



Draft East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2027 – 2037

Flood Risk Management Team

v2: For public consultation

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Executive Summary

East Sussex County Council has produced this Local Flood Risk Management Strategy as part of our duties as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). This strategy runs 2027 – 2037 and replaces the previous strategy which ran 2016 – 2026.

As LLFA, East Sussex County Council has responsibility for the management of flood risk from surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater. However, other sources of flooding including that from rivers and the sea have a significant influence on a community's overall flood risk and for this reason this strategy has considered the impact of flooding from all sources.

The development of the strategy has focused on identifying where the impact of flooding on communities would be greatest and creating a clear framework of how the LLFA will work alongside other risk management authorities and communities to help manage and reduce those impacts.

The impact of flooding on communities is influenced by multiple factors, including those not directly linked to the location of flooding. For example, a non-flooded community may still be impacted by flooding if the flood waters elsewhere stop public transport running or force the local school to close. The strategy has been designed to acknowledge, assess and consider indirect impacts alongside direct impacts of flooding.

East Sussex County Council acknowledges that working in partnership with others will be key to successfully managing and reducing the impact of flooding. To ensure partnership working is embedded into the strategy, and our flood management framework, engagement with key risk management authorities has been integral to the production of this strategy.

During its lifetime the strategy will:

- Form the framework for how flood risk management will be managed by the LLFA.
- Provide information on the flood risk and impacts of flooding to communities across East Sussex, both now and in the future.
- Act as flood risk evidence in relation to proposed projects and funding bids.
- Support the review and prioritisation of any projects proposed by the LLFA (Action Plan).

Changes to governance in the form of reorganisation and devolution are expected to occur during the lifetime of the strategy. A full review and update of the strategy will be undertaken as the impact of changes becomes clear.

Glossary

Term	Description
Flood impact	The effect flooding happening in a certain area would have on people, places, communities and the economy
Flood resilience	A community, individual or system's ability to prepare for and recover from flooding.
Flood resistance	Physical measures put in place that aim to prevent flood water entering an area, especially in relation to individual properties.
Flood risk	The likelihood of flooding happening
Flood risk management	The process of identifying and evaluating how flooding affects people, property, infrastructure and natural systems.
Flood Risk Management Plans	FRMPs explain the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and other Risk Management Authorities work with communities to manage those risks. FRMPs for England for the period 2021-2027 are available online at www.gov.uk/government/collections/flood-risk-management-plans-2021-to-2027
Riparian landowner	A person or entity (business, organisation etc) who owns land that is next to a watercourse, or has a watercourse running through or beneath it, including piped/ culverted watercourses.
Shoreline Management Plans	A strategic policy document providing a large-scale assessment of coastal erosion and flood risks and sets out long-term management strategies.
Source of flooding	The main place water that has caused flooding came from. For example, a river or heavy rain.
Stakeholder	Any person, group or organisation that has an interest in, is impacted by, or can influence an activity or project.

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Introduction

Under the [Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#) East Sussex County Council has been classified as a Lead Local Flood Authority. Section 9 of the Act states “a lead local flood authority for an area in England must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area”.

This strategy, which runs 2027 to 2037, considers the 2024/25 and 2025/26 East Sussex County Council’s Plan priorities and the ambitions of the 2020 National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy. It is formed of two main elements:

1. A county-wide assessment of flood risk, which has allowed us to identify the areas of the county where flooding could have the biggest negative impact on our residents and businesses.
2. A set of principles, objectives and measures, which defines how we will support residents and businesses at flood risk and how we approach the wider aspects of flood risk management.

From focusing our resources on projects which provide benefit to the most at risk and most impacted communities (in “Priority Areas”), to working with a variety of stakeholders to embed flood management into as many projects and schemes as possible our aim is to reduce flood risk and increase community resilience wherever possible.

The knowledge of flood risk and the approach to flood risk management produced as part of the strategy’s work is embedded into the team’s daily approach and supports the creation of our “Action Plan”.

Managing Flood Risk in East Sussex

Sources of Flooding

In East Sussex flood water can come from a variety of sources, with different organisations responsible for managing flood risk from different sources (see Risk Management Authorities). This strategy looks at the risk and impact of flooding on our communities from all sources of flooding. Table 1 provides a brief overview of what each source of flooding is, and how it can happen.

Table 1: Sources of flooding

Source of Flooding	Description
Surface water	Surface water flooding occurs when rainwater has nowhere to go. This could be because drains are blocked, or already full, the ground has absorbed all the water it can or streams and ditches it would normally enter are full. Surface water flooding can be large puddles of water in low spots or water flowing across a surface towards a low spot. Being on a hill or away from a stream or drain doesn't mean you can't be impacted by surface water flooding.
Rivers	River flooding (sometimes called fluvial flooding) happens when water levels rise and spill over the banks of a river or stream (known as overtopping or bursting their banks). Water that spills out of rivers spreads across the flat land around the river into an area known as the floodplain.
Groundwater	Groundwater flooding happens when water naturally stored underground in rocks and soil reaches the surface. Groundwater flooding can happen when you dig down into the ground and reach the groundwater, or it can happen after a long period of wet weather where the groundwater level rises towards the surface and soils cannot hold any more water (saturated ground).
The Sea	Flooding from the sea is often called tidal or coastal flooding. It happens when high tides or storms push water up over the beach or a sea or tidal defence.
Artificial Sources	Flooding from artificial sources in East Sussex includes flooding from reservoirs and flood storage areas. Flooding can happen if these features become full and start overflowing, or if the manmade feature fails.

