, communities, and other Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) play a significant role in managing flood risk.

Whilst the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy considers all sources of flooding, it specifically focuses on surface runoff, ground water and ordinary watercourse flooding. The management of main river flooding, such as the River Don, Torne, Idle and the Ea Beck, remains the responsibility of the Environment Agency. This strategy considers the interactions that main river flooding may have with local flood risk and promotes a partnership working philosophy between all RMAs, to deliver the effective management of flood risk in Doncaster.

Over the last 10 years, flood risk management has been shaped by England's experiences to flood events. National legislation and policies outline how we should manage flood risk. In the past, flood risk management has focused on engineered structures to keep water away from important infrastructure, like roads and homes. However, there is always a residual risk, even with engineered structures. Rather than working with the mentality of keeping water out, we need to identify ways to work with water and utilise the benefits. This involves everyone having a role in awareness of flood risk and the steps that an individual can take to reduce the impact of flooding. It isn't possible to completely prevent flooding in areas which are often affected, however implementing nature-based solutions alongside traditional flood defences may limit the impact.

The strategy has been developed in consideration of the current legislation and guidance. We have already undertaken an initial high level screening exercise to identify local flood risks, in the form of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1 (November 2015). The Local Planning Authority (LPA) are currently considering updating the SFRA.

The strategy is a living document. Therefore, the timetable for review will be flexible. Implementation of flood mitigation schemes, new development, historical and new flooding are activities that may trigger a review and updating of the strategy. As a minimum, the strategy will be reviewed every six years.

Strategy Area

CDC covers an area of approximately 568 square kilometres, with a population of 308,100 (2021 census). Doncaster's topography is predominantly flat with some of it below sea level (Figure 1). Doncaster currently relies heavily on an extensive system of man-made drainage channels, pumping stations, and other control structures to drain the land effectively. The strategy area is covered by four Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) (Danvm Drainage Commissioners, Doncaster East, Black Drain, and Isle of Axholme & North Nottinghamshire), which covers around 48 percent of Doncaster (Figure 2).

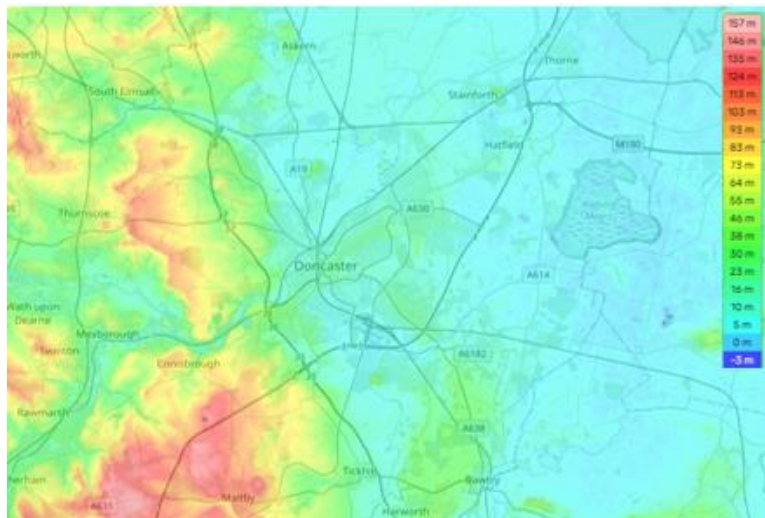


Figure 1. Topographic map of Doncaster.

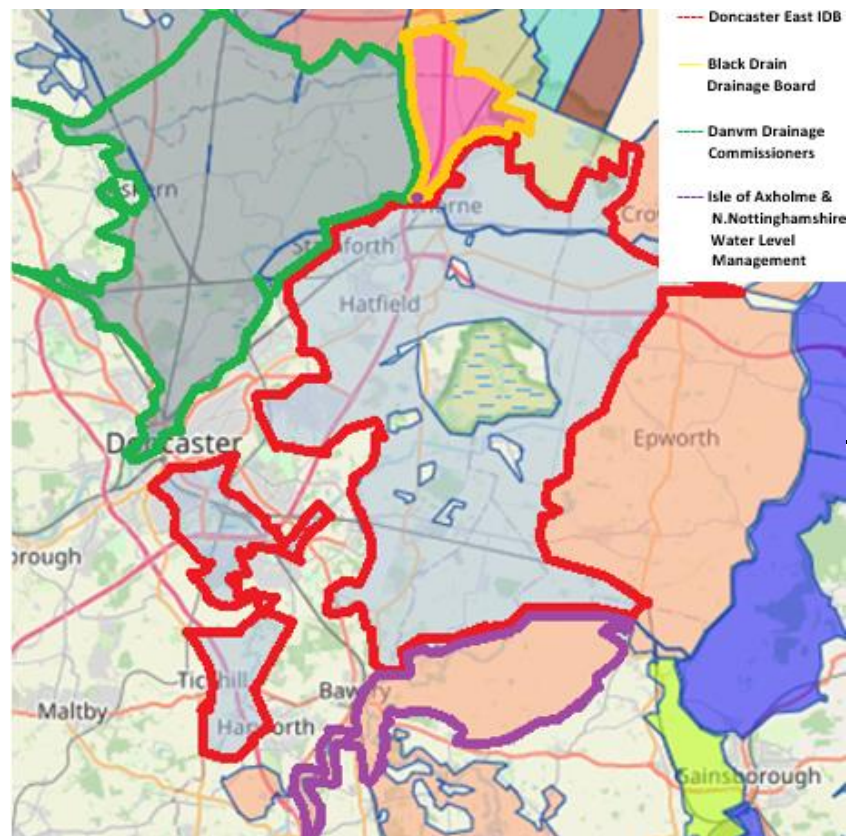


Figure 2. Map showing the coverage of Internal Drainage Boards within our boundary.