Source of Flooding	Description
Sewers	There are two types of sewer flooding that can happen in East Sussex: 1. Surface water sewer flooding. • Surface water sewers are used to collect and move rainwater from buildings, roads and pavements. • This type of flooding can look like surface water flooding and is often mistaken for it. It happens when the sewer pipes cannot hold any more water and water escapes the sewer pipes. • It can sometimes lead to manholes or grates popping and water bubbling up out of the pipes. 2. Foul water sewer flooding. • Foul water includes waste from toilets, sinks, dishwashers and washing machines so can be hazard to health and cause pollution. • This type of flooding also happens because pipes cannot hold any more water. • The risk of it happening is increased in East Sussex because a lot of older sewers combine foul and surface water. This increases the chance of the foul sewers becoming full of rainwater during storms. • It can result in toilets backing up inside buildings, or manholes popping and water bubbling up out of the pipes.

Risk Management Authorities

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 named seven (7) types of organisations as “Risk Management Authorities” (RMAs). These are organisations that are responsible for delivering the national government’s policies on flood risk and coastal erosion. RMAs work together and with other stakeholders to manage flood risk and protect communities.

The role of each RMA is different, covering different types of flooding and with different responsibilities. The RMAs also have different abilities when it comes to creating and enforcing regulations designed to manage flood risk. Those operating in East Sussex are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Risk management authorities and their roles

Risk Management Authority	Role	Responsibilities
Lead Local Flood Authority East Sussex County Council	Lead in managing flood risks from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Leading on flooding from: - Rainwater (surface water) - Groundwater - Ordinary watercourses (ditches, streams etc)	- Prepare and maintain a strategy for local flood risk management in their area. - Plan projects, identify and obtain funding, and coordinate and cooperate with RMAs and other stakeholders to manage local flood risk. - Maintain a register of assets which have significant effect on flooding. - Investigate significant local flood incidents and publish the results. - Under the Land Drainage Act 1991 regulate ordinary watercourses, by issuing ordinary watercourse consents and enforcing obligations on riparian landowners. - Provide technical advice on surface water drainage to local planning authorities for major development (statutory consultee role). - Provide technical advice on flood risk and surface water drainage to support the development of Local Plans. - Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
Environment Agency - National Team - Solent and South Downs Team	Provide a strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion. Lead in managing flood risk from Main Rivers and the sea. Leading on flooding from: - Main rivers - The sea	- Developing a long-term approach to flood and coastal erosion risk management. Including developing and applying the national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy. - Allocating national Government funding to projects to manage flood and coastal erosion risks from all sources. - Delivering projects to manage flood risks from main rivers and the sea - Working with others to prepare and deliver Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs). - Work with Defra to provide guidance to LLFAs on their role in developing FRMPs. - Providing evidence and advice to support others. This includes national flood and coastal erosion risk information, data and tools to help other Risk Management Authorities and inform Government policy, and advice on planning and development issues - Working with others to share knowledge and the best ways of working. This includes work to develop Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) skills and resources.
District and Borough Councils - Lewes District Council - Wealden District Council - Eastbourne Borough Council - Rother District Council - Hastings Borough Council	Provide a key role in planning local flood risk management and are responsible for reviewing and making decisions on development in their area through the planning process.	- Can carry out flood risk management works on ordinary watercourses. - Work in partnership with LLFAs and other Risk Management Authorities to ensure risks are managed effectively, including in relation to taking decisions on development in their area.

Risk Management Authority	Role	Responsibilities
Coastal Protection Authorities District and Borough Councils	In East Sussex the District and Borough Councils are the designated Coastal Protection Authorities. Their role is to lead on coastal erosion risk management activities within their area. They are supported by the Environment Agency who have a strategic overview role to ensure decisions about the coasts are made in a joined-up way. Leading on erosion from: The sea	Developing Shoreline Management Plans which provide a long-term framework for managing the risk of coastal change on their section of the coast.
Water and Sewerage Companies - Southern Water - South East Water	Play a major role in managing flood and coastal erosion risks, managing the risk of flooding to water supplies and sewerage facilities as well as the risk of flooding from failure of their infrastructure. Leading on flooding from: Public sewers	- Make sure 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. - They have a duty under Section 94 Water Industry Act 1991 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 - for example, by working to manage the amount of rainfall that enters sewerage systems. - Work with the Environment Agency, LLFAs and district councils to coordinate the management of water supply and sewerage systems with other flood risk management work.
Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) - Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board - Romney Marsh Area Internal Drainage Board - Upper Medway Internal Drainage Board	IDBs manage flood risk to the land within their districts by maintaining and improving drainage systems, controlling the flow of water within their districts, and working with Local Authorities and Landowners to reduce flood risk.	- Hold powers under Section 25 of the Land Drainage Act 1991 to require landowners to undertake works to maintain a proper flow of water in ordinary watercourses located in their districts. - Control water levels and flows within their districts.
Highway Authorities - National Highways - East Sussex County Council Highway Authority	Work to provide and manage highway drainage under the Highways Act 1980, including, in some locations, roadside ditches.	- Manage and maintain highway drainage. - Co-operate with other RMAs to ensure flood management activities are well coordinated.