There are several large rivers which flow through Doncaster, namely the River Don, River Dearne, River Torne, River Went and the Ea Beck, along with several other minor rivers and canals (Figure 3). The strategy area is hydraulically split between the River Don and River Trent catchments. Two Environment Agency areas; Yorkshire and Trent also serve it, which reflects that the city is hydraulically split along the southern length of the River Don. Doncaster is also split between three Water Authorities; Yorkshire Water (YW), Severn Trent Water (STW) and Anglian Water (AW) (although AW only serve a very small section to the south of the city).

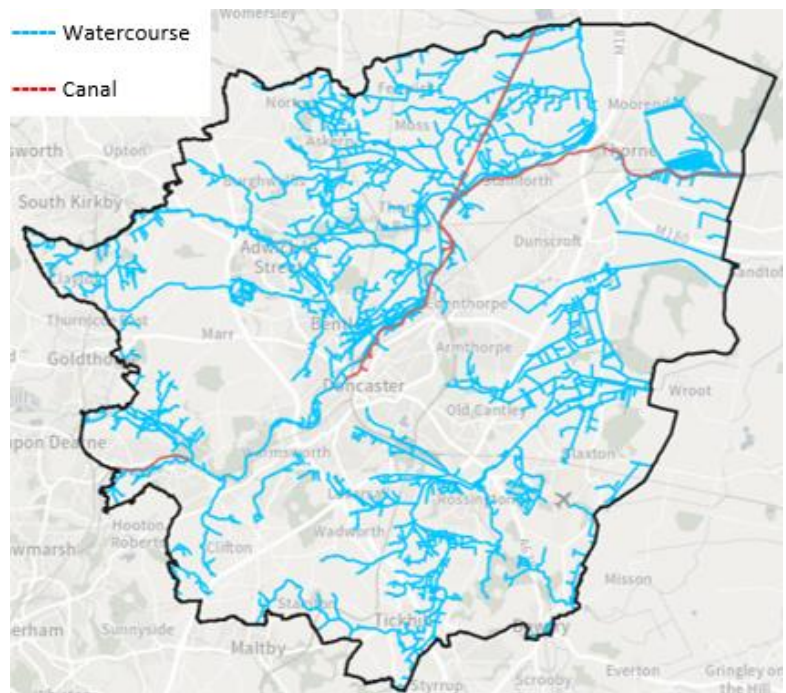


Figure 3. City of Doncaster Council boundary and watercourse network.

LLFA Responsibilities

Risk Management Authority	Risk Management Functions
City of Doncaster Council – Lead Local Flood Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. ▪ Duty to co-operate with other RMAs. ▪ Duty to exercise flood risk management functions in a manner consistent with the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM). ▪ Powers to undertake works to manage flood risk from surface water or groundwater. ▪ Power to request information in connection with its flood risk management functions. ▪ Duty to investigate local flooding incidents. ▪ Duty to maintain a register of assets which have a significant effect on flood risk. ▪ Power to designate structures or features that affect flood risk. ▪ Power to consent works on ordinary watercourses (IDBs continue to exercise this power within their areas). ▪ Responsibility as a sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) Approval

	<p>Body (SAB) with responsibility for approval, adoption and maintenance of new SuDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Duty to exercise FCERM functions consistently with the national and local strategies.▪ Duty to contribute to sustainable development in exercising FCERM functions.▪ Statutory consultee for Major Planning Applications for the LPA.
--	---

Doncaster's Historic Flood Events

Our flood records began in 2007. However, there have been numerous flooding incidents prior to 2007 with the most notable being those of Autumn 2000 and Spring 1947.

The implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provided the legislation for local authorities to manage flood risk more effectively. Combining improved management of flood events with efficient recording and delivery of flood mitigation solutions which has made our responses to flood events more co-ordinated.

1947

Historical records of flooding are inaccurate prior to the Second World War. The first significant flood event after this date was the Great Flood of March 1947. On March 7th, the thaw of one of the heaviest snowfalls on record was caused by an increase in air temperature. Accompanied by heavy rainfall within the space of a few hours, flash flooding occurred across the southwest of Doncaster.

2000

Since records began, the year 2000 was recorded as the wettest year, resulting in the Doncaster catchment becoming heavily saturated. During late October and early November, persistent heavy rainfall led to rivers overtopping and flood defence failures. Inadequate local surface water drainage caused surface water flooding to occur simultaneously.

2007

Between 14th – 25th June 2007 a large volume of rain fell across South Yorkshire causing widespread flooding (Figure 4; Figure 5). During the early stages of the second rainfall event (24th & 25th June) becks, streams and drains were overwhelmed in Doncaster, causing severe road flooding. There were 48 individual areas of Doncaster that were affected by the flooding, the majority of which were surface water flooding incidents. In total, 3,286 homes were affected.



Figure 4. Low Road, Conisbrough during the 2007 flood event.



Figure 5. Bentley High Street during the 2007 flood event.

2012

Following the implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, our response during the July 2012 flooding was improved. The management of the flood event was more co-ordinated, and the recording and delivery of flood mitigation solutions was significantly more structured. This event saw the internal flooding of 49 properties.

2019

Between 7th – 10th November 2019, Doncaster experienced major flooding on a scale not witnessed since 2007. The consequences for residents, businesses and communities were significant (Figure 6; Figure 7). Almost 800 households were flooded; many residents were evacuated for their safety; extensive road closures were needed; and large numbers of businesses were impacted.

The Met Office National Climate Information Centre dataset shows 2019 to have had the wettest 5-month period since 1891. Prior to the flood event, continual heavy rainfall had resulted in soil becoming fully saturated by October and elevated river levels. On 7th November intense rainfall fell over South Yorkshire, which lasted approximately 24 hours.



Figure 6. Flooding at Fishlake during the 2019 flood event

The River Don at Doncaster, River Derne at Adwick, River Torne at Auckley and the Ea Beck at Adwick Le Street all hit record-breaking levels.

Embankments along the River Don breached at various points across Doncaster. The allocated flood storage areas were unable to cope with the volume of floodwater during the exceedance event, including at Bentley and Fishlake. Significant flooding also occurred at Conisbrough, Tickhill, Kirk Bramwith and Scawthorpe.



Figure 7. Flooding at Bentley during the 2019 flood event.

Following the flooding event, we published a [Section 19 Flood Investigation Report outlining the events of the 2019 flood event](#) in accordance with Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

2022

Between 18th – 22nd February 2022, the Met Office issued yellow and amber weather warnings for fluvial and surface water flooding. Heavy rainfall caused the River Don levels to rise. The Don at Conisbrough, the Ea Beck at Norwood, and the Don at Fishlake were locations whereby the rivers exceeded their banks. Four properties in the south-west of the city experienced internal flooding as a result.

We are working towards delivering flood risk management schemes in areas, which are more susceptible to flooding to reduce the risk of properties being flooded in any future events.

Understanding Flood Risk

Flood risk is a combination of the chance of an event happening and the consequences if it occurred. Flood risk is dependent on there being a source of flooding, a route for the flood water to take and a receptor, such as a housing estate.

Flood Risk = Probability x Consequences

The probability of a flooding event happening can often be misleading or confusing. Return periods are used to describe the frequency and likelihood a flood event will occur. However, using terms such as 1 in 50 years or 1 in 500 years can be deceptive to the public, thinking that a 1 in 50-year flood event will only occur every 50 years. Return periods are an average of how often a flood event of that magnitude will occur and so the probability or chance of flooding should be used instead, so for example, a 1 in 50-year flood has a 2 percent probability of occurring in any one year.

The consequences of a flood depend on two factors, exposure, and vulnerability. Exposure is a measure of the number of people or things that may be affected by a flood. Vulnerability is a measure of the potential of people or things to be harmed. For example, the consequences of a flood will be less severe in an area with very few people who are able to evacuate quickly and easily. Flooding in an area with lots of people who have difficulty with evacuation is likely to have consequences that are more serious, as it has a high exposure and high vulnerability.

As defined in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, flooding includes any occurrence where land not normally covered by water becomes covered by water. Flooding can be caused by many different mechanisms. To manage flood risk, it is important that we understand the different types of flood risk.

Watercourse Flooding

Watercourses include rivers, brooks, dikes, culverts, ditches, or anything that may only convey water for a short length of time in a year. Flooding occurs when a watercourse cannot cope with the amount of water draining into it from the surrounding land. This may lead to the overtopping of the watercourse which could cause flooding to adjacent land and properties. Watercourse flooding is often referred to as 'fluvial' flooding.

Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding occurs when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems, such as sewers and highway gullies, or soaking into the ground. Rainfall can exceed the infiltration capacity of either the soil or the drainage network causing water to build up on the surface instead. This is known as 'pluvial' flooding.

Sewer Flooding

Sewers and the receiving networks are designed for a 1 in 30-year storm event, whilst gully pots are designed for a 1 in 5-year storm event. Sewer flooding occurs when sewers cannot cope with the amount of water flowing through them during a storm. The sewers become overwhelmed and excess flows spill out from drains onto adjacent land and property.

Groundwater

Groundwater flooding is usually local and governed by the local geology. It is complexly intricate but typically occurs after periods of prolonged or heavy rainfall. Unfortunately, there is little that we can do to support you if your property has been affected by groundwater flooding, except for directing you to sources of advice and services.

Groundwater flooding can arise from:

- Natural exceptional rises in groundwater level, reactivating springs and short-lived watercourses, often referred to as 'clearwater' flooding.
- Rising of groundwater following reductions in historic abstraction.
- Mine water recovering to natural levels following the cessation of pumping.
- Local shallow drainage or flooding problems unrelated to deep groundwater responses.

Some areas within Doncaster are known to be more prone to groundwater flooding than others due to the naturally high level of the water table level in that vicinity.

Highway Flooding

Highway flooding occurs when surface water cannot access the highway drainage network due to blockages or capacity issues. Some highway gullies connect directly into the sewer network; others have a dedicated highway drainage network specifically for highway surface water. As we are the Highway Authority, we have a duty to manage flood risk on adopted non-trunk roads. National Highways are responsible for maintaining trunk roads while private landowners are responsible for maintaining non-adopted highways.

Reservoir Flooding

Reservoir flooding occurs when a reservoir fails or breaches which results in the stored water escaping and flooding on to the adjacent land and, or properties. Reservoirs are artificially created ponds or lakes that are usually formed by building a dam, across a river or watercourse.

Canal Flooding

Canal flooding can occur due to excessive surface water running off or discharging to the artificially created waterway. Canal flooding can also occur due to breaches of watercourse

riverbanks into the canal. Canal water levels can vary due to controlled and uncontrolled inflows or lock usage. The relevant Navigation Authority manage the canal network across Doncaster, which is either us or the Canal and Rivers Trust.

Managing Local Flood Risk

This strategy details how we propose to adapt and improve our resilience to changing climate conditions in Doncaster. This strategy is underpinned by the Environment Agency’s vision set out in the [Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management \(FCERM\) Strategy for England](#) to create a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.

The FCERM’s 2020 vision has three long-term goals:

1. **Climate resilient places:** working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change.
2. **Today’s growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow’s climate:** making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change.
3. **A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change:** ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change and know their responsibilities and how to take action.