Changes to Local Government During the Lifetime of the Strategy

Nationally led changes to local government means change is planned which will affect Risk Management Authorities during the strategy's lifetime. There are two changes to local government in progress at the time of writing, reorganisation and devolution.

Reorganisation

Across West Sussex, East Sussex and Brighton & Hove the two-tiered council system (County and District and Borough Councils) will be replaced by a single tiered system (Unitary Authorities). The boundaries for these new Unitary Authorities across Sussex have yet to be determined, with central Government announcing in March 2026 that further public consultation will take place before boundaries are defined. However, current proposals for the boundaries would result in some areas of East Sussex being transferred to Brighton & Hove.

Elections for the new unitary councils are expected to take place in 2027, with them beginning operations from 2028.

The impact reorganisation will have on East Sussex Risk Management Authorities, and their roles and responsibilities has not been confirmed. However, it is anticipated that the Unitary Council will become a Risk Management Authority, incorporating the roles and responsibilities of the County Council and the District and Borough Councils located within their boundaries.

The 2027-2037 Strategy has been produced with knowledge that reorganisation would occur during its lifetime. It is designed to allow the LLFA to transition between authorities with minor alterations to the technical flood risk and impact assessments to reflect any new boundaries, and no significant alterations to the current East Sussex LLFA Approach outlined within this strategy.

A mid-strategy review is anticipated to be required following the formal creation of the Unitary Authority, especially in relation to potential boundary alterations.

Devolution

Devolution will result in the creation of a combined authority, with a new mayor for the whole of Sussex. This new combined authority will have powers for strategic issues including transport, housing, skills and employment, economy, environment and climate change, health and public safety.

In February 2026 the Government introduced legislation to allow a new mayoral combined authority for Sussex, with elections for the new mayor expected to take place in May 2028.

The combined authority will work with local councils in East Sussex, West Sussex and Brighton & Hove, which would continue to operate most day-to-day services. It is

anticipated that the County Councils and later the Unitary Authorities across Sussex will continue to be responsible for the management of local flood risk, and the strategy will therefore bridge the creation of the Combined Authority.

A mid-strategy review is anticipated to be required following the formal creation of the Combined Authority and once roles for all authorities have been clarified.

Assessment of Flood Risk and Impact

Methodology

Flood risk is a combination of the likelihood of a flood occurring and the severity of the consequences of that flooding. Traditionally the severity of the consequences for large-scale assessments like this one have been determined by counting the number of buildings located in modelled flood extents of various likelihoods. However, we also know that there are other factors that can affect how much a flood impacts an individual or a community, including impacts to commutes and work locations, access to health care facilities, how many homes or businesses are in a single building (such as a block of flats), and how easily any damage or losses can be fixed.

To ensure the outcome of the assessment could be directly compared with other national and local statistics, the county was split into small, nationally defined areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and the assessment undertaken on each area.

An interactive map of the LSOAs within East Sussex can be found on ESCC's East Sussex in Figures website www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/home/maps/.

The purpose of the assessment of flood risk and impact was to help identify areas of the county where future flood risk management works, or community engagement may be required. The use of LSOAs also had the additional benefit of helping to ensure any future projects would be at an achievable scale.

To address the purpose of the assessment we created an approach which considered:

- Addresses within buildings.
 - Allowing us to consider the difference in impact of flooding to 1 building with 1 address and flooding to 1 building with 10 addresses.
- The main use of an address (home, shop, office, health care facilities etc).
 - Allowing us to add emphasis to the potential impact flooding to addresses with more vulnerable uses such as houses and health care facilities could have when compared to less vulnerable use such as offices (in line with the Environment Agency's vulnerability classifications used within the planning system).

- The roads identified by East Sussex Highways and ESCC Emergency Planning as priority routes for commercial, health access and emergency response reasons.
 - Allowing us to consider the impact flooding on roads can have on people and businesses, even those located away from the flood itself.
- An area's indices of multiple deprivation.
 - Allowing us to create a way of understanding how likely an area's population could prepare and respond to flooding due to income, employment and health.

Findings

The assessment allowed every LSOA in the county to be ranked in two categories:

- The Flood **Risk** Ranking
 - Which counted the number of addresses for each type of building use, and the area of roads located within modelled flood extents and ranked them from highest to lowest risk of flooding.
- The Flood **Impact** Ranking
 - Which took the flood risk ranking findings and added consideration of each LSOA's index of deprivation score, creating a ranking from areas with the highest likely impact of flooding to the lowest likely impact of flooding.

For the purposes of the strategy the Flood **Impact** Assessment and resulting Ranking Table is considered the most relevant for flood management. The complete flood impact ranking table for the present-day impact of flooding is available to view in "Appendix 1: Flood Impact Ranking". This represented spatially at Appendix 3 which shows

The top 10% most impacted by flooding LSOAs have been classified as 'Priority Areas' in terms of flood management.