This Local Flood Risk Management Strategy applies the FCERM’s national vision of implementing flood risk management locally in Doncaster, and details how we aim to reduce the impacts of flooding now and in the future. To have realistic and deliverable objectives (or outcomes), it is essential that the measures to achieve these are pragmatic. The actions to achieve these objectives will provide a clear understanding in how local flood risk will be managed by us and other RMAs. The objectives will deliver the statutory requirements whilst incorporating objectives from other plans and strategies.

Our five strategic aims to support the national FCERM strategy

1. Continually improve our understanding of flood risk in Doncaster
 2. Promote flood risk management schemes to better protect communities, homes, businesses, and land in Doncaster
 3. Work in partnership with other Risk Management Authorities
 4. Encourage flood resilience measures in local planning policy
 5. Improve local knowledge and awareness
-

How are we going to do it?

This following tables include:

- Aims, which support the FCERM three long-term targets
- Objectives to deliver each aim
- Measures showing how the objectives will be achieved
- Outcomes expected from each aim

We are in the process of recovering from the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and coping with the rising cost of living. There is an opportunity to work with the Government's mantra of 'building back better' and Doncaster's Delivering Together aim of 'Thriving people, places and planet' by putting flood and climate resilience, and nature recovery at the heart of future plans. The following tables outline how flood resilience in Doncaster will continue to improve over the next 6 years (2023 – 2029).

Aim 1: Continually improve our understanding of flood risk in Doncaster		
Objective	Measure	Outcome
a.) Identify and address gaps in knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilise the Connected by Water partnership to understand the interactions of all sources of flood risk across the catchment. ▪ Improve technology to monitor and record drainage network capacity across the borough. ▪ Develop a detailed Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Doncaster. Use this to identify the flood risk zones and flood risk management schemes alongside potential sites for development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop and maintain good working relationships with other RMAs. ✓ Develop the interactive GIS Dashboard to monitor and record the city's drainage network capacity. ✓ Utilise information to target actions, which may reduce and mitigate risk more effectively and efficiently.
b.) Investigate and report on flood events across Doncaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respond to reports of flooding and gather evidence. ▪ Complete Section 19 reports as defined in Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Learn from experiences to improve future response to flooding. ✓ Add to the evidence base of flood data.
c.) Review existing flood alleviation schemes and identify future schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an asset register to establish where future schemes may be required. ▪ Collaborate with other RMAs investment programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use data and evidence to develop a strategic plan of investment for a resilient and sustainable city for the future.

Aim 2: Promote flood risk management schemes to better protect communities, homes, businesses, and land in Doncaster

Objective	Measure	Outcome
<p>a.) Improve the physical environment by creating multi-benefit spaces across the city that includes flood risk management schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify sites suitable for flood risk management schemes in relation to specific sources of flood risk. ▪ Utilise our land to adapt green spaces into multi-purpose spaces, including the construction of surface water storage areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Co-created flood risk management schemes, which the community take ownership, utilise, and help maintain. ✓ Installation of property flood resilience (PFR) measures and the uptake of SuDS in gardens and/or communities ✓ Achieve Biodiversity Net Gain
<p>b.) Work in partnership to deliver flood risk management schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordinate project capital and maintenance programmes with EA, South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA), IDBs, YW, STW, the Coal Authority and Network Rail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased funding opportunities for flood alleviation schemes, which deliver multiple benefits. ✓ Partnership working between different RMAs. ✓ Minimise the impact of flooding to community services, critical infrastructure, and key transport links. ✓ Aim to reduce flood risk and avoid loss of life to people and existing residential properties.
<p>c.) Create a maintenance plan to manage flood risk management assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilise the Connected by Water partnership to collaborate maintenance programmes. ▪ Create a rolling maintenance schedule to keep assets in good condition. ▪ Work with other RMAs to align maintenance programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A city-wide maintenance programme. ✓ Sustainable working practises that help mitigate flood risk.

<p>d.) Incorporate flood risk management into wider policies and strategies delivered by us, such as Doncaster's Environment and Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek and secure funding contributions to deliver flood alleviation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrated approach to flood risk management
<p>e.) Develop flood risk management schemes to encourage inward investment into Doncaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allocate flood risk management schemes in areas identified as socially deprived based on the Indices of Deprivation ▪ Reduce the economic damage to residents and properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce economic damage to residents and properties. ✓ Installation of nature-based solutions may result in the creation of green jobs and enhanced attractiveness for potential businesses and developers. ✓ Increased social value of the area close to flood alleviation schemes. ✓ Stimulate local economic growth.

Aim 3: Work in partnership with other Risk Management Authorities

Objective	Measure	Outcome
<p>a.) Work with Connected by Water partners in a co-ordinated way to assess risk, allocate funding and seek joint mitigation to address risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share data and modelling on local flood risk. ▪ Engage with other RMAs in assessing all sources of flood risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An integrated flood risk model for Doncaster to help inform decision-making and policy. ✓ Understanding of the risk of flooding from all sources, including interrelated flood risk, both now and considering climate change implications. ✓ Openness and transparency of flood risk management on a catchment scale.
<p>b.) Contribute to local, regional, and national working groups/ partnerships/ committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attend and contribute to Yorkshire and Trent Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) meetings ▪ Attend and contribute to Yorkshire integrated catchment solutions programmes (iCASP). ▪ Be a key partner in developing and delivering the Humber 2100+ Strategy ▪ Be a key partner in developing and delivering the River Don Source to Sea - Nature Based Solutions Programme ▪ Have an officer sit on the Isle of Axholme delivery board ▪ Have an officer sit on the Torne Catchment Partnership ▪ Be a key partner on the Midlands Service Improvement Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sharing of expertise and local understanding of the unique hydrological situation across Doncaster ✓ Sharing of best practices currently used in flood risk management in a wider context ✓ Partnership working between different RMAs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have an officer sit on an Internal Drainage Board 	
c.) Work in partnership to prepare for and respond to future flood events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain communication with emergency planners. ▪ Maintain communication with volunteer flood wardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective and efficient partnership working with emergency planners, flood wardens and responders to plan for current and future flood risk.

Aim 4: Encourage flood resilience measures in local planning policy

Objective	Measure	Outcome
<p>a.) Work with the unique hydrological situation across the borough when allocating sites for future development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a detailed Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the borough. Use this to identify the flood risk zones and flood risk management schemes alongside potential sites for development before allocating future use of sites. ▪ As statutory consultee on planning applications, provide guidance and advice on SuDS delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of suitable areas for appropriate, sustainable, and resilient development. ✓ Well-designed, flood resilient properties that the resident will understand and value. ✓ Use and implementation of local policies and guidance, such as the SPD and this strategy. ✓ Ability to adapt to climate change. ✓ Ensuring developments are consistent with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
<p>b.) Aim to create a blue-green catchment with SuDS to provide multiple benefits: water quantity, water quality, habitat and ecology, amenity and health and climate adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce policies in relevant strategies and plans, e.g., Local Plan Policy 26, to retrofit blue/ green infrastructure across Doncaster. ▪ Install SuDS features on council buildings/ council owned land as part of redevelopment or flood alleviation schemes as examples. ▪ Develop a SAB under Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, which ensures SuDS are fit for purpose, designed and built in accordance with the SuDS Manual, and will be maintained for the lifetime of the development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ability to adapt to climate change. ✓ Achieve Biodiversity Net Gain ✓ The installation of SuDS under the SAB will aid the Green Infrastructure Framework under the government's 25 Year Environment Plan. ✓ Achieve multiple environmental benefits in single locations. ✓ Better amenity value of the urban environment for people, wildlife, and plants.

Aim 5: Improve local knowledge and awareness		
Objective	Measure	Outcome
a.) To increase community awareness of flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledge that individuals and communities have a role to play in reducing flood risk as well as in reducing potential effects of flooding. ▪ Ensure flood risk awareness and resources are widely available across communities, including knowledge of flood warnings, support to create flood plans and promote awareness and installation of PFR. ▪ Increase the holistic approach to flood risk management, broadening further the range of departments involved, including urban planning, emergency planning and the Highways Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Greater collaboration achieved. ✓ Individuals, communities, and businesses that are more resilient to flooding and climate change.

This strategy outlines our approach to addressing flood risk management over the next six years. There are many measures needed to achieve the outcomes of each strategic aim to build long term and sustainable flood resilience across the region. Some measures will require action that exceeds the six-year strategy, particularly those measures associated with climate change.

We are reviewing a pipeline of projects. Our current projects are available to view on our website.

Working towards a resilient future

In Doncaster, people are at the heart of everything we do. Over the next six years, changing people’s perceptions about water will be a key component of our approach to flood risk management. There are several ways to communicate flood risk awareness and to reach a wide audience; we will continue to use innovative methods to do so. Partnerships are an integral part of what we do. We have a variety of examples of successful partnership working on a local and a national scale.

Engagement	Within the community to increase personal resilience
	Through schools to educate the climate champions of the future
	With stakeholders to bring together organisations, to improve flood resilience and recovery
Schemes	Delivering nature-based solutions to support wider environmental objectives
	Promoting a better relationship between people and the environment
	Delivering new and maintaining existing flood risk management schemes to reduce local flood risk

Community Engagement

Community engagement is an essential aspect of communicating flood risk awareness. Some of the main reasons for this are outlined below.

- Improving the understanding of local flood risk through the sharing of local knowledge.
- An opportunity for communities to come together and help tackle a common issue.
- Supporting local flood community champions.
- Providing advice and support to communities to improve their flood resilience.

Examples of some of the activities that we undertake to engage with the local community are outlined below.

Flood Wardens

Flood wardens are a vital link between us and the communities they serve. Flood wardens are volunteers that help ensure flood warning messages reach the local community. Flood wardens act as the eyes and ears of the multi-agency response by providing updates about the situation on the ground. Flood wardens have a direct line to the Environment Agency’s and our Flood Liaison Officers. During flood events, flood wardens have several duties including:

- Keeping the Environment Agency duty officers and our Flood Liaison Officers informed of river levels.
- Liaising with the Local Authority Neighbourhood Manager and Teams.
- Making sure that local people are aware of the situation and encourage them to act
- Helping to identify and support the most vulnerable people in their community.
- Co-operating with the emergency services.
- Keeping a log of events and actions taken.
- Taking photographs of flooding.
- Reporting flooding to relevant RMAs or reporting issues such as blockages which could lead to flooding.

Community Engagement Meetings

As part of the process of delivering flood risk management schemes across Doncaster, community engagement is vital in ensuring the wide range of benefits are achieved. Hosting meetings in local shared spaces, such as community centres, gives local people an opportunity to share their views and expertise on any plans or proposals before construction begins.

Similar meetings were held following the November 2019 flood event, which gave affected communities the chance to question and discuss our response, as well as other RMAs. This helped to build our understanding of the flooding and its impacts, which has been utilised to improve our response during subsequent and future flood events.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement is another vital aspect of communicating flood risk, as outlined below:

- It helps to identify gaps between industry and communities.
- It allows us to feed into the way industries, such as insurance, deal with flood recovery.
- It brings together a wide range of organisations to support interdisciplinary approaches to flood risk management.

A selection of the main of RMAs we work with, along with their responsibilities, are listed below.