In addition to determining which LSOAs are most impacted by flooding the assessments also allowed analysis of the flood risk posed to select key infrastructure types. Key infrastructure types for further analysis were selected based on the potential impact the temporary loss of these features could have on communities.

Table 3 sets out the percentage of those select key infrastructure types located at high, medium and low flood risk from any combination of rivers, the sea and surface water sources.

Table 3: Percentage of Key Infrastructure at Flood Risk

Key Infrastructure Type	Percentage at Flood Risk (Rivers, Sea & Surface Water)		
	High	Medium	Low
Hospitals	89%	0%	0%
Schools	36%	11%	10%
Electricity supply	4%	6%	9%
Water supply/ sewerage	21%	8%	12%

Priority Areas

A key principle of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is to prioritise projects which will provide the largest flood risk management benefit, the principle of providing the greatest overall benefit.

Flood risk management projects will be considered in areas across the county. However, to ensure consideration is given to the principle of providing the greatest overall benefit the Lower Super Output Areas ranked in the top 10% of the Flood Impact ranking lists will be considered “Priority Areas” and projects here will be prioritised wherever this makes logistical and financial sense.

The East Sussex LLFA Approach

The 2027–2037 strategy focuses on understanding the impact flooding could have across East Sussex, both now and in the future, and ensuring that flood management activity is targeted to deliver the greatest overall benefit for residents, businesses, and visitors.

As part of the work to produce the 2027–2037 strategy we engaged with partners, stakeholders and other Risk Management Authorities to agree the East Sussex Flood Management Framework.

The framework is based around a series of guiding principles, objectives and measures. Figure 1 sets out the purpose of each element of the framework and shows how these elements are linked.

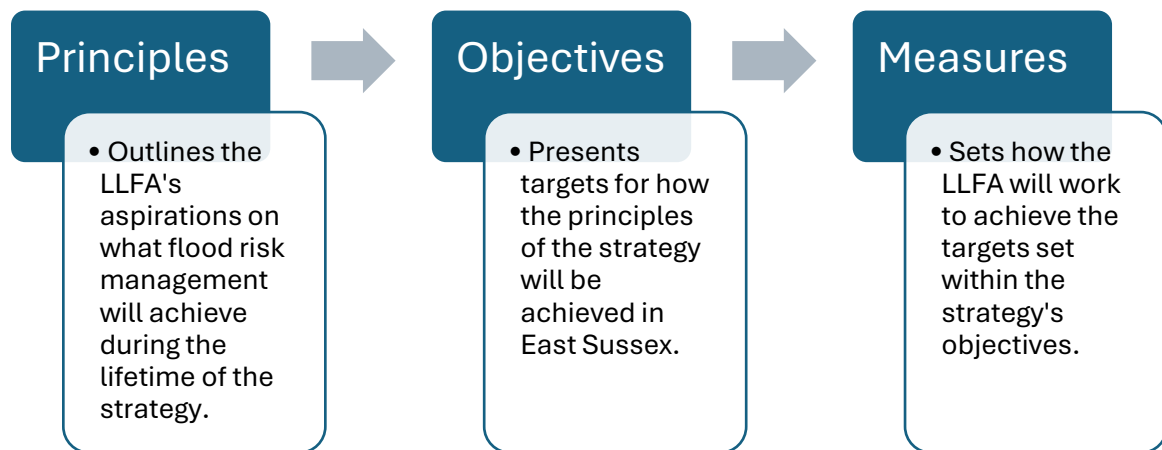


Figure 1: The East Sussex Flood Management Framework

The findings of the assessment of flood risk and impact, and the framework feed into the East Sussex LLFA's Action Plan. The Action Plan is a live document used to record and consider potential flood management projects in relation to:

- meeting the aims of the strategy's framework,
- meeting the principle of providing the greatest overall flood management benefit, and
- understanding funding and resource availability.

Project Funding Opportunities

There is no single source of funding for flood risk management in East Sussex and each project, works or engagement activity proposed must secure its own funding. Securing funding is a fundamental element of any project's viability, and a significant part of the Lead Local Flood Authority's daily work. The findings of this Strategy and the Action Plan form significant evidence to support funding bids and to ensure projects are outlined and ready should funding become available.

Funding options for flood risk management projects come from multiple sources including partnership funding, grants and allocation. In East Sussex there are two significant funding mechanisms:

- The Southern and Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committees
 - Established by the Environment Agency under the Water Management Act 2010, these committees guide coastal erosion and flood risk management. They can help fund projects which meet their objectives of reducing flood risk and gain support of committee members.

- The Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant-in-Aid (FCERM GiA)
 - This is a government fund, administered by the Environment Agency (EA), to help risk management authorities (RMAs) in England develop and deliver projects and studies that reduce flood and coastal erosion risks.
 - To qualify for funding a project must be shown to meet with the latest funding policy. The assessment of flood risk and impact, and the overall 2027-2037 strategy has been created to align with the 2025/26 funding rules.

In addition to the two main funding sources, funding can also be obtained from other Risk Management Authorities and stakeholders such as Southern Water or District and Borough Councils, often through partnership working. Part of the Lead Local Flood Authority's regular work is to investigate and explore opportunities for partnership working.