Risk Management Authority	Risk Management Functions
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing long term approaches to FCERM, which includes developing and applying the FCERM strategy. ▪ Responsible for delivering projects to manage flood risk on main rivers and the coast. ▪ Regulate reservoir safety. ▪ Works with other RMAs to prepare and deliver Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs). FRMPs explain the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. It

	<p>also sets out how RMAs will work with communities to manage those risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Works in partnership with the Met Office to provide flood forecasts and deliver flood warnings. ▪ Looks for opportunities to maintain and improve the environment for people and wildlife. ▪ Consultee on minor and major planning applications for sites located within Flood Zone 2 or 3, and in Residual Flood Risk Zones.
<p>Water and Sewerage Companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage the risk of flooding to public sewers for both foul and surface water and flood risks from the failure of their infrastructure. ▪ Ensure their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding, and maintain essential services during emergencies. ▪ Maintain and manage their water supply and sewerage systems to manage the impact and reduce the risk of flooding and pollution to the environment. Under Section 94 of the Water Industry Act 1991, they have a duty to ensure that the area they serve is “effectually drained”. This includes drainage of surface water from the land around buildings as well as provision of foul sewers. ▪ Provide advice to LLFAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk. ▪ Work with developers, landowners and LLFAs to understand and manage risks. ▪ Work with other RMAs to coordinate the management of water supply and sewerage systems with other flood risk management work.
<p>IDBs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General supervisory body for drainage within their district (the Land Drainage Authority). ▪ Have regulatory and consenting powers under Section 25 of the Land Drainage Act 1991 and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to require works to maintain a proper flow of water in ordinary watercourses in their internal drainage district. ▪ Have bylaws to protect watercourses and restrict flow and volume of water. ▪ Operate pumping stations, sluices and other flood risk management structures in their internal drainage district. ▪ Responsible for the managing the water levels in low-lying areas. ▪ Supervise land drainage and flood defence works on ordinary watercourses in their internal drainage district.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Consultee on planning applications. They will be statutory consultees of the SAB once implemented.
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Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY WORK PLAN 2023/24

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
April	Monday 17th April at 1pm Informal briefing session MS Teams		Wednesday 19th April at 4pm Informal Briefing Session MS Teams	Monday 24th April 2023 10am MS Teams Members briefing (CR)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doncaster Delivering Together (DDT) Investment Plan (c) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition of Children Social Care (c) Update briefing on Government response Stable homes built on love 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving Council housing stock and How St Leger Homes ensure VFM and work standards on improvement programmes; (c) Repairs Excellence ph 2 (c) 	
			Thursday 20th April 2023, 2pm, Informal Briefing Joint Meeting with C&E		Thursday 20th April 2023, 2pm, Informal Briefing Joint Meeting with CYP
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play Parks Strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play Parks Strategy
			Wednesday 26th April 2023 at 12pm, Informal Briefing session, MS Teams – CANCELLED		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referrals – school experience update Social Care Front Door – meeting with headteachers Update on overview of social care theme pressure points 		
			Thursday 27th April 2023 at 4.30pm MS Teams or Council Chamber		

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Council Priorities (and for information Children and Young Peoples Plan).(c) Youth Offer (c) 		
			Thursday 27th April 2023 at 10am MS Teams Briefing Session		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEND inspection framework and Government response to Green Paper 		
May		Thursday 11th May 2023 at 10am Council Chamber		Tuesday 23rd May 2023 at 1.30pm Briefing Session MS Teams	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bentley and Rossington Primary Care estate developments ICB Public Health Protection Update 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Lettings Policy Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Allocation Policy 	
		Thursday 25th May 2023 at 10am, MS Team			
		Work Planning			
June	Thursday 1st June 2023 at 10am Council Chamber		Thursday 15th June 2023 at 4pm, MS Teams	Thursday 6th June 2023 at 2pm, MS Teams	Thursday 1st June 2023 at 2pm, MS Teams
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Planning

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
	Thursday 1st June 2023 at 11am, Council Chamber (CM)			Friday 30th June 2023 at 10.30am Briefing Session MS Teams (CM)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Justice Plan 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport (invite to SYMCA) (c) 	
	Thursday 29th June 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber (CM)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Performance (invite to Cabinet Members Cole and Houlbrook) (c) Agree Scrutiny Work Plan 				
July	Thursday 20th July 2023 at 10am, MS Teams (CM)	Thursday 6th July 2023 at 10am, Members Briefing, Council Chamber (CR)	Thursday 27th July 2023 at 4.30pm, MS Teams (CM)	Monday 17th July 2023 at 1.30pm, Council Chamber (CR)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Leger Homes future priorities and services (R&H O&S to be invited) (c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Strategic Needs Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of specific areas of data What's new/ performance deterioration (c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Lettings Policy Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Allocation Policy (c) 	
Aug					Thursday 3rd August 2023 at 10am Briefing Session MS Teams
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Assets – Mary Woollet Centre Update on recommendations from the Corporate Assets Policy Review PSPO – Town Centre – pre cabinet decision

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
		Wednesday, 23rd August 2023, 10am Sheffield Council (CR)			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHOSC (Chair only to attend) 			
Sept	Thursday 7th September 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber	Thursday 28th September 2023 at 2pm, Council Chamber	Thursday 14th September at 4.30pm, Council Chamber		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Compliments and Complaints 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Poverty Youth Council - update on youth priorities and to feed into Child Poverty 		
	Thursday 7th September 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairness and Wellbeing Commission 				
Oct Page 58	Thursday 12th October 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber			Thursday 19th October 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber	Thursday 5th October 2023 at 10am Council Chamber
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Performance (invite to Cabinet Member Blackham) (c) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing - New regulatory regime for social housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer Doncaster Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update from February position Domestic and Sexual Abuse Retail Crime PSPO – TBC dependent on August discussion Extreme weather – flooding/heatwave lessons learnt and update

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
Nov	Thursday 2nd November 2023 at 10am, Council Chamber	Thursday 23rd November 2023 at 10am Council Chamber			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairness and Wellbeing Commission TBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospital Trust and winter planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas for consideration to be agreed: A&E position Waiting lists Recruitment Retention 			
Dec	Wednesday 13th December 2023 at 9am, Council Chamber		Thursday 7th December 2023 at 4.30pm, Council Chamber		Thursday 7th December 2023 at 10am at Formal or briefing session
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Performance (invite to Cabinet Members Blake and L Ball) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational Outcomes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Parks Scheme Street Scene
Jan	Thursday 25th January 2024 at 10am Briefing Session MS Teams/Council Chamber TBC				Monday 22nd January 2024 at 10am Council Chamber Briefing session TBC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget Corporate 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and Recycling to include current/future contract and changes to regulations/impact on future green agenda
Feb	Thursday 8th February 2024 at 10am, Council Chamber	Thursday 1st February 2024 at 2pm, Council Chamber			Thursday 15th February 2024 at 10am Crime & Disorder Committee, Council Chamber
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget Corporate Plan 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer Doncaster Partnership

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
	Thursday 22nd February 2024 at 10am, Council Chamber				
March	Thursday 28th March 2024 at 10am, Council Chamber	Thursday 21st March 2024 at 2pm, Council Chamber	Thursday 14th March 2024 at 4.30pm, Council Chamber	Thursday 7th March 2024 at 2pm, Council Chamber	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Performance (invite to Cabinet Members N Ball and G Jones) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Protection Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Neglect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan update 	

POSSIBLE ISSUES FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION OR TO BE SCHEDULED					
	Quarterly performance 18 th July 2024 (Invite to Cllrs Robinson and Nightingale)	Joint Regional Health (JHOSC) – as required Chair only to attend	Inclusion Update – Elective Home Education (December 2023 or later/possible extra Member Briefing Session)	Market and Corn Exchange update – possible invite to MAM	
Page 60	SYAC (South Yorkshire Airport City)	Integrated Care Board – Date to be confirmed – specific approach from one of the following, to be agreed: Primary Care Access recovery plan for Doncaster area Pharmacy access, demands and national position Oral health to include Dentistry access, demands and national position	Universal Services - how it is being impacted by cost of living and post pandemic school language and school ready – looked at this last year	Housing Biodiversity retrofit moving towards net zero – are targets being met eg, renewable energy, electric charging in new housing, council housing. Is the electrical infrastructure capable?	
		Consultations from Directorates as required - Adult social care peer review outcome	Referrals – school experience update Social Care Front Door – meeting with headteachers	1. Housing: Housing crisis – aging population – are we satisfied that the Local Authority and partners are doing everything	

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

				possible to increase availability (including supported living accommodation)	
		Age Friendly City – early input, plans and practicalities – how can the Authority drive this?		2. Regeneration and Economy: Connectivity – new technology availability, impact of working from home and town centre footfall	
		Dementia – possible visit to local groups re: access for people who suffer with dementia		3. Biodiversity Net Gain, - how construction of new housing development and industrial areas is impacting on flora and fauna (Environment issue for C and E Panel)	
		Maternity care – possibly for the future		Transport	
		Children and Young People – raft of issues on state of health – possibly joint with CYP Panel – Await Director input			
BRIEFING NOTES/FOR CIRCULATION					
			Youth offer/Hubs – integrated offer – briefing note	Housing Stock – no deposit for first time buyers impact on rights to buy and council housing stock? Overall impact on private sector availability	
				Outcomes from the OT medical assessment how it impacts on housing waiting lists (health panel undertook dedicated meeting in 2022/23)	
BRIEFING					

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

		SEND – October pre cabinet decision		
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DONCASTER METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
FORWARD PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER, 2023 TO 31ST JANUARY, 2024

The Forward Plan sets out details of all Key Decisions expected to be taken during the next four months by either the Cabinet collectively, The Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Portfolio Holders or Officers and is updated and republished each month.

A Key Decision is an executive decision which is likely:-

- (a) to result in the Local Authority incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Local Authority's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards or electoral divisions in the area of the Local Authority;
- (c) any decision related to the approval or variation of the Policy and budget Framework that is reserved to the Full Council.

The level of expenditure/savings which this Authority has adopted as being financially significant are (a) in the case of the revenue budget, gross full-year effect of £250,000 or more b) in the case of capital budget, £1,000,000 or more in respect of a single project or otherwise across one financial year.or the decision has a significant impact on 2 or more wards.

Please note in addition to the documents identified in the plan, other documents relevant to a decision may be submitted to the Decision Maker. Details of any additional documents submitted can be obtained from the Contact Officer listed against each decision identified in this plan.

In respect of exempt items, if you would like to make written representations as to why a report should be considered in public, please send these to the contact officer responsible for that particular decision. Unless otherwise stated, representations should be made at least 14 days before the expected date of the decision.

KEY

Those items in **BOLD** are **NEW**

Those items in **ITALICS** have been **RESCHEDULED** following issue of the last plan

Page 3 of 3

Prepared on: 1st September, 2023 and superseding all previous Forward Plans with effect from the period identified above.