The East Sussex Flood Management Framework

As part of strategy's development, we asked what the purpose of the LLFA is in relation to managing flood risk and how we can best support East Sussex residents and businesses who are at risk of, or experience, flooding. The answer to these questions became the basis of our Guiding Principles, the values embedded into everything we do as the LLFA.

Combining our understanding of flood risk, the impact of flooding across the county and our guiding principles we identified four main objectives that we aim to achieve during the 2027 – 2037 lifetime of the strategy.

We then worked to create a series of measures that would allow us to focus on meeting those objectives.

Any project or initiative that the LLFA considers within our Action Plan must clearly show it aligns with our guiding principles and supports the objectives and measures set out in the strategy.

A visual representation of the framework is available in "Appendix 2: The East Sussex Flood Management Framework".

Principles

Table 4: East Sussex Flood Management Framework: Principles

Principles	
	To actively collaborate and work in partnership with others, to promote and improve sustainable flood risk management and sustainable drainage across the county.
	To focus flood risk management programmes on areas and communities identified as the most likely to be most negatively impacted by flooding both now and in the future.
	To support people to better understand their flood risk, be prepared for flooding, and adapt to changes in flood risk over time.

Objectives and Measures

Table 5: East Sussex Flood Management Framework: Objectives 1 and Measures

Objective 1 and Measures	
1	Climate resilient communities where resident's work with, and are supported by, RMAs and other stakeholders to actively engage with and manage their own flood risk.
1.1	Raise awareness within communities across East Sussex of their flood risk.
1.2	Support the creation of community Flood Action Groups in areas where flooding has been identified to have the greatest potential impact. Provide support and training to any Flood Action Group in East Sussex to allow them to help their communities engage with and manage flood risk and flood events.
1.3	Focus ESCC's flood risk management resources towards projects which provide the most significant impacts to at-risk communities.
1.4	Where appropriate, encourage ESCC-led flood risk management projects to utilise project structures which incorporate community engagement and consultation.

Table 6: East Sussex Flood Management Framework: Objectives 2 and Measures

Objective 2 and Measures	
2	Where cross-agency, cross-team collaboration and cooperation becomes business as usual, and relevant flood risk and project data is shared freely between agencies.
2.1	Work with relevant internal and external stakeholders to: a) Identify early on where collaborative projects could deliver multiple benefits such as flood risk and drought management, community amenity and biodiversity improvements. b) Facilitate the creation of mixed-speciality multi-agency project teams to deliver collaborative projects.
2.2	Facilitate a central flood and development information hub to increase awareness of community scale developments/ projects where collaboration could bring multiple benefits. To be accessible by all ESCC teams and relevant external stakeholders.

Table 7: East Sussex Flood Management Framework: Objectives 3 and Measures

Objective 3 and Measures	
3	Where multiple stakeholders incorporate climate resilient design and partnership resourcing as standard.
3.1	Provide support for other ESCC services and external stakeholders on how to incorporate climate resilient flood risk management and/ or sustainable drainage into their plans, strategies and projects.
3.2	Facilitate regular and open stakeholder communication with the view of increasing awareness of climate resilient design and encouraging the sharing of lessons learnt.

Table 8: East Sussex Flood Management Framework: Objectives 4 and Measures

Objective 4 and Measures	
4	Where opportunities to embed and enhance flood risk management, flood alleviation and climate resilience in all development across the county are encouraged and supported by relevant planning policy and guidance.
4.1	LLFA to engage with all future planning policy consultations received from Planning Authorities and the Mayoral Authority relating to their flood risk management and sustainable drainage policies and guidance and encourage these to be regularly updated.
4.2	Provide regular flood risk management and sustainable drainage training opportunities for Planning Authority staff to increase awareness and understanding across the planning system.

Monitoring and Review

The strategy has set out a series of objectives and measures which will inform the Action Plan. The Action Plan is a dynamic, live document used to identify potential projects which aim to address the strategy's objectives and measures.

To ensure the Action Plan remains up to date and active the LLFA will undertake an annual review of the plan and progress of any actions will be reported on.

In addition to the annual review of the Action Plan a formal review of the entire strategy will be undertaken on a five-yearly cycle, in accordance with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, with the first review expected to occur in 2031.

In addition to these reviews, further updates and reviews are expected to be required following the Local Government Devolution and Reorganisation which are likely to alter the roles of Risk Management Authorities, especially in relation to the roles currently held by ESCC and District and Borough Councils.

Appendix 1: Flood Impact Ranking

Table 9: Flood Impact Ranking Table with Percentage of Addresses at High flood risk: Priority Areas

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
1	Eastbourne 010C	29	5	36
2	Hastings 009B	5	0	0
3	Eastbourne 010B	27	6	0
4	Hastings 009A	5	1	3
5	Hastings 011D	7	0	0
6	Hastings 011C	7	0	39
7	Hastings 011B	7	1	0
8	Hastings 011A	7	0	0
9	Hastings 009C	6	1	1
10	Eastbourne 010A	21	1	9
11	Hastings 011E	7	0	20
12	Hastings 008E	5	0	1
13	Eastbourne 011A	0	18	0
14	Rother 004E	4	0	0
15	Eastbourne 011B	3	27	0
16	Eastbourne 003B	3	2	0
17	Eastbourne 004A	3	1	2
18	Lewes 013B	3	0	0
19	Eastbourne 007B	5	9	2
20	Hastings 008C	5	1	5
21	Eastbourne 014C	1	0	0
22	Eastbourne 013A	56	18	25
23	Eastbourne 004C	4	2	3
24	Lewes 009B	2	0	0
25	Hastings 005A	3	0	0
26	Lewes 008C	2	0	0
27	Eastbourne 011D	8	14	3
28	Eastbourne 011C	6	11	0
29	Eastbourne 002A	2	2	19
30	Rother 004B	4	0	0
31	Lewes 008A	2	0	0
32	Hastings 007D	4	0	6
33	Rother 002A	3	0	1

Table 10: Flood Impact Ranking Table with Percentage of Addresses at High flood risk

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
34	Hastings 003E	3	0	2
35	Hastings 010D	6	0	0
36	Hastings 008A	5	1	0
37	Lewes 003C	14	1	0
38	Hastings 005B	3	0	0
39	Eastbourne 010D	31	1	13
40	Lewes 008D	2	0	0
41	Lewes 003E	15	1	0
42	Eastbourne 002D	3	2	67
43	Hastings 005D	3	0	0
44	Lewes 010D	2	0	0
45	Lewes 004D	65	1	12
46	Eastbourne 007A	5	6	25
47	Hastings 006C	4	0	0
48	Eastbourne 014A	68	36	16
49	Hastings 005C	3	0	0
50	Eastbourne 003E	3	7	29
51	Eastbourne 001B	1	2	11
52	Eastbourne 008D	8	4	0
53	Rother 011B	6	0	0
54	Eastbourne 008C	7	2	1
55	Wealden 016D	16	0	20
56	Eastbourne 009E	19	3	23
57	Lewes 010C	2	0	0
58	Eastbourne 013E	13	33	23
59	Hastings 010B	6	0	0
60	Hastings 004B	3	0	1
61	Hastings 006D	4	1	1
62	Lewes 009C	2	0	7
63	Lewes 012D	3	0	0
64	Eastbourne 013B	69	15	19
65	Eastbourne 001D	2	8	15
66	Eastbourne 014D	1	1	0
67	Rother 001D	3	0	0
68	Lewes 006E	1	0	100
69	Rother 004C	4	0	0

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
70	Hastings 002E	2	0	6
71	Lewes 003A	13	0	23
72	Eastbourne 006B	5	2	15
73	Rother 011A	6	0	0
74	Hastings 003A	3	0	0
75	Rother 011E	6	0	0
76	Rother 002D	3	0	0
77	Lewes 003F	16	1	5
78	Lewes 007D	1	0	0
79	Wealden 009B	9	0	0
80	Lewes 013A	3	0	1
81	Lewes 009D	2	0	5
82	Lewes 007C	1	0	12
83	Eastbourne 002B	2	2	57
84	Hastings 003B	3	0	1
85	Eastbourne 013C	0	53	13
86	Eastbourne 013D	1	79	9
87	Eastbourne 012F	15	23	5
88	Lewes 012C	3	0	0
89	Eastbourne 014B	0	0	24
90	Eastbourne 012B	12	14	16
91	Hastings 003C	3	0	11
92	Hastings 008B	5	0	0
93	Eastbourne 003C	3	3	18
94	Wealden 009D	9	0	0
95	Lewes 001A	8	1	3
96	Eastbourne 009D	12	8	23
97	Rother 011C	6	0	1
98	Eastbourne 006E	5	5	0
99	Wealden 020F	60	0	0
100	Eastbourne 002C	2	3	9
101	Eastbourne 003D	3	9	5
102	Lewes 010B	2	0	0
103	Rother 007D	5	0	9
104	Wealden 013A	12	0	0
105	Wealden 017B	17	0	7
106	Lewes 009A	2	0	2

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
107	Rother 002B	3	0	43
108	Hastings 009D	6	0	5
109	Eastbourne 009C	11	5	69
110	Lewes 002C	11	0	6
111	Lewes 005B	0	0	19
112	Wealden 020B	36	0	0
113	Hastings 008D	5	0	1
114	Lewes 005A	0	0	0
115	Lewes 010A	2	0	0
116	Wealden 018C	18	0	10
117	Lewes 004A	18	0	0
118	Eastbourne 007C	6	2	12
119	Rother 006A	4	0	0
120	Lewes 005E	0	0	81
121	Lewes 013C	3	0	0
122	Wealden 015D	14	0	0
123	Lewes 003B	13	0	1
124	Hastings 007E	5	0	0
125	Lewes 013D	3	0	0
126	Rother 004D	4	0	0
127	Lewes 002B	11	1	0
128	Wealden 018B	18	0	4
129	Rother 001C	3	0	0
130	Wealden 008B	9	0	12
131	Wealden 019B	24	0	21
132	Eastbourne 012A	9	21	28
133	Hastings 010E	6	0	1
134	Eastbourne 008A	7	1	0
135	Hastings 007C	4	0	15
136	Rother 004A	4	0	0
137	Eastbourne 007E	6	2	32
138	Hastings 002F	2	0	0
139	Rother 001B	3	0	0
140	Lewes 011D	2	0	8
141	Eastbourne 008B	7	2	0
142	Wealden 020A	35	0	0
143	Rother 001E	3	0	0