Damian Allen
Chief Executive

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Cabinet Member For:

Mayor - Ros Jones
Deputy Mayor - Councillor Glyn Jones

Councillor Lani-Mae Ball
Councillor Nigel Ball
Councillor Joe Blackham
Councillor Rachael Blake
Councillor Phil Cole
Councillor Mark Houlbrook
Councillor Jane Nightingale
Councillor Sarah Smith

- Budget and Policy
- Housing and Business
- Early Help, Education, Skills and Young People
- Public Health, Communities, Leisure and Culture
- Highways, Infrastructure and Enforcement
- Children's Social Care and Equalities
- Finance, Traded Services and Planning
- Sustainability and Waste
- Corporate Resources.
- Adult Social Care

Some Decisions listed in the Forward Plan are to be taken by Full Council

Members of the Full Council are:-

Councillors Nick Allen, Bob Anderson, Duncan Anderson, Lani-Mae Ball, Nigel Ball, Iris Beech, Joe Blackham, Rachael Blake, Nigel Cannings Glenn Bluff, Laura Bluff, Bev Chapman, James Church, Gemma Cobby, Phil Cole, Jane Cox, Steve Cox, Linda Curran, Amiee Dickson, Susan Durant, Yetunde Elebuibon, Sue Farmer, Sean Gibbons, Julie Grace, Martin Greenhalgh, John Healy, Leanne Hempshall, Charlie Hogarth, Mark Houlbrook, Debbie Hutchinson, Barry Johnson, Glyn Jones, R. Allan Jones, Ros Jones, Jake Kearsley Majid Khan, Jane Kidd, Sue Knowles, Sophie Liu, Tracey Moran, John Mounsey, Emma Muddiman-Rawlins Tim Needham, David Nevett, Jane Nightingale, Thomas Noon, Ian Pearson, Andy Pickering, Cynthia Ransome, Rob Reid, Andrea Robinson, Dave Shaw, Glynis Smith, Sarah Smith, Gary Stapleton, and Austen White

WHEN DECISION IS EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN	KEY DECISION TO BE TAKEN	RELEVANT CABINET MEMBER	DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY	CONTACT OFFICER(S)	DOCUMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY DECISION MAKER	REASON FOR EXEMPTION – LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 SCHEDULE 12A
3 Oct 2023	Acceptance of DfT Pothole Fund	Portfolio holder for Highways, Infrastructure and Enforcement	Mayor Ros Jones	Wayne Southall, – Highways Asset Manager wayne.southall@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
11 Oct 2023	To implement the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2023 - 2029 under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 for Doncaster.	Councillor Mark Houlbrook, Portfolio Holder for Sustainability and Waste	Cabinet	Paul Evans, Drainage and Street Works Manager paul.evans@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
11 Oct 2023	To accept £454,024 grant funding from Sustrans and £545,976 from the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement, via South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority to deliver improvements to the Trans Pennine Trail between York Road & Melton Road.	Portfolio holder for Highways, Infrastructure and Enforcement	Cabinet	Kerry Perruzza, Senior Transport Planner Kerry.Perruzza@doncaster.gov.uk		Open

11 Oct 2023	Smoking Cessation - Doncaster Service: Re-commissioning.	Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Communities, Leisure and Culture	Cabinet	Victoria Shakleton, Public Health Improvement Co-ordinator Tel: 01302 862146 Victoria.Shakleton@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
11 Oct 2023	Doncaster led Yorkshire and the Humber Inpatient Detoxification Consortium: award of contract using the negotiated procedure without prior publication worth £4.265m from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2029.	Councillor Nigel Ball, Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Communities, Leisure and Culture	Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Leisure and Culture	Helen Conroy, Public Health Specialist Tel: 01302 734571 Helen.Conroy@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
11 Oct 2023	Doncaster Adults Substance Misuse Treatment and Recovery System: Award of contract using the negotiated procedure without prior publication worth £29.77m from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2029.	Councillor Nigel Ball, Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Communities, Leisure and Culture	Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Leisure and Culture	Helen Conroy, Public Health Specialist Tel: 01302 734571 Helen.Conroy@doncaster.gov.uk		Open 3
23 Oct 2023	Arrangements for the former National College of Advanced Transport and Infrastructure Building.	Councillor Lani-Mae Ball, Portfolio Holder for Early Help, Education, Skills and Young People	Mayor Ros Jones	Riana Nelson, Director of Children, Young People and Families, Tel: 01302 737800, riana.nelson@doncaster.gov.uk		Open 3

1 Nov 2023	Allocation of 2023-24 Market Sustainability & Improvement Fund; approval of the Market Position Statement; approval of the Workforce Strategy.	Councillor Sarah Smith, Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care	Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care	Kathryn Anderson-Bratt, Head of Service - Commissioning and Contracts Tel: 01302 737013 Kathryn.Anderson-Bratt@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
8 Nov 2023	Equity and Inclusive Access to Learning for All: SEND and alternative Provision Model and Approach.	Councillor Lani-Mae Ball, Portfolio Holder for Early Help, Education, Skills and Young People	Cabinet	Martyn Owen martyn.owen@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
6 Dec 2023	Quarter 2 2023-24 Finance and Performance Report.	Mayor Ros Jones	Cabinet	Matthew, Smith, Head of Financial Management Tel: 01302-737663 matthew.smith@doncaster.gov.uk, Sennette Wroot, Senior Strategy & Performance Manager Tel: 01302 862533 Sennette.Wroot@doncaster.gov.uk		Open

6 Dec 2023	St Leger Homes Performance Report 2022/23 Quarter 2.	Councillor Glyn Jones, Deputy Mayor, Portfolio Holder for Housing and Business.	Cabinet	Julie Crook Tel: 01302 862705		Open
17 Jan 2024	To approve the following admission arrangements for the 2025/26 Academic Year:- Community School Admission Arrangements; Community School Nursery Admission Arrangements; Primary Co-ordinated Admission Arrangements; Secondary Co-ordinated Admission Arrangements	Councillor Lani-Mae Ball, Portfolio Holder for Early Help, Education, Skills and Young People	Cabinet	Neil McAllister, School Organisation Manager neil.mcallister@dooncaster.gov.uk	School Admission Arrangements 2024/25 - Cabinet Report 1 February 2023	Open