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
144	Wealden 002A	7	0	0
145	Rother 002C	3	0	1
146	Rother 007E	5	0	0
147	Wealden 012B	11	0	0
148	Wealden 018G	21	0	10
149	Lewes 007B	1	0	0
150	Eastbourne 001C	1	5	4
151	Lewes 011E	3	0	0
152	Lewes 004C	26	0	0
153	Wealden 007B	8	0	0
154	Lewes 011B	2	0	0
155	Hastings 004C	3	0	0
156	Rother 008B	5	0	68
157	Rother 003A	3	0	0
158	Lewes 012B	3	0	0
159	Eastbourne 009A	9	6	2
160	Lewes 003D	15	0	4
161	Lewes 012E	3	0	0
162	Lewes 001C	8	0	21
163	Lewes 008B	2	0	0
164	Wealden 018J	23	0	0
165	Wealden 017A	16	0	0
166	Rother 010A	5	0	1
167	Lewes 011C	2	0	0
168	Hastings 006E	4	0	0
169	Wealden 013D	12	0	1
170	Hastings 002A	2	0	11
171	Lewes 005C	0	0	0
172	Wealden 009A	9	0	1
173	Lewes 006A	0	0	0
174	Wealden 017D	17	0	0
175	Wealden 018K	23	0	0
176	Hastings 003D	3	1	0
177	Wealden 019D	31	0	0
178	Lewes 001E	9	0	1
179	Eastbourne 012E	13	19	7
180	Lewes 011A	2	0	0

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
181	Hastings 004D	3	0	1
182	Wealden 005E	8	0	1
183	Hastings 001C	1	1	1
184	Wealden 019E	32	0	1
185	Wealden 013B	12	0	0
186	Wealden 009E	9	0	0
187	Wealden 018I	21	0	0
188	Eastbourne 001E	2	4	12
189	Wealden 005C	8	0	0
190	Wealden 018A	18	0	0
191	Wealden 008A	8	0	0
192	Wealden 005A	8	0	18
193	Lewes 006D	1	0	0
194	Rother 003E	3	0	3
195	Eastbourne 004D	4	2	1
196	Eastbourne 009B	10	5	19
197	Hastings 002D	2	1	19
198	Lewes 012A	3	0	0
199	Lewes 002A	11	1	11
200	Wealden 016C	15	0	0
201	Eastbourne 006D	5	2	18
202	Eastbourne 006A	4	1	8
203	Wealden 018H	21	0	3
204	Eastbourne 006C	5	1	36
205	Wealden 009F	10	0	0
206	Hastings 006A	3	0	13
207	Lewes 006C	1	0	0
208	Lewes 007A	1	0	0
209	Hastings 004A	3	0	0
210	Wealden 009C	9	0	0
211	Wealden 021B	79	0	16
212	Wealden 005D	8	0	0
213	Lewes 006B	0	0	0
214	Rother 003D	3	0	0
215	Wealden 011A	10	0	0
216	Wealden 005B	8	0	0
217	Wealden 003A	7	0	0

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
218	Lewes 001B	8	1	0
219	Lewes 004B	20	0	13
220	Hastings 006B	4	0	0
221	Wealden 002C	7	0	0
222	Lewes 011F	3	0	0
223	Wealden 019C	25	0	6
224	Eastbourne 004B	4	3	15
225	Rother 010D	6	0	0
226	Rother 005D	4	0	0
227	Lewes 001D	8	0	2
228	Rother 005E	4	0	30
229	Lewes 002E	12	1	27
230	Wealden 017C	17	0	7
231	Rother 003B	3	0	0
232	Rother 007C	4	0	50
233	Lewes 005D	0	0	13
234	Rother 006E	4	0	6
235	Hastings 001A	1	0	0
236	Rother 005C	4	0	0
237	Wealden 001A	6	0	0
238	Wealden 010B	10	0	0
239	Wealden 008C	9	0	0
240	Wealden 019G	35	0	5
241	Wealden 021E	90	0	0
242	Wealden 011D	11	0	0
243	Rother 006D	4	0	0
244	Wealden 019F	32	0	0
245	Hastings 001D	2	0	23
246	Lewes 007E	2	0	0
247	Rother 001F	3	0	0
248	Wealden 013C	12	0	0
249	Lewes 002D	12	0	0
250	Wealden 021C	87	0	0
251	Wealden 015A	14	0	0
252	Wealden 010D	10	0	2
253	Wealden 006C	8	0	0
254	Eastbourne 007D	6	1	12

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
255	Eastbourne 003A	3	2	1
256	Rother 009E	5	0	0
257	Wealden 004A	7	0	0
258	Wealden 004B	7	0	0
259	Eastbourne 001A	1	1	54
260	Wealden 002B	7	0	0
261	Wealden 021D	90	0	0
262	Wealden 011E	11	0	0
263	Rother 003C	3	0	3
264	Wealden 006D	8	0	3
265	Wealden 020C	45	0	0
266	Wealden 016B	15	0	33
267	Wealden 015B	14	0	9
268	Hastings 002B	2	0	1
269	Rother 009D	5	0	0
270	Rother 007A	4	0	0
271	Wealden 012C	11	0	0
272	Wealden 018E	21	0	0
273	Hastings 007A	4	1	89
274	Wealden 012A	11	0	54
275	Wealden 001C	7	0	0
276	Wealden 006E	8	0	1
277	Rother 006B	4	0	0
278	Rother 011D	6	0	28
279	Rother 009G	5	0	0
280	Wealden 021A	78	0	8
281	Wealden 014C	13	0	0
282	Wealden 003B	7	0	0
283	Rother 005A	4	0	0
284	Wealden 020D	52	0	0
285	Wealden 015C	14	0	0
286	Hastings 001B	1	1	1
287	Rother 006C	4	0	0
288	Wealden 016A	15	0	0
289	Wealden 007C	8	0	0
290	Hastings 010F	7	1	0
291	Wealden 006A	8	0	8

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
292	Eastbourne 002E	3	1	10
293	Rother 007B	4	0	0
294	Wealden 006B	8	0	0
295	Hastings 002C	2	0	0
296	Wealden 003C	7	0	0
297	Rother 005B	4	0	0
298	Wealden 014B	13	0	0
299	Rother 008D	5	0	3
300	Wealden 004C	8	0	0
301	Rother 008E	5	0	0
302	Eastbourne 004E	4	1	17
303	Wealden 001D	7	0	18
304	Wealden 014E	13	0	0
305	Wealden 001B	6	0	0
306	Wealden 012D	11	0	0
307	Rother 010E	6	0	68
308	Wealden 007A	8	0	0
309	Rother 010B	6	0	0
310	Wealden 020E	60	0	0
311	Rother 008C	5	0	0
312	Rother 007F	5	0	3
313	Rother 010C	6	0	0
314	Wealden 011B	11	0	10
315	Wealden 014A	13	0	53
316	Wealden 014D	13	0	0
317	Rother 009B	5	0	0
318	Wealden 002D	7	0	0
319	Wealden 008D	9	0	0
320	Rother 008A	5	0	0
321	Hastings 010C	6	0	0
322	Hastings 010A	6	1	0
323	Wealden 010C	10	0	5
324	Wealden 004D	8	0	0
325	Rother 001A	3	0	0
326	Rother 009C	5	0	0
327	Wealden 010A	10	0	0
328	Rother 009A	5	0	0

Flood Impact Ranking	LSOA	Addresses at High Surface Water Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Rivers & Seas Flood Risk (%)	Addresses at High Groundwater Flood Risk (%)
329	Rother 009F	5	0	0
330	Wealden 010E	10	0	0
331	Wealden 011C	11	0	0
332	Hastings 007B	4	0	1

Appendix 2: The East Sussex Flood Management Framework

Guiding Principles

- To actively collaborate and work in partnership with others, to promote and improve sustainable flood risk management and sustainable drainage across the county.
- To focus flood risk management programmes on areas and communities identified as the most likely to be most negatively impacted by flooding both now and in the future.
- To support people to better understand their flood risk, be prepared for flooding, and adapt to changes in flood risk over time.

Objective 1

Climate resilient communities where resident's work with, and are supported by, RMAs and other stakeholders to actively engage with and manage their own flood risk.

Raise awareness within communities across East Sussex of their flood risk.

Support the creation of community Flood Action Groups in areas where flooding has been identified to have the greatest potential impact. Provide support and training to any Flood Action Group in East Sussex to allow them to help their communities engage with and manage flood risk and flood events.

Focus ESCC's flood risk management resources towards projects which provide the most significant impacts to at-risk communities.

Where appropriate, encourage ESCC-led flood risk management projects to utilise project structures which incorporate community engagement and consultation.

Objective 2

Where cross-agency, cross-team collaboration and cooperation becomes business as usual, and relevant flood risk and project data is shared freely between agencies.

Work with relevant internal and external stakeholders to:

- Identify early on where collaborative projects could deliver multiple benefits such as flood risk and drought management, community amenity and biodiversity improvements.
- Facilitate the creation of mixed-speciality multi-agency project teams to deliver collaborative projects.

Facilitate a central flood and development information hub to increase awareness of community scale developments/ projects where collaboration could bring multiple benefits. To be accessible by all ESCC teams and relevant external stakeholders.

Objective 3

Where multiple stakeholders incorporate climate resilient design and partnership resourcing as standard.

Provide support for other ESCC services and external stakeholders on how to incorporate climate resilient flood risk management and/ or sustainable drainage into their plans, strategies and projects.

Facilitate regular and open stakeholder communication with the view of increasing awareness of climate resilient design and encouraging the sharing of lessons learnt.

Objective 4

Where opportunities to embed and enhance flood risk management, flood alleviation and climate resilience in all development across the county are encouraged and supported by relevant planning policy and guidance.

LLFA to engage with all future planning policy consultations received from Planning Authorities and the Mayoral Authority relating to their flood risk management and sustainable drainage policies and guidance and encourage these to be regularly updated.

Provide regular flood risk management and sustainable drainage training opportunities for Planning Authority staff to increase awareness and understanding across the planning system.

Appendix 3: Flood Impact Ranking Maps

